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## INDEX.

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## LEADING ARTICLES:—

A Berlin Lecture	40
Admiral Nebogoff's Surrender	626
Alleged Life Insurance Frauds	18
An Armistice	651-653
Baltic Fleet	65-404-433
Baltic Fleet's Basis	39
Battle of Heikautai	120-150
Battle of the Japan Sea	623
Battle of Mukden	288
Capitulation of Port Arthur	14
China	208
China and the United States	625
Christianity in Japan	151
Coal and Duties of Neutrality	121
Delay	348
Delayed Reports	615
France and Japan	66-485
France's Decision	456
Foreign Trade of Japan for 1904	66
French Naval Programme	237
General Dessino	152
German Military Expert on the War	291
Germany and Japan	348
German Views about Japan in China	483
Gratitude	42
Iwasaki Record	293
High Prize Court	94
House Tax Decision	556
Japan and Korea	121
Japan in Korea	349
Japan's Financial Condition	181
Japanese Public Opinion and the War	349
Korea	210
Kuropatkin and Gripenberg	180
Military Situation	261
Money Scattered in Manchuria	404
Naval Lessons of the War	508
Naval Victory	595
Neutrality Question	537
Operations in Manchuria	238
Peace Prospects	651
Peace Question	652
Port Arthur Record	39
Peace or Truce	237
Question of the Day	538
Railways in Japan	309
Representation Relating to Shipping Subsidies	181
Rojestvensky's Defiance	562
Rojestvensky's Whereabouts	456
Russia's Circular	65
Russia and France	537
Russian Forces in Manchuria	457-484
Russia's Complaints	238
Russia's Programme	41
Russia's Programme in Manchuria	508
Saghalien	209
Shaho	208
Shaho Development	120
Simplest View	433
Study of English in Japan	434
Supreme Prize Court	149
Talk of Peace	293
Terms of Peace	652
Tiehling	292
Tiehling and After	294
The Chinese	180
The "Mars" Disaster	516
The Samurai's Creed	509
The War	92
Three-mile Limit	483

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Action by the British	11
Ad Clerum	144
A Distinguished Party	437
A German Journal	528
A Golden Wedding	675
An Alleged German Escapade	528
American Asiatic Association	63
American Electrical Company investing in a Japanese Lamp Factory	134
American Legation	185
American Navy, The	49
A Motor Train for the Highways	57
An Amusing Theft	63
A new Island	316
A Notable Sale of Porcelains	560
A Prayer for Peace	316
A Question of Patents	502
"Arare" and "Kiji"	428
A Russian's Impressions	461

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

A Strange Canard	478
A Strange Incident	506
Attempt Murders in Yokohama	360
Bank Deposits of Two Countries	593
Banquet to Mr. H. W. Denison	479
Barrack-building Affair	229
Baron Rosen	533
Baroness Sannomiya and her Charitable Efforts	173
Baseball	380
Birthday Garden Party	622
Bishop Turner	480
Blockade Running	384-408
Bougoun Case	668
Boy's Brigade, The	13
Bullet-proof Armour	235
Business and the War	43
By Wharf and Wave	486
Canard about North Sea Commission	357
Capt. Klado	257
Captured Steamers	116-454
Cheques	115
Chinese President at Lhasa murdered	451
Close of St. Louis World's Fair	38
Coal	531
Coins of Japan	408
Collins' Case	9
Colonel Emerson	113
Comparative Test of Boilers	521
Count Cassini and the Washington Government	592
Customs Landing Arrangements	558
Departure of Dr. Baelz	644
Departure of Mr. E. C. Bellows	650
Departure of Prince and Princess Arisugawa	377
Disturbances in China	84
Domestic Loan	398
Dr. Hepburn	428
Dr. Munro Honoured	216
Dr. Munro's Marriage	286
Dr. Takagi Kenkan	254
Easter	457
Earthquakes	645
Economical Steaming	77
Empress's Benevolence	217
Encouragement of the Export Trade	259
Energy: American, British and Japanese	401
England and Tibet	399
Equitable, The	646
Explosion in Tokyo	590
Famine in Riukiu	173
Fatal Fire at Mayebashi	38
Fifth Domestic Loan	428
Figures relating to the next Domestic Loan	200
Fire on the "Germanicus"	407
Foreigners in Yokohama	228
Foreign Trade of Japan	558
Foreign Subscriptions to the New Japanese Domestic Loan	315
Formosa	345-452
Formosa Garrison	260
France and Germany	557
French Minister's Announcement	534
French Schools in the Far East	68
Friends of Peace	402
General Kawakami	477
General Stoessel	21
Germany and China	559
Germany and the Yellow Peril	284
German Crown Prince's Wedding	618
German Red Cross Society	259
German Press and Prince Arisugawa	530
Habutaye Problem	89
Herr von Hesse-Wartegg	113
Higashi Hongwanji	230
Hospitality enjoyed by Baltic Fleet	379
House Sale	572
House Tax	591-535
House Tax Question	555
House of Peers	205
Houses to Let	117
Ideals for the American Press	649
Illnesses	400
Imperial Hunting Grounds	373
Imperial Recognition of the Y. M. C. A.	541
Japan's Criminal Laws	375
Japan's Reply to Russia's Circular on the Subject of China's Neutrality	285
Japan Society's Dinner	557
Japanese Ante-Bellum Sentiment	175
Japanese Immigrants in British Columbia	480
Japanese Loans	379

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Japanese Railways	203
Japanese and Russian Securities	200
Japanese Press	11
Japanese Sealing Fleet	461
Japanese Securities at Home and Abroad	89
Japanese Settlements Abroad	176
Japanese Silk at the Louisiana Exposition	176
Just Tribute to Members of British Diplomatic and Consular Corps	428
"Kigen-seisu"	174
King of England and the Russian Prisoners	528
Kobe News	123
Korean Railways	58-646
Korean Envoy	400
Last Year's Barley Crop	479
Manchuria's Absorption of Japanese Money	557
Many Earthquakes	630
Meat Problem	429
Mining Law	145
Mining Law and Railway Law	115
Minister of Finance	172
McClure-Baker Wedding	260
Moton Car Racing	315
Mr. Francis McCullagh	318
Mr. Ozaki Yukio	256
Mr. F. L. Piggott	90
Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei on the Situation	205
Mr. Uchida on Japan's Mercantile Marine	573
Mukden Incident	415
Musical Competition	482
Naval Engineers in Japan	153
Naval Funeral in Tokyo	85
New Cruisers	379
New Departure in Tokyo Journals	376
New Destroyers	205
New Domestic Loan	230
New German Organ	146
New Russian Fleet	400
Next Loan	145
Notes from the "Novoye Vremya"	323
Notices to Mariners	328
Normal School at Urawa	176
Oldest Love-letter in the World	328
Opening of the Kei-Fu Railway	685
Osaka Life Insurance Company	230
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	200
Patent Protest	236
Peace Preliminaries	640
Personal Equation	10
Plague	596-630-656
Political Parties	63
Political Topics	204-231
Population of Japan	62
Power Station of Tokyo Electric Railway Company	506
Preliminary Proceedings in Japanese Criminal Law	556
President Roosevelt's Intervention	671
Port Arthur Celebration in Yokohama	11
Prince Karl Anton von Hohenzollern	451-480-503
Prince Higashi Fushimi	671
Progressists, The	425
Projected American Subsidy Scheme	374
Prospects of Peace	118
Purification of Water	592
Railways	479
Railway Accidents	18
Railway Expansion and Revenue Growth	481
Recapture	616
Religious Liberty in Russia	481
Russia Denies	452
Russia's Grim Record	203
Russian Press	10
Russian Prisoners	298
Russian Prisoners in Japan	538
Siberian Railway	174
Shipping Disasters	216-246-328-506
Shipping Disaster at Osaka	175
Snow	206
Soul-Fusan Railway	285
Sneak Thieves on the Bluff	13
Stormy Weather	684
Superfices	144
Talk of Peace	452
Talien or Dairen	203
Technical Education in Japan	375
The "Equitable"	315
The Seven Professors	588
Tibet	38-344
Tobacco Monopoly	374

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:—

Tokyo Bankers and the Next Domestic Loan .....	176
Tokyo School for Foreign Children .....	284-402
Tokyo Theatricals .....	166
Trade Association .....	176
Trade Mark Protest .....	43
Troubles in Russia .....	89
Tsukiji Affair .....	533
University Degrees .....	58
Vladivostok .....	327-380
Volunteer Fleet .....	232
Von Syburg-Kayser wedding .....	266
Warming-Eldridge Wedding .....	359
War Correspondence .....	256
Water-Power for Tokyo .....	476
Wedding of Miss Sweigert .....	653
Welsh Revival .....	318
Will Adams Tomb .....	561
Wonderful Gobelins .....	618
Wreck at Ying Kow .....	316

## WAR NOTES:—

A Black Sheep .....	285
A Bold Visit .....	61
A Daring Deed .....	372
Admirals Togo and Kamimura .....	6
Admirals Togo and Rojestvensky .....	617
Admiral Togo returns to the Front .....	145
Affairs at the Front .....	226
Affairs in Manchuria .....	451
Alexieff and Rosen .....	375
An Opinion in St Petersburg .....	330
"Askold" Affair .....	7
Baltic Fleet .....	34-231-255-315
Baltic Squadron .....	284-474-498-526
Baltic Squadron in the China Sea .....	394
Baltic Fleet in the China Seas .....	446
Baltic Squadron and its Whereabouts .....	550
Battle of Heikautai .....	110
Battle of the Japan Sea .....	631
Battle of Mukden .....	321
Battle of Tsushima .....	582-610
Baltic Sea Fleet .....	617
Blockade Removed .....	10
Bold Russian Cavalry Raid .....	57
Brutality of Russians at Mukden .....	250
Business of Raising Sunken Ships .....	426
"Bushido" .....	476
Captain Klado .....	202
Captured Ships .....	644
Captured Steamers .....	202-228-256-287-429
Casualties at Heikautai .....	201
Celebrations .....	316
Continuing the War .....	618
Count Okuma and Major Gen. Nagaoka .....	342
Deaths .....	298
Destroyers at Close Quarters .....	318
Detailed Official Report of the Battle in the Japan Sea .....	654
Different Accounts .....	591
Effect of France's Answer on Japanese Public Opinion .....	450
Emerson-Stoessel Interview .....	90
Emperor's Message to the Army .....	284
England's Part in the Recent Settlement .....	477
Europe and the War .....	234
European Opinion at the close of February .....	374
Field Marshal Oyama .....	552
Fight at the Northern Mausoleum .....	374
Floating Mines .....	554
Foreign Opinion on the Fall of Port Arthur .....	28
Foreign Press Opinions .....	619
France and Japan .....	555
French Canard .....	62
From Kuropatkin's Point of View .....	284
Fugitive Destroyers .....	8
Further Drafts on the Territorial Army .....	478
General Balashoff .....	616
General Dragomiroff .....	427
General Fock and General Wiren .....	89
General Gripenburg .....	145
General Kuropatkin .....	342
General Nogi .....	9
General Stoessel .....	234-343
General Stoessel's Confessions .....	60
General Stoessel's Reports .....	31
General Terauchi and Stoessel .....	113
Germany and Contraband .....	145
Germany, Japan and Russia .....	646
Gripenberg and Kuropatkin .....	231
Gripenberg on the battle of Heikautai .....	376
Independent Cavalry Corps .....	374
Indo-China and Japan .....	476
Japan's New Loan .....	341
Japanese Naval Officer's Criticism .....	640
Japanese Opinion on Peace Prospects .....	641
Japanese Politician's Experiences .....	343
Japanese Press and the Indo-China Incident .....	555
Japanese Prisoners .....	618
Japanese Prisoners in Port Arthur .....	31
Japanese Prisoners in Russian Hands .....	427
Kuropatkin's Report .....	113
Kuropatkin's Retirement .....	314

## WAR NOTES:—

Loss of Life in the Battle of the Sea of Japan .....	617
Major-General Koizumi .....	200
Manchuria .....	477-503
Military Situation .....	338-370-397-425
Mischenko's Cavalry Raid .....	86
Mischenko Raid and its Sequel .....	229
More Captured Steamers .....	173
Movements of the Baltic Fleet .....	422
Mr. Ariga on Manchuria .....	345
Mr. Sakatani on Finance .....	671
Mukden Outrage .....	398
Naval Casualties .....	33-146-648
Naval "Kanjo" .....	172
Naval Notes .....	638
Naval Situation .....	475
Nagoya Officers .....	116
Neutrality .....	556
Neutrality Question .....	62-86-676
News from the Front .....	282
New Russian Loan .....	234
New Russian Warships .....	645
Next Big Operations .....	35
"Nippon Maru" and "Hongkong Maru" .....	144
North Sea Outrage .....	227
"Novoye Vremya" .....	145
Numerical Strength of the Russians .....	173
Official Report of the Battle in Sea of Japan .....	677
One of Stoessel's Orders .....	258
Osaka Prisoners .....	255
Peace Negotiations .....	666
Peace Rumours .....	227-373-476
Port Arthur after Siege .....	53
Press on the Situation in Indo-China .....	529
Predictions and Facts .....	591
Prisoners .....	29-147-316-345
Prisoner's Stories .....	173
Professor Shiga on Port Arthur .....	201
Programme of Linevitch .....	345
Proposed Court Martial .....	27
Prospects of Peace after the Battle of Heikautai .....	378
Public Opinion in Russia as regards Peace .....	234
Question of the West Liao .....	230
Record of a Division .....	399
Record of Merchant Steamers Sunk and Captured .....	88
Rejoicings .....	621
Report of Russian Brutality .....	201
Russia .....	117
Russian Brigade Order .....	532
Russian Craft in Chefoo .....	450
Russian Disturbances and France .....	147
Russian Foreign Loan .....	345
Russia's Naval Losses in the War .....	616
Russian Officers Criticism .....	378
Russian Prisoners .....	59-236
Russian Ships .....	35
Russian Ships at Shanghai .....	589
Russians Sink another British Steamer .....	648
Russian Transports and Auxiliary Cruisers at Shanghai .....	646
Russian Treatment of the Red Cross .....	615
Saghalien and Vladivostok .....	342
Ships in Shanghai .....	618
Spies .....	204
Spoils .....	425
"St. Kilda" and "Tetartos" .....	672
Stoessel Mystery .....	380
Surrender of Port Arthur .....	2
Talk of Peace .....	147
"The Industrie" .....	645
The Mongolia Question .....	590
"The Times" on the first phase of French Neutrality .....	617
The "Yashima" .....	615
Third Blocking Expedition .....	88
Third Squadron .....	177
Three Letters .....	399
Topics of the War .....	310
Tribute to Japanese Generalship .....	454
Tzar's Order .....	57
Vagrant Ammunition .....	10
"Varyag" .....	621
Views of the Naval Staff .....	6
Vladivostok .....	116-144-174-257
Vladivostok Squadron .....	531
Vladivostok Squadron's Doings .....	501
War Celebrations .....	287
War Expenditures .....	673
With Oyama's Army .....	60
Wounds .....	379

PORT ARTHUR .....

53-82-114-143-174-202-236-316-427-481-532-556-591-618-

THE SHAHO, MANCHURIA, MUKDEN, ETC. ...

8-27-84-142-170-108-226-282-338-370-531-553-590-645-669

## OBITUARY:—

Death of Dr. Eastlake .....	222
Death of Mr. James Green .....	384
Death of Mr. Komuchi Tomotune .....	674
Death of M. Lessar .....	450
Death of Dr. MacDonald .....	116
Death of Lieut. General Matsumura .....	146
Death of Mr. Harry Moss .....	34
Death of Dr. David Murray .....	400
Death of the Obata Tokujiro .....	431
Death of Dr. Scriba .....	11
Death of Count Soyejima .....	117
Death of Mr. Tanaka .....	236
Death of Viscountess Tanaka .....	254
Death of Dr. Taguchi Ukichi .....	254
Death of Viscount Torio .....	427
Death of Mr. L. Thompson .....	384
Death of Baron Utsumi .....	90
Death of Dr. Weipart .....	535
Late Sir Edward Blount .....	452
Late Mr. Dumelin .....	429
Late Dr. Edkins .....	482
Late Dr. Scriba .....	34
Late Mr. Paul Sarda .....	382
Major-General Betsuyaku .....	359
One of the Olden Time .....	533

## CORRESPONDENCE:—

Alleged Growth of Faith in America .....	361
Amateur Theatricals .....	103-128
American Insurance Methods .....	103-128
An Interesting Parallel .....	329
An Old Resident to his Friends .....	466
A Question of Translation .....	329
A Question of Taste (Supplement, June 17) .....	
A Tribute to the late Dr. Taguchi .....	437
A Volunteer Fleet .....	439
Baltic Fleet .....	247
Baron Kikuchi .....	103
Children's Fête .....	18
Christ Church .....	161
Christ Church Accounts .....	128
Christianity in Japan .....	515
Christianity in the English Universities .....	573
Col. Emerson .....	129
Colonel Emerson and General Stoessel .....	103
Dastardly attack of Robbers on an American Physician in Southern Korea .....	386
Decisive Battles in the World's History .....	632
De Wette v. Kuhn .....	515
Dogma (Supplement, June 17) .....	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. (Supplement, June 17) .....	
Floating Dock .....	515
For Love or Money .....	361-437
Frog in the Well .....	636
General Matsumura .....	222
Habutaye Problem .....	129
Herr Woas .....	74
High Prices of Meat .....	437
Hospital Dramatic Performance .....	128
Hospital Flower Fund .....	658
House Tax .....	602
How English is and is not taught in Japan .....	163
How English should be taught in this country .....	438
Imperial Gift to the Y.M.C.A. .....	574
International Red Cross and Refuge Aid Society .....	273
Japan and Korea .....	162
Japan's Diplomatic and Consular Services .....	386
Japanese National Anthem .....	190
Late Dr. McDonald .....	162
Meaning of "Shasai" .....	515
Mining Law .....	515
Mr. Kennan's Lecture .....	386
Old Stamps .....	386
Peace Negotiations .....	685
Price of Butchers' Meat .....	386
Railway Mortgage Law .....	273-299
Religious Sentiments of England and America .....	415
Scare of the Yellow Danger in Java .....	299
Shanghai Coal Merchants and the Baltic Fleet .....	602
"Sleeping Beauty" .....	246-299
Social Evil and the War (Supplement, June 17) .....	
St. Andrew's Mission Church, Yokohama .....	273-361
Summer School at Karuizawa .....	574
Tax Papers .....	574
Teaching of English in Japan .....	188
The "Kniaz Suvaroff" .....	222
The Equitable .....	329
The Mining Law .....	466
The Wane of the Banzai .....	329
The Yellow Bogy .....	573
Truce of the Bear .....	246
War Stamps: a suggestion .....	515
Where did it take place? .....	685
Will Adams' Tomb .....	189
Y. M. C. A. Army Work .....	684
Y. M. C. A. Notes .....	649
Y. M. C. A. Works .....	603

## SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS :—

Banzai Teikoku Banzai !	35
Celebration at Sendai	38
Church-going	187
Congestion at the Customs	684
Do we Believe ?	540
Families of Japanese Soldiers	650
Foreign Music in Sendai	242
Future of Power Production	603
Growth of Faith in America	328
How English is Taught in India and How it is Not Taught in Japan	101
Imperial Donation to the Funds of the Y.M.C.A.	539
Is the Russo-Japanese Alliance Possible ?	333
Japanese Language of To-day	566
Japan's Task in Korea	517
"Kokoro"	217
"Long Fingers"	187
Memorial Works of the Present Emergency	466
Necessity for a Minimum Income	42
New Plays in Tokyo	270
Opposed Fleets in the China Seas	603
Pope Pius on Present Day Evils	608
Relief Work to Meet the Present Emergency	439
Running the Blockade	295
Silver Wedding Bells	156
Some Future Russian Problems	149
State of Religious Opinion in England and its bearing on Japan	72
Student Waiters and American Summer Hotels	122
The First Englishman in Japan: Will Adams	409
The Philosophy of Harakiri	516
Work of the Y. M. C. A. in Manchuria	561

## ENTERTAINMENTS :—

American Asiatic Association Dinner	271
Alliance Francaise	94
Ballad Concert	408
Breaking Up	436
Boys' Brigade	629
Concert in Tokyo	179-314
Concert at the Grand Hotel	179
Kindergarten	457
La Guerre Russo-Japanese	594
L'Alliance Francaise	403-572
L'Alliance Francaise de Yokohama	215
Men's Reading Room	684
Men's Reading Room Debate	269
Mountaineering in the Japanese Alps	67
Mr. George Kennan's Lecture	383
Organ Recital at Christ Church	241-507
"Our Boys"	594
Profession Heydrich's Concert	96
Reception by Madame Sufu	656
Receptions at Van Schaich Hall	883
Saturday's Concert	455
Selections from "Elijah"	572
"Sleeping Beauty"	157-215-272
St. George's Ball	482
Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Society	92-127
Union Church Organ Recital	270
Union Church "Social"	158
Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Society	92
Young Men's Reading Room	216

## REVIEWS :—

A Map of Manchuria, East China and Korea	558
A Modern Utopia	681
Babu Poetry	656
Baccarat	125
Brassey's Naval Annual	625-682
"Far East," The	538
Home Stories of the War	649
Imperial Poems	319
New Method of Learning Japanese	403
Poems of East and West	91
Phonetics	320
River, Road, and Rail	157
"Russo-Japanese War"	38
The Statesman's Year Book	535
Things Japanese	124

## REPORTS :—

American Board Mission Meeting (Supplement, June 17.)	
Annual Meeting of the Canadian Methodist Mission and the Japan Methodist Church	686
Christ Church, Yokohama	102
Grand Hotel, Limited	74
Japan Brewery Company, Limited	134
Korean Trade in 1904	542
Leper Hospital at Gotemba	269
Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club	74
Nippon Race Club	41-75
P. & O. Company	77
St. Andrew's Church, Shiba	437
Yasukuni Festival	478
Yasukuni Shrine	400
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club	102
Yokohama Christian Blind School	46
Yokohama General Hospital	
Yokohama Police	269-297-687-492-539
Yokohama Specie Bank	327
Y. M. C. A. Army Department	298
Y. M. C. A. Army Department Progress	365-603
Y. M. C. A. War Department	190
Y. M. C. A. Notes	415
Y. M. C. A. Work in Manchuria	299

## POETRY :—

Aoyama	646
A Version of the Japanese National Song	342
A Wee "Oui"	678
In Memoriam, Davidson Macdonald	119
Keep me True	17
Love's Seasons	465
Ode to St. Valentine	185
Old Jim Crow	123
On Fujimi	595
Rejstevsky's Soliloquy	452
Spring	186
Spirits of the Dead	119
The Grant and the Girl	490
The Truce of the Bear	241
To the Dear Dead	94
To the Dear Distant	98
Treasure True	297
Unrest in Russia	12
When the Stars come out	242
Will Adams	182
Will Adams: an epitaph	588
"Wings of White"	175

## MEETINGS :—

Bank of Japan	213
Christ Church	125
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	127
Helm Brothers, Ltd.	160
Japan Brewery Company, Ltd.	159
Japan Society (Tokyo) Annual Dinner	566
"Kokoro" (Asiatic Society)	185
Memorial Day	507-595
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	566
St. George's Society	185
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	328
Union Church	460
Union Church Annual Meeting	159
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club	123
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works	216
Yokohama General Cemetery	328
Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association	161
Y. C. and A. C.	272
Young Men's Reading Room	328
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade	354

## SPORTS :—

Coming Yachting Season	435
Cross-Country Run	435
Hockey	17
Interport Rowing (Supplement June 17)	
N.R.C. China Ponies	241
Spring Meeting N.R.C.	512-541
Spring Regatta	599
Tenni	594
Training Notes	435-464
Unofficial Regatta (Supplement, June 17)	
Y. C. and A. C. Athletic Meeting	570
Yokohama Chess Club	489

## TRANSLATIONS :—

Asiatic Society of Japan	597
Convention Regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and China	286
Factory Mortgage Law	564
Figured Matting	532
From the "Novoe Vremya"	298
Habutaye for Export	61
Japan-Korean Agreement	489
Law of Succession Tax	130
Mining Law	350
New Regulations on Government Railways	299
Railway Mortgage Law	243
Regulations for enforcement of Extraordinary Special Tax Law	249
Russian and Chinese Neutrality	127
Secured Debentures Trust Law	462-486
KOREA	
62-86-114-147-177-203-228-	
254-285-315-344-377-400-425-	
450-479-513-532-557-592-620-674	
CHINA	
96-117-126-184-205-231-258-	
286-317-346-380-401-430-453-	
491-504-534-559-592-617-647-675	
NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS	13-36-63-
90-118-148-177-207-235-259-	
287-318-347-382-402-431-454-	
481-506-535-560-594-621-649-676	
FIRES	96-184-222-241-266-287-
455-488	
AMERICAN TOPICS	43-
71-277-364-414-465-520-577-601	
LITERARY GOSSIP	600
RELIEF FUNDS	241-461
LAW COURTS	44-68-
95-126-158-185-215-241-272-	
295-326-360-385-413-436-461-	
489-514-540-555-571-598-657-684	
CUSTOMS DECISIONS	
193-236-287-323-407-435-657-681	
FOOTBALL	42-68-91-
119-158-186-194-216-236-271-296	
CONSULAR REPORTS	97-153
IMPERIAL DIET	93-110-153-
183-214-239	
BASEBALL	631-683
YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY	
17-119-186-236-294-360-408-437	
YACHTING	
461-489-541-561-588-626-650-684	
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE	14-59-211-324-458-562
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS	44-154-267-
405-510-627	
NEWS OF THE WEEK	71-98-166-193-
246-277-332-364-389-413-437-	
465-491-514-545-573-599-631-657	
TELEGRAMS	47-
75-104-134-163-190-219-247-	
274-300-330-362-377-416-440-	
467-493-518-544-574-605-659-687	
SUMMARY OF NEWS	1-25-53-
81-109-141-169-197-225-253-	
281-309-337-369-393-421-445-	
473-497-525-549-581-609-637-	
SHIPPING	22-50-78-
106-137-166-194-222-250-278-	
306-334-356-390-418-442-469-	
495-521-546-578-605-634-660-690	
COMMERCIAL	23-50-79-
107-138-167-195-223-251-279-	
307-335-367-391-419-443-471-	
496-523-547-579-606-635-661-690	





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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	86
Port Arthur	86
Mukden	87
The Proposed Court Martial	87
Foreign Opinion on the Fall of Port Arthur	88
Prisoners	90
The Japanese Prisoners in Port Arthur	91
General Stoessel's Reports	93
Korea	93
Naval Casualties	93
China	94
The late Dr. Scriba	94
The Baltic Fleet	94
Death of Mr. Harry Mass	94
The Russian Ships	95
Hannai Teikoku Basal	95
The Next Big Operations	95
Notes on Current Events	96
Tibet	96
"The Russo-Japanese War"	96
The Celebration at Sendai	96
Close of the St. Louis Fair	96
Fatal Fire in Mayebashi	96
Leading Articles:	
The Port Arthur Record	99
The Baltic Fleet's Basis	99
A Berlin Lecture	99
Russia's Programme	41
Crusade	42
The Imperial Diet	42
Rugby Football	42
The Necessary for a Minimum Income	42
American Topics	43
Business and the War	43
Trade-Mark Protect	43
The Law Courts	44
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	44
The Nippon Race Club	45
Yokohama Christian Blind School	46
Telegrams	47
The American Navy	49
Latest Shipping	50
Latest Commercial	50

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNK QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

On the 6th January, at No. 206 B Bluff, the wife of Mr. L. BARMONT, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

At Yokohama, on the 6th January, suddenly, from heart failure, Sister STE. MARTHE, of the Holy Infant Jesus, in the 61st year of her age.

At No. 219-D Bluff, Yokohama, on January 11th, 1905, H. MOSS, in his 69th year.

On the 12th January at the Friends Girls' School, Miss MARY ANNE GUNDRY, of Tokyo, Japan, and Leeds, England, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at 30, Koun-machi, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, January 14th at 10 a.m.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A LIGHTER with coal capsized on the night of Jan. 6th at Shinagawa with the result that a *sendo* was drowned.

The death of Count Anenokoji was announced on Jan. 7th. His father was a *huge* (Court noble) before the Restoration.

DURING the last year, the production of habutae silk in Ishikawa prefecture was 786,755 pieces of a value of 12,994,202 yen.

The quotation of silver yen in Formosa was *sen* 98 on Jan. 5th. At the end of the previous month the quotation was *sen* 1 lower.

THE *Jiji* believes that the headquarters of the Japanese garrison in Liaoting Peninsula will be removed from Kinchow to Port Arthur.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. IGUCHI, one of the Staff officers of the Manchurian Army, who was in

Tokyo on special business, left on Jan. 8th for the front.

MARQUIS YAMAGATA, Chief of the Staff Office, has been slightly indisposed since Jan. 4th and was not present at the New Year Court Banquet on the 5th.

THE 8th of January being the birthday of Queen Helene of Italy, a congratulatory message was transmitted by the Japanese Court to the Quirinal.

AN official telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Prince Fushimi arrived on Jan. 4th at Honolulu. He landed at 10 a.m. and left there at 5 p.m. for home.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, has been appointed to Port Arthur in the same capacity and Captain Tamari is appointed chief of staff.

THE *Kokumin* says that the Nippon Red Cross Society has purchased four steamers and converted them into hospital ships. They will be despatched on Jan. 10th to the front.

THE *Standard* says that Gen. Sir William Nicholson is definitely selected as Governor of Gibraltar (in succession to Sir George White, appointed Governor of Chelsea).

HIS Excellency the Governor of Hongkong has decided that the law shall take its course in the case of the three Europeans who murdered a Chinese sampan woman and her daughter.

A MAN, apparently a student, was found on the railway at a point near Ichigaya station on Jan. 10th. He is believed to have been run over by a train while trying to cross the rails.

THE Kobe Cricket Club and the Kobe Sailing Club last week presented Mr. A. H. Gillingham with a silver cigarette box, a cigarette case and a silver match-box as a souvenir on leaving Kobe.

THE Government has granted permission to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to open a regular service between Kobe and Dalny. It is said that the first steamer will leave Kobe on January 12th.

CAPTAIN J. M. HUTCHISON, of the British Navy, who recently arrived in Tokyo, proceeded at 11 a.m. on January 11th to the Palace accompanied by the British Minister and was received by the Emperor.

PRINCESSES FUMI AND YASU (daughters of the Emperor) left Shimbashi at noon on Jan. 8th for Kamakura where they will spend the cold season. They were attired in green crape and wore white feather comforters.

THE French Minister at Tokyo, says the *Nichi Nichi*, paid a visit on Jan. 11th to the Russians at Shidzuoka; and the French Consul at Nagasaki visited the prisoners from Port Arthur at Inasa, near Nagasaki.

MR. M. N. GOBHAI, No. 41, Yokohama, and two leading Indian traders have presented to the Emperor through the Minister for the Imperial Household, an address congratulating him on the capitulation of Port Arthur.

THE net profits for the last half year (1904) of the Teikoku Commercial Bank was yen 67,399 55 and an interim dividend was paid of *sen* 88 per share for the period, which is equivalent to 5 per cent per annum.

MADAME KITAJIMA, a Court Lady, and Baron Madenokoji, under the special instructions of the Empress, will proceed on Jan. 9th to the Yokosuka Naval Station to inspect the condition of the

hospital. On the following day, with the same purpose, they will leave for Sendai and other provincial centres.

A FISH dealer and a *geisha* committed suicide in the teahouse, Nonki-tei, Akasaka, on Jan. 10th. It appears that the man killed the woman by cutting her throat with a knife and then killed himself. The couple were heavily in debt.

A TELEGRAM from Kanazawa reports that a floating mine, which was recently found on Noto peninsula, has been ascertained to be of Russian manufacture, by an officer of the Maidzuru Naval Station, who had been sent to the place to examine it.

A CHINAMAN employed by the steamer *Austriën*, which arrived on Jan. 6th at Yokohama, has been arrested by the Harbour police on a charge of having attempted to smuggle 15 tins containing opium. He had brought it from Hongkong.

LEADING Liberals have established the *Sengo Keiei Kenkyu-kai*, which aims to investigate financial matters after the war. The members decided to meet every Sunday, and the first meeting will be held on Jan. 8th at the office of the party.

AN old widow residing at Imai-cho, Azabu, was found strangled on Jan. 10th. The police believe the crime to be the work of a robber. The deceased had been a lady attendant in the Court of the Feudal Lord of Uwajima before the Restoration.

ADMIRALS TOGO AND KAMIMURA proceeded on Jan. 11th to the detached palace at Numadzu where they were received by the Crown Prince. That day the streets of the town were dressed and the distinguished officers were warmly welcomed.

SISTER ST. MARTHA, of the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, expired suddenly in the railway compound, Yokohama, on Friday afternoon. She had just returned from a visit to Tokyo. The deceased, who succumbed to heart disease, was 62 years old, and had spent over 30 of them in Japan.

THE carriage of Mr. Kubota, Minister for Education, overturned through the stumbling of a horse, on the morning of Jan. 10th at Andozaka, while the minister was on his way to his office. Fortunately Mr. Kubota escaped injury, but the *hetto* was slightly injured and the vehicle damaged.

TOKYO papers report that the Emperor has ordered General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-camp to His Majesty, to proceed to Korea, Port Arthur and Manchuria to make enquiry as to the health of the soldiers in the cold season. The Baron will probably start on January 20th with presents from the Emperor to be distributed among the troops.

It is announced in the London *Gazette* that the King has granted unto Mr. Walter Denning authority to accept and wear the insignia of the Fifth Class of the Imperial Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan in his capacity of Professor of English Literature in the Second High School at Sendai.

AT the 64th Annual Meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, held on the 13th December, the Directors, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the Preferred Stock, recommended a dividend on Deferred Stock of 6½ per cent. for the six months, and a bonus of 3 per cent, making, with the Interim Dividend of 3½ per cent. paid in June, a total distribution on the Deferred Stock of 13 per cent. for the year.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Saturday, January 7.

Russian officers, speaking from Chefoo, continue to tell vivid stories of the sufferings of the garrison prior to capitulation. The gist of it all is that men and officers were completely worn out and incapable of further effort. The condition of the sick and wounded seems to have been especially pitiful. But the salient fact which stands out above all the features of the narration is that after the capture of the northern and north-eastern sectors of the permanent defences, and after the breaching of the Chinese wall, there began to fall upon the two towns and upon their defenders such a rain of shot, shell and bullets as made it evident that the choice lay between surrender and death. That all engaged in the terrible struggle were weary, that the wounded were suffering tortures in the absence of medical necessities, and that the garrison had been decimated and was tormented by disease—these facts are beyond question. But they are facts incidental to every protracted siege. They constitute a pitiable picture, but they scarcely differentiate the case of Port Arthur from that of many another stubborn defence. The Chefoo officers say also that although every one in the garrison was convinced of the absolute necessity of surrender, the news that Stoessel had actually proposed to capitulate produced a feeling of profound sorrow and humiliation. Very likely it did in the case of some of the men, but we have also had a story that many welcomed the intelligence. The father of one of these Chefoo officers seems to have been in Sevastopol during the siege of the latter place. He is represented as saying that the state of affairs in the Crimean fortress was mere child's play compared with that in Port Arthur.

We should attach more explicit credence to these records of suffering and hardship were they not disfigured by repeated declarations that only four thousand men remained fit to take their place in the fighting line. Where then were the remainder of the 24,000 combatants who surrendered, independently of the sick and wounded? Sympathy is a fine thing and no one will be disposed to withhold either sympathy or admiration from Stoessel and his brave troops. But we can not ignore the fact that there has not been any of this outcry on the Japanese side, though the sufferings of the besiegers also can scarcely have been less than those of the besieged. The Russians would be wiser in their own interests if they left others to write the story of what Port Arthur had to endure.

We refrain from re-producing many other obvious exaggerations and falsehoods which appear in the columns of so-called Russian organs. One would suppose from reading them that it was the business of the Japanese to load their cannon with cotton wool. In all this hysteria about the heroism of the besieged, the public is apt to lose sight of the achievements of the besiegers.

One of the Chefoo fugitives, said to be an officer of considerable rank, alleges that prior to offering capitulation, Stoessel had communicated the state of affairs to the Tsar, and had received from His Majesty a reply in the sense that he did not look for any further resistance from the garrison, and that he now left the commanding officers to take whatever course deemed expedient.

It is expected that the bulk of the Port Arthur prisoners will be sent to Japan.

Monday, January 9.

The tragedy at Sungshushan is described in some detail by Tokyo journals. Its scene appears not to have been the fort but the attached work against which the futile attack was directed in the closing days of November. The Japanese are said to have made four rushes on that occasion, each costing heavily. A fifth charge would have carried them into the fort. But in making it they were caught in an entanglement of nails which pierced the men's feet. They fell in heaps and were slaughtered in their tracks. Determined not to be again the victims of such a device, the investing troops had recourse subsequently to gun-cotton. They undermined the parapet and fired a huge charge of that terrible explosive so that a great mass of the interior slope was blown in. The Russians in the auxiliary fort, observing this, attempted to escape, but the rush of the assailants immediately following the explosion was too quick for them, and they were all shot down or captured. This did not constitute the tragedy, however. What is remembered with horror is that a large number—600 it is said, but the official report suggested only some 350—were buried under the debris of the parapet and among them were several women, as was proved when the Japanese subsequently excavated the place. It will be remembered that 160 were rescued from this extraordinary grave, but we gather from the accounts in Tokyo journals that no women were among the saved. Presumably these unfortunate people were with their husbands in the covered gallery.

Tuesday, January 10.

Vice-Admiral Kataoka, commanding the Third Squadron, has issued a general order—in the absence of Admiral Togo—announcing that one stage of the war at sea has been brought to a glorious termination. In the body of the order he states that when the six destroyers, constituting the sole remnant of the Russian Squadron at Port Arthur, emerged from the harbour and steamed for Chefoo and Kiaochow, they were pursued by vessels of the blockading squadron. The *Akitushima*, under Commander Yamaya, with a destroyer squadron under Commander Fujimoto, and a torpedo-boat squadron under Commander Kasama, pursued the Chefoo section of the enemy, and Rear-Admiral Togo Masamichi, second in command of the Third Squadron at the time, took the *Chiyoda*, under Captain Murakami, the *Tatsuta*, under Commander Kamaya, and a destroyer squadron under Commander Suzuki, in the direction of Kiaochow Bay. The Russian craft, however, had slipped out under cover of darkness, and got a start which enabled them, steaming at the top of their high speed, to reach their destinations without being overhauled.

A belief seems to be entertained in Tokyo that salvage operations may be successfully undertaken in the case of several of the warships blown-up by the Russians at Port Arthur. The work of destruction was probably hurried so as to interfere with complete efficiency, and moreover as the vessels were virtually submerged before explosives were employed, the force of the latter must have been considerably diminished. The *Sevastopol* and the *Bayan* are supposed to be in a hopeless condition, but among the other battle-ships, cruisers, gun-boats, destroyers and steamers some, if not several, will probably repay the trouble and cost of salvage. The harbour has certainly proved

a veritable death-trap. It is now the grave of property aggregating in value probably a hundred and fifty millions of yen. The mines alone that have been placed at the entrance and along the adjacent coasts represent a big figure.

It is stated that Vice-Admiral Shibayama, now Port Admiral at Kure, will be soon appointed to command the fortress at Port Arthur, his place at Kure being taken by Vice-Admiral Arima, now chief of the Department of Naval Supplies. Admiral Shibayama's chief of staff will be Captain Tamari, and Rear-Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy, will take over Vice-Admiral Arima's present duties in conjunction with his own.

Wednesday, January 11.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the taking over of Russian property at Port Arthur has been nearly concluded. The buildings number 300 and the small arms thus far total twenty thousand, but the greater part of the siege guns are said to have been more or less destroyed either by Japanese fire during the siege or by the Russians themselves at the time of capitulation. Doubtless an official list will soon be published. There were said to be over 600 guns mounted in the various forts or assigned for their defence, and it may be presumed that the whole of these, whatever their condition, have fallen into Japanese hands. The question has much importance with regard to the future armament of the fortress.

Thursday, January 12.

It is expected that some three months will be needed to clear away the mines from the waters of Port Arthur. The terms of capitulation provided that the Russians should hand over all maps and plans showing the positions of these engines, but such information would be useful mainly in the case of contact mines. No exact record can have been kept of the numerous mechanical mines strewn outside the harbour either by Russians or by Japanese, and the task of completely removing this danger will be long and arduous. Heavy winds and high seas have hitherto prevented any work, but of course it will be commenced at the earliest possible opportunity. All the officers who are to be in charge at Port Arthur, from Vice-Admiral Shibayama downwards, have been nominated and it is expected that they will start for their posts on the 16th instant, whereafter the operations for raising the sunken vessels will begin. The impression at present is that some of the battle-ships may be saved and added to the Japanese navy. No conclusive examination has yet been possible, but there are some reasons for thinking that explosives were not used in every case, the Russians confining themselves to throwing kerosene on the decks at low water and setting them on fire. Rear-Admiral Arai, who has had much experience in work of this kind, and who was recently engaged upon the *Varyag*, will be in charge of salvage operations at Port Arthur and immediately under him will be Professor Ishikuro, an eminent naval engineer. Speaking of the *Varyag* we may mention that although she has been brought into an upright position and her heavy weights have been removed, the cold weather compelled postponement of further work. There is a rumour, however, that great difficulty will attend the task of floating her, as her seams have been opened by the explosion which sealed her fate. On the whole it would seem that salvage opera-

ions will occupy much labour and much attention during this year. The only vessel hitherto re-floated among the many victims of the war is the *Miyako*, and even in her case we have only a rumour.

### MUKDEN.

Saturday, January 7.

General Kuropatkin is reported to have carried out his recently announced intention of breaching the walls of Mukden in order to facilitate his military operations. When mention was last made of this purpose the telegraph represented Kuropatkin as seeking to obtain Governor-General Tseng's consent to the act of destruction. Tseng, of course, declined to entertain any such proposal without sanction from Peking, and Peking had recourse to its stereotyped refuge, silence. We ventured to surmise that if Kuropatkin deemed the measure essential he would take it, in despite of any mood the Chinese might display, and that is what he is now reported to have done. The big wall has been breached through a length of 40 feet, so that troops can gain free access to the city. Mukden, being counted within the limits of belligerent territory, must take the fortune of war as it comes, but the question suggests itself, what does this breaching of the wall portend. Its immediate significance, we presume, is that large numbers of Russian troops—either those already in the field or those now arriving, probably the latter—are to be billeted in the city, and that, for the purpose of facilitating their rapid concentration in the fighting line on the Hun, there is need of some freer avenue than the gates afford. The ultimate significance, however, is that the city of Mukden with its large non-combatant population is thus brought within the direct district of fighting and may be treated as a section of the Russian defences. Everybody remembers the horror that happened at Liaoyang, where, owing to Russian occupation of positions in the immediate vicinity of the walls, the citizens were brought into the line of Japanese fire and many were cruelly wounded or killed, old men, women and children. Apparently that terrible experience has not deterred Kuropatkin. He intends to include the walls of Mukden in his scheme of fortifications. If the peaceful Chinese suffer, that is their own look-out. A little adroit management may even convert their sufferings into a vehicle for traducing the Japanese. We see what happened at Port Arthur. Stoessel scattered his so-called hospitals all over the two towns; eighteen hospitals, nearly all disconnected. This is not a matter of hearsay. It is clearly and indisputably proved by the map which General Balakoff himself transmitted to the Japanese Head Quarters. Either the Japanese artillery must have refrained altogether from shelling the towns or the so-called hospitals must have been exposed to fire. And then we have Stoessel himself deliberately stating in a despatch to the Tsar that the Japanese purposely bombarded his hospitals. There has been plenty of evidence that Russian soldiers in Port Arthur, acting of course with the acquiescence of their officers, fired upon and bayoneted Japanese wounded. From such troops a counter-charge of the nature of that preferred by Stoessel comes with very bad grace, to say the least of it. But since an officer of Stoessel's fully proved bravery and competence has persuaded himself to formulate such an accusation, we must be prepared for similar manoeuvres on the part

of other Russian Generals, and when, as is now the case at Mukden, we see steps taken the almost inevitable sequel of which is to involve the non-combatant population of a big town in the horrors of war, while their probable sequel is to furnish a new expedient for perverting Russian recklessness into a simulation of Japanese cruelty, it is a plain duty to point out what is happening. Stoessel's eighteen detached hospitals at Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's dispositions at Liaoyang may not be repeated at Mukden, but the public will at all events be prepared for a similar *mise en scene* at the latter place.

Monday, January 9.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from London saying that the Council of Ministers held by the Tsar after receipt of the news of Port Arthur's fall, decided to order Kuropatkin to assume the offensive at once. Our contemporary, commenting upon this intelligence, observes that men sitting over a council-board would be very apt to come to such a decision, since it is manifest that the investing army having now been released from duty in Liaotung, will be sent to the Shaho, constituting a powerful re-inforcement, and the obvious course would be for Kuropatkin to strike before that consummation can be effected. But Kuropatkin himself can scarcely be prepared to assume the offensive, and it may be that he will again find himself between the devil and the deep blue sea. On the other hand from the point of view of the Russian Government, it is almost imperative that something of a bold nature should be attempted. For apparently the humiliation of the fall of Port Arthur is to be followed by the recall of the Baltic Fleet, since rumour alleges that the second Squadron, being in need of repairs, can not join Rojestvensky. How much hope Russia placed in the possibility of the Baltic Fleet recovering for her the command of the sea, we can only conjecture, but if she be now forced to abandon that hope in the immediate sequel of the destruction of her Pacific Squadron and the loss of her great stronghold, we can understand her almost overwhelming anxiety to effect something in the way of rehabilitating her reputation. That is the *Fiji's* view. Yet the *Fiji* does not think that Kuropatkin will assume the offensive yet.

Tuesday, January 10.

Fighting of a desultory nature appears to be still going on in the neighbourhood of Hanchang. Seoul reports that at 3.40 on the afternoon of the 6th a Japanese force attacked the Russians who had retreated to Hsiangshaho, after their recent essay. Some injury was inflicted on the enemy, but as he was re-inforced the Japanese did not continue the attack.

Wednesday, January 11.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that, according to reports from the front, the Russians at Mukden and Fushun commenced a movement in the direction of the Shaho on the 6th instant. The indications are that Kuropatkin contemplates assuming the offensive.

In considering this news there is one thing to be remembered, namely, that if Viceroy Alexieff's public statements be trustworthy, the whole responsibility for the celebrated ante-Shaho Order rests on Kuropatkin's shoulders. There was an almost universal disposition at the time to acquit him of blame for the unsoldier-like bombast and injudicious announcements contained in the Order, but apparently he and he alone was the author. That being the case, it would follow that at

the very earliest opportunity he will resume the offensive, for in the sight of his army he cuts a somewhat ridiculous figure. At the same time the very moment when the news of Port Arthur's fall has circulated among his troops can scarcely be called auspicious for a fresh essay.

Thursday, January 12.

All accounts agree that the Russian forces on Kuropatkin's left wing have been much increased of late, and that the number now concentrated in the Hanchang region is some 17,000 or 18,000. This intelligence is not altogether novel. There has been evidence for some time that the Russians were massing a strong force in this district, either because they anticipated a turning movement on the part of the Japanese, or because they themselves contemplated such a movement. Now that they have a fine military road connecting Fushun with Tiehling, they are plainly in a position to operate more boldly on their left than they would have been had the Mukden-Tiehling highway been their principal line of communications. It is of course evident that inasmuch as Nogi's army, a veteran force of 4 Divisions, is now freed for operations northward of Liaotung, Kuropatkin, if he were in a position to strike, should hasten to anticipate the pressure that this new force will exercise in Manchuria. But Kuropatkin does not seem ready to strike quickly. Accounts vary greatly as to the number of troops he has received since the battle of the Shaho. Some say that his casualties have been made good, and that he has been further stiffened by 60,000 men. Others allege that he has received only 41 additional battalions, and say nothing about his casualties. We shall probably be estimating at the highest figure consistent with probability if we assume that he is now 30,000 stronger than he was when the celebrated Order was penned. The question he has to ask himself, therefore, is whether he will be relatively stronger at the end of February, or whether his superiority—if there be any—is greater now than it will be then. We say the end of February because, climatically speaking, that is the most suitable time for field operations, inasmuch as the cold will then have abated somewhat while the rivers and roads will be still frozen. It is in view of climatic considerations, we imagine, that the St. Petersburg Council of State spoke of the end of February as the date by which they intended to add 200,000 men to Kuropatkin's force. No one knows better than Kuropatkin whether that is possible. Judging from experience he must deem such a feat more than problematical, for if only 100,000 troops reached him between October and the end of December, in spite of his manifestly most urgent need, how can double that number reach him between the beginning of January and the end of February? It is for him, however, to make his own estimate. If he now remain quiescent, the obvious inference will be that he expects to be relatively stronger at the close of February than he now is, whatever additions the Japanese shall have made to their forces by that time. If he strike now, it will be because he doubts the feasibility of the two-hundred-thousand promise.

### THE PROPOSED COURT MARTIAL.

The cry in Russia for a court martial in connexion with the fall of Port Arthur is very natural, as the *Fiji Shimpō* remarks. Nominally the officer arraigned before the



tribunal would be Stoessel, but the question is, not the nature of Stoessel's defence, which all agree in admiring and applauding, but the nature of the preparations existing in the fortress at the time of the attack. It was currently reported and even openly stated in official quarters that Port Arthur had a supply of ammunition and provisions amply sufficient for a year and a half. Very much longer periods were occasionally mentioned, but a year and a half was the minimum. Yet, according to Stoessel's reports, the besieged found themselves short of both ammunition and provisions after a few months. They were not actually without food, but it was of such a nature that its continued use without the alleviating adjuncts which are just as essential as beef and bread, blood-poisoning became inevitable, and as for heavy-gun ammunition the Russian Commander declares that the supply had failed totally. It is very conceivable that under these circumstances there should be some excitement and suspicion in Russia, especially since the fortress, during its investment, was not completely cut off from communication with the outer world: several steamers, laden with ammunition and provisions, reached it. The *King Arthur*, for example, is said to have made many successful voyages before her capture. It might be supposed at first sight that Stoessel himself, in his capacity of commander-in-chief, was responsible for the state of the supplies. So he was assuredly in the last resort, and there can be no doubt that had he established a thoroughly efficient system of inspection, no such shortage could have existed. But the best commander must always be partially dependent on his quartermasters' department. At any rate the Russians must see the vital necessity of fixing the responsibility clearly. It had been a topic of open talk in the Far East for many years that in the supreme moment deficiencies like those now apparently proved to have crippled Port Arthur would be found not only in Russian fortresses but also on Russian ships.

#### FOREIGN OPINION ON THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

##### RUSSIAN OPINION.

Reuter telegraphs that the Russian newspapers speak as follows:—

The *Novoe Vremya* asks who is responsible for not placing Port Arthur in a thoroughly defensible condition. That is a question that must be answered.

The *Russ* considers it a great sin that in aristocratic and official circles little concern is shown about the fall of Port Arthur. This, it considers, demonstrates the unfitness of such persons to be entrusted with great national tasks.

The *Bourse Gazette* urges that Rojestvensky should not wait for the third squadron, but should continue his voyage at once.

Another journal insists that Russia should now give up this ceaseless war. As the Japanese granted honorable terms of capitulation to the Port Arthur garrison, so the Russians should grant honorable terms of peace to Japan.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The editor of the *Novoe Vremya*, M. Svorin, writing on the 6th instant, says:—"The honour of the Army is the honour of the Nation, and the Army's failures are the Nation's failures. To-day, after the great railway to the Pacific Ocean has been completed, to abandon Manchuria must be

pronounced improper. Among the people there are some who say that the present situation is the result simply of official mismanagement. But the officials are a part of the people. They do not differ from the other part. It is for the people themselves to determine whether the war shall continue or whether it shall cease. The Sovereign should take counsel of the people and obtain their views. There are various precedents for that course in times of national peril. And the people, when it comes to tendering their views, should inform themselves fully of the Government's policy. Port Arthur did not surrender until after its strength had become exhausted. Will Russia follow the same course?"

##### ITALIAN OPINION.

The news of the fall of Port Arthur evoked expressions of satisfaction in Italy, and there was much applause for the action of the Japanese Navy and Army. In non-official circles men spoke of the probability of peace being now restored, but diplomats and officials considered the time still premature.

The *Journal d'Italia* says:—"The great Russian stronghold in the Far East has fallen, and Stoessel's surrender makes further resistance on Russia's part hopeless. This development of the situation places Japan in the first rank of military powers. It is now certain that the ability and courage of this hitherto little known nation are quite exceptional. These feats of Japan will raise a new spirit throughout Asia. It will rest with Japan to dictate the nature of Far Eastern progress. She is to be regarded as a formidable rival of America and Europe. Russia's hope of acquiring a good harbour in Far-Eastern waters is no longer more than a dream. She will have to change the direction of her ambition and turn her eyes to the Persian Gulf.

The *Tribuna* thinks that the fall of Port Arthur may possibly furnish a motive for the combatants to make peace, but looking at the situation carefully it seems that Russia has not yet abandoned her hope of crushing Japan and taking vengeance for the discomfiture hitherto inflicted on her. So long as she can not divest herself of her haughty confidence in her own prowess, the war will continue. Other Powers, however, ought to exert their influence to put an end to the conflict in the cause of humanity and the general interest. Naturally the difficulties of intervention deter any attempt, but neutral Powers, having regard to the danger that threatens their own tranquillity and in view of the terrible nature of the war, can not sit with folded hands. More to be feared by Europe than the Yellow Peril is the Russian Peril, which constitutes a near menace.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

##### ENGLISH OPINION.

English leading newspapers are agreed that the terms of the Capitulation Agreement show the surrender to have been unconditional. They of course express profound admiration of the besiegers' brave defence.

The *Daily Telegraph* comments on the chivalrous conduct of Japan towards the garrison of Port Arthur and the sailors included in it, and says that greater credit is due to the Japanese in view of the fact that many Russians had violated their oaths and resumed active service.

The *Times*, referring to the rumours of mediation, says that mediation can not pos-

sibly succeed unless both the combatants desire it, and that no Government will be so foolish as to lose sight of that fact. The *Daily Telegraph* takes the same view.

The *Times* of the 3rd instant says:—"No praise too high to bestow on the obduracy of General Stoessel's defence. His professional ability has been as conspicuous as his courage and determination. He has most excellently displayed the martial valour of a Russian subject, and the lustre of his name will shine as brightly at that of the greatest commander by whom a similar task has been achieved. But we say that the defence of Port Arthur has been splendid with what words are we to praise the will of the assault? For the task of attacking this terribly strong fortress was something greater again than the task of defending it. However valiant, however determined the defenders were, they must yield the crown of laurels to the assailants. In dogged resolution, in military skill, in the highest type of valour and in all points appertaining to the function of a warrior, the crown must fall to the besiegers. That this would be the case had been anticipated, but the fall of Port Arthur involves other results the great significance of which can not be foretold. Port Arthur is not simply a fortress. It is also the symbol of Russia's political power. By capturing it the Japanese have obliterated the memory of the heavy discomfiture they suffered ten years ago at the hands of the three allied Powers. At that time Japan was despised as an Oriental country without qualifications to rank with the August Powers of the Occident, but now the Japanese have removed this slur, and what is more, have broken the great symbol of Russia's political power and of her material strength in the Far East. It is impossible for the peoples of Europe to estimate how great will be the influence exercised by this event upon one-third of the human race. By the fall of Port Arthur the Japanese forces have achieved the second great object of the war. Already they had destroyed Russia's Pacific Fleet, and now, if the Baltic Fleet ventures to emerge into Far Eastern waters they have ample leisure to meet it. Thus Japan has broken Russia's might in Manchuria and elsewhere. It is truly a great success. The Japanese have not yet entered Mukden, but it is inevitable that this incident should exercise a great effect on the position of the Russian army in general. With regard to Russia's internal conditions, it is difficult to speak with entire assurance, but when this great calamity comes to the ears of thoughtful persons among the people, of whom the bulk have been disappointed by the Tsar's decree, it will be more than ever difficult to allay the nation's discontent."

The *Standard* says:—"The long awaited fall of Port Arthur has now become an accomplished fact. It can not but have important results both from a political and from a military point of view. Politically speaking the moral effect upon the Mongolian race and especially upon the Chinese will be very great. We apprehend that the perpetual occupation of Port Arthur by Japan will follow. As to the military side of the question, the Japanese armies at the Shaho will now be strengthened by the veteran army of Nogi, and the future of the Baltic Fleet, now on its way out, has become hopeless."

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The vehement defence of the Russians led by such an able General as Stoessel has finally been unable to withstand the martial valour of the Japanese. Simultaneously with wiping away the humiliation that they endured ten years ago, the Japanese have strengthened the bases of their international power and opened a new chapter in their history."

All the other English papers agree in lauding the defence and the attack.

The Austrian newspapers consider that the fall of Port Arthur will contribute materially to the restoration of peace. They also say that Russia's failure to relieve this, the stronghold of her power in the Far East, must greatly impair her prestige and shake public confidence in her prowess. The Japanese army hitherto held at Port Arthur, will now be free to join Marshal Oyama's forces.

The *Nova Fret Presse*, after warmly praising the Japanese General says that Russia's failure to succour Port Arthur will inflict lasting injury on her martial renown. When the news spreads into the interior of Russia, it will have the effect of fanning into flame the smouldering embers of popular discontent. The people will cease to hope for victory and will lose all confidence in the present Government, so that the desire for peace will acquire redoubled force.

The *Fremdenblatt* thinks that this capitulation agreement will not end the war but that it will make Russia assemble still greater forces in Manchuria to recover her lost prestige. Yet Korea and the key of Port Arthur have now fallen into Japan's hands, and the object of dispute in Manchuria has been largely reduced as compared with what it was at the outbreak of the struggle. Therefore there is a hope



that the war will not enter its third phase and that peace will be restored.

The *Vienna Tageblatt* observe that Port Arthur gain becomes Japanese property, and that no country will be found to dispute Japan's right to the place. For Germany now fully appreciates Japan's strength, England understood it when she formed the alliance, and Russia has simply had vengeance taken on her.

#### GERMAN OPINION.

The fall of Port Arthur is a universal topic of conversation in Berlin. German journals express the opinion that the flag of the Rising Sun having been now once more floated over the ramparts of Port Arthur, the Japanese will never consent to see it lowered again. They all agree, too, that the fall of the fortress will greatly dispirit the Russian nation and that the bravery shown by the garrison will be the only consolation.

All the newspapers published extras announcing the capitulation, and crowds assembled in the streets of Berlin. The persistence and courage of the Japanese army were much applauded, as was also the brave defence made by the Russians. It was regarded as a matter for rejoicing that the terrible bloodshed at Port Arthur had been terminated.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the fall of Port Arthur will have a strong moral effect upon the progress of the war. The Japanese Army will be greatly inspirited, and the Russians will be correspondingly depressed. One phase of the war has been terminated in Japan's favour, and the nation will now look for fresh developments in another direction.

The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that apart from the question of the issue of the war, the defence made by the Russian Army in the face of such brave and incomparable forces as those of Japan will long stand conspicuous in military history.

The *Kreuzzeitung* says that Stoessel's defence will be always remembered, and that had not the Japanese been the splendid fighters they are, Port Arthur would still be safe.

The *Tageblatt* declares that Stoessel's splendid defence ranks with that of Sevastopol and will always constitute an honour to Russia in the pages of military history. The confidence and resolution of the Japanese will be increased by the event, and they will be freshly inspired to continue the struggle with their great adversary. On the other hand, the Russian troops will be dispirited and the Russian nation will become more desirous of peace. There is also another important question connected with the event. Will the Baltic Fleet continue its voyage eastward? That will have to be carefully considered, for the Japanese fleet has gained a new base, and will be able to unite its whole strength against the newcomers.

The *National Zeitung* says that the Japanese army has achieved a gallant and incomparable feat. But the names of the defenders of Port Arthur will also stand in history. The Japanese have reduced the fortress which was the stronghold of Russia's might in the Far East, and have grasped the fruits of their victories. Such strength and such endurance as the Japanese troops have shown are rare in history, and they have become the masters of Port Arthur. Here the terrible drama hitherto enacted on the Liaotung Peninsula terminates.

The news of the fall of Port Arthur did not produce any marked effect upon the quotations of Russian securities in the Berlin market. This was due partly to the manipulation of Russian financiers and partly to the belief that the incident will help to create a longing for peace in Russia.

#### BELGIAN OPINION.

The fall of Port Arthur has created a great sensation in Belgium. Public opinion shows itself thoroughly appreciative of both the attack and the defence of the fortress. More especially the remarkable achievements of the Japanese Army are alluded to with astonishment and admiration. The various pro-Russian journals, which have hitherto interpreted everything to Russia's advantage, are all astounded, and the principal of them agree in foreseeing that the result of the capitulation will be shown in the following respects:—

1. Nogi's Army and Togo's Fleet will now at once be released from the duties hitherto devolving on them. The former will reinforce Oyama, and the latter will be able to direct its whole strength against the Baltic Fleet. Probably the Baltic Fleet will be recalled.
2. Russia will forfeit prestige and confidence in the Far East.
3. Japan will unquestionably rank as a first-class Power.
4. Some third Power will probably endeavour to bring the war to a close.
5. The great internal trouble in Russia will probably be increased.

The *Independence Belge* says:—"The fall of Port Arthur is one of the greatest events of modern times. The historic prestige of the Russian empire and the world's faith in it have received their first great blow. A new country whose admission to the comity of civilization was an affair of yesterday and which was still lightly regarded as strange and still infantine has now inflicted on one of the greatest States in the world a blow and a disgrace that can never be removed."

The same journal, having related the various stages of the investing army's work, goes on to remark:—"By this event Japan has deprived Russia of her most important naval base in the Far East; has driven the Russians into the interior, and has contrived that Russian influence can not again extend to the region which for many years has constituted the cynosure of the great European Powers' ambition. These are the cardinal results. In former years Japan obtained possession of Port Arthur by escalade, but it was at once taken from her by the Great Powers. We must, however, regard her present capture of the place as a *fait accompli*, for she has purchased it at the heavy cost of the best blood of her beloved sons. Port Arthur was held by Russia under lease. Japan, by right of conquest, will now constitute herself the lessee."

The *Independence* then discusses the impossibility of Russia recovering the ground she has lost, and urges that she should lose no time in opening negotiations for the restoration of peace. It concludes thus:—"Thus only can Stoessel's brave defence be saved from the reproach of futility."

#### PRISONERS.

Saturday, January 7.

The number of Russian prisoners in Japanese hands will soon become an interesting question. Up to the 23rd of December, the latest date to which accurate records have been published, the following were the figures.

	Officers.	Rank and File.
At Matsuyama .....	50	1,351
" Himeji .....	—	891
" Nagoya .....	—	500
" Marugame .....	—	350
" Fukuchiyama .....	—	351
" Fukuoka .....	60	120
Totals .....	110	3,563

The grand total here is 3,673. To these the Port Arthur prisoners will now have to be added. What they muster we can not yet tell exactly, but probably 40,000 will be near the mark. The officers, about 900 in number, are a doubtful quantity. Judging of the terms used by the Tsar in sanctioning the arrangement for the release of the Port Arthur officers, we are inclined to think that a good many of the latter will decide to refuse the Japanese offer. The Tsar puts the alternative in the form "share the fate of the soldiers," and if he really used these exact words, many of the officers can scarcely choose but interpret them to signify that His Majesty deems it the better part for an officer to remain with his men and reserve at least the hope of being able to fight again for his country ere the close of the war. Can there be any second opinion as to that? At any moment—so, at all events, a Russian ought to suppose—many Japanese may fall into Russian hands, and thereafter an exchange of prisoners may take place, when officers held by the Japanese would recover not only their liberty but also the privilege of bearing arms in the cause of their country. To purchase the pleasure of returning home on condition of not fighting again for the fatherland is to buy ease at the expense of duty. It will be surprising if many Russian officers fail to take that view. Under any circumstances Japan will presently be holding between forty and fifty thousand Russian prisoners.

As to the Japanese who are held prisoners by the Russians, our knowledge is limited to those whose names, having been actually reported officially by the Russian authorities to the Japanese, have appeared in the *Official Gazette* in Tokyo. The following is a list taken from the files of the *Official Gazette*:—

Military Officers .....	7
Naval Officers .....	3
Military Non-commissioned officers .....	6
Naval .....	17
Naval Paymaster .....	1
Naval Secretary .....	1
Military Surgeon .....	1
Engineers (civilian) .....	16
Employers (interpreters and couriers) .....	73
Ship's Artificers (merchant vessels) .....	55
Ship's crews (merchant vessels) .....	148
Tradesmen taken from merchant vessels .....	10
Stone-mason .....	1
Total .....	339

This list merits examination. Out of the total of 339 only 34 are combatants, including a secretary and a paymaster. All the rest are non-combatants, pure and simple. What a commentary this fact suggests when we collate it with the behaviour of the Japanese at Port Arthur. The Japanese at Port Arthur never raised any question whatever about the non-combatants. They treated it as a matter of course that these should be liberated at once. Yet the Japanese know very well that many of their own non-combatant countrymen are held prisoners by the Russians, and have been so held for several months. No one could have blamed them if, on capturing Port Arthur, they had said, "Very well; here are your non-combatants now delivered into our hands. You are unlawfully holding as prisoners many non-combatants of our nationality. Release them and we will let yours go free. Otherwise we will retain as prisoners every one of your non-combatants." Is not that what any European nation would have said under the circumstances? What we wonder is whether Japan's code of conduct is appreciated.

(Received at 12.16 a.m. on the 6th instant.)

The number of prisoners taken over on the 5th instant was:—

	Officers.	Rank & File.
Fifth Regiment of Rifles.....	36	1,547
Thirteenth " ".....	38	665
Fourteenth " ".....	32	882
Fifteenth " ".....	50	1,353
Sixteenth " ".....	30	1,004

Totals ..... 186 ..... 5,451

Among the above officers 86 took the oath not to fight again.

[It is noticeable that the term *Koi-gun*—investing army—hitherto employed in the reports, is now replaced by *Nogi-gun*.—Ed. J.M.]

Monday, January 9.

We learn from the *Kokumin Shimbun* that Stoessel and the majority of his officers have taken the oath not to engage again in the war. They will be sent with the non-combatant part of the population to Nagasaki, and there released to make their own way to Russia. Ultimately the officers who have declined the pledge, and the rank and file will be assembled in Dalny for transport to Japan. Those suffering from contagious diseases—and there are said to be many such—will be kept at Port Arthur until they recover.

If the above be trustworthy, as its source indicates, the world's verdict will probably be that Stoessel and the majority of his officers have made a mistake. It is hard to apply strict moral standards to the conduct of men in such circumstances, but the message of the Tsar can be read in one way only: a distinct intimation that, in His Majesty's opinion, the more soldier-like course for the officers would be to remain with their men. The message might easily have been worded so as to avoid any such suggestion. The Tsar, having expressed approval of the stalwart defence made by the garrison, might have simply said that, in view of their long and arduous labours, the officers would do well to avail themselves of Japanese leniency by taking the oath and returning home. But he went out of his way to designate the alternative course, and in designating it he chose words which amounted to a plain indication of his own view—"share the fate of the soldiers." His Majesty's instinct was the instinct of a true soldier.

It is stated that the first batch of Russian prisoners from Port Arthur will reach Moji to-day (9th). The distribution of these prisoners will be a matter of considerable difficulty. At present there is talk of locating 4,000 at Hiroshima, 3,000 at Osaka, 2,000 at Moji, 1,000 at Fukuoka, and an unstated number at Kurume. That does not dispose of more than one-fourth of the total.

General Stoessel is said to be among the 237 prisoners who have taken the oath not to bear arms again during the war. When we say 237 we refer to the number on the 5th and 6th only; that is to say, on the first two days of the business of handing over prisoners. It will be seen that out of 508 officers transferred on those two days, 291 refused to take the oath and 237 took it. Stoessel's conduct in setting the example of giving the pledge will be criticized and rightly criticized in many quarters. The act goes far to mar his fine record.

Chefoo reports that some five thousand non-combatants reached that place from Port Arthur on the 7th instant. The number seems to be exaggerated.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters at 1.50 a.m. 7th instant.)

The prisoners handed over on the 6th instant were as follows:—

	Rank & File.
25th Regiment of Rifles Infantry .....	42
26th " " .....	40
27th " " .....	58
28th " " .....	52
7th Battalion Relief Infantry .....	14
3rd " " .....	12
10th Regiment Staff .....	2
3rd Division 11th and 12th Mixed Regiments.....	4
4th Brigade of Artillery.....	26
Garrison Artillery.....	2
Kwantung Garrison Artillery.....	68
Gendarmes .....	2
Total .....	322

Among the above officers 151 took the oath not to fight again. The total number of prisoners taken over on the 5th and 6th was 508 officers and 16,658 rank and file, and among the officers 237 took the oath.

A Moji telegram reports that 155 Russians captured in the Urlungshan and Sunshushan fights were brought on Jan. 7th by the *Jinsen Maru* from the front to Ujina.

A telegram from Kobe says that the Sanyo Railway Co. has received instructions from the Government to carry twenty thousand Russians who are expected to arrive on and after Jan. 10th from Port Arthur at Shimonoseki and Ujina and who will be sent to several places inland.

The *Jiji* believes that General Stoessel will come to Japan on his way home.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters; 11.07 p.m., 7th instant.)

At 4.30 on the 7th instant the transfer of prisoners was completed. The numbers received to-day were:—

	Rank and File.
General Stoessel's Staff.....	9
Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in Kwantung .....	6
Engineers Company.....	11
Telegraph Corps .....	4
Railway Corps .....	1
Cavalry .....	4
Crew of <i>Revanan</i> .....	22
Crew of <i>Pobeda</i> .....	22
Crew of <i>Pallada</i> .....	11
Crew of <i>Peresviet</i> .....	15
Crew of <i>Poltava</i> .....	16
Crew of <i>Sevastopol</i> .....	31
Crew of <i>Bayan</i> .....	15
Crew of <i>Roba</i> .....	12
Crew of <i>Strodevali</i> .....	4
Crew of <i>Olizant</i> .....	6
Crew of <i>Giljak</i> .....	5
Crew of <i>Amur</i> .....	7
Naval Defence Head Quarters .....	3
Public Service Bureau .....	60
Naval Brigade .....	59
Torpedo Brigade .....	10
Military Court .....	3
Field Post Office & Telegraph Bureau.....	33
Totals .....	369
Totals previously given .....	508
Grand totals .....	877

The totals given in the official statement are 878 officers and 23,491 rank and file, but as all the previous details tally mutually and show the figures 877 and 23,472, we assume the latter to be correct.

It will be observed that the totals are less than those estimated prior to actual transfer. The aggregate now stands at 24,349 of all ranks independent of the sick and wounded, which will probably raise the figure to the neighbourhood of 40,000.

(Received by the same at 2.40 p.m. on the 8th inst.)

The numbers that had taken the oath up to the 8th were 441 officers and 229 soldiers who are to accompany them. Among the officers of high rank, General Fock, Lt.-General Smylnoff, Major-General Golbatfsky and Rear-Admiral Vilman will all be sent to Japan as prisoners. General Stoessel is to leave Dalny for Russia on the 12th instant.

Tuesday, January 10.  
General Stoessel and a number of Russian officers and soldiers with their wives were

expected at Nagasaki on Monday. There is talk of the General entering a Japanese hospital to be radically cured of his hypochondria before he leaves for Russia, but other reports say that he will proceed at once to Shanghai. The Japanese are evidently taking much care to have these prisoners treated with the utmost courtesy. Accounts differ, however, as to the places at which the prisoners will be distributed. Hiroshima is now mentioned as likely to have an assignment of four thousand. Meanwhile 156 prisoners have arrived at Ujina. These are the officers and men captured at the storming of Sunshushan.

Wednesday, January 11.

It will not surprise any one to learn that General Stoessel's act in taking the oath and returning at once to Russia meets with undisguised disapproval in Japan. Tokyo journals agree in describing it as an act quite unworthy of a soldier and as calculated to tarnish the fame won by the General for his gallant defence of Port Arthur. No Japanese officer, they say, would dream of taking such a course. He would deem it his unequivocal duty to remain with the men he commanded, above all in view of the terrible experiences he and they had shared. There is evident reluctance to speak harshly of the Russian commander or to follow him with reproaches on his return journey, but it was not to be supposed that a proceeding so inconsistent with Japanese ideas of military decorum would escape condemnation. The *Nichi Nichi* suggests that there may be some special necessity for Stoessel to hasten home for the purpose of submitting a personal report to his Sovereign, but it admits that this interpretation of his conduct is conspicuously lenient, and that the nature of any such necessity is not apparent to outsiders. On the other hand, unstinted praise is given to General Fock, Lt.-General Smylnoff, Major-General Golbatfsky and Rear-Admiral Vilman who have chosen to proceed to Japan as prisoners. There can not, we think, be any question that when the Tsar penned his reply to General Stoessel's inquiry as to the terms of capitulation, he intended to signify that, in his opinion, the officers should remain with their men. From the mere point of view of artistic entity it seems most regrettable that Stoessel did not share his Sovereign's sentiment.

These four high officers who come to Japan are to be quartered at Nagoya according to present reports. The original idea was said to have been Kamakura, but it has been changed.

The Nagasaki Municipal Council has decided to ask the Town Assembly for a sum of 6,500 yen to entertain the Russian prisoners who call there. Nagasaki seems to be making great preparations of every nature to receive these officers and men. Some of them will doubtless find themselves quite at home in Inasa.

General Stoessel, his staff and family, are to leave Dalny on the 12th instant for Nagasaki, but it is expected that they will not land there, preferring to remain on board the steamer until they can transfer themselves direct to the French mail steamer due on the 16th instant. This steamer, the *Australien*, has been made the subject of an application by the French Representative in Tokyo, and she will specially call in at Nagasaki this trip to take up the General.

Lieutenant (or Captain) Milsky, who recently escaped from confinement at Matsuyama and was subsequently re-arrested,

made another fruitless effort on the 5th instant. He was accompanied by 5 privates, and they were all apprehended three days later at Minami-Yamazaki in Iyo province. This officer has always obstinately refused to give his parole. It is difficult to see how he can hope to escape, but no one will blame him for making the attempt. The Japanese, however, will be compelled to adopt measures of restraint which are evidently foreign to their wish.

Thursday, January 12.

The first batch of Port Arthur prisoners reached Nagasaki on the morning of the 10th and after medical inspection were sent on at once by steamer to Hiroshima, with the exception of those who have taken the oath and are to return home. These latter were landed at Inasa. The Russians to be released numbered 26 officers and 26 men; those sent to Hiroshima, 2 officers and 1,574 men. They belong to the Fifth Regiment of Siberian Rifles and are known as the "model troops." Accounts differ as to their appearance, some saying that they looked in tolerably good condition; others that they plainly suggested the hardships they had suffered. Each officer of those released had one portmanteau and a blanket. The parting between the officers who return to Russia and their men who remain prisoners is said to have been very touching. A remarkable reception was given by the Japanese to the released officers. They were met by officials of the municipality and by leading men of Nagasaki, and having been conducted to the temple Goshin-ji, found a collation prepared for them in the garden. Colonel Torchakoff made a short speech. He said that he and his comrades could not sufficiently thank the Japanese for granting such a kind reception to men who had so recently been their enemies. When the war was over, it was evident that Russia and Japan would be better friends than ever. This incident showed that the Japanese stood above other nations from a moral point of view. He begged that the profound gratitude of himself and his comrades might be made known to the whole Japanese nation, and he asked the journalists present to assist in realizing that hope.

Ujina expects 5,182 prisoners to reach that place on the 12th.

It is not surprising to learn that Europe, on hearing details about the number of men still available for the fighting line in Port Arthur, has changed its opinion as to the just distribution of applause. This was pointed out in our own columns when the news reached us that the defenders had still some twenty-five thousand men on the active list, not because we desire to withhold from Stoessel and his brave men the credit they fully deserve, but because the facts of the capitulation shew plainly that the garrison was not by any means reduced to the impotent condition represented by the officers who escaped to Chefoo, and because this clamour about the extraordinary gallantry and endurance of the besieged tended to obscure the greater gallantry and perseverance of the besiegers.

Friday, January 13.

One of the prisoners who has reached Nagasaki has attracted some attention. He is a man of education, and he is said to have received a decoration for gallant conduct at the battle of Nanshan. One of the returning officers was anxious to take him home to Russia under the regulation which allows each officer to be accompanied by a soldier-

servant, but the man declined the proposal on the ground that, being a Pole, he would receive scant mercy at the hands of the Russian authorities if he took the oath not to fight again.

The first batch of prisoners, 1,050, who have reached Nagasaki, are said to belong to the Division commanded by Lieut-General Fock. They are to proceed to Hiroshima and thence to Osaka. Their commanding officer will accompany them, he being among the number that have refused to take the oath. We presume that the great majority of these officers will have the good sense to give their parole against escaping, in which case they will be able to pass a very pleasant time in Japan.

There is a timely warning in the *Jiji* against over-doing the kindly treatment of Russian prisoners. Very wisely our contemporary reminds its countrymen that immense differences exist between Russian and Russian. Many of the private soldiers now in Japanese hands are utterly ignorant bores, quite incapable of appreciating leniency. These are the men who, without any provocation, assault their guards, break out of confinement and even outrage women, all of which offences have been committed by prisoners now in this country. Others, it is true, are educated and well conducted, but unhappily control must be exercised with regard to the worst element demanding restraint not with regard to the best. The Japanese, who are full of generosity and have a most wholesome habit of forgetting injuries, now show some disposition to go to extremes in their attitude towards their prisoners, and the *Jiji* suggests moderation.

#### THE JAPANESE PRISONERS IN PORT ARTHUR.

It is strange that we have as yet no official statement as to the Japanese prisoners in Port Arthur. These were to have been delivered over at once, and there is naturally some anxiety to know who and how many they are. It will be remembered that the crew of the little steamer *Hanyei Maru* are included in the numbers. From this fact, and from the details recently published in these columns, it is quite plain that to imprison non-combatants for an unlimited period is regarded by Russia as a proper usage of warfare. If we admit the hypothesis that there can be degrees of civilization in the manner of conducting campaigns, then certainly it follows that this habit of the Russians is about as unseemly as anything can be. It is only a short degree removed from the practice of robbery and outrage against the civilian population of an invaded district. The *Hanyei Maru* incident occurred in March, and her people, 11 in number, have been kept in durance at Port Arthur ever since. A recent report put the number of Japanese prisoners in the fortress at 105, and there is now talk that in this figure are included 5 marines who manned the *Oiaru Maru* and the *Sagami Maru*, vessels of the blocking squadron. If only 5 of the brave men who were reported "missing" on that occasion are alive, the affair was even more terrible than the public supposed. And if only 105 Japanese are prisoners in the fortress, it will follow that the Russians did not succour any, or comparatively any of the Japanese wounded who fell within their lines during the siege. There must have been hundreds of such unfortunate men, for time and again the Japanese assaults were forced home to

points if not actually within the works, then at any rate so close to them that the subsequent relief of the wounded could not but devolve on the besieged. Where are all the brave men that were left lying hurt and helpless on these occasions? Were they suffered to lie through long days and nights, dying by inches without so much as a draught of water or a hand stretched out to help them? It is very fine and very satisfactory to learn now of the chivalrous treatment extended by the Japanese to the remnant of the garrison, but General Stoessel and his officers must explain these shockingly suggestive facts before they claim any sympathy for their own sick and wounded, who lacked medical comforts and even necessities, and above all before they accept the credit of having conducted an honorable warfare.

(Received by the Imperial Naval Department.)

Among the men reported missing on the occasion of the third blocking operation at Port Arthur, the following have been taken over by our army and sent to the hospital ship, namely, 5 belonging to the *Sagami Maru* and 5 belonging to the *Oiaru Maru*.

[This makes 15 thus far recovered thus far among 88 missing.—Ed. J.M.]

(Received at the Naval Department.)

With the exception of the sixteen men already found among the prisoners at Port Arthur, there is not one survivor of the men engaged in the third blocking operation.

It seems strange that no absolutely definite information should yet be forthcoming about the Japanese prisoners in Port Arthur. The Naval Authorities have distinctly ascertained that among 88 men reported missing on the occasion of the third blocking operation, only 16 reached land, or, at any rate, only 16 consented to be saved. That is a terrible percentage, and bitter disappointment must be the lot of many families who have hitherto been living in hope that the issue would be different. But even more appalling do the facts appear to be with reference to military prisoners. All accounts agree that there are only 107 prisoners in all, and whether these include or exclude the naval men we do not know. Assuming that they exclude them, however, we have still to deduct 11 men taken from the little steamer *Hanyei Maru*, 11 men whose detention in durance since the 26th of March is one of the grossest possible violations of civilized warfare. Making this subtraction there remain 96 prisoners, namely, 2 sub-lieutenants and 94 rank and file. Is it conceivable that these represent the whole number captured by the Russians throughout the long course of a siege which included numerous assaults on the forts, assaults every one of which must have resulted in the fall of many Japanese wounded within the Russian lines? General Stoessel, in his despatch about immunity for hospitals, spoke of Japanese wounded being included among the inmates of these buildings. There is still room to hope, therefore, that the record is not quite so black as it looks, but we are somewhat surprised that it has not yet been found possible to clear up this point completely and to relieve the anxiety of waiting friends and relatives. Still, the work of going through some 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded is not to be accomplished in a few days.

#### GENERAL STOESEL'S REPORTS.

The Foreign Office has received by telegraph from St. Petersburg the text of two reports sent by General Stoessel to the Tsar and published in the Russian capital. The

first bears the date of December 28th and was published in St. Petersburg on January 3rd. It runs as follows:—

"The situation of the fortress has become most cruel. Our principal enemies are blood-poisoning—due to insufficient diet, hard labour and want of vegetables—and the 11-inch shells of the Japanese. Only a few of the garrison are free from blood-poisoning, and the trouble spreads in spite of all the efforts made to check it. Owing to lack of ammunition we can not reply to the Japanese 11-inch guns and are obliged to endure their fire passively. These conditions daily diminish our defensive capabilities. The losses of our troops may be inferred from the heavy casualties among the officers of rank. Of ten officers of General's rank Kondrachenko has been killed and Ladnatofsky has died. Nadowensky (?) and I have been wounded. Golbatofsky also has been hurt. Out of 9 colonels commanding regiments, 2 have been killed, 2 have died of wounds 4 are wounded. In addition to these very many of the senior officers have been killed, wounded, or struck down by sickness. The same is true of the rank and file. The companies do not now average more than 60 men each, and several of them are commanded by ensigns or lieutenants. Since the 18th of this month the enemy has not made any attack, but on the 27th he exploded a mine under No. 5 battery. Twenty brave soldiers of his scaled the parapet but all were killed by our fire. In revenge for this the enemy has been heavily bombarding us with 11-inch shells, and although he knows that our wounded can not return to the fighting line, he makes a point of firing on our hospitals. The number of our men in hospital is now 13,000, and some 300 are added daily."

The second despatch is dated December 29th and was published in St. Petersburg simultaneously with the former:—

"At 10 o'clock yesterday (28th) the enemy exploded a mine under the parapet of No. 3 Fort. Thereupon the whole of his siege artillery opened a heavy fire on this fort. At 3 in the afternoon he made two attacks upon the parapet from the direction of the glacis and the ditch, but both were repulsed. But he thereupon made his way in by ascending the funnel-shaped opening in the parapet produced by the explosion, and this force of his, being assisted from all directions, poured into the fort. By 5 p.m. they had possessed themselves of the parapet, and thereafter about 2 battalions charged into the interior of the fort. Our men resisted from the fortifications, but these were greatly injured by the enemy's fire. A force of our troops were in the covered gallery, but the enemy planted a quick-firer at the entrance, and it was impossible for our men to emerge. Our reserves made three counter-attacks to relieve this imprisoned force but failed to do so. Thus the fort fell into the enemy's possession. Our casualties were very heavy, especially among the officers. The Japanese have now occupied the north-eastern sector of the fortress. We can hold out for some days longer. Our ammunition is almost exhausted. I propose to take measures so that the horrors of a final fight in the streets of the town shall be averted. The blood-poisoning plague is spreading daily. We have ten thousand men in the fighting line, but all are ill."

The *Kokumin Shimbu* makes a faint-hearted attempt to shield General Stoessel against the criticisms that his conduct has evoked in Japan. What the Russian Gene-

ral is mainly blamed for is, first, that after offering to capitulate he ordered the destruction of ships and forts and even caused vessels to be sunk so as to block the entrance to the harbour, thus taking an active measure of defence against the very troops to whom he was proposing to surrender; secondly, that instead of remaining with the men who fought so bravely under his command, he is turning his back upon them and making his way home while they remain in captivity. We observe that the *Kokumin* has not a word of excuse to formulate on the first of these two counts. Nor indeed can any excuse be found. What Stoessel did was to offer to hand over the fortress to the Japanese on condition that they allowed his officers and men to return to Russia, and in the meanwhile he took every possible step to destroy the fortress.

It was essentially a dishonorable act. Nothing can excuse or palliate it. But as to Stoessel's return to Russia, our contemporary is inclined to find reasons. It denies that the conduct of Admiral Ting at the fall of Wei-hai-wei can be justly contrasted with that of the Russian General, for Ting knew that if he went back to China he would be degraded if not put to death, and that the choice consequently lay between suicide and public disgrace. He might, indeed, have fled to Japan as he was invited to do, but that would have been a very poor ending to a glorious career. General Stoessel has no such difficulties to encounter. He will be received with open arms in Russia as the gallant defender of Port Arthur, and we notice that this gallant defence is the one point upon which the *Kokumin* finds itself able to lay unequivocal stress. The Japanese, our contemporary says, had reasons to think that they could capture the fortress in August—it is a pity that the *Kokumin* can not appease public curiosity, by detailing those reasons—, whereas under Stoessel's command it held out until the end of December. That is a fine record which nothing can mar. But does it outweigh his conduct in ordering the destruction of the ships and the forts after he had offered to capitulate? Does it outweigh his conduct in quitting the men to whose bravery and endurance he owes his title to fame? We fail to detect that the Tokyo journal attempts to answer either of these questions in the affirmative. And very significant is the concluding paragraph of its article. Should Stoessel's action, it asks, be taken as a model by Japanese military men? Not for one moment. In the face of such a conclusion, we really find that the *Kokumin's* essay, though permeated by a fine feeling of generosity towards a fallen enemy, amounts to a scathing arraignment of Stoessel.

#### KOREA.

Saturday, January 7.

As to General Hasegawa's order that Japanese gendarmes and police shall henceforth discharge the duties which the Korean police have proved themselves incapable of performing, it is said that Mr. Hayashi has intimated to the Foreign Representatives that these duties will include the preservation of order in the case of the foreign as well as the native elements of the population. Mr. Hayashi is further reported to have told the Emperor of Korea that the measure has for sole motive the maintenance of the public peace, which it has been amply shown that the Korean police entirely fail to preserve. In point of fact nothing has been more con-

spicuous in Korea during the past twenty-five years than the incompetence of the police. They either leave rioters to work their sweet will, or they interfere in the interests not of general good order but of special politics. We have always foreseen that the Japanese would be obliged to take these matters into their own hands, but doubtless the necessity will be disputed in many quarters. Those that dispute it, however, have to demonstrate that Korean police can be trusted to perform the task now transferred to the Japanese, and such a demonstration is scarcely possible.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes the text, or a Japanese translation, of the agreement concluded on the 27th of December between Mr. D. W. Stevens and the Korean Government. Mr. Stevens is to have wide functions. He is to examine into and prepare drafts of his views on all questions having connexion with the Empire's foreign affairs. He is to be consulted about all correspondence between the Korean authorities and foreign Governments, and no despatch is to be sent to the latter without his approval. He is to be entitled to attend all official councils on foreign matters and to announce his opinions. He is to have the right of making direct representations to the Emperor. Finally, should there be a desire on the part of either of the contracting parties to terminate the engagement, the consent of the Japanese Minister will be essential, whereas, if the Japanese Government desire to terminate it, the Korean Government will be bound to consent. Evidently without some stringent arrangements of this kind the important office to which Mr. Stevens is appointed would soon become a mere sinecure as all such offices have hitherto been in Korea. It is one thing to appoint an adviser, another thing to consult him, and yet another thing to follow his advice. The terms of this agreement seem fully calculated to secure the new councillor against being reduced to a cipher. Japan's object is to straighten out Korean affairs and to put an end to the international friction for which the intriguing of Korean politicians and the scheming of foreign adventurers have been responsible ever since the peninsular empire was opened to the world's intercourse. Such objects are not to be obtained without decisive measures. Every careful reader of modern history will agree in regarding it as quite essential to the preservation of peace in the Far East that Korean affairs should have some measure of order introduced into them, and if Japan approached the task with gloved hands, as she has always hitherto done, the outlook would be hopeless.

Monday, January 9.

The regulations, nineteen in all, issued by General Hasegawa for the military policing of Seoul and its neighbourhood show that the main object of the measure is to secure the tranquillity and good order of the region forming the hinterland of the Japanese Army's operations. These regulations interdict in detail all acts calculated to inure to the disadvantage of the Japanese, as for example, spying on behalf of the enemy or assisting his spies; rendering aid of any kind to him; contriving the escape of prisoners taken by the Japanese; forming parties to resist the Japanese; impeding the movements of Japanese troops; injuring military telegraphs, roads, machines or vessels, or doing anything to impair their utility; injuring bridges or buildings; stealing or doing anything to the impairment of arms, ammunition, provisions or articles of war in general; conveying news or spreading rumours

detrimental to the Japanese army or posting placards of that tendency; offering opposition to the employment of labourers by the Japanese or refusing to comply with requisitions; forming associations or employing newspapers or other publications to disturb public peace and good order; entering or sojourning in districts to which a veto extends; concealing or conniving at the escape of law-breakers, or making away with proofs of guilt. Penalties of more or less severity are prescribed for violations of this code.

General Hasegawa is said to have advised the Emperor of Korea that whereas in other countries the military outlays do not exceed one-fourth of the State revenue, in Korea they amount to one-third, while, on the other hand, the Korean army has never done anything justifying its existence. It is manifestly useless for the purposes of war against foreign nations, and the Government ought therefore to recognise that the sole function of the troops is to preserve order at home. The General suggests that 8 battalions would be an amply sufficient establishment, namely, one in each province. Cavalry, artillery and engineers are quite unnecessary for present purposes, but as a school for educating officers and men, one company of each of these arms might be maintained. All incompetent and superannuated men should be removed from the service. Two battalions of Guards should be formed to protect the Palace, and they should be organized with specially selected men. Further, there is no occasion for a land-transport corps: horses and vehicles alone need be kept. If it be thought essential to have some cavalry in the Palace Guards, a small force might be formed. As for gendarmes, the present establishment suffices, and the men may be distributed to whatever places they are required. The General further recommended the amalgamation of several military departments which the Korean Government has organized separately in imitation of the Japanese system.

Tuesday, January 10.

From accounts published in Tokyo journals we gather that good progress has been made in constructing the Seoul-Wiju Railway, though things have not moved quite so fast as was expected. Thus whereas the original idea was that the line might be opened from Seoul as far as Pyongyang by the close of 1904, the prospect now is that this section will not be completed until the middle of the present month. Meanwhile work has been going on southward from Wiju, and the section to Chonju, a distance of 40 miles, will be finished in February. There will then remain only some 60 miles to be constructed in order to bring Seoul and Wiju into communication.

With regard to the extension of this line into Manchuria, which was one of the proposals made to Russia by Japan and rejected by the former, a survey of the locality has been made by Mr. Nomura, an engineering expert of the Department of Communications. He returned at the close of last year from completing the task, but as his report has some relation to military affairs, it is not published. The impression seems to be, however, that the Fengwangching-Mukden route will be selected.

In this context it may be mentioned that there are 50 stations between Seoul and Fusan, on the recently opened line, and 11 on the Seoul-Chemulpo road. Rumour says that all these stations are to be known by the Japanese renderings of their Korean place-names.

Thursday, January 12.

The Reform Party (*Il-chin-hoi*) in Korea has been dissolved. A grand meeting of its urban and provincial members took place on the 9th instant in Seoul, when the President informed the assembly that no occasion existed for the continuance of the organization. Its original object had been self-protection as against the arbitrary doings of the Korean police. But now that the police power of the Japanese had been extended, this purpose was no longer imperative, and the party might break up.

Mr. Hayashi is said to have asked the Korean Government for permission for Japanese ships to visit all parts of the Korean coast, paying, of course, the usual customs duties and tonnage dues.

The Japanese gendarmes in Seoul have issued detailed regulations for the control of public meetings and associations. These regulations closely resemble those formerly operative in Japan. They require organizers of associations to proceed in accordance with official sanction, and they forbid all public assemblies of the nature of demonstrations. Evidently the Korean capital is at last about to enjoy a period of peace and good order.

The Seoul-Fusan railway is said to be now taking only 7 yen per mile daily. Until 10 yen is reached the road will not pay working expenses.

There is published in Seoul an Anglo-Korean journal the title of which is a matter of no consequence. From its recent issues we take two extracts:—

Some four or five of the agitators were slightly wounded and then the Japanese soldiers interfered on behalf of the *Il-chin-hoi*, disarmed the Korean soldiers and arrested their officers.

What excuse will be made by the Japanese for their high-handed proceedings we do not know but the fact remains that the Japanese authorities are responsible for all the trouble, from beginning to end. By the aid of subsidies they get together a society composed of all the riff-raff of Seoul which does not include a single respectable Korean. This society assembles and talks sedition, yet when the Korean Government takes steps to suppress the meetings the Japanese step in and prevent them.

What are we coming to? The real purpose which the *Il-chin-hoi* is intended to serve has not yet leaked out but we should not be surprised if the ultimate design of the Japanese is the substitution of Japanese for Korean soldiers as palace guards.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the erstwhile bellicose and aggressive Government of Japan has by now realized the futility of its undertaking, and would be willing to listen to proposals for a peaceful settlement could terms be devised which would involve no loss of face. But, in view of the fact that Japan was the original aggressor, and chose her own time and place for the making of the "coup" which was to "prick the bubble" of Russia's reputation, it can hardly be expected that Japan will obtain by diplomacy anything which she has shown her inability to take by force at a time when all the circumstances were in her favour.

It is not, we need scarcely say, with any idea of discussing the opinions expressed in these extracts that we quote them. Our object is to compliment the Japanese on the strength of their position in Korea since they can afford to suffer such journalism, and on their liberality in suffering it. In a country like Korea, where newspapers are comparatively novel affairs, the influence they exercise may be very pernicious, and in such countries it has always been deemed wise to impose some legal restraints upon freedom of speech. But the Japanese apparently think that no need for precaution exists in Korea. This is another interesting parallel between Egypt and the little peninsular empire. In Egypt, after 1881, the efforts of the British Government to re-organise the country and to bring prosperity to the people as well as to obtain for them the blessing of security of life and property, were hampered

by the French local press, which could see no good in anything English. France was then England's enemy, so far as concerned Egypt. Therefore it was not unnatural that French journals should take that line. England, on the contrary, is now Japan's friend and ally, so that it is distinctly unnatural for an English paper to take any such line in Seoul. But just as the British in Egypt went on quietly doing the right thing and ignoring newspaper clamour, so the Japanese in Korea are following the dictates of wise statesmanship in paying no attention to scurrilous journals. It is a good sign.

Friday, January 13.

A skirmish is reported at Kowon, near Yuesan in Korea. The Russians are said to have had 9 killed and to have lost 8 horses and some rifles, while the Japanese had only one man slightly wounded. The Japanese numbered 30.

#### NAVAL CASUALTIES.

So far as we can ascertain by carefully collating the various official reports, the total casualties in the Navy from the outbreak of the war to the beginning of December were as follow:—

	Killed	Wounded	Died of Wounds	Total
Officers.....	127	8	85	220
Warrant Officers.....	33	3	25	59
Blue-jackets.....	1,303*	56	854	2,213
Others .....	22	2	23	47

Total..... 1,485 69 985 2,539

(\* Including 88 of the men belonging to the blocking squadron whose fate is unknown.)

To these we must add the losses sustained by the Naval Brigade in the shore operations from the 15th of August to the 30th Nov. :—

Severely wounded .....	60
Slightly wounded .....	170
Killed.....	20
Died of wounds .....	10

Total .....

Then again we have to add the casualties connected with the torpedo attack upon the *Sevastopol*. These appear to have been heavier than was at first supposed namely:—

	Killed	Wounded
13th December .....	—	3
14th " .....	18	—
15th " .....	11	—
16th " .....	4	—
Totals .....	33	3

Yet one other addition must be made, namely figures published in the *Official Gazette* on the 24th and the 26th of December but not explained. They are:—

	Killed
24th December .....	1 officer.
26th December .....	67 blue-jackets.
	8 officers.
	66 blue-jackets.

Total .....

These figures make a grand aggregate of 2,977 casualties, namely 1,759 killed and 1,218 wounded, among the killed being 144 officers and among the wounded 85. But it must be noted that the figures as to officers are not wholly trustworthy.

Such totals illustrate the cardinal difference between naval fighting where cannon only are used, and military fighting where the rifle is the principal agent of destruction. Rifle bullets wound 4 men for every one they kill, whereas gun shot kill 5 for every four they wound.

The Emperor will present colours at 10.30 a.m. on Jan. 18th at the Palace to a new regiment. The Imperial Princes and high officers of the army and the navy will be present.



## CHINA.

Saturday, January 7.

The Russians have been getting into further trouble in Shanghai. On the evening of the 3rd two of them purchased some *samsu*, but not having any means of drinking it, they borrowed a cup from a neighbouring house. As they did not return the cup, a woman went from the house to fetch it. The Russians dragged her to a secluded place, and were proceeding to assault her when a number of Chinamen collected, rescued the woman and beat the sailors. The Taotai has made strong representations to the Russian Consul.

Monday, January 9.

News from Peking says that the Foreign Representatives there view with much approval the terms granted by Japan to the garrison of Port Arthur, and that the German Minister, who constantly maintained that the fortress was impregnable, expresses much astonishment at its fall. As to the terms, there can be no second opinion on the score of liberality. Whether they are altogether wise from a practical point of view is another question. It is beyond all doubt, and the Japanese well know it, that some of the *Varyag's* crew have been found serving in Russian warships recently disarmed. There is thus the most conclusive evidence that the Russian Government will disregard pledges given to secure the liberation of prisoners. A European Power, in Japan's place, would have proclaimed this fact; would have declined to extend to the marines in Port Arthur any measure of leniency whatever, and would have explicitly stated the reason for that course. Japan, however, reckons that the reward of magnanimity, though intangible, is in the end much more valuable than anything obtainable by retaliation. She is right.

Wednesday, January 11.

Peking sends an almost sensational report of the doings of the *Gignu* (righteous army) which was recently organized by the Manchurians for the purpose of opposing Russian outrages. This army is said to be distributed at Kingking, Hwaijien, Tunglwa, Sinpau and Langching; in other words, throughout the district between Fushun and the Yalu. Its forces are reported to have gained repeated victories over the Russian detachments sent to attack them. They are organized into battalions and brigades, after the manner of a regular army; they wear a kind of uniform and they appear to be well armed. Colonel Madoriloff, who commanded the Russian troops confronting them, is said to have returned to Mukden, and to have been replaced by Major-General Kantaro, who has marched out with reinforcements numbering 6,000. The righteous army is believed to be acting in concert with five or six thousand Hungtshu who operate in the Penhsihu region. If the accounts sent from Peking about the army's doings be at all accurate, the Russians, by their excesses, have raised against themselves an enemy not at all to be despised.

Peking telegraphs that France's attempts to bring about the pacification of the Kwangsi rebels having been hitherto thwarted by the Viceroy of the Two Kiang, she has now assembled a squadron at Hanoi, and is making demonstrations of force.

There is a report from Honan that anti-Christian disturbances are apprehended, and also that the Kolaohui are showing signs of restlessness in Chungking.

Thursday, January 12.

The Chinese authorities in Shanghai have decided, it is stated, to seek sanction for a code of seven regulations which they deem essential to the preservation of good order among the crews of the Russian vessels at Shanghai. The gist of the regulations is that the duty of protecting these Russians shall devolve solely on the Taotai; that the place where the men may walk shall be strictly limited; that the Chinese local authorities shall have competence to try and punish, without reference to the Russian authorities, any men attempting to escape; that the Taotai may proceed at any moment to the ships and muster the crews; that a similar discretionary power with regard to inspecting the condition of the ships and their stores of coal shall be vested in the Taotai, the Inspector of Customs and all Chinese army and navy officers; that the Taotai, consulting with the Senior Consul, shall be competent to take measures against the visits of the men to the foreign settlements and to arrest all persons walking there without permission; and that Peking shall send an interpreter to assist the Taotai in the performance of these duties. It is uncertain whether the Chinese Government will consider itself competent to give practical sanction to such regulations without the agreement of the Russian authorities.

## THE LATE DR. SCRIBA.

On Friday afternoon the remains of the late Professor Dr. Scriba were interred in the Aoyama cemetery in the presence of a great assemblage of all nationalities. Many of the deceased's countrymen came from Yokohama to attend, and several of the Foreign Representatives followed the cortege. The Emperor having conferred on Dr. Scriba during his last illness the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, a strong body of soldiers acted as a guard of honour at the house of the deceased and in the cemetery. Heavy rain began to fall after the procession had started but the rites were in no degree abbreviated for that reason. It is perhaps within the truth to say that no larger body of mourners ever followed the remains of any foreign resident of Tokyo to the grave.

The following Resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Tokyo diocese of the American Episcopal Church Mission on the death of Dr. Scriba, are sent to us for publication:—

The Standing Committee of the Missionary District of Tokyo, acting in the absence of the Bishop, as the Ecclesiastical authority of the District, at a meeting duly called, adopted the following Resolutions:

I. The Committee having learned of the death of Dr. Julius Karl Scriba would express their great regret, and their deep sympathy with his bereaved relatives.

II. Dr. Scriba, having been connected, as a consulting and operating surgeon, with St. Luke's Hospital for the past two years, the Committee desires to record its high appreciation of the advantages which accrued to the Hospital from his great skill, his persevering fidelity to his patients and his generous assistance.

III. Since all the members of the American Church Mission who are officially connected with the Hospital were absent from Japan at the time of Dr. Scriba's death, and so were unable to pay due honor to his memory, it is further resolved that this series of Resolutions be spread upon the record book of the Committee.

(Signed).

E. R. WOODMAN,  
President.Attest: GEO. WAI LACE,  
Secretary.

Tokyo, January 9th, 1905.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

The doings of the Baltic Fleet become more and more perplexing. Reuter told us yesterday that another contingent of ships was to sail from Libau between the 28th of January and the 2nd of February to join Rojestvensky. These ships are the *Imperator Nikolai I*, a ship of 9,700 tons with a nominal speed of 15 knots, laid down in 1886 and completed in 1889; the *General Admiral Apraksin*, the *Admiral Oustakoff* and the *Admiral Seniavine*, three sister-ships of 4,126 tons, with a nominal speed of 16 knots, commissioned respectively in 1896, 1893 and 1894. These last are sea-going coast defence iron-clads. Finally, there is the cruiser *Vladimir Monomach*, which has a displacement of 5,754 tons with a speed of 15 knots, and was completed in 1881. If these ships are to join Rojestvensky it is plain that the latter must wait for them before entering Far-Eastern waters, which means that the Baltic Fleet can not arrive upon the fighting stage before May next. The strange thing is that Rojestvensky should be delayed in order to receive this re-inforcement, for the five ships will still further impair the homogeneity of his fleet and can not add materially to its strength. Then there is the question, where will the squadrons already *en route* wait for those coming after? Rojestvensky's section is now supposed to be at Ste. Marie in Madagascar. Another section is apparently on the way from Suez to Madagascar. A third left Suda Bay in Crete on the 8th inst. And now we learn that a fourth is to set out from Libau at the end of January or the beginning of February. Apparently all are to rendezvous at Madagascar, which means that the Russian vessels are to enjoy the hospitality of a French port for a period of some three months. That is quite inconceivable. If anything of the kind be permitted by France, she must inevitably be counted a belligerent. Yet it is impossible to see any other arrangement, unless Rojestvensky and the three squadrons now at sea are to make their way back to European waters and concentrate anew prior to a final start for the East. It is all a mystery, and it grows daily more like a farce. At all events a great many things will have happened before May next.

## DEATH OF MR. HARRY MOSS.

We regret to announce the death at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning at his residence 219-D Bluff of Mr. H. Moss, one of the oldest residents of Yokohama. Mr. Moss, who was a native of Bristol, England, arrived in this country toward the end of 1859 in the schooner *Dayspring* and after a cruise to Hakodate left that vessel and settled in Yokohama. Mr. Moss engaged in a variety of occupations, being at the time of his death in active business as an estate agent and broker. The deceased gentleman, who was 69 years, suffered from asthma but had lately secured some alleviation of that ailment, and his sudden demise will come as a shock to his many friends.

Mr. Moss was a prominent Freemason, his knowledge of the jurisprudence and his enthusiasm in the working of the craft rendering his services as valuable as they were cheerfully given. He was a P.D.G.W., a P.Z. and had on many occasions occupied the principal chair in the Orient Mark and O'Tentosama Lodges. Mr. Moss leaves a wife and a large family with whom deep sympathy will be felt.

## THE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

We have been hearing hitherto that the *Sevastopol* was shattered by an explosion and sent to the bottom in that way, but Commander Suzuki of the Navy tells a different story. He was watching the entrance of the harbour from a torpedo-boat at a distance of some 6 miles, when, on the 2nd instant, the *Sevastopol* was observed to be making her way out, in tow of two steamers. Those on watch, being ignorant of the capitulation, observed the vessel very closely. She was cast off by the tow-boats at a point about 1½ miles south of Ching-taushan and she was then observed to be sinking steadily, taking constantly a heavier list. Finally the whole of her deck became visible as she heeled over, and just when her masts seemed likely to touch the water, she went down. This had occupied about an hour, and up to that moment there had not been any explosion or any smoke. But at the instant of the vessel's sinking, a column of water rose from her and the sound of an explosion was heard. She went down in some 20 fathoms, and it is conjectured that the cause of sinking was the opening of her sea-cocks, the final explosion being caused by pent-up air. The *Otravny*, on the other hand, as well as a large three-masted steamer which were sunk near the same place, obviously owed their destruction to explosions. The evidences of this were very plain.

## BANZAI! TEIKOKU BANZAI!

(By a FEMININE OBSERVER.)

Who would have thought, last Thursday, as they looked on the neat, polite, smiling thousands assembled on the Yokohama Cricket Ground that there were any such things as want, care, or sorrow in our midst; and how many realized, when they looked on the admirable result, the indomitable courage of the great heart of Japan that alone made it possible? In all that rejoicing throng there must have been few indeed, who, if they had not actually experienced the grinding pain of poverty, had felt at any rate the deeper though more ennobling pang of tragic bereavement, as well as the sorrow of separation from friends and relatives engaged still in the great struggle; and all alike must have at such a time grave anxiety for the future. Yet each unit in that mighty throng, from high official to humble coolie, was animated with a calm, almost sweet politeness, and the mass of beamingly happy faces did one's heart good to see. From three o'clock till close on six band after band of the gay processionists, men grown grey in their country's service, young striplings eager for their turn to come, little toddling babies turned for the nonce into miniature editions of their soldier or sailor fathers, students, clerks, men-of-war's men, nurses, *gogai* with their jingling bells, *ronin*, *samurai*, the man in the street, even the ever-useful *gomiya san*, all were there, and still kept arriving, to take up their places in as orderly and well conducted a manner as though on Church parade. Here and there sat gay parties picnicking on the grass, their long march in store necessitating a supply of provisions. Other groups posed with ready good nature for the ubiquitous snapshotter; some stood apart and conned the words of the war-songs to be sung in the now soon-to-be great procession. Many turned rapt faces skywards to watch the inspiring day fireworks, which broke every few moments above us, to liberate perhaps

a shower of golden rain, a dissipated tiger who invariably elected to float feet uppermost, an inflated wrestler, a Red Cross nurse, or a portly Russian officer of not too handsome aspect, and then, to catch this last on impaling bamboo, there would be a merry rush, in which boys and men took equal part. Yet even as the sunshine faded and the grey and primrose twilight fell, in and out among it all, in perfect safety and comfort, walked foreign ladies and children, in many cases quite unattended, with a ready answering *banzai* for every gay but courteous salutation. As the stars came out and the mantling darkness settled over the vast crowd, there was a merry set of English ladies and children having an impromptu meal on the steps of the Pavilion, and none shouted *banzai* more heartily than they when the time came. As the different groups of the procession in waiting around the Recreation Ground began to light their lanterns the scene was indescribably lovely, the gay globes of light looking like huge glow-worms against the dark background of foliage, for every tree was made visible and *banaai* after *bansai* rent the air! Eulogistic speeches were made from the Pavilion by venerable officials, their words punctuated by most loyal and enthusiastic *bansai*: a band played the Japanese National Anthem, and then enthusiasm and expectation having risen to fever-heat, about six o'clock the procession finally got under weigh, in perfect order and the utmost good humour. As it passed joyfully out of the principal entrance foreigners vied with the Japanese in the heartiness of their acclamations, and a group of English seemed highly pleased when a Japanese paid them the thoughtful compliment of a passing "Hip-hip-hurrah!" Like a gleaming, golden river the procession wound round the Recreation Ground, the crowds before taking up the rousing *bansai* of those behind, and it seemed as though for that night, at least, Sorrow slept, and the angel of Peace kept loving watch over fair Japan.

## THE NEXT BIG OPERATIONS.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, generally a most trustworthy authority, speaks as though it was virtually certain that Kuropatkin will soon essay a forward movement. Our contemporary assigns to him 317 battalions of troops and over 1,100 guns. That in itself is an interesting statement. At the battle of the Shaho, the Japanese official report gave him 276 battalions of infantry, mustering 200,000 bayonets, 173 sotnias of cavalry, representing 26,000 sabres, and 122 batteries of artillery, or 950 guns. If he has now 317 battalions of infantry and 1,100 guns, he must have received 41 battalions and 150 guns since the Shaho fight, and if we assume that his losses have also been compensated so as to bring up his battalions to the strength they had before the Shaho, then he has now 230,000 infantry in round numbers, 26,000 cavalry and 1,150 guns, or a force approximating 270,000 of all arms. The *Kokumin* speaks of 300,000 but that, we suspect, is a very broad estimate. The view taken by our contemporary is that although Kuropatkin, were he free to consult his own hereditary inclinations, would now retire, especially as the attraction which held him near the Liaotung Peninsula has disappeared, retirement would be a very difficult, if not an impossible, feat in the face of an army lying camped within rifle-range. Besides, apart from mere tactical consider-

ations, there is the fact that Russia having received two heavy blows within the past month, the destruction of her Pacific Squadron and the capture of Port Arthur, is in a manner bound to make an attempt to retrieve her fortune by striking a strong blow with her army in the field. The hopes she centered upon the Baltic Fleet had two bases; first, that Port Arthur would endure until the Fleet's arrival, and secondly that a powerful remnant of the Pacific Squadron would be available to assist the new comers. Both of these contingencies have disappeared, and nothing now remains but to strike with Kuropatkin's Army. The stroke will be delivered soon and its effects will be much more momentous than was the fall of Port Arthur.

That is the *Kokumin's* opinion. We offer it without comment. But to this context belongs the latest estimate given by *The Times'* Military Expert on the subject of the Russian programme of organization in Manchuria:—

Meanwhile, Kuropatkin, with a free hand and a promise of support limited only by the restrictions of troop-transport, is in process of reorganizing his army. He has found nothing better than to conform to the procedure of his enemy and to divide his army into three, each of four army corps and two brigades of rifles. Each army, when complete, will number 150,000 men, and by the spring the Russians anticipate that they will be able to take the field with something under half a million of men and a formidable train of artillery. General Linevitch has been very properly given command of the First Army, consisting of the old Siberian and East Siberian Corps, under Stackelberg, Sassulitch, Ivanoff, and Zarubaeff respectively, while General Kharkevitch, formerly Quartermaster-General of the Army of Manchuria, becomes Chief of the Staff of this army. Linevitch is already at Mukden, and the organization of this army should be far advanced, but the troops composing it have fought more and suffered more than any other part of the army and require heavy reinforcements before they resume operations.

The second Army, under General Gripenberg, will probably be composed of the 8th, 16th, and 21st European Army Corps, and to these may be added either the 5th or 6th Siberian Corps, formed of reserve troops from the west, and already on the spot. The commander of this army is now on his way to the East, where he will find half his troops assembled—namely, the Siberian corps allotted to him and the 8th Corps, the last units of which should have arrived at the end of last week, but may have been delayed. The 16th Army Corps the division of which have recently been reviewed by the Tsar, will follow, while the six rifle brigades under orders will probably be fitted into the scheme of railway transport between the various army corps and will be distributed among the three armies on arrival. The second Army cannot be ready for many weeks, but the exact date of its concentration cannot yet be fixed owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting the capabilities of the railway for troop-transport during the winter. Especially on the new circum-Baikal section, and also owing to the doubt whether the new army corps, or the rifles, or lastly the drafts to make good losses, will have precedence upon the line.

The Third Army, under General Baron Kaulbars, has all its cadres on the ground—namely, the 1st, 10th, and 17th European Army Corps, under Meyendorff, Tserpitzky (vice Slutchevsky), and Bilderling, besides a Siberian corps, probably the 6th, under Soboleff, which will be told off to this army. General Martson will be Chief of the Staff of the Third Army, but at present Kaulbars has not left Western Russia. The troops of this army, like those of the First, have suffered heavily and will require very large reinforcements before they are up to strength. Both the divisional commanders of the 1st Army Corps have been relieved of their commands; so has the commander of the 10th Corps, while both the 10th and 17th Army Corps lost the best part of one of their artillery brigades at the Shaho. It will, indeed, be an affair of many months before the Russian army is able to resume operations with anything approaching the strength which would normally be represented by the units intended to form part of it. If we put down the present effectives of the field armies under Kuropatkin at 250,000 men we are probably not far from the truth, and we cannot anticipate that the 450,000 or 500,000 men required will be assembled before the break-up of the winter, even if all circumstances are favourable.

There has not been any question as yet of considerable reinforcements of cavalry. The 4th

Don Cossack Division has arrived and has been engaged, but the difficulty of transporting horses in the winter and the want of forage have made it impracticable to send out large bodies of mounted men or even to keep efficient and complete those already in the field.

On the other hand, the Russian artillery has been considerably reinforced. By direction of various *priksars*, notably those of June 15 and September 7, the total number of mountain batteries has been increased from the original two to 12 in all, each of eight guns, while 12 ammunition columns have been organized to accompany them. As we have already given the Japanese organization of mountain batteries, we may notice that each Russian battery has 300 combatants and 153 non-combatants, 158 packhorses for the material, and 115 for the regimental train. The material of the battery includes the eight guns and 160 cases of ammunition, two to each pack-horse. The gun, wheels, and carriage are carried on five horses. The ammunition column has 178 combatants and 99 non-combatants, with 216 horses, 96 of which carry ammunition. In addition to these mountain batteries there were formed, under *prikase* of August 16, the 4th and 5th regiments of howitzers, each of four six-gun batteries, with corresponding ammunition columns, besides a regiment of siege artillery of ten companies. When the war began there were only two howitzer batteries with the army, but with the additions noticed, all of which have probably arrived, Kuropatkin should have 60 howitzers on the ground, apparently of the 6 in. Engelhardt type, not so good as some patterns in other armies, but still a useful weapon and promising to afford valuable support to the troops in the field.

So far as the Russian army is concerned—that is to say, in view of its heavy losses and of the reinforcements which may reach it throughout the winter—we can quite understand that there are many inducements to play the waiting game. The army has wrecked itself in the vain endeavour to relieve Port Arthur, and though the fatal magnet is still there to distract the mind and disturb the resolutions of the Russian commander, it may be that the Tsar has at last arrived at the conclusion that the price his army has had to pay for the effort has been too high. Colonel Gadke tells us that the relief of Port Arthur has been abandoned, and he may be right, even though his prophecies are usually wrong.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On Saturday Tokyo celebrated the fall of Port Arthur. As is their wont the Japanese made fête in a quiet and orderly manner. There were occasional volleys of "*bansai*," but in their intervals the day might almost have been mistaken for a religious festival so little vehemence of demonstration was there. The Hibiya Park was the principal scene of the rejoicings. Much bunting floated there, and from a platform the mayor of the city, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, in a brief speech, expressed on behalf of the capital congratulations to the nation, gratitude to the Sovereign, and thanks to the Army and Navy. General Terauchi, in the name of the Army, and Baron Yamamoto, in that of the Navy, returned thanks. Then followed a really vehement round of cheering for Admiral Togo and a lesser salvo for Vice-Admiral Kamimura. Each of these gallant officers returned thanks in brief words, and the ceremony of the occasion may then be said to have concluded. There were no lantern processions in the evening, and altogether it can not be said that Tokyo showed any exuberance of joy.

The Emperor has addressed a message of warm appreciation to General Nogi and Admiral Togo. His Majesty speaks of the long and arduous labours of the Third Army and of the United Squadrons; of their indifference to difficulties; of their enduring bravery, and of their great achievement in compelling the surrender of a fortress so strong as Port Arthur. "We applaud you, officers and soldiers, for the thorough discharge of your duties and for the great deeds you have accomplished."

This message bears date the 6th instant.

#### NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT No. 2.

The whole of the Liaotung Peninsula being now in Japanese possession, the blockade declared on the 1st of the 1st month of the 38th year of *Meiji* is hereby removed.

(Signed) TOGO,  
Commander-in-chief of the  
United Squadrons.

(Dated) 7th January, 1905.

#### NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT No. 3.

For the present no vessel will be permitted to enter or leave Port Arthur except Government ships.

(Signed) YAMAMOTO,  
Minister of State for the Navy.

(Dated) 7th January, 1905.

#### NAVAL ANNOUNCEMENT No. 4.

Inasmuch as no little danger is to be apprehended from floating mechanical mines in the waters from the vicinity of Shantung Promontory to the Gulf of Liaotung, and especially along the shores of the Liaotung Peninsula and in the Straits of Pechili, and inasmuch as although the Japanese Navy is now engaged searching for and removing these mines, navigation is still unsafe, the most minute precautions and circumspection should be observed by navigators.

Two new destroyers, built at Yokosuka, the *Ariake* and the *Maisuru*, are to be launched on the 30th instant. The latter term is the name of a place but its meaning is the "circling crane." *Ariake* has the significance of "moonlight morning."

A skirmish is reported to have taken place on the 6th instant at Watszing. Two companies of Russians with two guns seem to have engaged in a reconnaissance at that place and also at Tingtszing. They brought their guns into action, but they are said to have suffered heavily from the fire of the Japanese artillery.

It will be remembered that a few days ago, a rumour was spread to the effect that a British cruiser called the *Andromeda* had proceeded from Weihaiwei to Port Arthur with a quantity of medical comforts for the sick and wounded in the fortress. There being no British cruiser of that name on the Pacific station, little attention was paid to the story. It now appears, however, that the ship in question was a merchant steamer, and that her owners had the benevolent intention of alleviating with all celerity the sufferings of the inmates of Port Arthur's hospitals. The *Andromeda* was turned back, however, by the Japanese. They said that if there should be subsequent need of the articles she carried, they would be taken over, but that at present the task of entering the harbour would be dangerous even for a steam-launch. Thereafter some steps were taken to make the Government in Tokyo sensible of the true intentions of the vessel's owners, and accordingly instructions are said to have been forwarded in the sense that her assistance should be accepted. But before this order could be acted on, the *Andromeda* had returned to Wei-hai-wei.

It is officially announced that the sum due to Japan as the installment of the Chinese indemnity for the second half of 1904, was paid on the 7th instant and is now lying in the Specie Bank at Shanghai. The amount is 941,924 taels 9 momme, namely 1,248,992.02 yen.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the name of the child born to the Prince and Princess Imperial at 7.28 p.m. on the 3rd

instant is Nobuhito, and that his title is Teru-no-Miya.

England and the United States seem the only two Powers that are at present committed to the adoption of the new rifle for both Cavalry and Infantry. In each case, says the *Times of India*, the carbine is being discarded and a short rifle issued. The English pattern has just been described by Major Wallace at the Meerut Rifle Meeting, and it will become well-known in India within the next year, as British regiments are to be rearmed with it. It may be noted that there is no inclination on the part of the great military Powers to adopt an automatic rifle, though several patterns have been submitted for trial. Experiments are proceeding with these; but according to Von Lobell the question of ammunition-supply in action blocks the way. It is remarked "that officers of war experience are loth to give into the soldier's hands any weapon that will not remind him at each shot of the value of each round of ammunition." Already in the big conscript armies, with men serving or only two years, the shooting is very poor, and fire-discipline so weak that it would be impossible to control the expenditure of ammunition during a battle. With a magazine-rifle the rate of fire is considered high enough already: with an automatic weapon there would be the ever-recurring danger as to the number fired. There is said to be a reaction on the Continent in favour of fewer men and longer service, but no Power dare take the initiative in reducing its Infantry. In England, with voluntary service, the new terms of enlistment will ensure a high percentage of seasoned men in all Foreign Service battalions, and these will be far more amenable to fire-discipline than the short term conscripts. The Indian Army, with its universal long service, is certainly in the mass the best shooting force in the world, and it wants no better weapon at present than the Lee-Enfield. If, in the future, a satisfactory automatic rifle is invented it could be issued with confidence both to British and Indian soldiers, for the control of fire is one of the matters to which attention is paid in our Musketry instruction.

Japanese papers state that the amount of tax to be paid by the Street Railway Company of Tokyo during the first 5 days of the month was 8,001.29 yen, to which must be added 312.70 yen for season tickets (*kwaisu kippu*). The tax payable in the same interval on the small section of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company's line that has been thus far opened was 465.75 yen. The detailed returns are:—

	Street Railway. Yen.	Tokyo Electric Railway. Yen.
1st January .....	1,841.55	85.50
2nd January .....	1,517.95	97.59
3rd January .....	1,615.68	106.26
4th January .....	1,340.20	88.97
5th January .....	1,685.91	87.43
Total .....	8,001.29	465.75

Of course the fact of it being the new-year season and also the fall of Port Arthur may have influenced the results, but any exceptional traffic due to those causes will be more than counterbalanced by the extensions which the lines will receive during the year. At the above rate the tax collected from the Street Railway alone will be over 500,000 yen, whereas the Government's estimate for all three lines, the Shigai, the Denki and the Densha is only 600,000 yen.

The Berlin *Tageblatt*, as quoted by *Public Opinion*, says with reference to the Anglo-



Japanese alliance that "it was explained in Asia to mean that England would support the ambitions of Japan, which ambitions at the time were sufficiently evident." What is meant by "Asia" in this sentence? We judge that the term is introduced by the Berlin journal chiefly because it constitutes an element of vagueness such as political writers often find convenient. "Asia," however, in such a context, can mean only China and Japan, and so far as concerns these countries nothing could be less correct than the *Tagblatt's* version. In Japan and China the alliance was interpreted, not as intended to encourage Japanese ambitions, but as plainly designed to check Russian ambitions. A very few interested persons doubtless construed it in the former sense, but by the Chinese and the Japanese it was welcomed solely as a means of guaranteeing Manchuria and Korea against Russian aggression which had already become a menace too palpable to elude the shallowest intelligence. The general feeling produced throughout Japan by the news of the alliance and by perusal of its terms was that for five years at any rate peace had been secured, and that a further lease of life for that period had been obtained for the two sick men of the Far East, to whose throats the Russian knife was already held.

Seoul sends word that the skirmish at Watszing, reported in Tokyo on the 9th instant, cost the Russians one officer and forty rank and file. If such were its dimensions, however, we should have expected to hear something about it from official quarters.

It is stated that General Nogi has asked to be excused from returning to Tokyo and taking any appointment that would remove him from the theatre of war. He wishes to remain with his army, and his wishes will doubtless be respected.

An English marine agency has made a report which shows that fewer lives were lost at sea in 1903 than in any year during the last twenty-five. The number of lives lost was 624, of which 599 were sailors and 25 passengers. The annual average for the last twelve-five years is 1,613 lives. Other figures show that there were 5,765 accidents sufficiently serious to be recorded. Of the 350 vessels which were total losses, 70 foundered, 188 stranded, 56 were sunk in collision and 18 disappeared. Of the lost, two had been sailing safely for sixty years, five for more than forty years, and 21 for over twenty years. There were 5,660 lives saved along the British coasts. Of this number the rocket apparatus saved 235, lifeboats rescued 489, the coast guards picked up 205, passing ships saved 578, and 1,100 reached safety in the boats of their own ships.

Mr. Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, who went to England last spring, accompanied by Mr. Fukai Eigo, has just returned to Japan. He says that whereas the first Japanese loan was subscribed by only a few capitalists, the second found applicants among all classes of the people in America and England, a plain proof that general confidence had been established in Japanese finance. In the case of the English, especially, Mr. Takahashi thinks that their action was influenced to some extent by their sympathy with Japan on account of her stout fighting and on account of the alliance. The decline in the market price of Japanese securities after the battle of Liaoyang, was not owing solely

to the efforts which disappointed war-correspondents made to injure Japan's credit. It was largely due also to a perception of the fact that the war would be prolonged.

On the 10th instant rumours were circulated in Tokyo to the effect that the Tsar had approached King Edward with the view of arranging preliminaries for peace. No thoughtful persons attached importance to the story, but it had currency in the capital for a few hours, and its effect upon the share market, though comparatively slight, was doubtless sufficient to reward the inventors of the tale.

The *Fiji* relates that a body of Russian cavalry, 300 strong, recently rode down the west bank of the Liao, and by making it worth Chinese while to conceal their movements, reached as far as the old town of Newchwang, whence, having reconnoitred, they finally retired unmolested. This was an expedition worthy of the Cossack's fame as riders at large.

The engagement of Miss Alice Blight, daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight of New York and Philadelphia, and the Hon. Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Tangier, has just been announced from London. Mr. Lowther was for some time Secretary and *Chargé d'Affaires* of the British Legation in Tokyo. He was then promoted to the Embassy in Washington, and in 1901 was appointed Minister to Chile. Lately he was transferred to Tangier.

The crew of the *King Arthur* have all been sent to Nagasaki and released. They consisted of 4 Germans from Port Arthur, the master, 6 Englishmen, 1 Chinese and 48 Lascars.

The cotton possibilities of the British Empire afford an interesting study. In 1793 the West Indies supplied Great Britain with 71 per cent. of her total requirements of raw cotton. In 1801 the imports from the same possessions amounted to 25,000 bales. At one time substantial fortunes were realized from cotton-growing in Trinidad. But 20 years ago cotton was abandoned in favour of sugar, the only place where it was continued on commercial lines being the small island of Carriacou. Now that the sugar industry has declined, vigorous efforts are being made in favor of a revival of cotton-growing as an industry. The suitability of the West Indies for cotton-growing is unquestionable. Sea Island cotton cannot be grown beyond the influence of sea air, and in the United States it is produced only in South Carolina, Georgia and parts of Florida. Further inland it deteriorates. Commercially it is used for thread, lace-making and very fine yarn. The United States mail bags are made of Sea Island cotton. It is also used for sail cloth, linings for bicycle tires and other purposes where a combination of strength and lightness is required. This Sea Island cotton is said to have been originally introduced into America from the West Indies. Experiments with cotton in the West Indies have been a great success. During the season ending last March, Barbados alone shipped 61,000 pounds of cotton. The possibilities, put in a few words, as regards new sources of supply come to this: In the Soudan and in various parts of British Africa, Rhodesia, and Central Africa, cotton of the Egyptian type can be grown: on many parts of the West coast of Africa, cotton of the American type can be grown. In the West Indies, Sea Island cotton can be grown,

while there is every probability that, alike in India and in many other sections of the British Empire, the indigenous growth of cotton can be so far improved as to furnish, from this source alone, substantial supplies of cotton which, though not, perhaps, wholly serviceable for Lancashire spinners, would nevertheless, have an important and beneficial effect on the international market.

Louise Michel, the famous revolutionary leader, whose death is reported, was born at Vroncourt in 1830, and first distinguished herself by her poetical and musical talents, which were recognised and encouraged by Victor Hugo. In 1860 she opened a school in the Quartier Montmartre, Paris; and in 1870 took an active part with the revolutionary Commune, and was made prisoner; and though she eloquently defended herself before the judges, she was sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia for life. On the amnesty to political prisoners in 1880 she returned to Paris; and, continuing to take part in Communist assemblies, was re-imprisoned in 1883, and again in 1886. She resided in London for some years, speaking regularly in Hyde Park and at the Anarchist Club off Tottenham Court Road. She was regarded as the leader of the small party of English Anarchists, and invariably used opportunities of preaching her gospel on the occasion of any public demonstration in the Parks or Trafalgar Square. A forcible, eloquent, and striking speaker, she had also published her "Memoirs," and written a novel with the essentially characteristic title of "The Microbes of Society."

The citizens of Nagoya tendered a reception to the Rev. Merriman C. Harris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea, on the 10th inst. It was a representative gathering. Speeches of welcome were made by Major-General Aoyama, Mayor of the City, Mr. Saka, Chief Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Kaeriyama, representing the Nagoya Club and the Nagoya Economic Association, and representatives of the Kinjo Ladies' Society, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Nagoya Preachers' Meeting, and the Newspaper Association. The *Kembutsu Jo Gakko* was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Bishop Harris having been decorated by the Emperor for his services to the Japanese on the Pacific coast, the citizens vied with each other in doing him honour. After the "Welcome Meeting" 75 of Nagoya's representative people, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to an elaborate dinner in the Nagoya Hotel. Following this were suitable after dinner speeches by such men as Dr. Kumagai, Prof. Hibino, Supt. of the Middle Schools, and Mr. Teikondo, President of the Dai Ichi bank.

The Emperor of Germany has gracefully signified his appreciation of the Port Arthur siege and its result by conferring orders on General Baron Nogi and General Stoessel. The distinction is well deserved, but we can not help wondering by what rule His Majesty is guided in granting these honours. If any Japanese officer deserves to wear an order of merit, that officer is Admiral Togo. Nothing is heard, however, of a German order for Admiral Togo. Is that because no naval commander on the Russian side can be justly selected to pair off with the Japanese Admiral and thus enable His Majesty to satisfy the dictates of neutrality?

In the skirmish at Watszing on the 6th instant the Russians are said to have had a

hundred casualties. They retreated across the Shangkaiho, and although a small force showed some disposition to advance again on the 10th, there was no collision. If the affair reached such dimensions we are surprised that no official statement has appeared.

### THRIFT.

"There could be no better evidence than this of the thrift of the American people. The great majority of depositors in savings banks are men and women in moderate circumstances, and the fact that there are so many such depositors, and that the deposits are so large, proves that, while the rich have been growing richer, the poor have also been growing richer." Thus the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* comments upon the recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labour giving an interesting comparative statement of savings-bank deposits in various countries. According to this bulletin, the total deposits in all savings banks in the world aggregate more than \$10,500,000,000, with 82,640,000 depositors. The United States leads all the other nations with total deposits amounting to \$3,060,000,000. Germany is second with \$2,274,000,000, and the United Kingdom comes third with total deposits of only \$966,854,000. Roumania is last with deposits of \$7,460,000. In the average deposit, the United States is far ahead. They have an average of \$4.18 per depositor, and the nearest country (Canada) has an average of \$2.89. Hungary is third with \$2.51, Germany has \$1.47, the United Kingdom \$1.87, and France \$1.75. Japan finishes up the list with an average deposit of \$1.50. Several countries have a larger amount on deposit per inhabitant than the United States. Denmark leads with the high average of \$66.41. Switzerland is second with \$62.47, and New Zealand is third with \$49.61. In Australia the average per inhabitant is \$43.47; in Germany \$39.98, and in Norway \$39.94. Then comes the United States with \$37.48. The lowest average per inhabitant in any country considered is in India, where it is but 15 cents. Germany has more depositors than any other country, its total being 15,432,211, or about 1 in 4 of the people. France is second with 11,298,474; the United Kingdom is third, with 11,093,469; and Japan comes next with 7,467,452 depositors. The United States is fifth with 7,305,443 depositors, or about 1 in 10 of the people. Russia has only 4,950,607 depositors. The figures used in arriving at the grand totals cover 770,000,000, or about half the population of the world.

### "THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR."

The Kinkodo Publishing Company of Tokyo have issued the sixth part of their fully illustrated record of "The Russo-Japanese War." The literary matter of the present number is quite on a level with its predecessors, though in the matter of machine work the printing is not quite so satisfactory, the ink on many pages being too thickly applied and hence has led to much smearing and blurring, while a greasy feeling is imparted to the fingers as one turns over the leaves. The coloured plates—always an outstanding feature of this publication—number eight altogether and include spirited sketches of the Emperor on the parade ground at Aoyama; Prince Kanin leading a charge at the battle of the Shaho; scenes around Port Arthur, and reproductions of old prints of the Genroku age. The Rev. A. Lloyd contributes the translation of a poem recently composed by the Emperor. It runs:—

The foe that strikes thee, for thy country's sake,  
Strike him with all thy might; but, as thou strik'st,  
Forget not still to love him.

### THE CELEBRATION AT SENDAI.

All over the country, in busy towns and quiet country hamlets, flags have been flying, trumpets blowing and children shouting for many days past over what, in many of its aspects, may be regarded as the greatest event of the war. Sendai celebrated the fall of Port Arthur by a quiet and dignified ceremony held in the open air in front of the railway station at 11 a.m. on the 5th inst. It was the third celebration of the kind that has taken place in Sendai since the war began. The proceedings consisted of music performed by a military band, of congratulatory addresses read by the Mayor, the Commander of the garrison, the Governor of Miyagi, and the head of the Miyagi-ken Education Society, of three cheers for the Emperor, of the singing of the national anthem, and of cheers for the Second Division of the Army (stationed at Sendai in time of peace). At the close of the ceremony the audience was requested to listen to a short address from Mr. Ochiai, of the American Episcopal Mission, who has been engaged in Christian work among the soldiers at the front in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Ochiai said that his work did not consist of simply preaching to soldiers, but of attending to their social wants, forming clubs, providing literature, including novels, for the soldiers. The chief object that he and his fellow-workers had in view was affording comfort to the troops, bodily, mental and spiritual. Mr. Ochiai, it is stated, starts for the front again about the middle of this month. This ceremony, being got up in a hurry, was not so well attended as might have been expected. It being school vacation time, the mustering of students in large numbers was out of the question. Though the foreign residents only received notice of the function late the night before or early on the 5th, nearly everyone was present. We have been informed by our Japanese friends that there is a marked difference between the commemoration festivities held in the Southern provinces of Japan and those held in Northern and North-Eastern towns; the Northerners being less demonstrative and less excitable in every way.

Temperaments may differ here as in other countries; but in our opinion the Northerner's apparent coldness of manner is not to be taken as an indication of lack of patriotism. Though perhaps less ceremonious than the Southerners, the Northerners are as deeply interested in the country's welfare and are as ready to make very big sacrifices for the success of the Japanese cause as are their Southern compatriots, and as for the cheerful endurance of hardship at the front, it is said that the troops that hail from the North have no equals. No one could show greater interest in the war than the present mayor of Sendai, Mr. Hayakawa, an old man of outspoken ways and original character, whose thorough sincerity nobody doubts. On cold frosty mornings long before daylight the old man has been repeatedly seen, *chōchin* in hand, making his way home from the railway station on foot; whether he has been to see Sendai soldiers off or to greet Northern troops as they have passed through Sendai.

### CLOSE OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

"World's Fair does not owe a Dollar" was the exultant headline in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* that told the item of chief popular interest at the close of the big exposition. The *St. Louis Republic* added the gratifying information that the city indulged in no great building boom like the one that Chicago repented of after its great fair. Indeed, we are told—

"St. Louis is in better financial and industrial condition than it was when it set about its great international enterprise." From an educational standpoint the fair is considered even more successful. Says President Francis:

"The results of this work can not be adequately measured by the beauty of its landscapes, the grace and symmetry of its buildings, the comprehensiveness of its exhibits, the intelligence of its congresses, the elegance of its social features, nor by the ineffable pleasures conferred on its patrons, but time will be required to demonstrate that the thought and

the labor and the sacrifices that have entered into it were not ill-advisedly bestowed. The compensation will continue to flow for at least a generation to come. Its influences will be felt and appreciated in widening circles as the years go by. It marks a new epoch in the intellectual and industrial advancement of the world, and the dawn of a new era in the international relations of governments and peoples."

The *New York Times* compares the attendance and finances of the St. Louis and Chicago fairs in the following editorial:—

"It seems that, in round numbers, the Chicago Fair cost its projectors about \$28,000,000 and took in, in admissions and concessions, about half of that amount. The St. Louis Fair has cost about \$22,000,000 and taken in rather less than half of that amount. In each case the expenditures of the general, state, and local governments are excluded. The total admissions at St. Louis for seven months are announced to have been 18,317,457. The paid admissions at Chicago for six months were something over 21,000,000. At St. Louis September was the best month, with a total of 3,651,873. At Chicago the best month was the last, October, with its paid attendance of 6,391,340. This is the result we should have expected from the comparative size of the two towns. It is very creditable to the managers of the St. Louis Fair that they should have succeeded in carrying out their ambitious program without finding themselves confronted at the end with a huge deficit. And certainly no thinking American will think of denying, with respect to either fair, that it was worth to the country all it cost."

The *Globe-Democrat* "points with pride" thus:—

"The city has made good all promises and more than met expectations at home and abroad. It is a grand triumph for St. Louis. In all essentials the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition has been a success beyond any that preceded it. It was much the largest. More money was spent in creating and conducting it than on any other. But one criticism has been heard, and that related to a piling up of attractions beyond the ability of any spectator to do justice to all. That objection, if it be one legitimately, leans to virtue's side. Every resource of liberality was exhausted to give visitors the limit of amplitude for their money. The Fair throughout was run for high ideals, for merit, beauty, and completeness, as an exhibition of skill and progress for the earth. Everything planned was accomplished, if within the compass of human endeavor. Looking back over the seven months of the Fair and the years of preparation, St. Louis rejoices that the achievement hoped for was reached beyond the dreams of the sanguine, and will stand in history as a splendid realization."

"It is a minor matter that the attendance was not the largest. The Fair was the biggest and best and that is why St. Louis is delighted with the record."—*Literary Digest*.

### FATAL FIRE IN MAEBASHI.

A very serious accident is reported from Maebashi in Gumma prefecture. At 8.20 p.m. on Jan. 8th, fire broke out in the Shikishima theatre in which at the time were some five hundred persons. Owing to a strong wind, the flames immediately spread throughout the building and to six houses near by. The result was that 29 persons were killed, six being severely injured, and some being still missing. It is reported that some inflammable substances which had been intended to be used on the stage as fire works exploded while an employee was preparing them.

The *Fiji* reports that the proprietor of the theatre and two actors were among the victims, and the man who was preparing the fire-works lost the sight of both his eyes.

Three godowns at Kokura belonging to the Kyushu Railway Co. were destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 5th. The damage is estimated at yen 750,000.

A gas explosion occurred on the morning of Jan. 6th at the Yubari coal mine, Sapporo, the result being that 11 men were killed, 44 injured and 28 are missing.

Early on the morning of Jan. 11th, fire broke out at Bakuro-cho, Aomori, destroying eleven houses.

## THE PORT ARTHUR RECORD.

WE ventured to suggest in our last issue that the tales told by Russian officers at Chefoo must be taken with a large allowance of salt. It is natural that the beaten side should seek to exalt the character of its defence and to minimize the value of the victors' achievement, and from that point of view much allowance had to be made. Moreover, Colonel OGORODINKOFF and General FLOUG have prepared us for nimble exercises of Russian imagination. But truly it may be questioned whether any one would have ventured to discount the Chefoo tales as liberally as official reports now require us to discount them. The least flighty of the Chefoo narrators declared that there remained only 8,000 men of all ranks and arms to garrison the forts, and that out of these 8,000 fully 2,000 were inefficient from fatigue. But we have now the official return of General NOGI, and it shows that, after deducting officials attached to the army, surgeons, priests and the general body of non-combatants, there remained no less than 27,834 fighting units. Nor is that all. Out of the non-combatants a considerable proportion were acting as volunteers. Let us suppose that there were 1,500 volunteers. Then the final result is 29,334 effectives. If the naval officers who carried the tales to Chefoo intended to say that not more than from 5,000 to 8,000 were available for constant duty, inasmuch as the men were allowed three nights in bed out of four, then they were doubtless near the mark, but on that hypothesis their talk about soldiers so worn out through want of sleep as to be incapable of being roused becomes incomprehensible. These officers have acted a very unkind part to the garrison. They would have been incomparably better advised had they kept silence, for then the general public might have paid no very serious attention to the number of men remaining effective in the fortress at the moment of capitulation. But now that the plaintive history of from five to eight thousand utterly exhausted invalids is suddenly changed into nearly thirty thousand effectives, the whole business becomes a subject for ridicule.

Two questions suggest themselves on reading these official figures. The first is, what was the original strength of the garrison? On examining the list we find that the military effectives at the moment of capture totalled 23,238, and the naval 4,804. In hospital there were some 15,000 or 16,000. Take the smaller number; assume that 1,000 of them were non-combatants and one thousand blue-jackets; then we get the results that there were actually in the fortress 36,238 of the army and 5,804 of the navy. But it will probably be a conservative estimate to put the deaths among combatants from disease and wounds at 8,000 since the siege began, 7,500 for the army and 500 for the navy. If so, the final figures are 43,738 of the army and 6,304 of the navy. That is even greater than the maximum

estimate made by the military expert of *The Times* some months ago.

The second question is, must we moderate our estimate about the quality of the defence in the last resort? If there were 29,000 effectives in the fortress when it capitulated, one is immediately impelled to consider the number of the investing army. It is difficult now-a-days to frame any rule for the ratio between besiegers and besieged. The old idea used to be four to one, but that was before the days of quick-firers magazine-rifles and search lights. Still if we adopt the same ratio now, it follows that the Japanese should have mustered 200,000 when they first invested the place, and should have had 112,000 for the last phase of the fight. We do not believe that they had at any time a hundred thousand, and thus their feat becomes all the more remarkable, while, just in the same proportion, the brilliancy of the Russian defence is dimmed. One of our local contemporaries has said, we perceive, that the siege lasted 7 months. That figure is reached by counting from the battle of Nanshan. But the duration of a siege counts from the day when the sod of the first parallel is turned. It is now more important than ever to take that basis, for the length of zigzags and parallels to be dug is the measure of the besiegers' work, and the length of the zigzag has increased much owing to the greatly extended range of modern fire-arms. It used to be possible to excavate the first parallel at a distance of some 600 yards. Now, three times that distance is still highly hazardous. At any rate the point is that the calculation must begin from the time of commencing the saps and parallels, and considering that capitulation came little more than four months after that time in the case of Port Arthur, it is evident that the investing army must have worked with superb energy. We shall hear a great deal about these things when experts begin to talk, having the exact figures before them. Meanwhile it is enough to say that, considering the large numbers of the garrison, the stupendous strength of the fortress and the very brief period required to reduce it, the laurels rest mainly with the assailants. It is to them that our plaudits should be addressed in the first place and to the assailed in the second.

## THE BALTIC FLEET'S BASIS.

IT is stated that M. LESSAR has lately been exercising his influence in a persistent though secret manner to secure China's consent to an arrangement which would amount virtually to allying herself with Russia. He asks that Amoy and Mamei should be placed at the disposal of the Baltic Fleet, which is soon to arrive in Far Eastern waters, and that the Fuhkien officials should be notified in that sense. The Chinese Government is said to have negatived this suggestion as a matter of course, but M. LESSAR is nothing if not persevering. He is pressing the application, and seems to regard

its rejection as a distinctly unfriendly act on China's part. Truly the story is incredible. M. LESSAR has doubtless taken the measure of China's foot, and is well aware that history contains no other example of a nation so curiously impotent to defend its own rights or so wretchedly feeble in the face of menace. But in urging such a proposal on the Waiwupu he would be altogether transgressing the utmost conceivable limits of diplomatic daring, and besides he can not forget that in this matter he has Japan and England to deal with as well as China. Did China, in obedience to his importunity, range herself thus on Russia's side, England would be compelled to take a hand in the game, and the privilege of using Amoy and Mamei would then have been very dearly purchased. Probably the whole tale is manufactured out of public bewilderment as to the action of the Baltic Fleet. None can conjecture what line ROJESTVENSKY will pursue. Yet it must have been all mapped out before he left Libau. He must have a hard-and-fast programme, defining the places at which he is to stop and the time—approximate time—he is to remain there. He appears to be now anchored at Ste Marie Island, off the north-east coast of Madagascar, and not only has he been anchored there for some days, but he is also credited with the intention of remaining there until the remainder of his Fleet joins him from the north. Such procedure would be exactly analogous to the concentration of a Russian army within French territory for the purpose of attacking Japan. Yet, in reply to Japanese protests, the French Government is said to have stated that there is no danger of the non-observance of neutrality, and that the local authorities of Madagascar have received strict instructions. That is surely a very remarkable reply. It involves the contention, in the first place, that the duties of neutrality are to be interpreted exactly as France pleases to interpret them; and it indicates, in the second, that the observance of those duties is to be trusted solely to the resolution and competence of local officials in a remote part of the French Republic, who are not armed with any tangible powers to enforce their orders. France, usually so logical and circumspect in her international relations, is difficult to recognize in all these things. She surely can not intend to assert the proposition that her international obligations are to be measured simply by her own municipal convenience, neither can she expect Japan to admit that no machinery is within the reach of the French Government except the issue of instructions to the authorities at Tamatave. A word from Paris to St. Petersburg would settle the whole question, but apparently that word remains unspoken. Perhaps we err in putting that construction on the situation. Perhaps the word was spoken before ROJESTVENSKY put to sea, and perhaps its echoes have already reached Madagascar. No one can imagine

that the Baltic Fleet was sent out into space, like NOAH'S birds of trial, without any provision of ports of call. There must have been a clear understanding between Russia and France, possibly also between Russia and Holland, in compliance with which understanding the Baltic Fleet is now regulating its movements. Most assuredly ROJESTVENSKY did not appoint Madagascar as the rendezvous of his squadrons without some definite assurance that the hospitality of French ports would be extended to him in that region. France's delicate situation is well appreciated, but it must be frankly confessed that she seems to be resolving her difficulties in a manner very difficult to reconcile with any due observance of neutral obligations.

#### A BERLIN LECTURE.

THE Berlin correspondent of *The Times* sends the following to that journal under date of November 22nd:—

The commercial rivalry of Germany and Japan in the Far East formed the subject of a lecture delivered at a meeting of the German Colonial Society, with Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg in the chair, in Berlin, last Saturday. The lecturer, Herr Woas, appears to have been travelling in China in Japan for the last 18 months, and he was chiefly concerned to show that Japanese competition was becoming a serious danger to German trade in East Asia. He drew attention to the ubiquitous activity of the Japanese trader and of his agents, who were to be met with not only on the coast of China, but in the towns of the interior and on every river. The fact that a Japanese technical high school had been established at Nanking was unmistakable evidence that the Japanese were bent upon securing a permanent footing in the Chinese markets.

This intention on the part of the Japanese seemed to constitute a sufficiently grave offence in the eyes of the lecturer, but judging by the exclamatory form of the sentence, the enormity of their venturing to compete with the Germans in Shantung, or, as the lecturer described it, in "our Shantung," appears to have been beyond the power of mere words to express. The new railway from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, which was the work of German enterprise, had indeed increased the trade of the province, but it was the Japanese and not the Germans who had benefited. The Japanese palmed off upon the unsuspecting Chinaman cheap and shoddy wares at prices and by methods with which the German trader could not compete. Moreover, the Japanese employed no middlemen, while the Germans transacted the greater part of their business through agents, with the result that they never really knew the kind of goods which were in demand.

The lecturer not only represented the Chinaman as the gullible victim of Japanese trade methods, but he also dealt with certain aspects of the Celestial character which, in his opinion, rendered business relations with the Chinese far more satisfactory than with the Japanese. A Chinaman's word was as good as his bond, but not even the bond of a Japanese was considered binding. In Japan commercial disputes could not be settled by Consular intervention, but came before the native Courts, which were strongly prejudiced against foreigners. The superficiality of the Japanese character and civilization was exemplified by the army which was indeed a marvel of organization, but which, on the other hand, lacked the quality of "inner steadfastness," especially among the junior commissioned and the non-commissioned officers.

In the lecturer's opinion the war with Russia was not the outcome of a national movement, but was solely the work of the commercial and industrial classes in Japan, who, having subjugated Korea, desired to add Manchuria to their sphere of influence as a preliminary step to overrunning the whole of China. It was this instinctive desire for expansion on the part of Japan which constituted the peculiar and signal danger for the Germans in the Far East. Soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia it was officially declared at a meeting of Japanese merchants and bankers at Kobe that the war was essentially an economic move. The lecturer maintained that no one therefore, was indirectly more threatened by the present war than the Germans. In his opinion it would be highly regrettable if the German

sphere of interest in China, the province of Shantung with its rich natural resources, were to pass under Japanese influence.

The lecturer, however, confessed that, although the Germans were tolerated by the Chinese, the latter preferred to deal with the Japanese, and placed every possible obstacle in the path of German progress. The Chinese, for example, were now doing their best to bring about the construction of a railway from Tsi-ngan-fu to the coast which would terminate some miles to the north of the concession of Tsingtau and which would thus become a serious rival to the new German railway between Tsingtau and the interior of the province of Shantung. He feared that if the Japanese proved victorious in the struggle with Russia they and their commerce would receive increased support from the Chinese, while German trade would be left stranded high and dry. Herr Woas considered that this was a peculiar hardship, especially in view of the great debt which Japan owed to Germany. But it was a regrettable fact that the Germans, of all others, were objects of hatred and suspicion in Japan. He himself had been assaulted in broad daylight at Shimonoseki by two apparently respectable Japanese simply because he had been recognized as being a German. The lecturer concluded by observing that the Japanese not only did not love the Germans, but hated them because they saw that the Germans were surpassing them in the race for commercial supremacy in China. In view of this fact, and in view of the tenacious energy of the Japanese, the Germans must make every effort to retain the ground which they had already won.

We have no knowledge about Herr WOAS or the degree of credit he enjoys in Germany. It does not even follow that his views command attention and respect because he happens to have been invited to lecture before an important society with the Duke of MECKLENBURG in the chair. On the other hand, as the impressions formed by travellers are almost invariably inspired by the people with whom their journey brings them into association, it may fairly be inferred that what Herr WOAS had to tell to an audience in Berlin was what he had himself been told by his countrymen in China and Japan, or at least by those whom he questioned. From that point of view the tone of his lecture is very regrettable. It suggests thorough dislike of the Japanese. Indeed the lecture has not one good word to say for them, and the lecturer would evidently regard it as little short of a calamity did they emerge victorious from the present war. As to the cause of such antipathy, he states it with sufficient distinctness: "Japanese competition is becoming a serious danger to German trade in the Far East." Is it then a grave offence in the eyes of Herr WOAS, and in the eyes of his countrymen in the Far East from whom he derived his views, is it a grave offence that any country should enter into commercial rivalry with Germany? Competition is an irksome feature of business. That every one recognises. Its unwelcome character becomes accentuated too, when competitors have the assurance to intrude into spheres which we had fondly hoped to reserve entirely for exploitation by ourselves: "our Shantung" for example. To that extent all merchants will sympathise with the protests of the German lecturer, peevish though they be. As readers of history, however, and as observers of Far-Eastern affairs during some forty years, we can not but marvel at the narrowness of Herr Woas' horizon. He fails altogether to see that the procedure attributed now by him to the Japanese in Shantung is precisely a replica of what the

Germans themselves have been doing in British colonies throughout the East during the past half century. Everywhere the Germans, under the shadow and protection of the British flag and in enjoyment of British hospitality, have stepped in, laid the foundations of German trade and built upon these foundations solid and prosperous edifices. They are still as industrious as ever in prosecuting the work. Ask the average Briton, the local trader, how the thing has been done, and you will receive a reply of almost wearisome uniformity. Under-selling, he will say; importing "cheap and shoddy wares at prices and by methods with which the British trader could not compete." The operation commenced and was carried far on its way before there was any such thing as an "Our Shantung." Yet we have never heard that this competition inspired in British breasts the sentiments which the Japanese, by adopting German devices, seem to have inspired in the breast of Herr WOAS. The spirit which induces England to throw open to all the world every region where her flag flies, the spirit which prompts her to grant throughout the length and breadth of her dominions equal privileges to all comers without distinction of nationality, that spirit nerves her people to meet competition in a manly fashion, and to refrain from bitter resentment or plaintive outcry if they are beaten. We think that we can admire German thoroughness, German industry, German ingenuity and German enterprise. We think that we can even take lessons from the Teuton's display of these fine qualities. We do not think that it is necessary either to denounce or to dislike him because he has made us "sit up" or because his inroads into a field where we once enjoyed a monopoly have been distinctly expensive to us. Herr Woas, however, and the Germans he represents are neither readers of history nor unprejudiced observers of contemporary events. He and they draw the sponge through their own past, and fail altogether to observe the contrast between their ideal of "our Shantung" and the realities of British colonies where the bases of their business were laid.

It can not be said that any injustice is done to Herr WOAS in attributing to him such conceptions. There is no room for doubt, since, if he reveals to us the sentiment aroused in his own bosom by commercial competition, he is frankly ready to attribute the same sentiment to other people under similar circumstances. "The Japanese hate the Germans," he says, "because they see that the latter are surpassing them in the race for commercial supremacy in China." Herr WOAS is persuaded, then, that all rivals in business must be mutual haters. A civilized doctrine, surely! He is consistent, too. Hatred and ratiocination are qualities never coexistent, and Herr WOAS does not reason. His contradictions are very flagrant. In one breath he declares that although the new railroad in "our Shantung" has increased the trade of

the province, "it is the Japanese and not the Germans that have benefited"; that the Japanese sell their goods "at prices and by methods with which the German can not compete;" that they "employ no middlemen" whereas "the Germans, transacting the greater part of their business through agents, never really know the kinds of goods that are in demand;" that "although the Germans are tolerated by the Chinese, the latter prefer to deal with the Japanese and place every possible obstacle in the path of German progress," and finally that "if the Japanese prove victorious in the struggle with Russia, they and their commerce will receive increased support from the Chinese while German trade will be left stranded high and dry." All this is an unequivocal confession that Japanese commercial competition is winning. Yet in the very next breath Herr Woas declares that "the Japanese hate the Germans because they see that the latter are surpassing them in the race for commercial supremacy in China." Herr Woas is too good a hater to be a logical reasoner.

Our own impression as to the sentiments of German residents in Japan at all events does not bear out Herr Woas' representation, and it is possible therefore that we attach too much importance to his words. Yet we must most earnestly protest against the grossly misleading account given by this traveller as to the origin of the war. "The war," he says, "was not the outcome of a national movement, but was solely the work of the industrial and commercial classes in Japan, who, having subjugated Korea, desired to add Manchuria to their sphere of influence as a preliminary step to overrunning the whole of China. It is this instinctive desire for expansion on the part of Japan"—he proceeds to affirm—"which constitutes the peculiar and signal danger for the Germans in the Far East. Soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia it was officially declared at a meeting of Japanese merchants and bankers at Kobe that the war was essentially an economic move." We have never seen a more unscrupulous falsehood in print. Herr Woas must either be quite ignorant of his subject or deliberately bent upon deceiving his countrymen. If he is unaware of a fact familiar to all ordinarily close observers, namely, that in order to avoid war Japan offered to recognise Manchuria as Russia's sphere of sole influence, then he incurs the guilt of pretending to be acquainted with a subject which he has never studied. If, while aware of that fact, he publicly made such a statement as the above, then he is an unscrupulous slanderer. No gentler term is applicable. It is indeed a most cruel libel on Japanese merchants and manufacturers to charge them with having desired and brought about this war, when their sole ambition was to be suffered to pursue in peace the path of prosperous progress upon which their country had just entered. No one will be troubled to dispute the profoundly wise dictum of Herr Woas when he lays to the charge of

Japanese "junior commissioned and non-commissioned officers" a lack of the quality of "inner steadfastness." No one will trouble about such persiflage for it is plain that the learned gentleman does not comprehend his own meaning, and that he is at all events wholly unqualified to pass any judgment upon the junior officers and non-commissioned officers of the Japanese Army. His slanders in that field may be passed over with indifference. But we tell him plainly that his version of the war's origin is the most unfounded and malicious fable hitherto invented on this subject, not even excluding the versions concocted by the Russians themselves.

#### RUSSIA'S PROGRAMME.

IT is in the sense of an answer to the capitulation of Port Arthur that the Japanese interpret the decision said to have been taken by the Council of State in St. Petersburg to send to KUROPATKIN 200,000 reinforcements by the close of February. But the resolve and the manner of its announcement naturally provoke some criticism. Speaking broadly, the State Council seems to suggest to the world that whereas Russia has hitherto been relying on her army and her navy in combination, she now proposes to withdraw the latter factor from the theatre of war and to place her trust entirely on the former, in pursuance of which programme she will forthwith proceed to strengthen the army by nearly a hundred per cent. No one will be induced to believe, however, that she has not been working up to the high-water mark of her capacity in the matter of the army ever since the war began. Her navy certainly counted for much at the outset, when it mustered a numerous array of powerful vessels and before its personnel had displayed the marked incompetence now proved by the record. But from the 9th of February, 1904, the St. Petersburg Government, unless we suppose it to have been afflicted with extraordinary myopia, must have known well that the Pacific Squadron was thenceforth condemned to a mainly subsidiary role, and that all solid hope of redressing the situation lay in the army. From the moment when that conviction was forced home to Russian statesmen by the stern logic of events, their palpable duty was to augment their country's troops at the scene of contest by every available unit. Yet it would appear from their recent decision that they ask the world to convict them of having neglected that imperative devoir. For they declare that they will now despatch 200,000 recruits to KUROPATKIN by the end of February. They say, in effect, "we have hitherto been treating this war as a bagatelle, but now we intend to take it in earnest." What will be the conclusion drawn by intelligent Russians? Will they not conclude, can they fail to conclude, that if their Government is able to send two hundred thousand men over the Trans-Asian railway during the first two months of 1905, it has been deli-

berately guilty of suicidal *insouciance* during eleven months of 1904 when the number of troops despatched by it over the same route scarcely exceeded that total? The railway has not undergone any radical change. Its carrying capacity is not materially different now from what it was before Port Arthur fell. Some sidings have been added during the past few months, and the Circum-Baikal section has been opened, but no one can pretend to imagine that the potentialities of the route have thus been quintupled, and that it can perform in the first two months of 1905 a task which it took eleven months to perform in 1904. The High Council, vaguely or perhaps clearly conscious of the glaring inconsistency between its new promise and its old practice, tried to reconcile the two by reference to a novel kind of waggon specially adapted for purposes of military transport. The public hears for the first time about this waggon, but, though vastly interested, fails to form any conception of the striking contrivance. It can not be a waggon several storeys high, for the tunnels are not elastic in the matter of height, and seeing that lateral and longitudinal expansions are limited by the gauge of the railway, conjecture is bewildered. Besides, are hundreds of these miraculous vehicles already in existence? Has Russia been able to furnish a big supply of them at a week's notice? We fear they will not resolve the dilemma. Either the Russian Government has egregiously failed to perform its duty to the army hitherto, or its capacities have now suddenly received an almost miraculous development. During the space of three months that have elapsed since the battle of the Shaho, KUROPATKIN does not seem to have received more than seventy or at most eighty thousand reinforcements. Yet the necessity of strengthening him materially must have presented itself vividly to St. Petersburg after the disastrous failure of his forward movement in October. It would be most unwise, of course, on the part of the Japanese to under-estimate Russia's capacity. Very likely she will manage to achieve the programme mapped out in St. Petersburg after the Shaho fight, namely, the organization of three Manchurian armies each mustering 150,000 men. But the feat will not be achieved by the end of February. And if the Russians seriously contemplate any special haste now, it is a fair inference that KUROPATKIN will not strike until he is in a position to utilize the results of his Government's feverish energy. The advantage of position is all with the Japanese, for they have another army already organized, already in the field and consisting of veteran soldiers, and they have an immense reserve of troops at home waiting to go to the front. The curtain has again fallen on their strategical plans. We may not conjecture. But we deem it an immense gain that a garrison of 40,000 Russians has ceased to occupy a Japanese army of four divisions at a point far removed from the arena where the great and decisive struggle must take place.



## GRATITUDE.

BY gratitude we usually understand a feeling of kindness on account of a favour received, and by "favour" we understand an act of benevolence distinct from justice or remuneration. Thus the conclusion is reached that the sentiment of gratitude can not be properly expected to exist unless there has been some purely gratuitous service performed. This point is recalled by a remark which found a place in the recent lecture of Herr WOAS before a Berlin audience, namely, that Japan's present attitude of dislike towards German subjects is particularly hard in view of the great debt the Japanese owe to Germany. It is not necessary here to discuss minutely whether the learned professor exaggerated in his analysis of Japan's mood. We ourselves think that he did. We do not believe, in fact we have no hesitation in denying, that the individual German is an object of antipathy to the Japanese. One could easily indicate several Germans who assuredly rank among the most popular foreign residents of Japan, and several others who, though no longer resident, are remembered with the kindest feeling. Politically, however, there is some distrust, and therefore dislike, just as there was in the case of England during the heat of the treaty-revision controversy. A different sentiment will doubtless supervene by and bye, though the extremely delicate position occupied by Germany in Europe must always handicap her for winning confidence in Asia. What we desire to discuss here, however, is the wisdom and even the justice of proclaiming Japan's obligations to foreign countries, as is so frequently done. Some years ago a distinguished Japanese Admiral, speaking at a public dinner, said that he and his countrymen would always be conscious that the benefits they had derived from their foreign employees could not be repaid by the emoluments the latter had received in Japan. The sentiment did honour to the speaker. But was it an assertion consistent with strict justice? The question is easily answered by another query, namely, among the many hundreds of foreigners who have served Japan in various capacities, is there one, even one, of whom it can be alleged that he gave his services for Japan's sake rather than for his own? There is not one. Here is no evidence of an act of benevolence distinct from justice or remuneration. All the foreign employees of this country consulted primarily their own advantage and would never have sought or retained employment had they not seen their account in doing so. Of course that is not the whole story. The quality of the service rendered has also to be considered. It has been of very high quality on the whole. Whether because of fortunate selection, or because of some devotion-winning trait of her own; whether owing to this cause, or to that, or to both, Japan has certainly been well served, and so far as their manner of performing their

duty exceeded its ordinary demands, to that extent this country's foreign employers have established a title to gratitude. Yet even there, if the truth be frankly told, the incentive of personal ambition probably proved far more powerful than the prompting of altruistic benevolence. If solid benefits conferred and received are to be the bases of judgment, then it will have to be admitted that the foreign merchants at the treaty ports are Japan's greatest creditors, for by their exertions there has been built up a trade without which this empire's modern career would have been impossible. Will any one, however, put forward such a claim on behalf of the foreign merchants? They themselves would be the first to ridicule it; the first to admit that they worked for their own hand and that the promotion of Japan's interest concerned them only in so far as it contributed to their own profitable opportunities. It would be politic as well as just did all foreign publicists take the same line. This too prevalent tendency to draw up an intangible debtor-and-creditor account where there are really no material items to enter, is precisely one of the causes that have operated to educate Japan's objection to foreign assistance. Her development, remarkable though it is, has suffered somewhat from a premature desire to dispense with alien coöperation because such a large share of accomplished results was claimed by injudicious partizans of her foreign employees.

## THE IMPERIAL DIET.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yesterday the House of Representatives held an extraordinary meeting and voted unanimously an Address to the Throne and a Resolution. The former was chiefly of a congratulatory character. It spoke of the repeated victories won by His Majesty's armies and squadrons, and having expressed the apprehension that this great struggle must be a source of much solicitude to the Imperial mind, it declared the resolution of the House to respond to all the duties involved by the situation. The Resolution was merely a warm expression of thanks to the Army and the Navy in connexion with the capture of Port Arthur.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The mild weather on Saturday was doubtless responsible for the much larger gathering of spectators on the cricket ground to watch the Rugby football match. The first half of the game saw nothing scored, neither side allowing any advantage to the other. The play was fast and very interesting. On change of ends Whites were the first to score, Kingdon touching down and Tebb converting neatly. This put Colours on their metal and they made several attempts to capture the leather. At length Foster obtained a try which W. S. Moss failed to convert. Nothing farther resulted, the game ending in a win for Whites by five points to three. Teams:—Whites: W. B. White (Capt.) P. Mitchell, J. S. Cartwright, L. D. Tebb, G. N. Fairhurst, P. A. Cox, H. E. Hayward, W. J. White, A. Kingdon, A. E. Cooper, W. B. Mason, A. W. S. Austen, J. Abbey and O. Strome.

Colours: W. S. Moss (Capt.) E. W. Kilby, H. W. Kilby, T. W. Kilby, B. C. Foster, W. Goddard, H. J. Hearne, F. W. R. Ward, C. A. S. Palmer, V. R. Bowden, E. J. Moss, jun., S. R. Ford, F. G. Correa and C. T. Mayes. Mr. Farrier, referee.

## THE NECESSITY FOR A MINIMUM INCOME.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been talking to a London audience upon the necessity for a minimum income, and characteristically enough he entitled his lecture, "Socialism for the upper classes." "First acquire an independent income, and then practise virtue." This excellent saying of the ancient Greeks was, Mr. Shaw said, the real text of his discourse.

One could not be a virtuous or honest member of society unless one belonged to the upper classes. (Laughter.) Virtue, honesty, honour, health, happiness all required the possession of money to be able to practise them. (Laughter.) He did not see why that perfectly true statement should be regarded as a subject for laughter. He should have thought that the fact that most people had not got money to enable them to practise these virtues ought to be a matter rather for wailing and gnashing of teeth. With some persons it was only necessary that he should open his mouth in order to make them laugh. But there was nothing he disliked more than to be laughed at, and, as he was serious in all that he said, he appealed to them not to laugh at him any more. Immorality and starvation were two different sorts of vice, and it was hard to say which was the more heinous. Indeed, considering all that poverty entailed, he thought it the greater crime of the two. The first essential of morality was having money enough. He did not accept the dictum that character was a thing independent of money. Of course there were people who were extremely happy and honest on small incomes; but it was none the less perfectly true that, other things being equal, a person could not be as happy and as honest without a sufficient income as he could be with it. Having thus shown the influence of the possession of money on the individual character, he desired to prove that the possession of money was of no use at all. (Laughter.) The first thing a rich man discovered on coming into the possession of his money was that one-half of the population was organized in a tremendous conspiracy to get as much as possible of it out of him. That was done chiefly by compelling him, at the dictates of fashion, to buy things which he did not want. It was useless for the individual possessor of wealth to attempt, by ignoring fashion, to lead a simple life. Nothing really complicated life so much as to do things which other people did not do. The simplest life that could be lived by any one was precisely the sort of life that was lived by the people around him. To attempt to assert his individuality by refusing to eat what they ate and wear what they wore would land him in a life far more cumbersome and expensive. The moral of what he was saying was that, if they thought each could get into his own corner and save his own soul by his own exertions, they would soon find that they were greatly mistaken. The reason why Socialists had been compelled to set themselves against Christianity, although the professed aims of both were the same, was that they had discovered that each individual could not work out his or her salvation, as Christianity declared, by personal righteousness. No one could do any good in this world unless he did it socially with his fellows and on a large scale. For instance, if they wanted to be clean in London there was no use in simply soaping themselves, for they would be dirty again in five minutes; they could only be clean by making London clean, and London could be made clean only by common social action. The only remedy for social evils was the crude and simple one of equality. Some people argued that it was impossible for men to be equal, as some had brains and others had no brains; as some were 6 ft. high and others 5 ft. Such people should not be argued with; they should be taken out into the back garden and buried. (Laughter.) That was the only way to treat people who thought that mental and physical equality was the same thing as legal, political, and economical equality. There were an immense number of people living in the West-end of London who ought to be guillotined. (Laughter.) There should be a board, like the Income-tax Commissioners, before which rich people should be compelled to appear to prove that they earned their incomes, and if it could be proved against any one that he took money which he did not earn he should be killed. The thing to do was to establish a minimum of income, and compel every one to work for it. That minimum income should be sufficient to make a man a decent member of society, and, once it was established, it would be quite right to regard it as a crime for a man not to be a decent member of society. If any one wanted an income above the fixed minimum there would be no harm in letting him have it, provided he worked hard for it. But the minimum income was the thing, and he believed it was going to play a great part in the economic movement of the future.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

The International Banking Corporation of New York have been appointed fiscal agents of the United States in Panama. The company has established a banking house in the city of Panama.

The *Boston Herald*, speaking of the declining exports of American wheat, says:—"The thought of the United States as permanently ranged among the importing nations, as regards wheat, is one which is likely to make its way but slowly into the consciousness of this people, and yet it is one which it would be foolish to dismiss lightly."

The United States is a producer on a grand scale. The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture estimates that the cotton crop will reach a value of \$600,000,000; corn, \$1,000,000,000; wheat and hay, \$1,000,000,000, and other farm crops will bring the total up to about \$4,900,000,000, compared with \$4,480,000,000 last year.

For the first time in the history of the noted family of financiers, the Rothschilds of Vienna have sent two of their sons to the United States to study American banking methods. It is presumed that they will avoid the impressionable form of banking which has produced the Chadwick scandal and the "frenzied finance" which caused the recent slump in Wall street trust securities.

At the annual dinner of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, the Secretary of the Navy said: "I believe that I voice the sentiment of every railroad man in the West when I speak of the association's work among the railroads. It has been better for the railroads, better for the men, and best of all for the public. Under such management as it has now, the association is bound to progress."

It is stated by the newspapers in Madrid that the Duchess of Villahermosa, one of the most aristocratic and proudest ladies of Saragossa, has refused 1,500,000 pesetas (\$29,500) offered by a New York millionaire called Hamilton for a portrait painted by Velasquez of Diego Corral, a personage at the court of Philip IV. The Duchess replied that her love for art made her despise money. "I prefer," she said, "to present my picture to the Prado Museum. Spaniards and Yankees cannot experience similar feelings of respect with regard to artistic relics." The press and public applaud the Duchess' answer.

The decision of the New York State Court of Appeals that the State eight hour law is unconstitutional is considered an important event in the history of labour legislation. It "will have some influence unquestionably on a similar bill pending in Congress and relating to contractors on government work," thinks the *Philadelphia Press*. In the case that came before the court, Controller Groat of New York City, refused to pay a contractor for six scows because the contractor had worked his men more than eight hours a day on the job, contrary to the eight-hour law. The contractor sued for the money, on the claim that the law was unconstitutional, and the court sustains the claim.

William McGee, sole white survivor of Custer's command in the battle of the Little Big Horn, is in jail in New York for stabbing and mortally wounding, Frank Mitchell, a salesman, who died later of his injuries. McGee, who followed border life for forty years, has three holes in his body and a clip over the scalp from Indian bullets and knives. He lay wounded one whole day in the trenches with Reno, standing off the rushes of Sitting Bull's braves. And now he has ended up by getting jailed for a stabbing affray, which started from a dispute with Mitchell over his ability to make kidney stew. McGee has been employed canvassing for Harper's periodicals. He was the neighbour and friend of the man he stabbed.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, says the *New York Commercial*, is apparently going to have a hard

time in quelling the spirit of tariff revision in the House of Representatives. Three different bills providing for revision of customs duties were introduced in that body on the opening day of the session, and all of them were introduced by Republicans—that, too, by Republicans representing states that gave heavy pluralities for President Roosevelt—Massachusetts, Michigan and North Dakota. It looks very much as if "Uncle Joe" were going to have another case of "insurgents" on his hands, and as President Roosevelt has declined to express himself on the tariff question, it may happen that the present case may prove serious.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa in New York recalls memories of one of the most remarkable "conversions" in American church history. Dr. De Costa was sixty-eight years old, and had been for eighteen years the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, at the time that he decided to join the Roman Catholic Church. He became a Roman Catholic priest during his residence in Rome last autumn. The *Catholic News* (New York) is authority for the statement that "his ordination to the Catholic priesthood was the joy of his life." The same paper adds: "It is a fine tribute to him to know that a great many of his former parishioners when he was an Episcopalian minister, came to visit him frequently during his long illness and were among the dear friends at his funeral."

A practical consular reform, remarks *Public Opinion*, is the President's order including 355 subordinate consular positions in the classified service. Years ago the corps of consular clerks was formed for the purpose of affording a training school. Few of these clerks, however, have become consuls for the reason that political backing was required to obtain the higher post and because, if obtained, dismissal was to be expected at the next change of administration. The new executive order changes this state of affairs, and opens to consular employees a career which is worth working for and which should now attract a rather higher grade of men than those who now predominate in the service.

In the U. S. War Department report, remarks a New York journal, there is little of general interest except in that part of it which refers to the Philippines. Drouth and locusts are the explanation this year of a decrease of about \$5,000,000 in the islands' trade; last year it was a cattle disease that did most of the trouble. We may have brought the Philippine good government, but no one can deny that bad luck came along with it. The most practical plan for the improvement of the islands' trade is the secretary's recommendation of a repeal of all duties on exports to America except twenty-five per cent. of the Dingley duties on sugar and tobacco. Congress has "turned down" the same recommendation from the President, from Secretary Root, and from the Philippine commission, but there is still hope that Mr. Taft will be more successful.

Speaking on the subject "Insurance on Women," a writer in the *Minneapolis Journal* says:—"It is a toss-up since the last policy was taken out, which woman carries the heavier life insurance, Mrs. Leland Stanford of California or Mrs. James Dunsmuir of Toronto. The odds are in favour of Mrs. Stanford, for she now is rated as insured for 'over' \$1,000,000, whereas Mrs. Dunsmuir is put down at an even million. There is no question they are the most heavily insured women on the American continent, and far ahead of any of their sisters in the east. The next nearest is Mrs. Basil N. Duke of Durham, N. C., who has policies amounting to \$835,000. In New York there is no policy on the life of a woman for more than one-tenth of that carried by Mrs. Dunsmuir. Mrs. Gage E. Harbell is insured for \$100,000. Mrs. Henry C. Alexander carries a policy for a similar amount, and so does Mrs. Robert K. Stafford. The total in New York, however—in policies of more than \$50,000 each—is not much greater than the insurance on the life of the widow of the California multimillionaire."

## BUSINESS AND THE WAR.

We have received from the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, a pamphlet showing the effects of the war on foreign trade and on domestic commerce and industry, as well as the market conditions in Manchuria and Korea. The book gives many statistical tables explaining the fluctuations in trade and also comparisons of returns in 1903 and 1904. In the prelude to the first chapter it is stated that in the autumn of 1903, when Russo-Japanese affairs were gradually becoming more serious, profound anxiety was generally felt regarding the position of business rather than on the fighting capacity of the nation. Since the outbreak of war, however, trade and industry have developed, except for a few branches of merchandise. Comparing the period from October, 1903—which was the date fixed for the promised withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria—to September of the following year, with the previous corresponding period, the increase in Japan's foreign trade was *yen* 29,102,000.

## TRADE-MARK PROTEST.

In the Patent's Bureau, a decision has been delivered on a protest lodged by Mr. J. W. Copmann, Yokohama representative of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, against Mr. I. Eto, a kerosene oil dealer, residing in Osaka. According to the *Official Gazette* of Jan. 10th, the Standard Oil Company on Nov. 4th, 1903, registered a trade-mark reading "Atlantic Refining Company," on tins containing kerosene oil, and the Japanese merchant also registered in the same month of 1903 at the Bureau a trade-mark for an oil can reading "Attemper Refining Coal-oil." The Standard Oil Company contended that the mark registered by the Japanese possessed no qualification for showing the quality of the oil, the name of the manufacturing firm or place, etc. in accordance with Art. 2nd of the Trade Mark Law, but that it simply resembled the foreign mark, and therefore that such trade mark should be abolished. The protest of Mr. Copmann was sustained on the ground that the constitution of the Japanese trade mark closely resembled that of the foreign mark and that consequently the public would be confused.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. S. Yada, Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Mitsui Bank, has been removed to the Nagoya branch.

A telegram from Ujina reports that 192 Russian prisoners and 345 Japanese invalids were brought there on Jan. 5th from the front.

Viscountess Hayashi, consort of the Japanese Minister to London, arrived at Nagasaki by the German mail steamer *Bayern* on the 11th.

In the end of December, workmen employed at several factories in Tokyo numbered 33,577, including 9,370 cotton spinners, 4,758 printers, 4,040 tobaccoists, 1,833 in iron works, etc. Of them 16,421 were females.

The price of Japanese bonds in London is continuously rising. The quotations received on Jan. 7th by the Specie Bank were as follows: 4 per cent, £76.15; 5 per cent, £91.73; war bonds, £90.61; 6 per cent, at a premium of 2.375 per cent.

It is reported by Tokyo journals that *yen* 54,280,000 of the loan raised in New York, and 15,000,000 in London, will be brought to Japan this month. With this money the Government intends to redeem a portion of the temporary advances from the Bank of Japan, which now amount to *yen* 95,500,000.

Hongkong papers announce the death of Mr. Dalgleish, a member of the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Dalgleish was the son of a well-known "China

hand" formerly resident in Shanghai, and was respected and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He had recently been on the Bank's Manila staff and came to Hongkong a few weeks ago to enter the hospital.

About 8 p.m. on Jan. 11th, Asaka Hisa (42) wife of a restaurant keeper, living at Sugatami-cho, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide by drowning off the bund, just in front of No 6. She was immediately rescued by a policeman and removed to the Kagacho Station. The cause is reported to be temporary insanity.

A remarkable fall took place on the rice market in Tokyo on Jan. 11th, the quotations being as follow:—

	Closing price on the 11th	Closing price on the 10th.
January delivery.....	Yen. 12.91	Yen. 13.15
February ".....	12.95	13.17
March ".....	13.03	13.24

According to investigations made by the Finance Department the average price of bonds during December was as follows:—old bonds, yen 17.50; Redemption, yen 84.99; War, yen 85.02; Tokyo City, yen 96; Osaka Harbour, yen 86; Osaka Water Work, yen 82.60, and Kobe Water Work, yen 85.

A telegram from Urawa says that H. Nakano, a farmer residing at the village of Sashioji, near Tokyo, was arrested on Jan. 8th on a charge of having tried to utter a counterfeit 10 yen note in a tobacco shop. He had forty-two similar notes in his possession. At Urawa police station he confessed that he had passed several of these notes in Tokyo and Saitama prefecture.

Says the *N.-C. Daily News*:—There was great sorrow on Sunday among her old friends in Shanghai when it became known that Fanny Hannen, as she was popularly known to so many, was dead, having been carried off prematurely by cancer. A Shanghai girl from her birth, a resident in Shanghai and Yokohama up to the time of her marriage with her cousin, she was admired and loved by all who knew her; and with such kind and hospitable parents she could not but be known to practically everybody. Very great sympathy is felt with her husband and children, and with Lady Hannen, and "Beau," to whom her untimely death must be a terrible blow.

Mr. Yi Yong Ik is said to have announced his intention of refusing any official position which may be offered him, devoting his time instead to the reform question. He has brought back from Japan a large number of books dealing with this matter and he proposes to have them translated into Korean for the benefit of the people in general.

The *Times of Ceylon* heads the following story, "Babooism":—A Calcutta lady one day bought some article of vertu from a Tamby. Fearing she had paid an excessive price, she referred the matter to a clerk in her husband's office whose reply was as follows:—"I beg to inform your highness that silly ass merchant sold the article dam cheap. If purchased in the bazaar it would have been much more costive."

A telegram from Maebashi reports that a youth named D. Doi, a student of the Maebashi Academy, on the night of Jan. 10th, attempted to murder Mr. A. Takahashi, one of the teachers of the institution, by inflicting an injury on the left arm with a knife just as the latter was about to enter his dwelling. The culprit gave himself up at the police station where he explained that the teacher had behaved in a partial manner when he examined his class last month.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

The trial of H. B. Collins, charged with having undertaken to communicate Japanese military secrets to Russia, will take place at 9 a.m. on January 17th in the Yokohama District Court.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

To the numerous letters published in the *Gokyo* (Methodist) on "The Indifference of Educated Laymen to the Church" we referred last month, when we furnished brief epitomes of the first three communications. These appeared in the *Gokyo* of Oct. 29th. Through the months of November and December week after week these letters were published. Some of the writers deny that there is any indifference to the Church, but the majority express dissatisfaction at the existing state of things and propose various changes in methods of working and teaching. Letter No. 4 is by Mr. M. Minakami. He says that the church has fallen behind the age. Twelve or thirteen years ago, he observes, the church led in everything. It figured in politics, it figured in literature, it figured in philosophy, it figured in education. It led the way in all charities. It stood forth as the champion of the reform of all useless and harmful customs. It aimed at enlightening and forming public opinion on all topics. But the Church to-day occupies no such position. Instead of leading it merely follows. The cause of this is that it has not moved with the times. It clings to out-of-date notions and methods. It has failed to show that like all other human institutions it can adapt itself to altered conditions. There is no successful organization in existence that is not repeatedly changing its methods and even its fundamental principles in order to bring itself into line with prevailing tendencies. We find even a conservative country like England going back on Free Trade rather than fall behind the age and be worsted in the financial struggle against other states. Now, when we examine the theology, the doctrines proclaimed from the pulpit, the articles of belief formulated in church creeds to-day, we perceive that they are all characterized by extreme unprogressiveness. There is no free spirit of inquiry, and hence no life. Many preachers have a feeling that this is so and are in heart more advanced in thought than would appear from their sermons. The thoughts which pass through their minds in their studies and the doctrines which they proclaim from the pulpit are as far apart as heaven from earth (*Jiyu kenkyu wa shimpo no kaitei [steps] nari. Jiyu rissu wa shimpo no chudō nari. Jiyu shinjō [信條] wa shimpo no mukuteki nari. Yo wa konnichi no kyōkai ni wa kyōgaku ni kwan shite hyōri [表裏] rjōyō no jutsu [説] aru wo miru; sunawachi kōdan ni okeru Kyōgaku to shōtai [study] ni okeru kyōgaku to no aidai ni shōjo no sa aru koto kore nari*). The Japanese church to-day is the organ of European and American missionary societies. It is not free to steer its own course and adapt itself to the existing situation. Our church is not only lacking in intelligence, but no attempt is made to devise methods for developing intelligence. (2) Our organization and our business arrangements are behind the age. (3) The road to free inquiry is blocked. These are the chief causes of the decay of the church's influence in the country. After dwelling further on the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Church, Mr. Minakami sums up his recommendations under seven headings as follows:—(1) Every sect should possess a Business Bureau, to which all important business connected with church work and organization should be entrusted. The head of this Bureau should have supreme power to settle business affairs. He should be assisted by subordinate officers, who should collect information and carry on investigations. (2) Promising pastors should be sent abroad to complete their studies. (3) An evangelistic literary department should be created, to which should be committed the work of preparing Christian books. This work should rank as high as pulpit evangelistic work. (4) The salaries of pastors and others should be raised to twice or even thrice their present amount, and a system of special emoluments for special services should be devised. There should be old age pensions, and provision made for the widows and orphans of deceased pastors. (5) Worship and preaching should take a new form, whereby greater effects would be

secured in less time than is now spent at services. (6) The road to free inquiry in matters of doctrine should be opened up. (7) A committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the present financial condition of the church, and the future financial policy to be adopted should then be determined.

In the next letter published Mr. N. Kinoshita says that in many cases the education received in this country predisposes young men against religion. Those who take an interest in science or philosophy are very apt to treat religion coldly as being out of harmony with the principles which they have learnt to respect and to follow. Young men who in their general study have gained a certain knowledge of religion are often not a little disappointed when they come into contact with ill-informed Christians or when they attend Church services. They are overcome with astonishment and despair when they perceive how great is the inferiority of what they see and hear to what they had by their studies been led to expect. (*Yūye ni ōku no seimen wa kyōkai gai ni yetaruru shisō to kibō to katsugō [thirst] to mo idanite kyōkai ni iru toki, so no amarino rettō ni kyōkai-rakutan suru nari*). That the Christian religion is more or less known all over the country is not so much the result of the work of the Church as of the extensive study of English books which contain constant allusions to Christian teaching. The general conclusion which Mr. Kinoshita reaches is that the church is behind the age and needs a thorough overhauling. This she herself must realize, he says, or she will go from bad to worse. The age demands certain things from her; if she makes no attempt to meet these demands she will be regarded by public opinion generally as an effete institution or as the mere abettor of superstition—a retrograde influence in the world.

Dr. Anezaki, who, it will be remembered, spent some years in Europe investigating the state of religious opinion and Church organization there, contributes a long article to the December number of the *Taiyo* on "European Churches." He regards the subservience of certain churches to the civil power as an element of weakness and as calculated to seriously interfere with the free development of religious thought. The Church, he says, has from time to time been used as a tool of certain Governments for purely political purposes just as Buddhism and Shintoism were used here in former days. This is a subject, continues Dr. Anezaki, which should specially interest the Japanese at the present time as the power wielded by the Czar is largely dependent on the skillful use that he and his ministers make of the superstition of the ignorant millions under their rule. To Dr. Anezaki it appears that in this modern world there is no grander sight than that afforded by the spectacle of Count Tolstoy writing just what he thinks unharmed in the very heart of one of the most despotic countries in the world. Strong as is the Russian Government, it is not strong enough to lay hands on Count Tolstoy and pack him off to Siberia. This power wielded by a great religious teacher in a country noted for its intolerance and violent suppression of liberal thought of all kinds is something that the Japanese would do well to analyze thoroughly, says the learned Doctor. It is a thing that we certainly do not possess and yet which in the future we may need more than battleships and big armies—a species of moral greatness which commands the respect and admiration of the whole civilised world. To appeal, and to appeal successfully, to the nobler instincts of human nature is to occupy a position high above the petty national jealousy and animosity that exist throughout the world. The moral grandeur of Count Tolstoy's position to-day should find no more ardent admirers than right thinking Japanese, according to Dr. Anezaki.

We have received from L'Abbe E. Ligneul two theological pamphlets, one entitled "The Church," issued last October, and the other entitled "The Eternal World," published in December. They belong to a series of works which is to embrace the whole range of Church teaching and church



dogma. The name given to the series is *Shin-gaku Kōyō* (新學綱要), "The chief elements of Theology." The treatise on "The Church" covers 81 pages, and is divided into 14 chapters. Chap. VIII deals with the Sects of Christendom. M. Ligneul, with his wonted lucidity, draws attention to the enormous gulf which separates Protestants from Catholics. The basis of Roman Catholicism is authority, says M. Ligneul, the basis of Protestantism is the alleged right of free interpretation of the scriptures. The principle of free interpretation, he goes on to point out, proves in a great many cases to be the high road to unbelief, and to endless discord and schism. Having denied the authority of the church to interfere with individual freedom of belief and interpretation, Protestantism cannot logically complain of the lengths of scepticism and destructiveness to which members of their various bodies go. Each individual Christian interprets the Bible as he or she pleases and is answerable to no tribunal but his or her conscience. All Christians according to this theory are on an absolute equality. Each may choose what he will believe, but nobody has a right to dictate to a fellow-Christian what he or she shall believe. And so it happens that the Protestant section of the Christian church is split up into numerous sects, which in many cases differ from each other on the very fundamentals of the faith of Christ, some of the sects drifting away to the verge of agnosticism and scepticism. On this principle there can be no stable church. When once its authority is gone, the church can no longer retain its hold on the minds of those who profess to belong to it. The permanency, the stability, the oneness and the wide influence of the Catholic Church throughout the world are owing to the fact that its sons and daughters all bow to one supreme authority, no one claiming the right of settling his or her articles of belief.

The *Yekai* (永界) discusses the subject of eschatology from a Catholic point of view. There are 4 chapters. One on the communion of saints; one on the forgiveness of sins, one on the end of the world, the resurrection of the body and the final judgment, and one on eternal life, the work being of precisely the same length as the treatise on the Church. M. Ligneul and his translator, Mr. Maeda, are most indefatigable. They have within the past few years produced no less than 57 books and pamphlets in the defence and explanation of Christianity and in the definition of its attitude to questions philosophical, moral, political and scientific. Their works are a credit to their compilers and constitute a little library on Christian apologetics that is not surpassed if indeed it is approached by the productions of any Mission in Japan. Some of M. Ligneul's books are reported to have had a very good sale, second editions being called for.

The Roman Catholic Mission issues a magazine on the 15th of each month called the *Tsūsoku Shūkyōdan*, which is edited by Mr. Maeda, and which aims at making religious doctrines intelligible to poorly educated people by explaining them in simple language. The style of this periodical is plain colloquial Japanese, the language that is heard in the streets every day. Most of M. Ligneul's books are well supplied with *kana*; and thus they may be read and understood by any one possessing a medium knowledge of the Japanese language.

A writer signing himself "Entei" in the pages of the *Koye* (Roman Catholic) discusses the subject of religious tolerance in a very temperate and broad-minded manner somewhat as follows:—With some tolerance is another word for indifference. The good and the bad, the pure and the impure, truth and error are all treated by them in the same way: neither the one nor the other of these being welcome or unwelcome. Where there is zeal, earnest belief, attachment to fixed principles, then intolerance is apt to arise and set well-meaning people at loggerheads with each other. The intolerance that exists between believers and unbelievers is very great, but this subject will not be discussed here. What is most plain is the intolerance both towards each other and towards outsiders that exists within the

pale of the church among those who are equally interested in the Church's prosperity. Five causes for this kind of intolerance may be specified: (1) Many Christians forget in judging others and condemning them in their own minds that God only knows the secrets of the heart. Their condemnation of others is founded on insufficient knowledge. (2) Some people, owing to the constitution of their minds, to their education or to certain prejudices which they have to overcome, are a long time in reaching the truth. Even a man so great as Newman took 20 years to arrive at the goal of the Catholic Church, and yet he affirmed that not once during his inquiry was he conscious of acting contrary to what he conceived to be the truth. Such men are not to be condemned or treated with impatience. (3) There are persons whose impatience and intolerance are caused by their perpetually dwelling on the human side of the church, on the faults and failings of its members, rather than on its Divine side. (4) Defenders of the church must bear in mind that not a little of the opposition which they encounter from outsiders is owing to the blundering manner in which they state the church's case to inquirers. Many of them treat inadequate evidence as if it were adequate; they state half truths as though they were whole ones; they mix up weak elements or irrelevant elements with strong and relevant arguments; they defend tenets which are not essential parts of the Christian creed at all, or they treat as facts things for which there is no foundation. Hence they create a bad impression on opponents. Instead of mourning over their own inadequate defence of Christianity, these persons blame inquirers for their prejudice against Christianity. (5) Many of our Christians seem to overlook the fact that they can do no more than point out the road that leads to truth, can only conduct men as far as the portal of the church. To make them enter lies not within their power. This must be left to God's grace. There should then be no ill-feeling because inquirers do not take the final step of entering the church. True tolerance consists in making due allowance for others, in refraining from attributing to them bad motives for not joining us, in patiently waiting for the dispersion of the mists that obscure their vision, in realizing the truth that the perplexities of other minds are only half known to us, though perfectly known to Him whom we serve and on whose behalf we are working.

\* \* \*

In a recently published pamphlet entitled *Shinri no Nihon* (Truth-loving Japan) the author affirms that the whole world is at present in search of a new religion. The old religions have gone and the new religion has not yet come (*Kyūkyō yukite, Shinkyō imada kitarasu*). All attempts at formulating a new faith have so far failed, but that does not say that success is unattainable. That men will be content to go without religion is not for a moment to be believed. Byron observed, men have never been without religion in the past and they will never be without it in the future. One thing is plain. All forms of superstition are doomed. The religion of the future will possess an immovable rational basis, will appeal to man's highest faculties, to the moral sense and reason. The writer we are quoting comes to the conclusion that pantheism is the creed that will survive all other forms of faith, as among thinking men it may be said to be one of the earliest forms of belief.

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The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), in a leading article on the tendency of the system of education now followed, says that specialization is being carried too far. The watchword of modern educationists is "usefulness" and the schools are doing their best to round off all young men designed for round holes and to square those destined for square ones. This is all very good in its way. But men have duties to society to perform outside their special callings, and an educational system which fails to take note of this and train accordingly is defective. Japan will doubtless be abundantly supplied with specialists after a while, but will there be a good supply of men possessing general intelligence

and having wide interests? It is in this that we can see the superiority of Western systems of education to that now in vogue in this country, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*. Education should awaken and satisfy general interest. Society needs men whose natures are developed on more lines than one, who have been taught how to adapt themselves to various situations in life. The gist of the article is that the standard which Japan is now adopting is too exclusively utilitarian to answer the diverse needs of the nation.

Commenting on the fortunes of the Greek Church during the past year, the editor of the *Seikyō Shimpō* says that the Church and the nation have alike passed through a severe ordeal, have received that baptism of blood which other nations have been called to undergo prior to their thorough regeneration. Up to the time of the war and even after it had commenced, Greek Church Christians were under suspicion of wishing success to Russia owing to their religious connection with that country. But, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, the part we have played as a Church since the war began and the willing manner in which not a few of our converts have laid down their lives in their country's cause at the front have had the effect of banishing from the mind of the general public the unworthy suspicions which for years they so persistently harboured. This of itself is no small benefit to have gained from the war. But the war has benefited us in another way. It has impressed upon us the necessity of our being financially independent of foreign aid. For at such a time as this there is no saying how long the help we have received from Russia will be extended to us. It is a happy omen that this feeling prevails throughout the 300 odd churches which belong to our communion. Not one of these churches has been badly affected by the war. On the contrary, the war has tended to deepen faith and strengthen resolution, and everywhere there is a desire for financial independence. In many other ways our converts have been stirred up by the calls for help, comfort and charity which have come from so many quarters. Opportunities for the display of Christian virtues have been afforded which to our knowledge have been largely utilized. The experience which we have had then, though in many respects bitter has been most instructive. For a young church like ours to have passed through such an ordeal unscathed constitutes training that we could ill afford to miss. It is then with feelings of gratitude for God's many good gifts to us as a church that we bid farewell to the dying year.

The Greek Church Theological Press has issued a Russo-Japanese colloquial handbook that is largely used by the Japanese army at the front and which has now reached its third edition. It sells at 16 sen a copy and bears the title of *Ganyō Nichi-Ro Kaitoa*.

\* \* \*

Commenting on the effects of the war on Christian propaganda, a recent number of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* says:—When the war broke out we were not without apprehensions that it would be utilized by the enemies of Christianity to stir up prejudice against us. A few ignorant people here and there did try to make out that Buddhism and Christianity were combating each other. But the public generally refused to entertain any such notion and even secular writers pointed out that Russian Christianity was an inferior article and that it would not be fair to judge all Christians by Russian standards. Thus it has happened that the war has been no hindrance to our work. On the contrary, it has tended to stimulate our zeal in various ways. For many years past there has never been so much earnestness in our churches as there is now. The movement which began with the Kumiai Kyōkai manifesto has spread to all parts of the country. From Tōkyō, Okayama, Kōbe, Kōchi and many other places we hear of enthusiastic meetings having been held. That at a time when the whole mind of the nation seems to be absorbed in the war such a warm welcome should be extended to religious teaching is quite unexpected. What is the meaning of it all, and whence does it come? The fact is this, that the nation is beginning to feel that it has a mission in the Far East and to realize that it is not

spiritually well equipped for the fulfilment of this mission. Thanks to the material civilisation and to the extensive knowledge we imported from the West we have been successful in the war. But thoughtful people are coming to see that success in the war will mean increased responsibilities. And so not a few are beginning to overhaul their mental equipment, to examine their ethics and their religion and to ask, will these stand the new tests to which they will be subjected? Must we not go in for a new mental outfit? No patching up of the old garments with new material, such as is being attempted by the new Buddhists, will, in our opinion, answer, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. Christianity alone can serve our purpose at such a time as this. The church must not let this opportunity pass unused. There may never be such another.

Mr. Takahashi Washizō, writing on the ascension of Christ in No. 1,109 of the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, says that the whole subject must be regarded as a mystery, which the short notices penned by the compilers of the Gospel record do not help us to understand. The narrative does not seem to treat the ascension as though it were anything more than the most ordinary event. Further explanation was probably not needed in the early days of the church's history when there was little scepticism, but in modern times there is a feeling that a more detailed account of what happened is desirable. The words "and a cloud received him out of their sight" are interpreted by this writer as designed to show that the ascension is veiled in an obscurity which had better be left undisturbed, as conjectures are to no purpose in a land of mystery.

\* \* \*

In the December number of the *Chūōkōron* (Buddhist) appears an interesting article from the pen of Mr. Ueda Mannen which traces the connection of Christianity and Buddhism with philology; the chief points of which we give below. In modern times the labours of such men as Bopp, Grimm and Humboldt have rendered the study of philology a comparatively easy task. But when we come to inquire whence these scholars obtained their material and what made it possible for them to raise philology to the level of a science, the reply is that Christianity brought this about. In pre-Christian times the two leading nations of the West, the Greeks and the Romans, were noted for the contempt in which they held all foreign tongues. They were the languages of barbarians and unworthy of being studied. This superciliousness was the result of narrow-minded national pride, such as has prevailed in China for centuries. Then came Christianity, with its doctrine of the equality of all men, with its condemnation of racial animosity and jealousy. To it all languages ranked alike. They were the media by means of which the sons and daughters of one Heavenly Father expressed themselves. And so missionaries began to investigate various tongues, in order to make the Gospel intelligible to diverse races and tribes. But modern philology may be said to date from the beginning of the fourteenth century. In 1311 Clement issued a Papal Bull commanding that Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldaic and other Oriental languages be taught in the universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.\* In the sixteenth century the Popes Gregory XIII and Urban VIII established the principle that religion should be taught everywhere by means of the native tongues and that missionaries and priests should study those tongues. It was owing to the adoption of this plan that our Japanese language was studied by the early Jesuit missionaries, who compiled a grammar and dictionary and a reader in very early days in this country. To the study of philology Lorenzo Hervás (1735-1809), the distinguished Spanish Jesuit linguist, gave great impetus by collecting written specimens of over 500 different languages and by compiling grammars of over 40 tongues. Hervás made his linguistic studies the

\* The Pope also appointed teachers of foreign languages at his own court, whom he supported. The Kings of France and England were required to support the teachers at Oxford and Paris, the clergy of Italy those at Bologna, and the clergy of Spain those at Salamanca. (WRITER OF SUMMARY).

basis of race investigations of the highest value. Besides all this, to Christianity we owe the revival of Greek and Latin learning at a time when the European world was quite unconscious of the vast intellectual treasures to be found in the works of the world's greatest teachers.

Now turning to Buddhism, it is pertinent to ask why has there been no serious attempt either in ancient or modern times to pursue the Christian policy of teaching religion by means of native languages? How is it that we have no Buddhist Bible written in Japanese? There is a notion that to translate the sacred writings into colloquial language would be to rob them of half their solemnity and charm. But has this happened in the case of the translation of the Hebrew and Greek Holy Scriptures? There was a time when Buddhism relied on its unintelligibility for its success—when mystery overawed, and a certain magnificence was thought to be attached to the unknown.\* But surely to-day Buddhism can no longer afford to fall back on any such plea. It is most desirable that our Japanese Buddhists should spread their religion in Korea and China by means of the Korean and Chinese languages. Buddhism in the Far East is on her trial in a way she has never been before. She has an earnest and pushing rival in Christianity, and why she neglects to make use of one of the most effective of all methods of rendering doctrines better known and more highly appreciated we are at a loss to understand. In this Eastern world of ours where Buddhism is most at home she quietly allows Christians to lead the way in linguistic investigations. Were it not for Mr. Batchelor we should have no Ainu grammar and no Ainu Dictionary. Were it not for the learned labours of French Missionaries in Korea, we should possess no scholarly knowledge of that language. Why does Buddhism for ever lag behind in this matter? I regard the subject merely from the point of view of a philologist and a patriot. I perceive that at the present time a golden opportunity is offered to the Buddhists to go in and win. With Manchuria, Korea, Mongolia and other provinces thrown open to them, what a service they could render to the state and to the world by studying earnestly the various tongues, by compiling grammars, phrase books and dictionaries! To wait for mere philologists to do this will be to wait in vain. Even if the men qualified for the work were forthcoming, there would be no money at their disposal. In Western countries private citizens, and voluntary associations, are almost invariably ahead of states in exploration and investigations of all kinds. In Japan it is customary to wait for the Government to lead the way in everything. The Government is opening up the neighbouring continent. It is to be earnestly hoped that Japanese Buddhists will show themselves to be possessed of the energy, the enterprise, and the sense of responsibility required for the full utilization of unique opportunities.

#### THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

##### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1904.

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting to the Members of the Club Report and Account for 1904.

The year under review has seen a number of innovations, change in Weight for Age, Entrance Fees, Ladies' Tickets, Four Days' Meeting, etc., and the Committee ventures to think, judging from the result, that most have been in the right direction and have come to stay.

CLUB PROPERTY.—A new paddock stand has been added, also a smaller one for holders of Employees tickets, who under the present arrangement are excluded from the Grand and Paddock Stands. Stalls have been added, and the buildings, which have been kept up to the usual standard, are now insured for ¥34,000.

A plan in detail of the area bought and leased by the Club has been obtained.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—On Mr. Harrison leaving the country, the Committee made an arrangement on somewhat different lines with Mr. Leonard; he, however, left Japan in November.

\* This principle probably explains the retention of Latin liturgies by the Roman Catholic Church. (WRITER OF SUMMARY).

SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIANS.—As Mr. H. Abrams failed to fulfil his contract, the Committee secured the Autumn batch through a local firm. The time for selection was necessarily very limited and the Committee have been assured that more care will be taken with the Spring lot, for which an order has been placed through the same firm. The Committee have also offers in hand from others for regular supplies, should a change be deemed desirable.

RULES.—In reprinting the rules several alterations were introduced, of which Members were made cognizant.

FIXED SKELETON PROGRAMME.—A meeting of Owners invited by the Executive Committee resulted in the framing of a Fixed Skeleton Programme. It was afterwards found desirable to change the Champion Races to Handicaps for Winners, to which alteration the Permanent Committee's sanction was obtained. The Skeleton Programme has been adopted up to and including the Autumn Meeting 1906, in accordance with Rule No. 28.

THE TIFFIN ROOM.—This was made use of during the training and proved a comfort to those Ladies who graced the Club with their presence. An attempt to draw Members and their Families to the Club premises during Summer afternoons, when arrangements were made for the supply of refreshments, proved futile. The Restaurant, under the management of Mr. Wright, was hardly in full working order at the Spring Meeting, but gave general satisfaction in the Autumn.

FOUR DAYS' MEETING.—The experiment has by the public been deemed a success. It enabled the Committee to increase the Prize Money, and giving more room for Handicaps helped to distribute the wins and made better racing generally. We had 23 different winners out of 33 Races.

A GYM KHANA was held under the auspices of some of the Members of the Club, but suffered from lack of enthusiasm.

PRIZES.—The Committee is of the opinion that so long as the value and number of Horses raced remains as at present, the limit of Prize Money has been reached. yen 32,075 was raced for during the year.

His Imperial Majesty The Emperor again graciously honoured the Club by presenting Prizes both for the Spring and Autumn Meetings.

The Committee's thanks are due to Mrs. Davis and the Ladies of Yokohama and Tokyo who so kindly provided a Purse for the Spring Meeting, also to those Gentlemen who were good enough to assist them in various official capacities.

DONATION TO WAR CHARITIES.—The Executive Committee, in concordance with the Permanent Committee, subscribed on behalf of the Club through His Excellency Governor Suifu, yen 2,500 out of the takings of the last two Meetings.

MEMBERSHIP.—29 Full and 29 Suscribing Members have been added to the Club's roll during the year. The total is now 170 Full and 98 Suscribing Members. The Club regrets the loss by death of several Members, notably that of Mr. Goodison, for many years a part owner of a successful stable that represented Kobe at our gatherings.

Finally, the Committee desires to put on record their satisfaction with the excellent work of the new Secretary, Mr. Geo. Hood.

In accordance with Rule IV. the Committee now retire.

#### YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN BLIND SCHOOL.

##### REPORT.

DEAR FRIENDS:—As I close the accounts of the Yokohama Blind School, for the year 1904, I wish I could express to you our gratitude for all the numberless deeds of kindness which appear in cold figures in the columns below. I wish I could make you see the brightness which your many offerings of sympathy, time, and money have brought into darkened lives. I wish you could know how much encouragement your notes of appreciation and thoughtful words of sympathy have always been to us. They have helped us more than you can know. The past year has been a very successful one for our Yokohama Blind School. Teachers and pupils have done faithful work and our numbers are steadily growing. Twenty pupils are now enrolled and several very needy applicants are waiting for admission.

One especially sad case just now claims our sympathy, a young girl of twenty who wishes to come to us from Tokyo. We have heard that her eyesight was destroyed in a factory where she was made to work long hours for a meagre sum, and since becoming blind she is no longer wanted at home (her mother is dead) and so is cast adrift. Some Christian people in Tokyo becoming interested are asking if they may send her to us and we are hoping that we can make up to her in some way some of the love and kindness that her life has always lacked.

One of our former graduates has spent the past year in a school for the blind in Tokyo. We hear

good reports of him. He writes that he is sometimes lonely, for not many of the students there are Christians, but those who are are trying to be faithful and to let their light shine.

Another of our young men, while home on his vacation last summer, so impressed the people of his village with their need of a Christian Blind School that recently they have decided to start one and he has been called home to make all necessary arrangements and to superintend the organization of the school. Our Christmas celebration, held in the chapel of 221 Bluff, was a happy time, long to be remembered by those who attended. Our pupils recited in English and Japanese and sang the beautiful Christmas hymns. Afterwards an hour or more was spent with tea, cake and games in the sewing room and all went home with shining faces, bearing their simple Christmas gifts. The thoughtfulness of one kind friend, who sent a contribution of fruit and foreign candy to our Christmas added much to the joy of the recipients.

Will the Yokohama Christian Blind School be continued for another year? Yes, we are glad to say that it will. For a time the future looked dark but now the sky has brightened and we look forward to the New Year feeling sure that it is going to be the best one we have ever known. Last December a letter came from Mr. Draper saying that he had succeeded in obtaining a grant of yen 300 for the school. This, together with what he himself will kindly give us, will amount to yen 600 for the year. As our expenses for 1904 were about yen 700 you can see that it will not be quite enough, but it is a generous promise for the continuance of the school. One hundred yen will be needed, above what is already pledged, to simply hold our work as it is to-day—but if we enlarge our borders at all—if we take in many new pupils—if we try to meet our growing needs we will need even more. From your kind gifts during the past year we feel sure that you will not fail to remember us in the future.

Once a blind man, walking in darkness, was touched by the hand of the Great Physician and, lo! he could see! He saw the world of beauty all about him, the birds, the flowers, the faces of the friends he had known and loved so long. But best of all he saw Jesus, and fell down and worshipped him. We can not give to these young men and women who come to us physical sight, but we can help to give them spiritual vision. We can help to open the eyes of their souls to the wonderful world in which they live. We can lead them to know and love the One who first loved them and then, some day, their long journey in the dark being ended, we know that with unclouded vision they will see Him face to face.

ANNA BLANCHE SLATE,  
No. 221 Bluff.

January 11th, 1905.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN  
BLIND SCHOOL FOR THE QUARTER.  
Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1904.

To Balance .....	61.28
To Mr. G. L. Draper .....	122.88
To Aoyama King's Daughters Society .....	13.50
To "Friend" .....	10.00
To Proceeds of Union Church Organ Recital .....	13.50
To "Benevolent" .....	20.00
To Miss Crosby .....	5.00
To Seamen's Mission .....	5.00
To "Ex Oriente Lux" .....	25.00
To Tuition .....	9.70
	285.86
By Teachers .....	116.60
By Musical Instruction .....	4.80
By Rent .....	30.00
By Janitor .....	10.50
By Miscellaneous, (books, coal, &c.) .....	6.76
By Christmas Expense .....	14.97
By Balance, Dec. 31st, 1904 .....	102.23
	285.86

ANNA BLANCHE SLATE, Treas.  
No. 221 Bluff.

Audited and found correct,

AMY G. LEWIS.

January 11th, 1905.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA CHRISTIAN  
BLIND SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1904.

To Mr. G. F. Draper .....	568.76
To Mrs. P. A. Smith .....	10.00
To Mr. W. P. Rollins .....	1.00
To Miss Griffin .....	21.00
To Birthday Box, Union Church S.S. ....	15.30
To Proceeds of Magic Lantern Entertainment, given by Mr. C. Griffin .....	10.00
To Proceeds of Entertainment at 221 Bluff .....	30.00
To Mr. F. W. Thomas .....	10.00
To "Friend" .....	10.00
To "Sympathy" .....	10.60

To Mr. Mickleburg .....	5.00
To Servanis at 262 Bluff .....	5.00
To Aoyama King's Daughters Society .....	20.50
To Proceeds of Union Church Organ Recital .....	13.50
To "Benevolent" .....	20.00
To Miss Crosby .....	5.00
To Seamen's Mission .....	5.00
To "Ex Oriente Lux" .....	25.00
To Tuition .....	15.60
	801.26

By Teachers .....	467.93
By Musical Instruction .....	22.15
By Rent .....	120.00
By Janitor .....	40.00
By Miscellaneous, (books, coal, &c.) .....	33.98
By Christmas Expenses .....	14.97
By Balance, Dec. 31st, 1904 .....	102.23
	801.26

ANNA BLANCHE SLATE, Treas.

Audited and found correct,

AMY G. LEWIS.

January 11th, 1905.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AMERICA'S MERCHANT MARINE.

London, January 6.

The report of the American Merchant Marine Commission upon the Merchant Marine service of the United States, submitted to Congress, recommends subsidies for new mail routes and proposes measures to stimulate the American carrying trade with South Africa and the East.

SUEZ CANAL CHARGES.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo correspondent says that in consequence of the proposed new canal, the Suez Canal Company proposes to reduce their charges by half a franc a ton.

THE TZAR.

Later.

The Tzar has returned to St. Petersburg.

FRANCE AND NEUTRALITY.

France, replying to the representations of Japan concerning the coaling and victualing of the Baltic squadrons at Madagascar, says that there is no danger of a non-observance of neutrality. The local authorities have received the strictest instructions.

THE "NIGRETIA."

The *Nigretia* has been condemned as a prize of war by the Saseho Prize Court.

REPORTED SINKING OF THE  
"KNIAZ SUVAROFF."

London, January 7.

The *New York Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent wires that Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the *Knias Suvaroff* has struck a rock and gone to the bottom.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Tzar and his ministers, at a council held in the Palace, decided to prosecute the war energetically and to provide General Kuropatkin with 200,000 troops before the end of February.

ROJESTVENSKY RECALLED.

Admiral Rojestvensky has been recalled.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

An imperial decree appoints Admiral Skrydloff a member of the Council of the Admiralty.

A DENIAL.

The loss of the *Knias Suvaroff* is absolutely denied in St. Petersburg.

THE UNITED STATES AND  
VENEZUELA.

London, January 8.

The United States Government has sent

a sixty days' ultimatum to Venezuela notifying that if the United States and European claims are not satisfied, Admiral Dewey, with a strong squadron, will seize La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Macaribo, and will send a strong force to Caracas.

PROTEST AGAINST BRUTALITY  
IN MOSCOW.

Owing to the brutality used in suppressing the recent demonstration in Moscow the municipality have suspended payment of the gendarmes until the responsible persons are punished.

DISCUSSING ROJESTVENSKY'S  
RECALL.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that yesterday's Council at the Palace discussed the recall of Admiral Rojestvensky, but no decision was reached.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, January 9.

Admiral Botrovsky's Squadron has left Suda Bay. Its destination is Port Said.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

Coal contracts are being signed on the continent for the supply of the Third Baltic Squadron.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE  
BUREAUCRACY.

A monster banquet is being arranged in St. Petersburg as a protest against the bureaucracy.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, January 10.

The wave of popular commotion at first caused in St. Petersburg by the news of the surrender of Port Arthur has already subsided.

The Christmas celebrations have created a diversion, and the public have been joyously celebrating the season, the theatres, music halls, restaurants and taverns being crowded.

On the other hand there has been a solemn funeral service for those who fell at Port Arthur at the Kazan Cathedral, which was poorly attended.

THE THIRD SQUADRON.

Later.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the following ships were to leave Libau about Jan. 28th or February 2nd to join Rojestvensky's fleet:—*Imperator Nicolai I.*, the coast-defence ship *General Admiral Apraxine*, the *Admiral Seniavin*, and the *Admiral Oushakoff* and the cruiser *Vladimir Monomach*.

JAPANESE CRUISERS OFF MADA-  
GASCAR.

London, January 11.

According to the newspapers of Berlin, a telegram has been received from London to the effect that Japanese cruisers are approaching the coast of Madagascar. A wireless telegraphic message in Japanese cypher has been intercepted by the English warship *Forté* which is lying at Mauritius.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has resigned the portfolio of Home Affairs. It is expected that he will be succeeded by M. de Witte.

LOUISE MICHEL DEAD.

Later.

Louise Michel is dead.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE  
COLONIES.

A letter from Mr. Chamberlain has been published in Melbourne in which he declines the invitation to visit Australia. He says

that he personally will not regret if the Opposition has an opportunity of showing the real character of its alternative policy, and he adds that a short time in Opposition will invigorate and unite our party, so that on return to power we may look forward to triumphs.

#### THE JAPANESE FLEET AND THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, January 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Mauritius says it is stated that the Japanese fleet are at Diego Garcia. Admiral Rojestvensky was informed on Jan. 2nd that the Japanese had proceeded to meet the Baltic fleet. The Baltic fleet has redoubled its vigilance. The aid-de-camp of Admiral Rojestvensky, interviewed at Tamatave, on January 3rd, said the squadron will require one month to cross the Indian Ocean.

#### FRENCH POLITICS.

M. Doumer, who has been elected President of the French Chamber, said, addressing a meeting of the Radical Left prior to his election, that every opportunity must be taken to subject the Ministry to reverses.

#### DECORATIONS ON STOESEL AND NOGI.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of Merit on Generals Stoessel and Nogi in recognition of their heroic bravery at Port Arthur.

#### THE THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Admiral Bolravosky's squadron has arrived at Port Said.

#### BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES.

The recent reorganization of the British fleets, coupled with an article in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, advocating the destruction of the German fleet by Great Britain before it becomes too powerful, has caused a regular scare in official quarters. In Berlin it is understood that reassuring explanations are now being given.

#### GOLD FOR JAPAN.

The steamer *China* ships half a million of gold from San Francisco for Japan to-day.

#### WARSHIPS SUNK AND DAMAGED AT PORT ARTHUR.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

According to report the torpedo-boats, recently sunk by our fire in Port Arthur were the *Gaidamak* and the *Kusadnik*. The destroyers injured were the *Selmi* (?) and the *Boevoi*. The *Bayan*, which was lying near the shore on the south of the East Harbour, and the *Amur*, which was in dock, were notably injured. The *Amur* turned over on her side in the dock and went to the bottom. The *Bobre*, which was lying by the west jetty of the new town, was set on fire by our shells.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters, 9.35 p.m., 5th instant.)

#### MEETING OF STOESEL AND NOGI.

General Stoessel conveyed a message that he desired to meet the Commander-in-chief of our army. General Nogi having gladly consented, the meeting took place to-day at Shwishiing at noon. The conversation was of a purely personal character and lasted for about 2 hours.

("Kobe Herald" Special to "Japan Mail.")

Shukaton (Sukiaton), 11 p.m., Jan. 5.

General Stoessel met General Baron Nogi on the morning of this day—a meeting which will be historic. The Russian Commander-in-Chief was received in the town of Shwishiing. He was accompanied by Colonel Reiss, Lieutenants Malchenko and Nebelskoy, and six Cossacks, and arrived at 10.30. General Nogi, who had with him Major-

General Ijichi, (Chief of Staff), Captains Tsunoda, Yasuhara, and Matsudaira and Mr. Kawakami, an official of the Foreign Office, reached the place of meeting at 11.05. The greetings of the two Commanders were most cordial.

In the course of the conversation General Stoessel dwelt upon the bravery of the Japanese soldiery, and upon General Nogi's intrepid, self-sacrificing nature. He expressed his gratitude for the transmission of his message to the Tsar, and specially to the Emperor Mutsuhito for His Imperial Majesty's generous directions relative to his treatment. The General's eyes filled with tears as he went on to refer pathetically to the death of Baron Nogi's two sons during the operations of the Japanese army.

The Baron replied that he was glad they both died heroically in the service of their country.

General Stoessel observed that there was indeed evidence of bravery and loyalty incomparable.

The two Generals, with their Chiefs of Staff, dined together.

General Stoessel asked the Japanese Commander-in-Chief to accept his Arab charger, and General Nogi, while declining personally to receive the horse, which, he said, was virtually a weapon, accepted it on behalf of the Army and guaranteed that it would be treated with kindness.

The Russian General returned to Port Arthur at 1.05 p.m.

Five thousand of the garrison marched out on the 5th.

#### JAPANESE CRUISERS.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

A Havas telegram from Batavia, dated the 4th instant, says:—"A Dutch steamer yesterday met 4 Japanese war-ships cruising on the east of Sumatra at such a short distance from the shore as to be visible to the naked eye."

#### MEDIATION.

The Russian *Official Gazette* of the 9th instant announces that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff is appointed a member of the Naval Council, and Rear-Admiral Dessen, Commander of the First Squadron, is appointed to the Command of the Frigate Squadron.

With reference to the subject of Mediation the Berlin *Tageblatt* says:—"Mediation is out of the question unless the initiative be taken by either Russia or Japan. Interference by a third Power, as was the case in 1895, would be injurious. At the capitulation the victor ungrudgingly granted most liberal terms to the vanquished. The clement conditions conceded by the Japanese to the Russians on that occasion are the best proof that the two Powers might now confer with each other directly, and that there is no other route to peace. There is one thing of course that Russia can never forget, namely, that Port Arthur has re-fallen into Japan's hands by force of arms."

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *New York Herald* of Paris and other newspapers publish a St. Petersburg telegram which says:—"It is stated by a trustworthy authority that the Baltic Fleet is to be recalled. The general opinion is that it would be a useless task for the Fleet to continue its voyage now."

The *New York Herald* of Paris has a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that the *Kniaz Suvaroff* struck a reef and sunk.

A Wolff's telegram says that the Russian cruisers *Oreg*, *Ismurd*, *Dniepa*, and *Rion*, with the destroyers *Vronisui*, *Bromky* (? *Prochni*) and *Ryevii* left Suda Bay on the 8th instant for Port Said.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

A telegram received in a trustworthy quarter says that the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, flagship of the Baltic Fleet, seems to have struck a rock near Madagascar and sunk.

(The *Kniaz Suvaroff* is one of the four best battle-ships of the Baltic Fleet, her sister-ships being the *Bovodino*, *Alexander III* and *Orel*. Her displacement is 13,516 tons and her speed 18 knots.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMEUN.")

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg the *Kniaz Suvaroff*, on which was Admiral Rojestvensky, struck a rock near the coast of Madagascar and sank. But there has not yet been any certain news.

#### MORE TROOPS.

The Council of Staff Officers at St. Petersburg have decided to continue the war to the bitter end. By means of a new style of car the transport capacities of the railway will be increased and 200,000 additional troops will be sent to Kuropatkin. It was also decided that the Baltic Fleet should be recalled.

#### THE FUGITIVE DESTROYERS.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department. Report sent by Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Third Squadron. Received at 2.55 a.m. on the 6th instant.)

At 2 p.m. on the 5th instant the *Chiyoda* and the Destroyer Squadron returned from the direction of Kiaochow Bay. According to their report, they remained outside Kiaochow Bay until 6 p.m. on the 4th instant, watching whether the enemy's destroyers would emerge, but as there was no sign of anything of the kind, they relied on the declaration of the German local authorities and concluded that disarming had actually taken place. Therefore they steamed away.

Further, according to a report from the commander of the Destroyer Squadron sent to Chefoo, the disarming of the enemy's destroyers and torpedo-boats which put in there has been accomplished without hitch.

#### PORT ARTHUR.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters from General Nogi's Army, on the 10th instant.)

The following general officers, in addition to those in my previous report become prisoners, namely, Major-General Kiichin (?), Major-General Belui (?), and Rear-Admiral Wiren. The General officers that have taken the oath and are to be released are, General Stoessel, Major-General Reiss (or Rase), Major-General Madien (?), Major-General Costings (?), Rear-Admiral Ouktomsky, Rear-Admiral Grigovavitch, Rear-Admiral Roshitinsky and Chief-Engineer Rindebeck.

#### RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK AT PORT ARTHUR.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters from Captain Tanaka of the Naval Staff; 10.30 p.m. 10th instant.)

The Russian gun-boat *Djidjit* lies sunk in the West Harbour of Port Arthur on the east of the Torpedo Station near the entrance of a small inlet. Her three masts are above water. She was sunk by our batteries after the capture of 203-metre Hill. The gun-boat *Rasboynik* lies sunk near the light-house at the mouth of the harbour which she blocks. Her three masts are above water. She appears to have been sunk by an explosion effected by the Russians. The gun-boat *Zabiaca* lies sunk in the West Harbour some 300 metres from the bend of Tiger's Tail Bay. Her masts and her smoke-

stack are above the water. It is said that she was sunk by the fire of our batteries after the capture of Wolf Hill. The situation at the fall of Port Arthur is thus clearly known.

Near the wharf of the Torpedo Station the three destroyers *Boevai*, *Silni* and *Pronizhni* are lying aground in a damaged condition. Also at a distance of about 1000 metres westward near another wharf the destroyers *Storazhevoi* and *Razvyschchi* are similarly beached and damaged. Adding these 5 destroyers to the 6 which escaped, only one remains to be accounted for, and we are now searching for it.

Another report from Port Arthur says that the *Posadnik* and the *Gaidamak* are sunk in the vicinity of the Torpedo Station.

[The *Dijidit* and the *Rashovnik* are cruisers of 1,329 tons and 13 knots speed. The *Zabinka* is a cruiser of 1,230 tons and 14 knots speed. The *Posadnik* and the *Gaidamak* are 400-ton vessels of 21 to 22 knots. It thus appears that there are 5 small cruisers and 5 destroyers lying at the bottom of the harbour in addition to the battleships, large cruisers and steamers.—*En. J. A.*]

(Received at the Military Head-quarters.)

#### THE SPOILS OF PORT ARTHUR.

The transfer of the property at Port Arthur was completed on the 10th. The following is the list:

Permanent Forts and Fortifications .....	59
Guns of Large Calibre .....	54
Guns of Medium Calibre .....	149
Guns of Small Calibre .....	343
Gun Ammunition, rounds .....	82,670
Torpedoes .....	60
Explosives .....	1,588
Gunpower, kilos .....	3,000
Rifles, stands .....	35,252
Fistols, stands .....	559
Swords, stands .....	1,891
Small Arm Ammunition .....	2,266,800
Ammunition wagons .....	290
Land Transport wagons .....	606
Various wagons .....	65
Riding horse harness, sets .....	87
Cart horse harness, sets .....	3,096
Electric Light, sets .....	17
Electric Machines, sets .....	15
Telephones, sets .....	134
Electric Signal Apparatus .....	3
Entrenching Tools .....	1,171
Horses .....	1,920
Battleships .....	4

(This does not include the *Sensatopol* as she is under water.)

Cruisers .....	2
Gunboats and torpedo craft .....	14
Steamers .....	10
Steam launches .....	8
Various craft .....	12

(The above are all sunk or injured; in addition there are 35 steam launches in a more or less reparable condition.)

#### THE KAISER AND GENERAL NOGI.

(FROM THE "KOBE HERALD.")

Shukaitau, January 11.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Iron Cross on General Nogi, in token of his admiration, shared by the German Army, for the brilliant qualities of leadership which General Nogi displayed at the head of his valiant corps during the siege and capture of the gallantly defended fortress.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, January 10.

It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that rumours with regard to the resignation of Prince Svaipolk Misky, Minister of the Interior, and the recall of the Baltic fleet are baseless.

Admiral Botvinsky's squadron has arrived at Port Said from Suda Bay. It consists of four cruisers and three destroyers.

Japan has presented a protest against the supply of fresh water and provisions to the Russian squadron.

#### GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

It is rumoured that General Kuropatkin is in a serious condition.

#### NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The new Russian war loan is being issued principally at Moscow.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### JAPANESE AT QUELPART.

London, January 10.

The Korean Government has informed the Foreign Diplomats that Japanese have landed at Quelpart and are making forts there.

[The *Asahi* says that the information is strange.]

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

#### TEA AUCTION AT LIVERPOOL.

London via Bombay, December 31.

The first tea auction for forty years was held at Liverpool yesterday, when two hundred chests of Indian tea were sold at fair prices by Messrs. Waterhouse and Sons.

#### THE OLD YEAR DIES HARD.

A violent gale swept the British Isles yesterday, causing numerous casualties on land and sea, and considerable telegraphic interruption.

There was an extraordinarily high tide in the Thames and Medway, and the Thames embankment was inundated, Cleopatra's Needle being surrounded by water.

#### PROPOSED NAVAL BASE ON THE FORTH.

London, January 3.

Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Mr. A. W. Macdonochie, M.P. for Aberdeen-shire, says that it is untrue that the Admiralty has reversed its decision to utilise Rosyth as a naval base.

The extent and rate of its development are questions of policy which must be influenced by financial as well as naval considerations.

#### THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the U.S. Navy, the Hon. Paul Morton, makes interesting reading, but we have space for only a few extracts. Mr. Morton, as Reuter informed us in the opening days of December, makes a vigorous plea for a strong navy as an agent of peace. He says that though the naval estimates for the next fiscal year have been cut down from the estimates sent in by the bureau by more than \$17,000,000, the amount asked for originally was not too much. The past year was important in the history of naval construction. "Never before were so many warships launched by this or any other nation in one year. Vessel for vessel and type for type I believe our new ships will compare favorably with those of any navy afloat." The report continues:—

Last year the navy cost a little over a dollar per capita. It cost little compared to what war would cost and it is the best insurance we have against war. We want such a navy in size, style and "sand" that no other navy will ever desire an engagement with us. It is our greatest exhibit in favour of peace. We are bound to occupy a prominent position among the great nations of the earth, and while doubtless we shall always be in the lead in every international movement to promote peace, it is much better for us to be at all times so well prepared for war that war will never come.

Provision for more officers and men is strongly urged. They are needed, the report declares, in every corps of the service. It is declared that

"The lessons of the war in the East thus far are the same as those of the Spanish war with respect to the relative value and uses of battle-ships, torpedo boats and destroyers. Weight of metal, heavy guns, and hard hitting, whether at long or short range, still do the most effective work. The day of the battleship is not over, and the sphere of the lighter vessels, while important, auxiliary only.

The report suggests that officers should reach commands earlier in life.

"Considering that future wars must be waged by young officers," says the report, "the chief of the Bureau of Navigation suggests that all captains upon reaching the age of 60 be retired; that this age limit be decreased one year for each two years from the passage of the act, until the age limit becomes 57; that this limit be reduced to 55 after the two next years; that all commanders upon reaching the age of 55 be retired; that this age limit be reduced as in the case of captains until it reaches 50; that no candidate be admitted to the Naval Academy whose age exceeds 17 on the 1st day of October of the year his class enters; also, as a contributory measure of relief, that officers whose service is restricted by law to shore

duty only be made extra numbers in the grades of commander and captain."

The Secretary further says that the ships built by the Government at Navy yards will cost more money than if built at private yards by contract. "A different question is whether they will prove better than contract ships," he adds. He believes that "the repairing and overhauling of naval vessels must at all times remain the important work of the navy yards, and that there should be no change in the policy of building public ships, as a general rule, by contract at private establishments." He believes also that the manufacture of guns and ammunition should be left to private enterprise. On this subject he says:—

The Government should not unnecessarily enter the industrial field. The development in time of peace of large private establishments, with extensive plants and a force of skilled artisans capable of building ships of the first class, making armour of the best quality in all weights, and constructing guns of every kind and supplying fixed ammunition therefore is desirable, inasmuch as the existence of such establishments may be of important service in time of war.

Furthermore it is not to be supposed that when such plants shall have been successfully established they will confine themselves exclusively to the making of ordnance for the United States. They will doubtless find markets elsewhere, and will do other work in kindred lines, thus adding to the general wealth and prosperity. Again, large numbers of skilled American workmen can not be long engaged in such a field without developing improvements in guns and their appurtenances, and in machinery for their manufacture.

On the subject of liquid fuel, the Secretary says that its success in industrial works is sufficient to warrant a trial. He adds:—

Among the advantages offered by liquid fuel are the reduction of the complement of men in the fire-room, extension of the steaming radius of vessels, attainment of maximum speed at short notice, the facility with which the boilers may be forced to extreme duty in cases of emergency, rapidity in meeting a varying load on the boilers, absence of smoke under light normal working conditions, economy of space reserved for carrying fuel, and finally the fact that oil tanks may be readily and quickly replenished. It appears to have been demonstrated by commercial experience that steam can be raised by oil fuel in one-third the time required by a coal furnace, and that the time requisite to fill oil tanks may be reduced to a fraction of that needed for filling bunkers with coal.

On the other hand, the difficulties of using a liquid-fuel plant upon vessels of war, particularly battleships and cruisers, are many and obvious.

"My own view," he concludes, "is that the use of oil as a fuel on board naval vessels is a question that cannot by any means be regarded as settled adversely."

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America .....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 1	Su. Jan. 15
Hongkong .....	P. M. Co.	Korea 2	Su. Jan. 15
Europe .....	N. P. Lloyd	Bayern 3	Mo. Jan. 16
Hongkong .....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China 4	Th. Jan. 19
Europe .....	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Th. Jan. 19
Hongkong .....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Su. Jan. 22
Hongkong .....	B. T. Co.	Tremont	W. Jan. 25
America .....	P. M. Co.	China 5	Sa. Jan. 28
Vancouver .....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
Yokohama .....	B. T. Co.	Pielades	Tu. Feb. 14
America .....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Feb. 20

1 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.  
2 Left Shanghai on the 9th inst.  
3 Left Nagasaki on the 13th inst.  
4 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.  
5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe .....	M. M. Co.	Australien	Sa. Jan. 14
Hongkong .....	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Mo. Jan. 16
America .....	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Jan. 17
Shanghai .....	N. Y. K.	Bengale	W. Jan. 18
Vancouver .....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. Jan. 20
Europe .....	N. P. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Jan. 21
Portland .....	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Jan. 21
Hongkong .....	P. M. Co.	Amata	Tu. Jan. 24
America .....	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Jan. 24
Yokohama .....	B. T. Co.	Tremont	Th. Jan. 26
Hongkong .....	P. M. Co.	China	Su. Jan. 29
Hongkong .....	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
Hongkong .....	R. T. Co.	Pielades	W. Feb. 15
Hongkong .....	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Feb. 22



## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Princesse Marie*, Danish steamer, 3,518, Berentgen, 6th Jan.,—Copenhagen via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Australien*, French steamer, 2,900, Verron, 6th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 5th Jan., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 6th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Yejio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th Jan., Mail and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Yorihime Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 7th Jan.,—Kobe, 4th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 7th Jan.,—Kure via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 7th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Stronbus*, British steamer, 1,928, Stock, 7th Jan.,—Taketo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Brilliant*, British bark, 5,609, Chas. Morrison, 7th Jan.,—New York, 31st July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Seneca*, British steamer, 3,171, Grimes, 7th Jan.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 6th Jan., General.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Baron Eldon*, British steamer, 2,385, Ullstrom, 8th Jan.,—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Ruth*, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 8th Jan.,—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Thyra*, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 8th Jan.,—Surabaya, Java, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Clam*, British steamer, 2,311, J. Evans, 8th Jan.,—Balik Pappan, Borneo, 24th Dec., Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 8th Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, 12th Dec., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Germanicus*, German steamer, 2,575, H. Behrmann, 9th Jan.,—Puget Sound ports, 14th Dec., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 9th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, 8th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 10th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Ras-Issa*, British steamer, 2,442, Barrett, 10th Jan.,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibballs, 10th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Dukwich*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 11th Jan.,—Karatso, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.  
*Shini Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,388, T. Satsuki, 11th Jan.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Yangtze*, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 11th Jan.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Prima*, Norwegian steamer, 761, Samoe, 11th Jan.,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Prinz Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 12th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 11th Jan., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Le Templier, 12th Jan.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 12th Jan.,—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 6th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Itaura*, British steamer, 3,363, C. R. Kendall, 6th Jan.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Craigearn*, British steamer, 1,948, B. C. Edmund, 6th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—American Trading Co.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 7th Jan.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Takao Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,660, S. Shirakawa, 7th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 7th Jan.,—Mooran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Yejio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,538, N. Teranaka, 7th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 7th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 8th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 8th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails, and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 8th Jan.,—Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 8th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Renarty*, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 8th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.  
*Nan Yang*, German steamer, 1,060, E. Kriebbe, 8th Jan.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Yamagatai.  
*Hyson*, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 9th Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Yorihime Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 9th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 9th Jan.,—Kiautschow via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 10th Dec.,—Honin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 10th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 11th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Eidsvold*, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, H. Trovik, 10th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Sale & Co. Ltd.  
*Princesse Marie*, Danish steamer, 3,518, Berentgen, 10th Jan.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Ras-Issa*, British steamer, 2,442, Barrett, 10th Jan.,—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Rugby*, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 11th Jan.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Norge*, Norwegian steamer, 1,924, Roe, Jr., 11th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Sale & Co. Ltd.  
*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 11th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 11th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 11th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Seneca*, British steamer, 3,171, Grimes, 11th Jan.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Aztec*, American steamer, 2,298, F. E. Frazier, 11th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Grosmont*, British steamer, 1,821, F. Fleetham, 12th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Mori & Co.  
*Baron Eldon*, British steamer, 2,385, Ullstrom, 12th Jan.,—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,239, Hilderbrandt, 12th Jan.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibballs, 12th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 12th Jan.,—Mojji, Ballast.—Yokohama Coal Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Australien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mr. Matignon, Mr. Argyll Robertson, and Mrs. Groundwater, in cabin; Sisters Renee and Stephanie, Mr. E. J. Brabrook, Mr. Abdul Rassul, and Mr. Bernard, in second class; 3 Chinese, in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. Tuck and servant, Mr. P. L. Miller, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Limore, and Mrs. Limore in cabin; Mr. Sin Po Yang and Mr. T. Oka, in second class; In Transit:—Mr. T. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Lord Kilburne and Mr. Charles Aleveque, in cabin; Miss Eugenia Pasty, Mr. G. E. Hedge, Mr. F. B. English, Mr. E. Shanstrom and Mr. Klanke, in second class; 14, in steerage.  
 Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. T. Akahoshi, Mr. F. F. Drechsel, Mr. Y. Fukai, Mr. Willis E. Gray, Mr. R. Henning, Mrs. Henning, Mr. A. Johnson, Miss Ida Kerr, Mr. K. Kimura, Mr. S. Matsuda, Mr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. M. Nathan, Miss M. Polk, Miss H. Richardson, Mr. Rucker, Mrs. Rucker, Mr. E. Sallinger, Mrs. Y. Shuiyo, Mr. Szilassy, Mr. Salassu, Mr. K. Takahashi, Miss Whitaker, Mr. W. Tailleis, and Mr. S. Takado in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, from Sydney via ports:—Miss Alice Summers, Mr. Serno, Mr. Pietz, and Mr. Alb. Eves, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Roon*, for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Klüss, Mr. Henry von Lowenthal, Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. Masujima, Mr. S. Kannhauser, Mr. F. C. V. Carr and 1 boy, Mrs. McHain and family, Mr. R. S. Freeman and 1 boy, Mr. J. D. Smart, Mr. Martin Egan, Mr. H. Gow, Mr. L. Fann, Admiral and Mrs. S. W. Terry and Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Capt. King, R.A.R., Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey and son, Mr. Katayama, Mr. Hirayama, Mr. R. Corly, Capt. W. E. Filmer, Mr. Cucuel, Mr. Les Lung, Mr. J. Nuss, Mr. J. H. Hadley, and Mr. Joseph Sepich, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Francisco:—Mr. W. A. Adams, Mr. J. Becker, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Miss M. C. Brett, Mrs. G. W. Carleton, Miss Carleton, Mr. Fung Fow, Mr. A. H. Goodall, Mr. J. Goodnow, Mr. H. Greefkins, Mrs. H. Greefkins and child, Mr. Y. Hirose, Mr. A. Humphreys, Miss Hester P. Jenks, Mr. I. B. Keicham, Mr. H. Komada, Pay Insp'r M. C. McDonald, U.S.N., and servant, Mr. W. M. Milne, Mrs. W. M. Milne, Hon. Sir Francis Pakenham, Lady Pakenham and maid, Rev. G. E. Ryerson, Mr. G. T. Shaw, Mr. Chan Gut Si, Mr. Geo. R. Smith, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. Yuen Son, Mr. C. H. Stalker, Mrs. C. H. Stalker, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mr. E. C. Thurston, Mrs. T. Uchida, Capt. von Roeder, Mrs. von Roeder, Mr. Geo. Wilder, Mrs. Geo. Wilder and maid, Mr. K. Yano and P. Yeatman, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. F. Alexander, Capt. Stanley Amhurst, Rev. W. N. Brewster, Mr. Chas. L. Beatty, Mr. R. F. Fearon, Miss C. B. de Forest, Mr. Fred. E. Hagen, Mr. J. M. Hampavitt, Mr. J. Kuhn, Jr., Mr. C. H. Lawson, Mrs. C. H. Lawson, Mr. E. Lyons, Mr. G. C. MacDougall, Mrs. G. C. MacDougall and child, Mr. K. S. MacDougall, Lieut.-Com. G. W. McElroy, U.S.A., Mr. Zora McGonnigal, Jr., Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. H. M. Rideout, Miss M. Routledge, Mr. Edward Runge, Mrs. Julia Shea, Mrs. M. S. Stone, Mr. A. M. Tinske, Mr. F. H. Trimble, Mr. J. M. Turner, Mrs. J. M. Turner and infant, Mr. E. L. Tyndall, Mrs. E. L. Tyndall, Mr. W. J. Van Buskirk, Mrs. W. J. Van Buskirk, Mr. K. H. Van Sant, Miss L. M. Varney, Mr. Kwong Kwok Wa and son, Mr. J. C. Wilkinson, and Miss Wynn, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma:—

	TRA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada, & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.	
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	26	—	26
Yokohama ...	400	—	245	575	—	1,220
Total ...	400	—	245	601	—	1,246

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Kaw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

	Raw.	Waste.			
<i>Roon</i> :—					
Siber, Wolff & Co.	61	—	54	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	104	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—	61	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	8	—	—
Total ...	175	—	103	—	—

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TRA.	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada, & West.	& East.	Coast.	Cities.	Packages.	
Hongkong ...	2,539	—	—	554	—	3,093
Amoy ...	1,307	—	—	—	—	1,307
Shanghai ...	1,580	2,212	—	25	—	3,817
Kobe ...	286	—	—	—	—	286
Yokohama ...	465	—	—	—	—	465
Total ...	4,870	3,519	—	579	—	8,968

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 13.  
A moderate business is passing.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting:—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. }

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 39 inches	V. 3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds, 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

WOOLLENS.	
Flannels	PER YARD. V. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

COTTON VARN.	
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 34, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling	28.00
Indian Branch	27.00
Chinese	26.50 to 27.00

## METALS.

There is a fair volume of transactions.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	V. 4.05 to 4.35
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.65 to 6.90
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Fig Iron, No. 3	2.20
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

No special change.

American	\$3.38
Russian	3.34
Langkat	3.16

## SUGAR.

The condition of the market is the same as last reported.

Brown Takao	V. 10.60 to 12.00
Brown Manila	10.60 to 11.60
Brown Daitong	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton	10.00 to 14.20
White Java and Penang	13.00 to 14.20
White Refined	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing new.

Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Small demand and daily purchases are made to a moderate extent at our present quotations, which show a reduction of about *yen* 20 on last week's rates. Foreign markets are quiet and sellers here begin to realise the fact that they must be current.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	V. 1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	980 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	990 to 1,010
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	970 to 975
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	980 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3	920 to 930
Kakadas—Extra	970 to 980
Kakadas—No. 1	950 to 960
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	910 to 920
Kakadas—No. 2	880 to 890

## WASTE SILK.

A fair business continues in this branch. Prices are easier (but without quotable change) in sympathy with the Raw Silk market.

# SAVE YOUR HAIR

## With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

## COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 87-88, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket tins, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshin, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshin, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinsai, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinsai, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushi, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushi, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	145 to 150
Noshi—Joshin, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshin, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshin, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	50 to 55

## TEA.

Market closed.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 12.

London silver 3/4 lower and China sterling quotations 1/2 lower have caused local rates on China to rule rather higher.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100. 97*
— Private to days' sight	95*
Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2*
— Private to days' sight	75 1/2*
India—Bank sight	150 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	152 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	210 1/2
Rue Silver (London)	275 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, January 13, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.

Provincial Exchequer Bonds	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
1st Issue	95	5	*89.00
Provincial Exchequer Bonds			
2nd Issue	47	5	40.90
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	84.20
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	84.20
5 % Imperial Bonds (Gobur)	100	5	81.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	81.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	89.20
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.30
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.50
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	87.20
Sanyo Railway	50	8	61.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	56.10
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	*68.50
Sobu Railway	50	8	*51.60
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	73.20
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12	74.10
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	29.60
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	47.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	28.20
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50	—	24.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	20.30
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	50.20
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	15.25
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	19.70
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	6	40.60
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	—	41.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	48.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	42.80
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	*81.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	68.70
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	26.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*91.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	79.00
Tokyo Gas	50	14	81.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	19.00
Osaka Gas new	25	—	32.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	80.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	60.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	*78.20
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20	*90.00

\* Ex dividend.

† Ex new.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

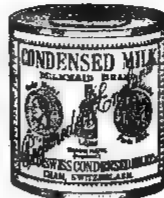
As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 73, New Oxford St. (l-to 53, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## A perfect food

is Bovril—it nourishes,  
stimulates and reinvigor-  
ates. Bovril is of great  
value for all to whom  
strength and endurance  
are a vital necessity. Its  
regular use is a permanent  
protection against the  
dangers of colds, chills  
and diseases.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "SATSUMA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Jan. 13th, at  
Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kai-  
sha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan.  
14th, at 9 a.m., the "AUSTRALIEN."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15th,  
the "PELUS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Jan. 16th, the "MONGOLIA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,  
Port Said, and Fiume, about January 16th, the  
"CHINA."—Pollak Bros.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 17th, at  
3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki,  
Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Jan. 17th, the  
"NICHIEI MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 17th,  
at Daylight, the "PRIAM."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan.  
18th, at 4 p.m., the "BENGLOE."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Jan. 18th,  
at 2 p.m., the "SHINANO MARU."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21st, the "NICOMEDIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., Jan. 20th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 21st, at  
9 a.m., the "BAYERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, Jan. 22nd, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan.  
24th, at Daylight, the "ARCADIA."—C. Illies &  
Co.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Jan. 24th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S.  
& Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 24th, the  
"COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan.  
26th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Jan. 27th, the  
"TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Jan. 28th, at Noon, the "BUCH-  
TAUR."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Jan. 30th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—F. & O.  
S.N. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	33
Port Arthur After the Siege	33
China	33
The Tsar's Order	33
A Motor Train for the Highway	33
Bold Russian Cavalry Raid	33
Korean Railways	33
The Russian Prisoners	33
General Stoesel's Confessions	33
With Oyama's Army	33
A Bold Visit	33
Habushye for Export	33
Foreman	33
Korea	33
The Neutrality Question	33
A French Canal	33
Population of Japan	33
The American Asiatic Association	33
An Amusing Left	33
Political Parties	33
Notes on Current Events	33
Sporting Notes	33
Fires	33
Leading Articles	33
"The Baltic Fleet"	33
Russia's Circular	33
The Foreign Trade of Japan for 1904	33
France and Japan	33
"Mountaineering in the Japanese Alps"	33
Yokohama Literary Society	33
Football	33
French Schools in the Far East	33
The Law Courts	33
Notes from China	33
Literary Gossip	33
News of the Week	33
American Topics	33
The State of Religious Opinion in England and its Bearing on Japan	33
Correspondence: Herr Woss	33
Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club	33
The Grand Hotel, Limited	33
Nippon Race Club	33
Telegrams	33
Economical Steamship	33
The P. and O. Co.'s Report	33
Latest Shipping	33
Latest Commercial	33

"PAIS CE OUX DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

At H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Yokohama, on Saturday, the 14th instant, before John Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, JOHN CHARLES GONES, to Miss SATO OGAWA.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The estimated expenditure of Osaka City for this year was yen 2,169,522.

A HUNDRED Japanese emigrants left Kobe on Jan. 13th by the *Korea* for Mexico.

PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA was expected to arrive on Jan. 19th at Nagasaki from the front.

PROFESSOR SHIDEHARA, says the *Kokumin*, has been appointed adviser to the Korean Education Department.

DIPHTHERIA is prevalent in Tokyo. During ten days ending January 10th, thirty-three cases were reported.

MAJOR-GENERAL IJICHI, Chief of the Staff of the Army under General Nogi, has been appointed Commander of the Port Arthur forts.

PERMISSION for the construction of an electric tramway between Kawasaki and Kanagawa has been granted by the Minister for Home Affairs.

VICE-ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA, appointed Commandant of Port Arthur, left Tokyo on Jan. 17th by the 4.20 p.m. train en route for his new post.

Two horses brought by Prince Fushimi from

America were landed on Jan. 17th from the *Mongolia* and sent to Tokyo the following day. They are of Kentucky breed.

REAR-ADMIRAL UYEMURA, Engineer-Inspector Yokoyama, Paymaster Tomita, and Engineer Inouye left Yokosuka on Jan. 14th for Port Arthur.

THREE of the Russian officers who recently arrived at Hiroshima from Port Arthur subscribed on January 16th to the Japanese Red Cross Society.

MR. M. KATO and two other members of the House of Representatives left on Jan. 16th for Manchuria and Korea to investigate business conditions there.

ON Jan. 14th, Major-General K. Harada was promoted Lieut.-General, and Colonels M. Ikeda, Y. Kato, T. Kagawa, T. Fujimoto, and T. Hayashi, Major-General.

ABOUT a hundred of the Russian prisoners from Port Arthur are suffering from dysentery or typhus, and consequently they are still detained in hospital at Ninoshima.

THE infant of a captain in the Russian Army who is now at Nagasaki died on Jan. 17th, and the funeral took place on the following day at the Buddhist temple of Goshinji.

SENIOR FIGUEIREDO, a midshipman on board the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor*, shot himself in his cabin on January 5th. The Hongkong papers say that no motive can be assigned.

THE Russians from Port Arthur already brought to Japan number 8,108, and they were distributed as follows: 428 at Matsuyama, 2,020 at Dairi, 5,000 at Osaka and 660 at Himeji.

MARQUIS SAIONJI, the leader of the *Seiyukai*, left Tokyo on Jan. 15th for Choshi, Chiba prefecture, for the benefit of his health. Probably he will stay there during the winter.

THE *Asahi* reports that Prince Hohenzollern is now in Liaoyang. He is residing, together with Prince Kanin, in a building which had formerly been occupied by General Kuropatkin.

THE First Bank intends to add five million yen to its present capital making ten million yen in all. The proposal will be submitted to a general meeting to be held on Jan. 28th.

THE Tzarina has presented a sum of money on behalf of the prisoners detained in Japan, a portion (yen 1,370) of which was recently brought to Matsuyama by the French Consul at Kobe.

SURGEON-INSPECTOR KIKUCHI, who was recently appointed Superintendent of Field Hospitals belonging to the First Army (under General Kuropatkin) left Matsuyama on Jan. 16th for the front.

A YAMAGUCHI telegram reports that T. Shirai, a blacksmith, charged with having counterfeited yen 50 silver and circulated them has been sentenced in the District Court to penal servitude for life.

A TELEGRAM says that the business conditions in Chemulpo are dull, and certain Japanese merchants there intend to open at Dalny. Trade at Mokpho, however, is active, large quantities of rice, beans, cotton, etc., being exported.

PREVIOUS to her departure, Mrs. Stoesel for Europe asked Mr. Omori, Governor of Nagasaki, for a copy of the aims and bye-laws of the Ladies' Patriotic League. The Governor presented her with copies of the same in Russian, upon which she

told him that she would try to arouse her country-women to a similar enterprise after she returns home.

THE death of Marquis Hirohata (captain of cavalry) aide-de-camp to the Emperor, was announced on January 13th. Previous to his decease he was promoted by the Emperor to Junior Second Rank and decorated with the third class of the Sacred Treasure.

THE Austrian Red Cross Society has given twenty-five thousand yen to the Japanese Red Cross Society. Count Matsukata, President of the latter, recently sent letters to the president of the former and to M. d'Ambro, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Tokyo, expressing his profound thanks.

VISCOUNTESS HAYASHI, wife of the Japanese Minister in London, arrived at Yokohama on the morning of Jan. 15th by the *Bayern*. She left at once for Tokyo accompanied by relatives who welcomed her at the hatoba. Some ladies in Yokohama belonging to the Ladies' Patriotic League, etc. were present at the pier.

BARON KIYOURA, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, left on Jan. 13th for Osaka by the 6 p.m. train accompanied by Mr. S. Morita, Director of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs. The purpose of the minister, says the *Asahi*, is to encourage trade with China and Korea in that city. He will return within about a week.

S. YAMADA, a farmer residing at Kanagawa, committed suicide on the morning of Jan. 18th by laying himself on the railway near the Shira-hata crossing where the 6.48 a.m. up-train from Kanagawa ran over him. The cause is stated to be that he was rejected at the recent examination for conscripts, an account of ill-health.

ACCORDING to latest official investigations, the foreigners in Tokyo number: 954 Chinese, 104 Koreans, 196 Britishers, 46 British Indians, 28 British Canadians, 296 Americans, 15 Philipinos, 91 French, 77 Germans, 6 Russians, 8 Austro-Hungarians, 2 Dutch, 8 Belgians, 1 Dane, 13 Swiss, 7 Italians, 1 Spaniard, 1 Portuguese, 4 Swedish and 8 Siamese.

THE Local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from his Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the Bank Dividend for the half year ending 31 December, 1904, will probably be £1 10/-; Bonus in addition to Dividend £1; added to Reserve \$10 lacs; written off Premises account \$2 lacs; carried forward to next half year about \$15 lacs.

PRINCE FUSHIMI arrived at Yokohama at 5 p.m. on Jan. 16th by the American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco. Before the vessel passed quarantine, Governor Suifu, Mayor Ichihara, Mr. Hamada, Superintendent of Police, officials of the Imperial Household, and the leading mercantile people in Yokohama embarked from the English Hatoba by the Harbour Office's launches *Ilinode*, *Miyako* and *Orihime* and boarded the vessel to welcome the Prince. As the ship was coming into harbour, the gunboat *Amagi* saluted in honour of His Imperial Highness. The Prince landed at the pier in the compound of the detached Palace, in rear of the Yokohama District court, where Prince Fushimi, Jr., and various members of the Board of Ceremonies were in waiting. When the steam launches arrived the crowd gave loud cries of *bansai* in celebration of Prince Fushimi's safe arrival. After taking a rest in the detached palace, the Prince left for Tokyo.

## PORT ARTHUR AFTER THE SIEGE.

Saturday, January 14.

The legend that lack of ammunition compelled the surrender of Port Arthur seems to be effectually dispelled now that we have the list of the stores found in the place. There were no less than 82,670 rounds of shot and shell for guns; there were 2,266,800 rounds of small arm ammunition and there were 30 tons of powder. It is quite plain, too, that great quantities of material must have been made away with, for only 35,252 rifles were taken over, whereas the number actually in the hands of the garrison at the beginning of the siege was at least 50,000, and as many more should have been in store. Yet, even with things as they were found actually existing there was no appreciable scarcity, above all when we remember that machinery for manufacturing small-arm ammunition existed in the arsenal. The number of men available for the fighting line, as proved by the number taken prisoners, and the quantity of ammunition actually on hand—these two things deprive the defence of a large part of its heroism. The fact appears to be that General Stoessel resolved to avert the actual capture of the towns. He apprehended that if he allowed things to come to a street fight, the destruction of life would have been needlessly great and the whole issue shocking.

General Nogi's report says nothing about the condition of the ordnance taken over. He does not tell us whether the 546 guns of various calibres are serviceable or injured. Moreover, the number of pieces is unexpectedly small, since over 600 were supposed to have been mounted in the fortress originally, and to those had to be added the field-guns remaining to the Russians after the battle of Nanshan as well as the artillery taken from the ships. If, however, we add the guns captured in the outworks and in the forts that were actually carried by assault, the total will probably reach 650.

With 1920 horses still on hand, the garrison can not be said to have been in any want of fresh meat. General Nogi says nothing about flour or other stores.

We may mention here that owing to an error of transmission the quantity of gunpowder taken by the besiegers was stated in our columns as 3,000 kilograms instead of 30,000; in other words, 3 tons instead of 30, approximately.

Order having been fully established in Port Arthur, the Japanese troops made their entry into the place on the 13th instant, and on the 14th there was to be a grand funeral service for the men who perished during the siege. No statement is yet published as to the total Japanese casualties connected with the taking of the place, but we have heard it alleged on good authority that the number was between 44,000 and 45,000 from first to last. That would probably mean that some ten thousand were killed. One of the bloodiest fights of all was that at High Hill. It lasted four days and cost the victors about ten thousand killed and wounded. Many of the other unsuccessful, or partially unsuccessful assaults, were not so sanguinary as the general public might suppose, for the reason that the number of men emerging from trenches to deliver an attack must be limited by the dimensions of the trench. Soldiers may be packed thickly in a trench prior to the moment of exit, but there is an obvious limit to such a disposition, and, besides, the

rush has to be made from the sap-head, that being the point nearest to the enemy. In the attack on Sungshushan at the close of November only about 220 men participated. It is stated that some 200 of them were killed or wounded, yet they nevertheless succeeded in effecting a lodgment at the crest of the glacis from which they were never subsequently driven out.

It appears that the Russian officers in Port Arthur all received a step in rank by order of the Tsar prior to the capitulation. Thus Stoessel became a full General, Fock a Lieut.-General, Riess a Major-General, and so on. Those who have elected to remain prisoners will be treated according to the terms of their new ranks.

General Stoessel and those accompanying him, left Port Arthur on the 11th and embarked at Dalny on the 12th in the *Kokura Maru*. They were to arrive in Nagasaki on the 14th, and will remain there until the arrival of the M.M. steamer *Australien*, which leaves Yokohama to-day (14th).

It is now pointed out by General Nogi and his staff that the action taken by Stoessel in ordering the blowing up of ships and the destruction of property at Port Arthur subsequently to making an offer of capitulation, should not be condemned from a military point of view. The saving fact is that there was no armistice. Stoessel did not ask for an armistice. The fighting continued and so long as it continued he was fully entitled to take whatever destructive steps he pleased with regard to the military and naval property under his control. So soon as the bombardment was stopped and from the moment when terms of capitulation were arranged, he is said to have shown himself altogether scrupulous in these matters. It is pleasant to be able to draw the sponge through all accusations of that nature, and pleasant also to find that the Russian General's vindication comes from Japanese officers. But even when this count is ruled out, it must be confessed that the quality of the defence has lost much of its glamour owing to the discovery that there were plenty of men to continue the fighting and that they had plenty of ammunition to continue it.

The *Manshu Maru* has returned from her second trip. She carried 4 members of the House of Peers, 6 of the House of Representatives and eleven foreign attachés, military and naval. They visited not only Port Arthur but also the Shaho. At the latter place they were not able to proceed to the lines of the First and Second Armies, these being too close to the enemy, but they went round some of the positions of the Fourth Army, and they met Marshal Oyama and his staff. The Field-Marshal looked thin but hale. At Port Arthur they found General Nogi in excellent health. They say that Commander Shiraishi, the officer whose name is celebrated in connexion with the storming of the Taku forts, was picked up wounded by the Russians after the third blocking expedition, but died of his wounds. According to their statement, there were some twenty thousand men remaining fit for duty at the time of the capitulation, and about an equal number in hospital. General Kondrachenko, they say, had originally 12,000 men under his command, and of these only 2,000 survive, from which fact the terrible nature of the casualties in the garrison may be inferred. In fact these observers estimate that the garrison totalled something like a hundred thousand men originally, but such an estimate is scarcely credible. The besieged certainly did not lose by bullet and bayo-

net more than the besiegers. Probably they did lose far more by sickness, and thus it may be safe to assume that their total casualties equalled those of the Japanese. That method of calculation would give a total garrison of from 50,000 to 60,000 of all arms.

There were 40 Japanese women found in the fortress. They were exercising the functions of nurses at the time of the capitulation but their previous employment had been less honourable.

From another source we learn that on the fall of the place the Chinese—some say the Russian soldiers—made a determined attempt to loot. But the Japanese had lost no time in posting guards so that this feature so common after a siege, was averted. The Russian officers appear to have placed the keys of their houses in the hands of the Japanese. It is indeed a most notable fact that no looting of any kind took place. Contrast the true circumstances of the fall of the fortress with the predictions uttered by Prince Radziwill in the autumn and with the comments of the shallow-brained English editor who, on the strength of the Prince's prophecies, declared Japanese civilization to be only skin-deep.

Mr. Kawara, a member of the House of Representatives, who was on board the *Manshu Maru*, says that on the 4th instant the Japanese at the Shaho constructed a number of kites on which they painted pictures of General Nogi and Stoessel shaking hands over a legend written in French, relating the capitulation of Port Arthur, and advising Kuropatkin's soldiers to go home quietly, as Stoessel was about to do, into the bosoms of their families. These kites were sent adrift so as to fall in the Russian lines.

The same informant telegraphs to the *Jiji Shimpō*, and is confirmed by two fellow-members of the Lower House who were of the *Manshu* party, that there can be no doubt of the possibility of raising and repairing several of the Russian vessels sunk at Port Arthur.

It is stated that from first to last the relations between the Russian army and navy were thoroughly bad at Port Arthur, so bad that in fact that some people find herein a sufficient cause for the failure of the defence.

Monday, January 16.

On the 13th at 10 a.m. the Japanese troops made their formal entry into Port Arthur. There was not a very large body. Each regiment sent one double company and the cavalry and artillery sent a squadron and a battery from each battalion. Assembling northward of Pehyushan, these forces marched in column, right in front, through the two towns from the old to the new. They carried their blood-stained and bullet-shattered standards, and moving to the sound of music among the signs of destruction wrought by their guns on sea and on shore during the course of the siege, they are said to have presented a most imposing spectacle. It need scarcely be said that everything passed off in the quietest and most orderly manner. Up to the 13th admission into the towns had been interdicted except to those on special duty, but from that day the place became free to the whole Japanese army.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from the front is represented as saying that the forts and fortifications at Port Arthur proved to be in a much better condition than had been anticipated. The great majority of the guns of position are serviceable. This might certainly have been expected in

the case of the sea-front forts and even in the case of those on the west, as Antszshan, Itszshan, Tayangkou and so forth. But the north-east sector must have been terribly battered, and if many guns in that part remain serviceable it will be a remarkable fact. Of course from the point of view of expense it is a matter of importance to the Japanese that Port Arthur should have survived in a defensible condition, but we imagine that all the small ordnance, as machine-guns, quick-firers and so on, will be used by Nogi's army for operations in the field.

Tuesday, January 17.

On the 14th instant in the midst of a dense fog, the Japanese troops held a religious celebration for the souls of their comrades who had died before the fortress of Port Arthur. It is said to have been a most impressive ceremony. The place was on the north of Suishiyung, where General Nogi seems to have had his head-quarters during the last stages of the siege. The General read a brief eulogy of the brave men who had perished for their country, and thereafter the usual Shinto service was concluded by the offering of evergreen sprays and the burning of incense to the spirits of the dead. As the service ended the fog lifted, and the officers and men sat down to a banquet. General Nogi was carried round shoulder-high by the young officers amid enthusiastic cheering.

General Nogi has addressed to the Governor of Nagasaki a remarkable letter urging that the best possible treatment should be extended to Russian officers and men who, having taken the oath, are proceeding home *via* Nagasaki. The General says that these persons are not to be regarded either as enemies or as prisoners, but simply as foreigners who have well discharged their duty to their country. He further notes that in everything relating to the handing over the fortress the Russian officers behaved with most scrupulous honour, thereby greatly facilitating the Japanese task. Finally he refers to the Mikado's message, sent through Field-Marshal Yamagata, ordering that honourable terms should be granted to the garrison of the fortress. It is in conformity with His Majesty's wishes that all courtesy be shown to the Russians. The date of the letter is the 7th of January. Presumably it reached the Governor on or about the 10th and it doubtless helped to secure for General Stoessel and his comrades the generous welcome given to them at Nagasaki.

Mr. Kawakami, formerly Japanese Commercial agent at Vladivostok, was serving at Port Arthur in the capacity of secretary of the Foreign Office at the time of the fall of the Fortress. On the 4th of January he was sent by General Nogi to wait upon General Stoessel and convey to him a present of champagne, claret and barn-door fowl. Mr. Kawakami, who it need scarcely be said, speaks Russian fluently, found the Russian General and Mrs. Stoessel in their quarters at the base of Golden Hill Fort. General Stoessel received Mr. Kawakami warmly. He assured his visitor that he counted it an honour to have fought against such a brave and courteous commander as General Nogi. As for his family, about whom Mr. Kawakami was instructed to inquire, he said that only his wife and himself were at Port Arthur, their son being an officer of the Guards in St. Petersburg. Mr. Kawakami explained that General Nogi had lost his two only sons during the siege, and the Russian General, after expressing

profound sympathy, declared that it was this readiness to sacrifice all on the altar of country which made the Japanese so formidable in war. Thanking his visitor warmly for the gifts of which he was the bearer, General Stoessel said that he desired to make some acknowledgement, and that he begged Mr. Kawakami to tell General Nogi that he would send to him his two pet horses, an Arab and an Austrian charger, which had long been in the stable. Mrs. Stoessel here remarked that the stout defence made by the garrison and its having held out until things had reached this pitiable pass were due to the exertions of her husband, but the General declared that she too had contributed not a little to the result. Mrs. Stoessel then led Mr. Kawakami to a room where two little boys and four girls were at play. She explained that the fathers of these children had all been officers beloved by her husband, and that the children had been cared for by him after their parents' deaths. General Stoessel here observed that throughout the siege his wife had been by turn a nurse tender, a seamstress, a children's maid and a washerman: she had suffered all kinds of hardships. Mr. Kawakami then said that General Nogi, having been informed of General Stoessel's wish to meet him, would be glad if they could arrange to come together the following morning. To this General Stoessel gladly consented, and on the 5th he came, riding on his Arab, to Suishiyung where General Nogi had prepared to receive him. Stoessel was accompanied by Major-General Raess and by a staff officer. The meeting took place at the spot where a conference had recently been held between representatives of the two armies, General Nogi being unwilling to receive Stoessel in the small and not over-cleanly Chinese house which had served for the Japanese headquarters. General Nogi was accompanied by Major-General Ijichi and by Captain Tsunoda his aide-de-camp, Mr. Kawakami acting as interpreter. After a cordial hand shaking, General Stoessel said that to have succeeded in holding out for several months against such a commander as Nogi and against such an army as he commanded, would be ever the pride of his life, and must, he thought, be recorded in history as a glorious achievement. Nogi's reply was thoroughly in accordance with the ethics of his country. "Yes," he said, "your troops fought splendidly. I deeply admired the force and valour of your officers and men." General Stoessel then alluded to what he called the grand efficiency of the Japanese artillery. He did not think that it had its equal in the world. Above all he had been astonished by the practice of the 28-cent. guns mounted by the besiegers on commanding eminences. Nothing had been safe from these pieces. Ships, forts, buildings, everything upon which they were trained had been demolished. But General Nogi averred that the Russians had outdone the Japanese. Their use of torpedoes to fire from the forts and their deadly employment of hand grenades had been a brilliant feature of the siege. Stoessel then said that after the artillery what had most struck him was the work of the Japanese engineers. They had carried forward their saps in the face of a deadly fire from the forts, and they had shown perfect skill in laying their mines and blowing up the vital parts of the forts. Sungshushan had gone up in a column of earth and stones, and the explosion had been immediately followed by a concentrated and appalling shower of shells

falling on the doomed fort. Who had commanded these engineers? The name of this commanding officer having been given, General Nogi observed that the concrete used in the forts had proved the strongest possible defence. It had defied every kind of projectile, but Stoessel insisted that the 28-cent. shells had been still more remarkable. He had fought in three wars, that of his country with Turkey, that of 1900 in China, and now this present campaign, but he had never met or heard of such soldiers as those that confronted him during the siege. His belief was that the strongest troops in the world ought not to be opposed to each other and that because they had been, this siege now stood on record as the most terrible affair in history. Above all when he reflected that the Japanese army was commanded by an officer who did not hesitate to give the lives of his two only sons to his country, he understood how hopeless it was to continue the combat against such a force. He then begged General Nogi to accept his pet charger as a memento of the siege. Nogi said that his father and his ancestors had been soldiers, and that to give his sons to the nation was a duty which he did not hesitate to discharge. He thanked General Stoessel profoundly for the offer of his pet charger, but he said that he could not accept such a gift for himself. He would, however, receive it in the name of the Army, and it should be his care to treat the horse always as General Stoessel would have it treated. This meeting ended at 1 in the afternoon. On parting General Stoessel expressed the hope that after the war he and Nogi might be firm friends throughout their lives. General Nogi grasped Stoessel's hand and said "Yes, most certainly yes. I pray for your safe journey home." On the 12th General Stoessel left Dalny whither he was accompanied by General Nishi, Commander-in-Chief of the garrison of Manchuria, who had commanded the Japanese on the occasion of the Motien-ling fight. Stoessel, bidding farewell to Nishi, said that had it not been his lot to be immured in Port Arthur, they might have seen each other across the cannon at Motien.

It is stated that General Stoessel's determination to return to Russia was taken at the suggestion of his wife. He himself proposed to remain with his men in Japan, but Mrs. Stoessel urged that he owed it to the families of the soldiers who had died under his command to return to his country and offer them what consolation he could. That was a duty that should nerve him to treat with indifference the momentary criticisms his conduct in remaining might excite.

Among the prisoners who have arrived at Hiroshima, a woman was found wearing soldiers' garb. She is described as being about 20 years of age and as resembling a man in appearance. What romance, we wonder, attaches to this incident.

Wednesday, January 18.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent telegraphs from Chiukiatun that as investigation proceeds larger stores of provisions and ammunition are brought to light, and that the greater part of the guns in the fortress are found to be serviceable. The arrangements for tending patients in the hospitals were, however, very defective. It is supposed that the complaints of the civil population and of a large section of the soldiery hastened the surrender. The correspondent further says that the residences of the officers are on a most sumptuous scale, indicating clearly

how lavish was the provision made by the Russian Government for its troops in Manchuria. Every officer from the rank of captain upwards seems to have had a carriage. The paper of the Russo-Chinese Bank no longer circulates among the Chinese.

A Russian non-commissioned officer who is among the prisoners is reported as saying that from the time when the water-supply was cut owing to the capture of Kuropatkin Fort by the Japanese, the fate of the fortress was virtually sealed. Thenceforth the bad water which the men had to drink produced typhoid and dysentery, the strength of the garrison being thus weakened daily. Inability to care properly for the sick and wounded was also a constant trouble. So inadequate was the medical staff that each surgeon had to take charge of some 400 patients. Lint for bandages soon ceased to be available and all kinds of substitutes had to be used.

With regard to this latter point, about which so much has been heard that some measure of truth must be conceded to it, those that have followed the course of events must have been perplexed by an altogether conflicting statement attributed to General Balashoff. On the occasion of the discussion, in the middle of December, about obtaining greater security for the hospitals in the fortress, the Japanese delegates offered to provide medical necessities and comforts, saying that they had heard of such things being very scarce. But the Russian General replied that they had an ample supply. Now of all men in Port Arthur General Balashoff, in his capacity of chief of the ambulance, must have been best acquainted with the actual state of affairs in the hospitals. Did he think that to acknowledge a scarcity of medical necessities would be so unwise in the interests of the defence as to justify him in refusing aid so urgently required, or did he speak truly when he represented the hospitals as amply equipped?

The non-commissioned officer quoted above goes on to say that when he left Port Arthur there were 15,000 sick or wounded soldiers and only 80 surgeons to attend to them. The wives of the officers, even those of high rank, had to act as washerwomen. The non-commissioned officers were able to change their shirts once in three weeks, but probably the soldiers never had a change at all.

It appears from all accounts that the accommodation originally provided for the wounded proved altogether inadequate. Doubtless for that reason it became necessary to distribute them here and there throughout the two towns, and there thus resulted a situation in which the only immunity for all the hospitals was to be found in a complete cessation of the Japanese bombardment. Such was the state of affairs when the Russians prepared that singular map, showing that no less than 17 hospitals had been established at various places within their lines. They knew well, of course, that such a map was in itself eloquent as to the straits to which the garrison was reduced, and in gravely presenting it by way of protest against the Japanese fire they showed, as was inferred at the time, that their circumstances were desperate.

One of General Stoessel's party—a soldier or an officer we do not learn which—is represented as saying that one of the hospitals in particular suffered from the bombardment. Among its inmates was a Japanese second-lieutenant who had been taken prisoner after receiving a bullet wound and 24 sword-cuts.

He was asked to write a letter in his own language explaining the situation of the hospital, and thereafter no more shells reached it.

Thursday, January 19.

It is stated with regard to the rolling stock found at Port Arthur, that 80 locomotives and 300 carriages are serviceable. All the guns in the forts on the sea face are said to be quite uninjured. Those in the forts on the rear are more or less damaged. Another account says that with the exception of the *Sevastopol* and a gun-boat there are good hopes that the other vessels may be saved. The *Pobieda* and one other are in an especially promising condition. The number of steamers large and small is put at 50, many of which can be used at once. Even among those sunk in the port there are said to be several which have only one or two shot-holes, and which, consequently, can be raised and repaired.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram to the effect that out of the total of 546 guns taken by the Japanese, 490 are serviceable, including several 37-mill. quick-firers. The Russians seem to have made no attempt to destroy guns or fortifications subsequently to the offer of capitulation. In that respect they acted with absolute good-faith, and it may possibly turn out that the measures they took with regard to the ships were far less serious than was at first supposed.

Friday, January 20.

It is said that the forts most injured at Port Arthur are East Keekwanshan, Urlungshan and Sungshushan. What with Japanese shells and Japanese mines they are thoroughly wrecked, and to restore them to their original condition would be a very heavy task. The forts on the western face are much less hurt. They were the target chiefly of the naval guns, and the saps do not appear to have been carried within mining distance. With regard to the section between East Keekwanshan and the sea, no appreciable damage has been done. These forts were never subjected to any really serious bombardment. All the operations undertaken against them were in the nature of diversions. On the sea-face, where the forts were subjected to naval fire only, the results are inappreciable. There the defences may be said to be intact. The naval fire, it will be remembered, was directed rather against the military building than against the forts, which are virtually impregnable from the sea. The condition of the guns has not yet been accurately ascertained. A commission of examination has been organized under Major-General Arisaka, the great artillery expert, and according to this commission's report it will be decided which guns to retain in position, which to repair *in loco* and which to send to Japan as irreparable.

#### CHINA.

Saturday, January 14.

The Governor of Sinkiang is said to have complained to Peking that a force of 3000 Russians have invaded his district and are compelling the inhabitants to serve them. He asks for instructions.

Another seizure of Russian ammunition is reported to have taken place at Sienhwa, and the seizure is attributed to the Hung-hutzu. There are said to have been 50,000 packages all wrapped in sheep-skins, as was the case with the last parcel of contraband. Sienhwa is just inside the Great Wall to the north of Peking. It would seem this ammunition was on its way down from Lake

Baikal through Mongolia. The pressure on the Trans-Asian Railway must be very heavy if ammunition has to be sent round by such routes.

Kanfontsz sends news that a body of Hung-hutzu have just attacked a Russian convoy *en route* for Mukden. The place of the encounter was Changwu. Some 30 or 40 Russians were killed and several prisoners, including some officers, were captured by the bandits. Subsequently the Chinese Authorities sent 200 troops to attack the Hung-hutzu, but these braves were driven back, perhaps not unwillingly. The scene of this affair was a little south of Hsinmintun.

Tuesday, January 17.

The Chinese in Shanghai seem to be much excited about the sentence of 4 years' imprisonment passed on the Russian sailor who was recently the cause of a man's death in the Settlement. They have held a meeting and decided to petition the Foreign Office in Peking and the Nankin Viceroy with the object of procuring a new trial. One reason for their action is that the Ningpo section of the community are profoundly agitated, and were to assemble on the 15th instant for the purpose of making arrangements to go on strike, and also to concert measures of retaliation against the Russians. The Chinese further desire that one of the Russian war-vessels now in Shanghai should be moved elsewhere, and that none of the Russians from Port Arthur should be allowed to enter Shanghai. They have further informed the Taotai, the Doyen of the Consular body, and the Municipal Council that there is no longer any possibility of pacifying the Ningpo men, and they have resolved that until some satisfactory settlement be reached, the paper of the Russo-Chinese Bank shall not be used.

Wednesday, January 18.

It is reported from Peking (*Fiji Shimpō* and *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that the Chinese Government denies the receipt of any circular such as, according to Reuter, Russia is supposed to have addressed to the Powers on the subject of China's neutrality. Nothing has been heard officially from any quarter about such a circular. A few days ago M. Lessar sent a note to the Waiwupu complaining that China favoured Japan in this war, and that Russia must draw her own conclusions, but such remonstrances are so habitual that they attract little attention. The Waiwupu has simply returned its usual answer, namely, that no favour had been shown nor any special facilities granted to Japan.

Are we to conclude from this that the circular was not addressed to the Powers, or that it was not worded as Reuter reported, or that Russia is purposely concealing its true import from China? It is difficult to know what to think. If, in the sequel of the circular, the Russian troops intend to march through China's neutral territory for the purpose of attacking the Japanese, it would obviously be desirable that the Peking Government should be kept in ignorance of that intention as long as possible. On the other hand if such a circular has really been sent round, there is no possibility of concealing the fact.

Friday, January 20.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, left Tokyo on the 18th instant at 6 p.m. He will pay a short visit to his native place in Kyushu, and then, proceeding to Dahn, will take the railway thence for Peking, arriving in the latter city on the 7th or 8th of February.

## THE TSAR'S ORDER.

The Tsar's general order to the Army and Navy, of which Reuter sent us an epitome on the 15th instant, can not have proved very encouraging to the Russian nation. His Majesty now speaks of the Japanese as "a bold strong enemy" and admits that the struggle with them at such a distance is "indescribably hard." A year ago such language would have sounded very strange in Russian ears, and even today it is not calculated to allay the anxiety which His Majesty evidently detects among his people or to restore their confidence shattered by an uninterrupted series of defeats. If this great Emperor, or at any rate this Emperor of a great country, could indicate to his subjects any tangible reasons for believing that the "indescribably hard" task which at present looks so desperate will soon be rendered easy, the language of the Order would be more inspiring. But there is apparently no help in sight except to invoke the aid of the God of Christianity, who must look down with anger and horror on this ruthless slaughter of human beings to gratify the ambition of a small clique of aristocrats. Some day the world will have become sufficiently civilized to denounce the blasphemy of thus appealing to the God of Love and Mercy to bless engines of destruction. In the meanwhile if the Great White Tsar has nothing to lean upon except his trust in the Deity whom his deeds defy, it can not be said that His Majesty's prospects are very bright. As to Russia having emerged more powerful than ever from even harder trials, there is nothing in history to support the assertion. Russia has never been a victorious country except when she fought on the side of powerful allies or when her enemies were comparatively weak Asiatics. She can have no hope now of outnumbering the Japanese in the field, and the experience of twelve months' fighting should have taught her that with equal numbers she can not win. That at least is plain, and for our own part we are disposed to go a great deal farther. If the Tsar recognises any duty to the nation he misgoverns, it is now his manifest obligation to abandon the wild enterprise of reconquering Manchuria and to stay the shocking butchery to which the ambition of his lieutenants and his own weakness are condemning his people.

Elsewhere we publish the full text of the Tsar's Order of the Day announcing the fall of Port Arthur. It differs little from the telegraphic epitome already known to our readers. No one will fail to observe, however, that His Majesty speaks of the garrison of Port Arthur as "a handful of Russians." That is a singular expression. After the long hardships and privations, the continuous and exhaustive fighting lasting eleven months, to which His Majesty alludes so eloquently, more than 40,000 soldiers and sailors have been captured by the Japanese in Port Arthur. At the very lowest calculation, then, the place must have had 50,000 defenders originally. Probably 60,000 would be nearer the mark, for if we are to suppose that such a siege cost the garrison only ten thousand lives from weapons and disease, then we are forced to say that it was one of the most bloodless defences on record, a conclusion which the Russians will be the first to reject. Let us, however, take 50,000 men. Does His Majesty the Tsar call that "a handful"? What then constitutes an appreciable force in the imperial eyes of the Sovereign of All

the Russias? When the siege commenced European experts estimated the garrison at 35,000 men, and spoke with bated breath of the stupendous task of reducing a first-class fortress manned by such an ample force. In fact they went so far as to blame Alexieff for allowing so large an army to be interned within the parapets of a fortress when 20,000 would have been amply sufficient. Yet now, when the place has fallen and when the fact that it had at least 50,000 defenders is ascertained, the Tsar, calls them "a handful." What force does His Majesty reckon that the Japanese arrayed against Port Arthur? Had they at any time two to one; two Japanese handfuls to one Russian handful? The tone of the whole Order is strongly exaggerated. If "the whole world bowed before the heroic spirit" of this most numerous garrison fighting behind the strongest and best armed forts that "the whole world" has ever seen, there was outside the walls another spectacle for which we should like to see His Majesty condemned to find adjectives. What a veritable sham Russia is in her official ways, and how unlike the individual Russian as we know him all this inartistic self-gratulation is! Apparently it does not occur to the Tsar that his words tell both ways, and that the inordinate eulogies he bestows on his own soldiers furnish to his subjects a dangerous standard for estimating the qualities of their vanquishers.

## A MOTOR TRAIN FOR THE HIGHWAYS.

The latest development of the automobile is its use in furnishing the motive power for a train of road cars. The new device is the invention of Colonel Renard, of the French army, and has been adopted for use in the German army. In similar experiments made in the past the difficulty has been to secure a tractor of sufficient lightness to avoid damage to the road-bed and to bridges. Colonel Renard has obviated this by employing his motor car as a generator of power which is transmitted to the others by means of a longitudinal shaft universally jointed so as to permit the train to make sharp curves. The reports from France and Germany on the tests that have been made state that the steering of the entire train was as simple as the direction of a single car, all the vehicles following the leader without skidding or loss of space at the turn. As the first car has no pulling to perform, but only furnishes the power for the others, it may be made as light as an ordinary automobile, good results being obtained in the trials with a car weighing only 3,300 pounds. A speed of sixteen miles an hour was maintained over ordinary country roads.

While the German Government expects to use the Renard invention for only military purposes, it is anticipated that it will be as serviceable in industrial uses and for the conveyance of passengers. For the carriage of passengers between railroad points the only expense would be that of equipping and maintaining the rolling stock. The Renard principle, it should be noted, is applicable not only to trains of this sort but also to mixed trains made up of minor cars and ordinary trailers, and also to trains running on rails. If it is desired the motor generator may be omitted and the power derived from some external source and transmitted as for trolley cars. The German experiments with trackless trolleys have shown the possibility of this adaptation of Colonel Renard's invention.

## BOLD RUSSIAN CAVALRY RAID.

Saturday, January 14.

The bold raid just made by Russian cavalry down the valley of the Liao brought them to points on the left rear of the Japanese armies under Oyama, and not only enabled them to inflict some slight injury on the railway, but also placed them in temporary possession of the old town of Newchwang, which, as our readers probably know, is some thirty miles above the town of Yingkow, and therefore 43 miles from the mouth of the Liao. We have no doubt that the Russians have been driven back. Indeed they can not have contemplated anything more than a desultory incursion, unless, which is highly improbable, they are the forerunners of a daring flank movement by Kuropatkin, having for object to turn Oyama's left and throw an army across his communications southward of Liaoyang. Something of that kind may possibly be on the cards, but we are rather disposed to interpret this cavalry enterprise in one of two ways: either as an attempt to destroy the railway and thus interrupt the northward carriage of Nogi's Army, which, according to the Russian calculations, may have already begun to journey towards the Shaho; or—and this appears more probable—as a feint to divert Oyama's attention to his left flank while a genuine turning movement is carried out on his right in the Hanchang district. If the latter strategy be on the tapis we shall immediately hear of a forward movement by the Russian left from Fushun, and should no such movement develop, we may conclude that the Russian cavalry was merely sent out to harass the Japanese, threaten their communications and create a general scare.

Perhaps it may be wise to emphasize the fact that the Newchwang referred to above is wholly distinct from the place commonly called by the same name but properly Yingkow, where the port and the foreign settlement are, and where, doubtless, the Japanese have large stores. The Newchwang in question is quite unimportant, and the Japanese garrison posted there must have been a very small force.

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Since the above was written a later official telegram shows that the attempt made by 8 sotnias of cavalry—about 1200 sabres—with 12 field pieces against the Japanese commissariat station at Niukiattun was effectually repulsed, though from the number of casualties on the Russian side we gather that the fighting was not very severe.

Tuesday, January 17.

London, according to Reuter, thinks exactly as we at this end have thought, namely, that Russia's circular to the Powers complaining of China's failure to discharge her neutral duties, is simply a cloak to hide Russia's own violations of Chinese neutrality. The cavalry raid at Niukiattun and Niuchwang was possible simply because Mischenko's men rode through Chinese territory down the west bank of the Liao.

Peking alleges that the Cossacks commenced their ride from Pehchipau, a place about 17 miles west of Hsinmintun. They thence travelled down well to the westward of the Liao and they finally crossed the latter river on the ice. In fact they deliberately and literally trampled China's neutrality under foot. Of course the incident has caused much commotion in Japan. It is not to be supposed that this



country will suffer itself to be placed at a disadvantage by Russia's disregard of all international obligations. Japan has respected China's neutrality carefully up to the present, but when she pledged herself to respect it she made the pledge distinctly conditional upon Russia's observance of the same obligation. What the results may be of the licence now taken by Mischenko, acting under Kuropatkin's orders, one does not like to contemplate.

Lieut.-Colonel Miyazaki distinguished himself greatly by his defence of Niukiatur. Had his force, a comparatively small body, been driven from Niukiatur, the Russians might not only have cut the railway between Yingkow and Tashikiau, but also might have pushed on to Yingkow and possibly scored a signal success by burning the Japanese commissariat station at the latter place. Colonel Miyazaki's men had thrown up entrenchments, and behind these they waited until the Russian cavalry came within a hundred and fifty metres, when they opened a withering fire, emptying some 200 saddles and driving back the Cossacks in confusion.

Thursday, January 19.

Some particulars of Mischenko's raid are now forthcoming. He had a division of cavalry, and he set out from Hsinmintun, moving down the west bank of the Liao through neutral territory. On the 10th he crossed the river at Sanchaho, where the Hun and another smaller affluent join the big stream. They thus reached within direct striking distance of old Niuchwang, which place they occupied on the 20th. The following day, the Division divided into three bodies. One of these, 300 sabres with a battery (8 guns) of artillery, rode towards Niukiatur, which is only 5 miles eastward of Yingkow, another, the exact strength of which does not seem to have been ascertained or, at any rate, is not stated, moved towards Anshantien and occupied a hill in the neighbourhood of the latter. (Anshantien is an important position on the line of railway north of Haiching). The third body advanced towards Haiching. It will thus be seen that simultaneous attacks were delivered against two points on the main line, namely, Haiching and Anshantien, and against one point on the branch line between Yingkow and Tashikiau (where this branch joins the main line). On the 12th instant a Japanese detachment, coming apparently by rail from Tashikiau, entered Niukiatur; while a second detachment, also travelling by train, hastened to Haiching; and a third, coming down the line from Shahochin on the north (Shahochin is between Liaoyang and Haiching), broke up into two bodies, one of which, the stronger, moved towards Sanchaho, where the Russians had crossed the Liao, while the other, passing through Haiching, advanced in the direction of Niuchwang. This force coming from the north consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and was under Colonel Tsugawa. After its division into two, he retained command of the main body, which directed its march towards Sanchaho, Major Hino taking command of the Niuchwang force. Colonel Tsugawa's troops, on the evening of the 13th, came into collision with some 2,000 Russian cavalry with 8 guns, and had 21 casualties, the Russians being driven back. Major Hino's force encountered the enemy between Haiching and Niuchwang, and repulsed him, losing 50 in killed and wounded. These operations completely cleared the Russian cavalry from the east side of the Liao River,

which they crossed in retreat, re-concentrating at Shwantaitz, in neutral territory on the west bank. In the collision with Colonel Tsugawa's force, the Russians had at least 300 casualties. It will be remembered that the official report spoke of the Russians retiring to Kaukan (or Takaukan, both of which places are between Yingkow and Niuchwang). A telegram from Peking says that in their retreat they burned the houses of the people and behaved with much lawlessness. They had over 160 dead with them, and, being embarrassed to transport these corpses, they buried them, here and there by the way-side. Altogether the raid ended in a fiasco, very costly to the Russians. The lesson it teaches is that if a railway invites attacks, it also furnishes the means of quickly repulsing them. Without the command of the line the Japanese might very easily have lost Yingkow, temporarily at all events, but of course cavalry and artillery alone could not have attempted a permanent occupation.

It appears that this large enterprise was preceded by a similar attempt on a smaller scale. A party of Cossacks combined with Hunghutsz rode over to the railway between Haiching and Anshantien on the 1st instant, and placed explosives at three points, one beside the rails and two at the bases of telegraph posts. These explosives were fired just as a train passed, but they did no damage to the train. Japanese guards, hastening to the spot, apprehended a Cossack disguised as a Chinaman.

The Russian cavalry seem to be active in front of General Kuroki's Army also. A report is said to have reached Sendai that a body of troopers made an attack via Kinglungtun on the 16th (?) instant, and that a Japanese outpost of 11 men has since been missing.

Friday, January 20.

The Russian cavalry at Sanchaho have been driven back and Niuchwang has been reoccupied by the Japanese. It is stated that all the Cossacks have now been forced northward. The Chinese inhabitants say that Mischenko's force consisted of some twenty thousand troopers and that they are now concentrated at a place 25 miles north of Niuchwang. Preparations are in progress to attack them there.

London wires, on the strength of information furnished by St. Petersburg, that Mischenko had twenty thousand sabres and that his raid was intended to be a preparation for the advance of the Third Army under Kaulbars. That is what must have occurred in most onlookers. It was noted in these columns at the time. But London, on its own account, adds that the whole affair was probably nothing more than an attempt to create an international complication, under the shadow of which Russia might retire from the fight. It is hard to believe anything of that kind, or to see how the question of China's neutrality could be twisted to such a purpose. Just the same interpretation was put upon the North-Sea outrage, which, after all, had no connexion whatever with politics but was simply an example of the danger of trusting fire-arms to the hands of nervous men.

St. Petersburg says that Mischenko, carrying his wounded, has rejoined the main army. That does not agree with the Chinese statement that this big force of cavalry is still massed to the north of Niuchwang, nor does it agree with the previous assertion of St. Petersburg itself that Kaulbars with the Third Army was to follow in Mischenko's tracks.

## KOREAN RAILWAYS.

Monday, January 16.

The Seoul-Fusan railway which was opened to traffic on the 1st instant, had its practical origin in 1894, so far as projection went, but did not actually obtain official sanction until 1898, when the charter for its construction was signed. Surveys commenced at a later period and were concluded by June, 1900, work being inaugurated from both ends in September, 1901. The capital was put at 25 million yen, and 100,000 shares (50 yen each) were issued in June 1901, 335,684 in 1902 and 64,316 in 1903, the total issue being thus effected. Ten million yen of the entire capital was paid up in two years, 1902 and 1903, and the Government agreed to grant a subsidy of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital pending the opening of the road to traffic, and thereafter to hand over such a sum as would bring the net earnings to that per-centage, this arrangement to hold for 15 years. The Korean Authorities gave the land for the road as well as for stations, warehouses and workshops free of charge, and agreed not to levy any customs duties on articles imported for the construction or use of the line or to impose any taxes on its income of whatsoever kind. It will be seen, therefore, that the Company received no small measure of State assistance. Nevertheless its work did not progress satisfactorily, and in the meanwhile the need for the line became pressing in view of the strained relations between Japan and Russia. Therefore at the close of 1903 the Japanese Government placed a sum of 1,750,000 yen at the disposal of the Company, and soon afterwards added 750,000 yen, bringing the total grant to 2½ millions. This liberality was accompanied by an injunction that the road must be opened to traffic by the close of 1904, and the personnel of the directorate was re-organized, Professor Furuichi being appointed director with Mr. Oya for his Vice. Work was now carried on day and night, and the whole length of 276 miles between Seoul and Fusan was completed. But owing to this haste temporary bridges and partially prepared tunnels had to be employed at some places, so that, although the road was opened to traffic on the 1st of January, the construction will not be solidly finished before next April. It is understood that in consequence of the haste made and the difficulties of obtaining labour during the war, a further sum of 1,580,000 yen had to be borrowed from the Japanese Treasury without interest, and thus the money given in aid by the State totals a little over 4 million yen. The cost of construction is stated by Professor Furuichi to have been about 100,000 yen per mile, which is a better result than was anticipated. The steepest gradient is 1 in 50 and the sharpest curve has a radius of 15 chains. There are 26 tunnels, having a total length of 16,399 feet, their locations and respective lengths being as follows:—

	Feet.
Songhwa Tunnel (in Kyongsando province)...	3,948
Muwolsan Tunnel (in Kyongsando province)...	1,452
Pusang Tunnel (in Kyongsando province)...	1,180
Hwanggang Tunnel (in Chhungchong-do province).....	990
Kuipok Tunnel (in Chhungchong-do province).....	924
Cheungyak Tunnel (in Chhungchong-do province).....	858
Wolyon Tunnel (in Kyongsang-do province)...	848
Hwakwan Tunnel (in Kyongsang-do province)...	825

There are 99 bridges with a total length of 23,794 feet with 501 small bridges totalling 3,418 feet in length. The principal bridges are:—

	Feet.
Over the Han River .....	2,054
Over the Nakdong River .....	1,436
Over the Keumho River .....	1,217
Over the Second Keum River .....	1,015
Over the Milyang River .....	979
Over the Kyongho River .....	848
Over the First Keum River .....	824

Of these bridges the most difficult are said to have been those over the Nakdong, the Keumho and the Han. The stations number 53, and the rails weigh 75 lbs. per yard. The gauge is 4ft. 8½ inches, which has been chosen with the object of subsequent connexion with the Chinese and Siberian lines. It was at first thought that as the line lengthened the profits would become less, but facts have not borne out that supposition. On the contrary the earnings are steadily increasing. The northern section yielded only from 3 to 4 yen per mile daily, but this has become 6.70 yen, and the southern section is earning 8.30 yen. The expectation is that the 10 yen figure, which will pay expenses, will soon be reached.

Wednesday, January 18.

The completion and opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railways, to which we made detailed allusion in our issue of the 16th instant, has directed Japanese public attention to the whole problem of railways in that part of Asia. Thus the *Nichi Nichi* writes at some length about the Seoul-Wiju line, which was at one time supposed to be on the eve of construction by a French syndicate, and which would probably have figured in Russia's programme of expansion had not events moved too quickly for her. It is not a mere military macadamized road from Liaoyang to the Yalu that would have satisfied Russia. When she found a campaign imminent, she wisely set to work to construct such a road, but unless many informants be mistaken, she had in her archives plans to join Liaoyang with Wiju by a line of railway which would subsequently have been pushed on to Seoul, thus bringing St. Petersburg into direct communication by rail with the Korean capital. What that would have portended any reader of Russian history may decipher for himself. It is not a new instrument of imperial expansion, the railway, and Russia having utilized it in Manchuria on a scale that commanded the world's admiration, was tolerably certain to extend its use to Korea. The distance between Seoul and Wiju is 300 miles, being thus some 30 miles greater than the distance between Seoul and Fusan. Therefore the whole trunk line from north to south of the peninsular empire will be 570 miles in length. At the outbreak of the present war Japan obtained the Korean Government's sanction for the construction of the Seoul-Wiju section. Immediately a sum of 16 million yen was set aside from the war fund, and work was commenced, being thenceforth carried on with such vigour, by day and by night alike, that, according to our Tokyo contemporary, two-thirds of the road have already been built, and the whole will probably be opened to traffic in March. This big enterprise has been going on quickly. Not much attention has been attracted, but the results are solid. As to the geographical features, the work has been easier than that on the southern half of the trunk line, the number of bridges and tunnels being comparatively few. The Tadong River required a large bridge, but the country selected is in the main level, and the cost of the undertaking is thus small. The following table shows the place through which the line passes and the distances:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Seoul .....	11	Pyongyang .....	16
Koyang .....	10	Sunan .....	18
Phaju .....	12	Sukchhon .....	16
Changdon .....	17	Anju .....	13
Kaisong .....	8	Kasan .....	18
Keumehhon .....	23	Chongju .....	19
Pyongsan .....	21	Souchhon .....	45
Soheung .....	12	Wiju .....	300
Pongsan .....	15	Total .....	300
Whangju .....	13		
Chunghwa .....	13		
Pyongyang .....			

The nineteen places—apart from Seoul here tabulated are the principal towns in the northern half of the Korean Peninsula.

Closely associated with the building of this line is the question of its prolongation into Manchuria so as to connect with the extramural railway system of China. Two routes are understood to be now under discussion, namely:—

(1)	Miles.	(2)	Miles.
Wiju .....	4	Wiju .....	4
Kiulienching .....	7	Kiulienching .....	18
Antung .....	38	Tangshanching .....	18
Tatungkau .....	42	Kaulimun .....	9
Takushan .....	10	Fenghwangching .....	28
Tuchingta .....	30	Shalisai .....	29
Siuyen .....	37	Siuyen .....	31
Kaukiatun .....	11	Hsiaoakushan .....	10
Tangchi .....	10	Tomuching .....	27
Tashikiao .....	22	Tashikiao .....	22
Yingkau .....	211	Yingkau .....	186

It will be observed that the first of these routes may be roughly described as a coastwise line since it runs comparatively near the shore of the Yellow Sea, whereas the other is an inland route. No statement has yet been published as to their relative engineering facilities and commercial prospects, but from a military point of view the second route would probably be the better, as an extension of it from Fenghwangching to Liaoyang would bring Korea into direct communication with what may be called the strategical base of Manchuria. Among Japan's proposals to Russia for a peaceful settlement of the Manchurian-Korean question, one was that the Seoul-Wiju Railway should ultimately be carried on into Manchuria so as to link with the system of lines in the latter district. Russia would not accede.

#### THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Saturday, January 14.

It seems that the wounded are included in the number of Japanese prisoners who have been recovered at Port Arthur, for one man has died of his hurts since the transfer. The final figures then are these:—

Military rank and file .....	76
Merchant Seaman .....	1
Crew of the non-combatant steamer <i>Hanyei Maru</i> .....	10
Blue-jackets and officers (2) survivors of the blocking operations .....	16
Total .....	103

So far as treatment is concerned, the accounts differ. One of the bluejackets says that he was well treated after recovering from his wound. White bread was given to him daily and he would have fared well enough were it not for the intense cold of the place where he was imprisoned. But to the other prisoners, the non-naval men, black bread

only was given. This latter statement is borne out by the story of one of the *Hanyei Maru's* view, who complains bitterly of the food given to him and his comrades and of their general treatment. Considering that the *Hanyei Maru* was a little merchant steamer whose crew of non-combatants should not have been held prisoners at all, this cruelty exercised towards them, if it be true, is most reprehensible.

Monday, January 16.

General Stoessel landed at Nagasaki on the 14th instant. It had been his desire to avoid landing and to remain on board the steamer which brought him from Dalny until the moment of removing to the M.M. S.S. *Australien*, but as that would have involved the detention of the former vessel for some days at Nagasaki, detention very inconvenient in view of the fact that she carried a large number of prisoners, the General agreed to go ashore and take up his quarters in the hotel. On the arrival of the vessel from Dalny Mr. Arakawa, Governor of the Prefecture, went on board, and after greeting the General assured him that anything he might desire would be done if only he would indicate his wishes. General Stoessel, however, had nothing to ask for. It appears that he visited Nagasaki in former years and that he was not displeased to spend a few days there again. He is said to have been looking hale and well, though his face had a care-worn expression, as well it might. A representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* sought an interview, but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Stoessel also seemed in excellent health. With them were four young people, the children of officers who had died or been killed during the siege. Just before leaving the ship the General went aft and delivered a short parting address to the soldiers he had commanded so ably. They were drawn up, to the number of several hundreds, on the deck of the steamer, and it is related that many showed signs of deep emotion as their commander took leave of them. General Stoessel had begun to descend the gangway when his name was loudly called, and his comrade General Fock was seen hurrying forward to take a last farewell. The two officers embraced each other warmly.

The *Hochi Shimbun* contains a long and dramatic account of the last conference which took place between the Russian commanding officers at Port Arthur; the conference at which it was decided that the fortress must be surrendered. We find it impossible to credit the details given, though the Tokyo journal claims to have received them from Lieut.-General Nadin. At all events we shall not re-produce the story. One part of it, however, may be referred to, namely, the high tribute paid to the untiring energy of General Stoessel and his wife. These two are said to have perpetually ridden round the forts encouraging the men, and it is to their moral influence that the place owed its long defence.

Major-General Wilmann, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, expresses the highest admiration for the courage of the Japanese artillery and for the skill of their gunnery. His explanation of the surrender is that there were not men enough in the end to defend the forts, and that the number of sick and wounded had become unmanageable. Blood poisoning was above all prevalent, and it may be mentioned that this last explanation is borne out by the observations of the Japanese and Europeans who visited the fortress in the

**Manshu Marn.** Major-General Wilmann confirms Lt.-General Nadin's statement that the death of Kondrachenko proved an irreparable blow to the garrison. This officer appears to have been a veritable hero.

Japanese newspapers speak in very tender terms of a little girl of five who has come over in one of the steamers carrying prisoners. She is the daughter of a Russian officer long ago reported as missing, and supposed to be either dead or a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese. Her mother was killed by a stray bullet, and she would have been altogether destitute had not a Russian priest cared for her. "This same priest now accompanies her to Japan, where there is a faint hope that she may find her father. She is said to be a great pet of the Russian soldiers, who delighted to carry her about and play with her during the voyage.

Lieut.-General Nadin, who is among those about to return to Russia, is said to be in a very exhausted condition. His age is 65 and in addition to a wound received at Nanshan, the pains and privations of the siege tried him sorely. He is among the number of the Russians who have been profoundly impressed by the valour of the Japanese sailors and soldiers, and who think it an infinite pity that this mutual slaughter should continue between two nations like the Japanese and the Russians. He is persuaded that the Japanese Navy and the Russian Army, if they acted in combination, might defy the world.

This officer, who originally decided not to take the oath but to remain in Japan, has now changed his mind and will return to Russia. When the excitement of the fight had passed away, thoughts of home probably supervened with overwhelming force.

Wednesday, January 18.

Colonel Trichakoff, who is now in Nagasaki en route for Russia, has given to a Japanese interviewer the following version of Stoessel's farewell address to the officers of staff rank who served under his command in Port Arthur:—"You have all seen the things that happened to-day. It has come to our entrusting our lives and properties to the mercy of those who were yesterday our enemies. I thank you for your valiant deeds in the past, and I further thank you for unreservedly entrusting to me the duty of making a final settlement. I am now confronted by the necessity of parting from you publicly as well as individually. Remember the relations that have existed between us and carry out without violation the terms that I have arranged with the Japanese army. You have satisfied your honour as soldiers. The Japanese Army must appreciate that, and if there be any in our own country who torment you with reproaches, it is on my head that the responsibility rests. Be of stout heart, gentlemen. A brave soldier is always true to the right."

Thursday, January 19.

General and Mrs. Stoessel, together with the orphan children they have taken under their care, left Nagasaki on the afternoon of the 17th by the *Australien*. The exact number of the party is not stated, but as the steamer is understood to have taken all the officers and men who are returning to Russia on parole, there must have been something in the neighbourhood of 600.

Several of the Russian officers enrolled their names in the Japanese Red Cross Society and subscribed handsome sums to its exchequer.

The wife of a captain, whose name appears to be Helmhelm and who is a Ger-

man from the Baltic provinces, has entreated permission to remain in Japan with her 16-year old daughter. She does not ask to have quarters assigned to her in the prisoners' barrack, but only to be permitted to occupy a house in the vicinity.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that it has been decided to distribute the prisoners as follows:—

Matsuyama.....	3,000
Marugame.....	350
Fukuchiyama.....	800
Himeji.....	1,000
Nagoya.....	1,000
Shizuoka.....	1,000
Tengajaya.....	5,000
Hamadera.....	20,000
Fukuoka.....	1,000
Dairi.....	2,000
Ninoshima.....	4,000
	39,150

Friday, January 20.

The Russian prisoner who was discovered to be a woman has now been found, according to the *Hochi Shimbun*, to be the wife, or paramour, of a sub-lieutenant, whose name we refrain from re-producing. When the officer, who is spoken of as having a professional diploma, was taken prisoner this girl, out of her great affection for him, assumed man's garb and constituted herself a prisoner. The Japanese were a little perplexed how to deal with her, but they have finally sent her to Kobe where as a non-combatant, she will be delivered to the French Consul. It is said, however, that she is quite determined to make her way to Matsuyama and live near her lover, whatever hardships such a step may involve.

#### GENERAL STOESEL'S CONFESSIONS.

Lt.-Colonel Tsunoda, who accompanied General Stoessel to Port Arthur after the General's interview with Nogi on the 5th instant, says that Stoessel asked for information as to the whereabouts of Kuropatkin. Tsunoda replied that he could not be sure, but he thought that Tashan near Mukden was Kuropatkin's present quarters. Stoessel then explained that his last letter from Kuropatkin had been dated the 6th of October, and in it the assumption of the offensive was announced as well as the writer's intention of pushing southward. Naturally this intelligence was received with much satisfaction, but day after day brought no further news. Then a Chinese spy reported that Kuropatkin had got as far as Ying-chintz, which is south of Nanshan. This indicated the imminent relief of the fortress, and again and again Stoessel consulted his maps, following in imagination the course of Kuropatkin's march. Tsunoda explained that Kuropatkin had actually assumed the offensive, but that he had been repulsed with a loss of fifty or sixty thousand men. Stoessel then asked about the Baltic Fleet, but of course Tsunoda could not tell anything certain. He knew only that the Fleet was said to have passed the Cape of Good Hope. "What on earth can they be doing," cried Stoessel, as well he might. Asked by Tsunoda what the besieged had found most formidable in the attack, Stoessel again emphasized the immensely destructive effects of the 28-cent. guns. He declared that these weapons had destroyed all the defences. For his own part he had always been opposed to the creation of such admirable communications as those existing between Dalny and Port Arthur. He had pointed out to Saharoff the unwisdom of such means of transit should Port Arthur ever be invested with Dalny for

basis. But no attention had been paid to his warnings, and it might now be said that Saharoff himself had sealed the fate of the fortress. He went on to explain that he himself had been opposed to the war. His experiences in the North-China campaign had shown him that the best troops then in the field were the Japanese and the Russians under his own orders. No other troops could compare with them, and he had deprecated the great unwisdom of a combat between such armies. People alleged that Alexieff had been in favour of this war. There could be no greater mistake. Alexieff had been commander-in-chief of the Russians in the Peking expedition of 1900, and he had then learned the value of the Japanese as fighting men. Therefore war with them had been the last thing he desired. It was to the ignorance of the St. Petersburg officials that the failure to effect a peaceful settlement must be attributed. Stoessel added that he had been for five years in Port Arthur. He had commanded the Third Division of the Third Army, troops on which he could thoroughly rely. But the Third Army had been sent north, and he, who would gladly have accompanied it, had been obliged to remain at Port Arthur with the Fourth and the Seventh Divisions. When the Japanese made their first attack on Port Arthur, the naval attack of February 9th, the garrison was much alarmed. There were then only two or three thousand men in the place, and the defences were far from completion either in the sea-front or on the land side. Thereafter the utmost diligence had been exercised to place the fortress in a proper condition, but it could not be said that the work had been fully carried out when the investment began. General Kondrachenko had been the life and soul of these defensive preparations, and his death was a terrible blow. He fell on the 3rd of December in the East Keelwanshan Fort. A council of war was being held there, when a Japanese shell struck the place and killed a number of men, among them the brave and competent General. Stoessel concluded by saying that he had been wounded three times in his life, once in each war where he had fought. He had now done his duty to his country and he intended to spend the rest of his days in peaceful retirement. Kuropatkin was an old friend of his. They had been school-mates, and it pained him very much to think of the difficult position in which Kuropatkin now found himself.

#### WITH OYAMA'S ARMY.

Friday, January 13.

Harrowing accounts continue to arrive of the conduct of the Russians on the Shaho. They are said to be pulling down the people's houses for fuel and committing all kinds of outrages, the least of which is requisitioning supplies without payment. Thousands of the inhabitants, thus rendered destitute, have fled to Mukden and Governor-General Tseng is endeavouring to obtain means to relieve them. The Russians are probably in great straits for fuel. They have not the Japanese thrifty habit of converting every log into charcoal and them obtaining a large supply out of small materials.

Saturday, January 14.

It would seem as though the Russian cavalry raid down the Liao Valley was nothing more than an attempt to injure the railway and thus harass the Japanese. Operations of this kind might have been ex-

pected before now. In fact foreign critics have expressed surprise that something in the nature of attacks upon communications was not repeatedly essayed by the Japanese in view of the weak spot in the Russian situation, namely, the dependence upon a solitary line of railway. But if either side could have been expected to inaugurate these tactics, that side should have been the Russians, for their comparatively strong arm is cavalry. They have some 25,000 or 26,000 Cossacks in their army, and much was looked for from this powerful force at the outset of the war, especially since the critics agreed in declaring that Japan was eminently weak in cavalry. Yet the Russian mounted men have never accomplished anything worthy of note throughout the campaign, and even now when a special opportunity is supposed to be furnished by the peculiar situation on the Shaho, this essay which they have just made appears to rank with the wild foray against Anju last May. Whether any great opportunity really does exist for such enterprises we doubt, both sides having made full dispositions for the protection of their railways. Be that as it may, however, the Russians ought to be in a much better position than the Japanese for work of the kind, and it is plain that they planned their Liao-Valley ride on a large scale. The Cossacks numbered some thousands and were well supplied with artillery, but the results achieved by them may be described as virtually nil. Their gun practice seems to have been of the poorest character, and in the two places where they got within reach of the railway, they showed that the Boxers were far greater adepts than they in the art of railway wrecking. In short the raid ended in a fiasco, and is not likely to be repeated.

But it has an interesting feature, commented on, we observe, by the *Jiji Shimpō*. How did a force of 2000 Cossacks suddenly make their appearance at Old Niuchwang? It is impossible that, had they ridden down the eastern side of the Liao Valley, they could have escaped the Japanese outposts and patrols scattered through that region. There is indeed clear evidence that they travelled along the west bank of the river, in other words through neutral territory and with Chinese guides. The Russians have been uniformly violating China's neutrality in the Hsinnintun region, but the violations have been of a more or less surreptitious character. Now, however large bodies of Russian cavalry appear to have deliberately moved through Chinese territory to attack the Japanese at Old Niuchwang. This is a very serious matter. Practical demonstrations of China's incompetence to enforce her neutrality have been furnished by other questions, but it was precisely in the region westward of the Liao that she was supposed to have adopted efficient precautions against anything of the kind. We do not at the moment foresee what steps the Japanese will deem it expedient to take in the face of this new development, but there can be no doubt about its strategic importance.

Sunday, January 15.

Peking telegraphs that the Russians who attacked Niukiattun were driven back in confusion, leaving 50 dead upon the field. The Japanese casualties were 2 killed and 21 wounded.

Tientsin, on the strength of a telegram from Yingkow dated the night of the 13th inst., confirms the above, but puts the number of Japanese wounded at 11. This telegram says that the main object of the raid was to burn the Japanese commissariat station at

Niukiattun, and that a fierce cannonade was opened against it with 8-cent. field mortars, but although 2 or 3 conflagrations were started, they did not mature.

It is evident that the raid has had little effect, though it was certainly a bold essay.

Wednesday, January 18.

A part of the Russian cavalry, from the scene of the recent raid, seems to have retreated along the right bank of the Hun river via Changtan towards Hsinmintun. The remainder returned by the road which they had followed for the purpose of the attack, namely, along the west of the Liao through neutral territory.

The Japanese casualties at Niukiattun are said to have been 70. The Russians lost over 200.

Reports from the front indicate that the Russians are extending their front by following the course of the Hun in a southerly direction. They are engaged throwing up fortifications at Sufangpau and Shalingpau.

A Russian prisoner taken at Niukiattun says that the attack of that place was not a part of the original plan of the cavalry raid. What was mainly contemplated was to wreck the railway, but a reconnaissance having showed that the garrison at Niukiattun was very small, the officer in command of the cavalry decided to attack the place. Whether he would have moved on against Yingkow had the attack succeeded, this prisoner does not say.

Skirmishes continue in the Hanchang direction. The latest took place at Lutauhotsz. A Japanese outpost of 80 men was engaged, and the Russians are said to have been driven back. As to the previous struggle (on the 6th instant) at Watszing, details now forwarded say that the Russians had over a hundred casualties and that two of their guns were injured.

#### A BOLD VISIT.

The *Asahi* publishes an extract from the letter of an officer now serving on the Shaho. He describes a very remarkable incident. The Japanese being desirous of conveying to the Russians news of the fall of Port Arthur, volunteers were invited to carry letters. Two non-commissioned officers and two privates undertook the task. They rode out towards the enemy's line, the intention being to deliver the letters direct into the hands of the Russians, instead of depositing them at some mid-way point, as had hitherto been the custom. There was, however, a great danger that this change of procedure might be fatal to the little party, nevertheless they rode off stoutly. Arriving within a thousand metres of the enemy's outpost they waved white handkerchiefs. The Russians did not fire and the Japanese moved on steadily. At 300 metres they observed 30 or 40 Russians dismount and lie down in firing positions, but still the sergeants and soldiers pushed on waving their white flags. The Russians now signed to them to lay down their arms, evidently imagining that they had come to surrender, but they paid no attention, and riding on steadily, came at last within hand-shaking distance. They carried several bottles of wine and boxes of cigars. On these were inscribed in big letters:—Tomorrow will be your Xmas day. We will not attack if you do not; drink and smoke to your hearts' content and have a good time." The Russians were at first indisposed to accept these presents, but when they read what was written on the bottles and the

boxes, they changed their attitude completely, and there ensued an exchange of greetings. Then the visitors handed in their letters, speaking of the fall of Port Arthur, telling how Stoessel would soon be on his way home, and calling attention to some pictorial post-cards which accompanied the letters and which showed how Russian prisoners were treated in Japan. Finally the four men rode away in safety. Was there ever a stranger bit of outpost work?

#### HABUTAYE FOR EXPORT.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued the following regulations for the purpose of correcting abuses with reference to the manufacture of *habutaye*:—

- I.—*Habutaye* for export must not be moistened for the purpose of increasing its weight.
  - II.—In *habutaye* for export magnesium, salt, sugar or other materials indicated by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce must not be used.
  - III.—Articles which violate the above provisions may not be sold, dealt in or exported.
  - IV.—Manufacturers must attach to each piece a ticket showing the name of the manufacturer, the name of his establishment, the year, month and day of manufacture and the numeral.
  - V.—Manufacturers must keep a ledger at each place of business, and must enter in it the following items:—
    - a. Year, month and day of receipt.
    - b. Numeral.
    - c. Weight of un-faced *habutaye*.
    - d. Year, month and day of facing.
    - e. Weight of *habutaye* after facing and quantity of facing material.
    - f. Year, month and day of sale (or transfer).
- The above ledger must be preserved for one year from the date of its latest entry.
- VI.—"The manufacturers" referred to in the last two articles include persons who combine the work of softening and finishing, as well as the finisher alone; and by "manufacturing" is to be understood the combined work of softening and finishing as well as the work of finishing alone.
  - VII.—Persons who engage in the business of exporting *habutaye* must not offer any obstacle to inspection of their stock in trade, their ledgers and other books by the accredited officials.
  - VIII.—Persons violating any of the provisions from Art. I. to Art. V. inclusive or of Art. VII. and persons making false records on marks or in ledgers shall be liable to a fine of not more than 25 yen.
  - IX.—Traders whose representatives, employees or other assistants violate the provisions of these regulations, shall not escape the prescribed punishment on the ground that the violation was not by their own direction.
  - X.—When traders are juridical persons, or minors their representatives shall be liable to the punishments which these Regulations provide as applicable to traders. But this shall not apply to minors who rank as majors with relation to trade.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY.

- XI.—These regulations shall go into force from February 1st, 1905.
- XII.—In the case of traders who have received permits from business associations established in accordance with the Law relating to Associations of Fellow-traders in Important Staples, the provisions of Arts II. and III. shall not be applicable until the 31st of March, 1905.

#### FORMOSA.

The head-hunters of Formosa, to the number of 40, made a raid on the 15th instant against the camphor-boiling station at Tokura. Six Chinese and one native lost their heads. An official of the Camphor Monopoly Bureau had a hand-to-hand fight with the raiders, but he escaped without serious injury.

It appears that the idea of temporarily suspending work on the grand trunk railway of Formosa was abandoned. Thousands of workmen have been employed of late, and the present expectation is that the construction will be completed by March, when it will be possible to travel by rail all the way from Kelung to Tainan.

## KOREA.

Monday, January 16.

The Independent News Agency reports that in view of the necessity of financial reform in Korea, Mr. Megata has advised that all the nickels privately coined and now in circulation should be interdicted, that the veto should be published everywhere, and that no pieces of this description should be tolerated except those struck at the Mint. The Minister of Finance and his colleagues of the Cabinet are strongly opposed to this measure. They object that in Pyongan and Whanghai privately coined nickels are used, as in many other districts also, and that, consequently, to veto them suddenly would be to cause such heavy and wide-spread loss as might produce a rebellion.

From the same source we learn that the services of the Belgian adviser engaged by the Korean Government last year for a period of 5 years, have been dispensed with, and that a rumour prevails among the Koreans that a Japanese will be appointed in his place.

Tuesday, January 17.

The Independent News Agency reports that Mr. Hayashi, Japan's Representative in Seoul, is now discussing three important questions with the Korean Government: one is the coastwise carrying trade; another the recall of Korea's foreign representatives; and the third the transfer of the country's machinery of communications to Japanese care and supervision. All these problems have an intimate connexion with the repair of Korean finance, and though some opposition is offered, the present expectation seems to be that the Seoul Government will fall in with Japan's projects.

From the same source it is stated that Korea has at length paid over the sum—240,000 *yen*—which represents compensation for losses suffered by Japanese subjects in 1895.

Wednesday, January 18.

The nickel question has been settled, according to reports from Seoul. Mr. Megata's advice will be taken, and all nickels other than those issued by the Government mint will be interdicted. Apparently the Korean Ministry has been convinced that although this obviously necessary measure may cause some loss to the holders of privately struck coins, the longer the evil is left unhandled the greater must be the pain attending its remedy.

Mr. Megata is further said to have drafted a law relating to the question of the currency in general, and to have submitted it for examination by the Government.

A riot is reported from Kyongsan near Taku. One European was killed by the rioters and one severely wounded.

Thursday, January 19.

It is stated that in accordance with General Hasegawa's advice, the Korean Government has decided to reduce the military establishment to 10 battalions, thus saving 2¼ million *yen* annually. Mr. Megata's currency bill is also likely to receive immediate approval, as well as the scheme presented by Mr. Hayashi for the improvement of communications.

Friday, January 20.

It will be remembered that the Japanese authorities in Korea recently issued a notification warning the people against forming political parties, and saying that if there were any complaints they should be preferred through the Japanese Consuls. This has

apparently had considerable effect. At Chinnampo alone seven such complaints against local officials have been preferred.

On the 17th the Emperor held a council in the Palace to consider Mr. Megata's financial proposals. The principal points are said to have been that Korea will borrow ten million *yen* in specie from Japan; that a central bank shall be established; that the circulation of privately coined nickels shall be interdicted, and that officials shall receive their salaries in paper-money. To all these things consent is said to have been given.

## THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

Russia's circular does not appear to have accomplished much. The Washington Government, which took the lead in securing guarantees for China's neutrality, is not at all disposed to acknowledge Russia's right to create, on the strength of her own convenience and her own assertions, a situation highly injurious to all the Powers. Mr. Secretary Hay is reported to have invited an exchange of views with regard to confirming the principles of the open door and the integrity of Chinese territory, and Great Britain, Germany and Italy have signified their approval of such a step. Japan, of course, will not remain idle. It is expected that she also will address a circular to the Powers, showing that for whatever departures there have been from the maintenance of neutrality Russia is responsible, not China. The strange thing is that the world remains in total ignorance of the acts which, according to St. Petersburg, warrant this charge against China. What has China been doing? Only the other day the public learned with surprise that St. Petersburg was about to bestow an order on General Tseng in recognition of the help he had afforded to the Russian troops, but now suddenly the tables are turned and the much harassed Governor-General is arraigned for having ignored his duties of neutrality. The whole thing is an absolute mystery. If China has forgotten her responsibility, a responsibility admirably adapted to her strangely pacific disposition, where are the evidences of her forgetfulness? Truly it is difficult to recall any previous example of such a grave charge being preferred on the strength of such invisible evidence. So far as can be detected by onlookers it is Russia and Russia only that has treated China's neutrality with contempt. That Mischenko's cavalry moved down the west bank of the Liao and crossed the river at Sanchaho is beyond all question. Japanese officers declare that there were Chinese regulars among the Russian troopers, and it is established beyond all doubt that several of the Russians wore Chinese costume. Is it possible to conceive anything more farcical than sermons about neutrality in the mouth of a Power whose troops and their Generals are acting in such a manner? The unhappy Chinese must be supposed to have yielded to *force majeure*. It was certainly not of their own free choice that they accompanied Mischenko's troopers. Equally plain is it that Japan's previous remonstrances against the use of Chinese disguises by Russian soldiers have produced no effect whatever either in St. Petersburg or on Kuropatkin, if indeed Kuropatkin knows anything about what is done by his cavalry general. The *Jiji Shimpō* naturally waxes a little impatient over the comedy, and declares that diplomatic remonstrances and repre-

sentations being quite futile where a Power like Russia is concerned, Japan's only practical course is to pay her adversary in his own coin and march her troops up the west of the Liao if she finds that course strategically convenient. But, after all, the main wonder of the incident is that the public remains ignorant of the nature of China's alleged wrong-doing. It may be that she has violated her neutrality, but apparently the violations have been all in Russia's favour and at Russia's instigation, unless the Hungtut and the *I-chun* are to be quoted as proofs of Peking's incompetence.

## A FRENCH CANARD.

Two things that have no limit are the credulity of the public and the unscrupulousness of European political agents. The former is an old established fact, more or less responsible for the latter, but the latter was never illustrated so forcibly as during the present war. Talk about Oriental cunning and trickery, why it can not hold a candle to its Occidental representatives. The Western is bigger in stature and bigger in lying. A very striking case is that of the Russian agent who has just circulated in France a document purporting to be an exhaustive statement, written by Baron Kodama in 1902, explaining Japan's ambitions and showing particularly that she has designs against French Indo-China. The forger of this document knew well that he should find some folks gullible enough to believe his unscrupulous falsehood, and counting on that he set about his work of fabrication. The proper place for such a rascal is the galleys. Indeed, a worse punishment should be meted out to him, for an ordinary forger injures only himself and one victim, whereas a forger like this Russian agent may cause a wide-spread catastrophe. There will be little difficulty in determining which of the two combatants emerges from this war with the better reputation for truth, honesty, and humanity. As a representative of Christianity Russia cuts a sorry figure.

The Russian Agent who, through the columns of the *Echo de Paris*, is endeavouring to excite the French people and resuscitate the spectre of the Yellow Peril by forging and uttering false documents, has fallen into one of those mistakes which providence often devises to confound the tricks of such miscreants. He represents Baron Kodama as addressing a secret despatch to Count Katsura in February, 1900, and he says that Count Katsura was then Minister President of State. But unfortunately for this conscienceless rascal Count Katsura was not Premier at that time; Marquis Yamagata was. Thus the liar stands self-convicted.

## POPULATION OF JAPAN.

The growth of the population of Japan is shown by the following figures, which the statistical Bureau of the Cabinet publishes:—

A.D.	
1894.....	41,813,215
1895.....	42,270,520
1896.....	42,708,264
1897.....	43,228,863
1898.....	43,763,355
1899.....	44,260,642
1900.....	44,815,980
1901.....	45,433,032
1902.....	46,022,476
1903.....	46,732,841



## THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

When H.I.H. Prince Fushimi was in New York, the American Asiatic Society gave a banquet in his honour. During the course of the banquet the President proposed the Prince's health in the following terms:—

PRINCE FUSHIMI: I have the honour to present to your Imperial Highness a cordial greeting from members of the American Asiatic Association.

Our country, like yours, has a vital interest in the maintenance of the open door for commerce in Eastern Asia. The struggle in which your people are now engaged, and in the conduct of which their achievements have excited the admiration of the world, has for one of its objects the preservation of the principle of equality of commercial opportunity. Organized in defence of this principle, our Association cannot but follow the fortune of Japan with a sympathetic interest; cannot but recognize the fact that her battle is also ours, and that in the benefits of the ultimate triumph, American commerce will liberally share.

The ancient and illustrious Imperial House to which Your Highness belongs, has acquired new dignity and honour from having as its head one of the most enlightened rulers of this or any other age. Our people would find less satisfaction in the results of the mission of Commodore Perry, and your people would have less reason to be grateful for the breach made by the United States in the long seclusion of Japan, had the guidance of the Empire in its new career of progress fallen into less competent hands. The name of your Emperor will be transmitted to latest time beside those of the founders of nations; the fathers, protectors and benefactors of their people. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we take this opportunity to convey to him, through you his kinsman, the assurance of our profound respect and admiration for His Imperial Majesty.

Your Highness will already have discovered, in your progress through our country, that you are among a people who entertain the most friendly feeling toward your own, and who are thoroughly well informed as to the bearing of the conflict which your people are now waging on the future development of the great continent of Asia and on the well-being of that half of the human family which inhabits the Eastern portion of it. The distinguished part which your Highness has borne in some of the most heroic episodes of that conflict gives you a new title to the regard of our people and will assure you a hearty and spontaneous welcome from them wherever you may go.

In lending emphasis to that welcome, this Association merely discharges one of its proper functions by helping to draw closer the bonds between two countries whose physical proximity is reinforced by an essential identity of the great lines of their national policy and a substantial agreement in regard to the ideals of human progress. Between your people and ours there can only be the peaceful rivalries of commerce and industry, and of the noble struggle most effectually to apply the discoveries of science to promote the welfare of mankind. In the future, as in the past, our Association will make the utmost endeavour to remove all causes tending to impair the cordial relations existing between the Empire of Japan and this Republic, or calculated to obscure the essential identity of their interests and purposes. To these ends, we hail the visit of Your Imperial Highness as furnishing invaluable aid, and we trust that you will accept the feeling which animates this assemblage as the earnest of a widely diffused conviction that the increased power and influence of Japan are of good augury for the best interests of the world, and are nowhere more sincerely welcome than in the United States.

The Prince replied as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to be present here this evening by your courteous invitation, and I thank you most sincerely for the cordial greeting just expressed to me on behalf of the members of the American Asiatic Association. As you have just remarked, in traveling through your country I have already discovered that I am among a people who entertain the most friendly feeling toward my own, and I feel confident that the aim of our Association and the object of my mission which are identical will be greatly promoted by this friendly reunion, where I have just had the pleasure of listening to kindly and sympathetic sentiments toward my country. I assure you that your expression of profound respect and admiration which I shall not fail to convey to His Imperial Majesty will be a source of profound satisfaction to his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. Thanking you again for the courtesies extended to me, I raise my cup to drink to the health of the President of the United States, to the prosperity of the American people and to the success of the American Asiatic Association.

An interesting feature of the entertain-

ment was that the President of the Association, immediately after the Emperor's health had been drunk, telegraphed to the Minister of the Imperial Household in Japan:—

From the President of the American Asiatic Association to His Excellency the Minister of the Imperial Household.—At the dinner of the American Asiatic Association, at which his Imperial Highness was guest of honour, the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has just been drunk amidst great enthusiasm, and the sentiment was warmly applauded that the character and ability of the Emperor should prove potent in the regeneration of Asia as they had done in the new birth of His own country.

Within a few minutes and while the banquet was still in progress, the following reply was received and read amid loud applause:—

From the Minister of the Imperial Household to the President of the American Asiatic Association, New York.

I immediately submitted your message to His Majesty the Emperor and am commanded by Him to express His cordial appreciation of the kind sentiments it conveys and His earnest hope for the prosperity and success of your Association, which has done so much to promote the friendly relations happily existing between America and Japan.

## AN AMUSING THEFT.

A marked copy of the *China Review*, a pro-Russian organ published in Tientsin, has been sent to us by a correspondent. The marked paragraph is this:—

Having been able to secure a rough sketch of the plans and fortifications of Port Arthur and its immediate surroundings, we are glad to announce that, with to-morrow's issue we shall present to each of our subscribers a copy of the Sketch Map, compiled by us from the best official and other sources, showing the various positions, as they stood at the end of last week; viz.—those held by the Japanese and those still retained by the Russians; from which it will be seen that the inner ring of fortified positions—the real defence of the place—has not been touched; in addition to which there are many more Forts to the South West on the point of the Liaotashan peninsula, which are not shown on the rough Sketch plan. Subscribers or others desiring extra copies can have the same on application, by enclosing 50 cents, in stamps, at our office.

The map in question is an exact reproduction of that published by us on December 3, except that by the introduction of some random marking the ownership of many of the forts is entirely misrepresented. Mr. Chas. L. Norris-Newman, an F.R.G.S., who claims to have "compiled the map from official and other sources," has simply taken our map, changed the manner of delineating the hills, added three or four names of positions already well-known, omitted our dates showing the times of various forts' capture, interpolated some gross errors of his own, and then advertised the reproduction for sale at 50 cents as his own compilation. We are not at all astonished at theft in such a quarter, but we are a little surprised by its extreme clumsiness and its reckless character.

## POLITICAL PARTIES.

It appears that there is some slight movement in the ranks of political parties. Mr. Fukuchi Genichiro, formerly well known as the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and subsequently famous as a playwright, has emerged from his comparative seclusion of many years, and has enrolled himself in the Progressist Party, bringing with him some five or six votes. A hearty welcome has of course been extended to him. Still greater interest attaches to Messrs. Shimada Saburo and Taguchi Ukichi, who, some years ago, broke away from the Progressists and assumed an independent stand. These two publicists, well known to all students of Japan's modern history, show a disposition

to resume their old allegiance, but are understood to prescribe a condition, namely, that the Party shall be dissolved by way of preliminary to reconstruction. We do not know exactly what would be involved in such a step, but Count Okuma, while expressing entire willingness to re-organise the Progressists if any advantages be apparent as to strength or solidarity, does not appear to be quite clear that such a result would follow the proposed change, and there is consequently some hesitation. Certain journals ridicule the incident, regarding it chiefly as an attempt on the part of Messrs. Shimada and Taguchi to emerge from the obscurity to which they now find themselves relegated in the political world. That is certainly the least favourable view that can be taken, but the friends of these two publicists may retort with truth that their careers have already guaranteed them against anything like obscurity.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Official Gazette* contains an order of reorganization which shows that a submarine squadron has been added to the Japanese Navy.

It appears that the *Rosalie* was not the only steamer captured on the 12th instant. An official report states that torpedo boat No. 72 seized the *Rivington* near the Tsushima Strait on the forenoon of that day. She is a vessel of 2,850 tons and she was carrying a cargo of 6,500 tons of Cardiff coal to Vladivostok.

A great deal of interest has been excited in Japan by the official announcement of the organization of a squadron of submarines. The squadron is associated with the name of Commander Oguri, who is said to be a firm believer in submarines. What interests the Japanese especially is that an opportunity may now perhaps be first furnished for testing the practical efficacy of this type of vessel, which has attracted so much attention and been the subject of so much controversy. It would suggest itself, however, that the great potency which has been now demonstrated on behalf of the mechanical mine militates against the use of the submarine, or at any rate, greatly narrows its sphere of action.

According to a German authority, the world's silk production in 1903 amounted to 30,897,000 avardupois pounds, not including what was produced and consumed in the home markets of China and Japan. By countries the production was as follows:—

	Pounds.
Italy .....	7,757,000
France .....	1,043,000
Austria .....	605,000
Spain .....	189,000
Greece and Crete .....	132,000
The Caucasus .....	880,000
Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania .....	309,000
Turkey in Europe .....	546,000
Turkey in Asia and Cyprus .....	2,990,000

The following amounts were exported from Asiatic countries whose entire production it is difficult or impossible to estimate:—

Persia and Turkestan .....	1,430,000
China, via Shanghai and Canton .....	14,016,000
Japan, via Yokohama .....	10,138,000
India, via Calcutta .....	539,000

It appears that in recent years the production of silk has increased chiefly in Asiatic countries.

Lieutenant-Generals Barons Ogawa and Kawamura have been raised to the rank of full Generals. The former commands the Fourth Division. He is celebrated for flank attacks, and it was his men that made

the march through the sea at Nanshan. General Ogawa was wounded at Shaushanpau. General Kawamura commands the Tenth Division which now forms part of General Nozu's army. He commanded the troops when they landed at Takushan, and he remained for some time in command of the Takushan Army, which finally came under General Nozu.

Nothing suggests more strongly that the Baltic Squadron is making improper use of French waters than the *Novoe Vremya's* attempt to create the impression that Great Britain is permitting the Japanese to establish a base at Labuan, a British island. Falsehood is a weapon that has been used abundantly in Russia's interests during the present war, but so clumsily used that, in a majority of cases, it has only provoked ridicule.

It is given out by the Naval Department that the Submarine Torpedo Squadron (*Senko Suiraitai-tai*), of which the organization was announced in the *Official Gazette* of the 13th instant, comprises ten vessels which were put together in Japanese dock-yards.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Tokyo that a new first-class armoured cruiser is under construction in Japanese dock-yards.

In its issue of December 2 the London *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says: "We are now able to announce the conclusion of the Anglo-German-French-Belgian rail pool the signatures of the contracting parties having been officially affixed at a meeting in London on Monday, November 28th. A certain amount of progress has been made toward fixing up an agreement with the American producers, but so far nothing definite as to terms has been settled. It is no doubt due to these negotiations that rumors have been in circulation, especially on the continent, that an agreement has been reached between the United States Steel Trust or its representatives and the German Steel Syndicate, on the basis, it is said, that the Americans have agreed not to compete in Germany, while the Düsseldorf Syndicate has undertaken to abstain from rivalry with the Steel Trust in Mexico and South America. So far as we are aware there is no truth in these reports, except in so far as they relate to rails, which, as we above stated, are not yet the subject of any fixed terms." Continuing, our contemporary says: "We are also able to announce that the representatives of the German Steel Syndicate, the Belgian Steel Works and the French works engaged in the export trade met in conference at Liege last week, when an arrangement was arrived at in respect of the joist branch. The understanding, which came into immediate operation, fixes the provisional basis price for joists at £4 5s. net per ton, f. o. b. at port of shipment."

The masters of two German steamers which had been to Vladivostok with Cardiff coal, and which had left that place on the 13th, reaching Moji on the 17th, are represented as saying that the ice is now 2 feet thick and the cold intense. The repairs of the *Rossia* have been completed, but the *Bogatyr* and the *Gromovoi* are still in dock. They are expected to come out at the end of this month. There are 12 torpedo-boats. Admiral Skrydloff left for St. Petersburg on the 12th instant. The Russians are all expecting the arrival of the Baltic Fleet. The news of Port Arthur's fall reached them on the 2nd, but they did not seem to believe it. There are said to be 35,000 troops in the

garrison. Some 14 foreign steamers are at anchor, and about 200,000 tons of coal are reported to be in store.

The *Straits Times* of Friday, December 30, says:—

Very interesting news comes to hand from Sydney to the effect that the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, about 2,300 miles west by south of the Liu Chius, or southernmost isles of Japan, have been arranged as the coaling station of the Baltic Fleet. The story is that the Russian Admiralty invited tenders for the supply of coal, and the Hamburg-American Company put in the quotation, which was accepted. Forty-two steamers are to be engaged in the contract. At a recent date according to the Australian reports, some 20 steamers were in the vicinity of the Marshall Islands with coal for the Baltic fleet. These islands have been chosen for this purpose, because they are comparatively isolated and are lying out of the track of heavy traffic. It is authentically stated that the embargo placed on British shipping was for the purpose of keeping British ships away from the Marshall Islands in order that the secret should not leak out. The naval authorities have received information to the same effect, and while the Marshall Islands are outside the jurisdiction of the Australian naval division it is probable that a vessel of the Australian squadron will be despatched to investigate and report. The embargo referred to was mentioned in these columns a month or so ago, when the case was cited of an Australian trading ship which was forced out of the Marshall Islands trade by the enormous imposts laid upon her by the German authorities. The principal objection to the scheme seems to be that Japan, having news of the project, ought easily to be able to capture all the coallers bound for those islands whither coal could only go for naval purposes.

#### SPORTING NOTES.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Local football this week has been very keen and the results of the Sixes are:

Monday 9th, Mason v. Argent, Mason won 3-0.  
Tuesday 10th, Moss v. White, Moss won 2-1.  
Wednesday 11th, Mollison v. Argent, Mollison won 2-1.  
Thursday 12th, Mollison v. Mason, Mollison won 1-0.  
Friday 13th, Moss v. Fairhurst, Fairhurst won 1-0.

Matches played to date are tabulated below:—

	W. S. Moss.	W. B. Mason.	G. N. Fairhurst.	W. J. White.	J. M. Mollison.	S. W. Argent.	Points.
W. S. Moss.....	—	(0-2)	(0-1)	(2-1)	0	0	2
W. B. Mason....	2	—	0	0	(0-1)	(3-0)	4
G. N. Fairhurst.	1-0	2	—	(1-2)	(0-1)	(0-0)	3
W. J. White.....	1-2	0	(2-1)	—	(0-2)	(0-1)	2
J. M. Mollison..	2	2	2	2	—	(2-0)	8
S. W. Argent....	(1-2)	(0-3)	(0-0)	(1-0)	(1-2)	—	5

Thus Mollison having won all his games, with one more to play against W. S. Moss, which he ought easily to pull off, should come out at the head of the list with a maximum quota of 10 points.

Should Mollison lose his game against Moss and Mason win his two against Fairhurst and White, a tie will result, when the two teams will have to play another game to decide. The odds are much in favour of Mollison, who has virtually won already.

The Interport Rugby match will probably be played at Kobe on 11th February. Training begins next week.

Oxford was beaten by Cambridge on December 10th last at Queen's Club: it was long predicted that the stamina of Cambridge would upset the Oxfordian calculation.

The Essex County Club has started football again on their Cricket ground: and footballers hope that the Oval authorities will make a move in the same direction.

Mr. H. W. Hill, a vice-president and also

the hon. treasurer of the London Athletic Club, died suddenly from heart failure on Wednesday, 23rd November. He was educated at the University College School. By hard training he became one of the most famous amateur athletes of his day. He joined the London Athletic Club in 1872, and was repeatedly a successful competitor in the half-mile challenge cup race, besides winning many events at various distances up to 1,000 yards, at which distance he once held the best amateur time on record. His finest performance was accomplished in the memorable half mile level race at the London Athletic Club's autumn meeting at Lillibridge in October, 1876. That event was won in the then best on record time (for amateurs) of 1 min. 57½ sec. by F. T. Elborough. Hill was second, 1 min. 58 sec., Slade third in a little under 1 min. 59 sec., and the Hon. A. L. Pelham fourth in a shade under 2 min. Until near the finish Hill seemed to be a certain winner.

Mr. P. F. Warner's attention was drawn to the recent letter by the Marquis of Granby, President of the Board of Control for the Test Cricket Matches, on the subject of the duration of the test games to be played between England and Australia next summer. In his communication Lord Granby said that the Counties and the M.C.C. Committee had unanimously decided that three days should be allowed for Test Matches, except the last one, which, if necessary to decide the rubber, was to be played out.

Mr. Warner was asked whether he did not think it would have been better for the Board of Control to have arranged for three games, and to have allowed sufficient time for them to be brought to a definite conclusion. His reply was:—

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your letter of yesterday's date. I have always been in favour of playing test matches in this country to a finish, and when the matter came up at a meeting of the Middlesex Committee in Lord's last time, I said so. However it was decided by a majority to recommend the present scheme.

I quite agree with you that it is a pity that County Cricket should be considered of such vital importance as to interfere with the bringing to a conclusion of the great international matches, but so far as next season is concerned, it is, I fear, too late to alter the arrangements which have been made.

The present scheme is a compromise, but I fancy it is the thin end of the wedge, and when the Australians come in 1908 I confidently look forward to the Test Matches being played to a finish. I favour five rather than three, as five matches are a fairer test of the abilities of the two elevens.

Yours truly,

(Signed) P. F. WARNER.

#### FIRES.

On the morning of the 15th a store-house at Maruyama took fire and three buildings were destroyed, namely, a workshop, an arms store, and a kitchen. The cause of the conflagration was that a nail when being driven into a box of ammunition came into contact with a concussion fuze. Twelve persons are known to have perished and it is expected that the list will be increased. The store belonged to Messrs. Okura and Company, and its contents were ammunition and war-material taken from the Russians and sold by the Government to the firm. These were being packed for despatch to Kyoto when the catastrophe occurred. There was a heavy explosion of gunpowder, and for a time great apprehensions were entertained of the flames spreading, but these fears were not realized.

Fire broke out on January 12th in a car of a freight train on the Kwansei Railway running between Shimoda and Oji, near Nara. Several bales of cotton were burnt. Sparks from the locomotive were the cause.

At 4.30 a.m. on Jan. 14th, fire broke out at Kanagawa destroying three houses. The cause is believed to be incendiarism.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

THIS fleet becomes more and more mysterious. That it is making its place of concentration at Madagascar the telegrams have assured us in the most explicit manner. Thus on January 3rd Reuter told us that ROJESTVENSKY had anchored on the 2nd at Ste Marie, and on the 4th London wired *via* Bombay:—

Admiral Foelkersabm's squadron is anchored in Passandava Bay.

Admiral Rojestvensky is now at Antongil.

Both squadrons are provisioning from Nossi Bé, Majunga, and Tamatave.

It is believed that the rendezvous is to be Diego Suarez.—*Reuter.*

All these places are in the north of Madagascar. Such explicit information left no room for doubt. But subsequently to the receipt of the above telegram, the French Government was understood to have declared that at no French port would the Baltic Fleet be allowed either to rendezvous or to concentrate. In fact the statesmen in Paris were said to recognise as clearly as all jurisconsults must recognise, that to allow Russian war-ships to concentrate or rendezvous at a neutral port for the purpose of proceeding to the scene of belligerent operation, would be to abandon openly and unequivocally the rôle of a neutral and to take sides definitively with the Power thus favoured. Did France allow such proceedings as Reuter's agents attribute to her, she would virtually be declaring war against Japan. No one imagines for one moment that France has any such intention; or that M. DELCASSÉ, an eminently prudent and astute politician, would wittingly involve his country in a complication of the kind. But, on the other hand, Reuter's agents continue to circulate confident telegrams which represent Madagascar as the place of rendezvous and concentration. They informed the public yesterday that ROJESTVENSKY's flag-lieutenant is in Tamatave, and that, so far from concealing or making any secret of his presence there, he is allowing himself to be interviewed for purposes of publication and is deliberately announcing the time that will be required for crossing the Indian Ocean. It is impossible to unravel this mystery. We can not suppose the French Government to be ignorant of what is going on; we can not suppose all these circumstantial telegrams to be untrue; we can not suppose them to be true without suspecting France's good faith; we can not, in short, discover any exit from the dilemma. Presumably Japan will take up the question vigorously. She is not in any sense afraid of the Baltic Fleet as it is now constituted. Of that we are certain. But she has clear rights which neutrals must respect, and she has an alliance which brings to her side a powerful friend should those rights be deliberately ignored. If the Baltic Fleet be free to provision at Madagascar, to coal at Madagascar, and to wait for an indefinite period at Madagascar, then French ports become Russian naval bases and two results immediately ensue; first, that France having taken up arms

against Japan, England is bound to come to the latter's assistance; secondly, that Japanese squadrons are at liberty to attack Russian ships in French ports. All this opens such a shocking chapter of history that no one will readily contemplate it. France is now England's close friend, and it would be an incalculable calamity were the two Powers to become suddenly engaged in war. We therefore cling firmly to the hope that there is some mistake somewhere.

## RUSSIA'S CIRCULAR.

IT is a curious coincidence that Russia should have issued such a circular as Reuter's telegram of the 14th instant describes just at the moment when she herself had flagrantly violated Chinese neutrality by marching a strong body of cavalry down the right bank of the Liao River to attack the Japanese at Niuchwang and Niukiattun. Apparently there can be no manner of doubt that the route taken by these troops was the west of the Liao Valley, and if that be so the simple fact is that Russian troops have moved through Chinese territory to attack the Japanese. The Cossacks are said to have been guided by Hunghtsz who are in their pay, but that is a secondary consideration. Under such circumstances the despatch of this circular is by the Japanese compared to the act of the burglar who, on the morning after a house-breaking enterprise, paid a visit of condolence to the family he had robbed. Of course from one point of view China's neutrality in the present war is a mere farce. She is supposed to be neutral while the armies of two foreign States are fighting within her territories to determine whether or no her independence shall be respected. Nothing of the kind was ever previously heard of in history, nor had any jurisconsult conceived the possibility of a Power so spiritless as to suffer such treatment. But this semblance of neutrality having been agreed to, the question arises, has it been respected by Russia who now openly blames China for neglecting it. There is little occasion to marshal the facts. They are fresh in every one's memory—the *Manju* affair; the establishment of a wireless telegraphic station at Chefoo; the despatch of destroyers to the latter place for the purpose of communicating with St. Petersburg; the affair of the *Askold* and the *Groszovoi*; the constant drawing of supplies *via* Hsinmintun, and now the marching of a force of Cossacks through the west of the Liao Valley for belligerent purposes. It is Russia that has treated China's neutrality as a plaything, and her announcement that she means to do so hereafter is, from that point of view, superfluous. But why does she now make a such declaration *nrbi et orbi*? There must be some proximate cause and also some object. Perhaps the cause is that having totally and openly disregarded the neutrality of Chinese territory by this last cavalry raid, she desires now to offer a *post-facto* vindication. Perhaps what has

happened is that she finds herself grievously harassed by the Hunghtsz and the I-chun (righteous army), and that she wants to thrust upon China a responsibility which may have capabilities of future utility. There has been some talk lately of a powerful recrudescence of Hunghtsz activity, and there have also been evidences that the excesses committed by Russian soldiers in Manchuria have at length driven the unhappy peasants to take up arms in defence of their hearths and homes. These things may be highly inconvenient to KUROPATKIN and to the Russian Government, and although both the General and the St. Petersburg Authorities must be fully sensible of the farce of asking China to preserve order in regions occupied by Russian troops, there is nothing in the history of the Great Northern Power to show that the unreason of a demand disqualifies it for being preferred. But these conjectures do not help us to decipher the object of the circular. What advantage does Russia seek or expect by ignoring Chinese neutrality? She certainly can not want to arm China against her, unless indeed she sees her way clearly to crushing Japan and has mapped out for herself a programme of immense ambition in the immediate sequel of the present struggle. If that be so, it would serve her purpose to have a solid grievance against China. Such a view, however, is difficult to entertain. The more probable hypothesis is that she is looking to pending developments of the campaign now on hand, and that she means one of two things, or perhaps both, namely, to strike at the Japanese in the field from bases within Chinese territory and to utilize Chinese ports for the purposes of the Baltic Fleet. Of the three armies which she is now understood to be organizing, her idea may be to direct one against the Korean frontier *via* Fushun; to strike with a second against OYAMA's front, and to move the third down the west of the Liao River so as to recover Yingkow and thus once more re-open communications with the sea; communications which the hoped-for success of the Baltic Fleet would invest with valuable potentialities. There are obvious and large obstacles in the way of such strategy, but at all events it is not an impossible strategy and its very boldness would be an element in its favour. Perhaps before adopting it the Russian Government may feel constrained to take the precaution of ascertaining how far the Powers would tolerate such a plan. Will England and America agree that the neutrality of the Middle Kingdom which they have been at such pains to preserve, should now be openly violated by Russia under pretexts invisible to the public? If Russia be in earnest, the situation is extremely grave. If her circular be only a *ballon d'essai*, its appearance in the political sky is still sufficiently disquieting.

## THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN FOR 1904.

WHEN the blow that opened the war was delivered at Port Arthur last February those whose business was with this empire's foreign commerce saw a gloomy future before them. It was supposed that trade would suffer much. The facilities for transport would be impaired; freights and insurance rates would rise; taxes would be augmented with the inevitable effect of dispiriting buyers; the need of munitions of war would lead to a heavy excess of imports with consequent outflow of hard money and disturbance of the gold-standard system, and if Russia gained command of the sea the country's commerce with the outer world might be altogether interrupted. That these gloomy anticipations were not wholly mistaken can not be denied, but the actual record of the year's working is certainly very much more favourable than could have been expected. The figures are:—

Exports .....	Yen 319,250,436
Imports .....	371,167,029
Total .....	690,417,465
Excess of Imports .....	57,916,593

In no previous year did the trade bulk so largely, or even approximately so largely, and though imports exceeded exports as had been anticipated, the excess was by no alarming.

If we compare the records for 1903 and 1904 the results are:—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Totals. Yen.
1904 .....	319,250,436	371,167,029	690,417,465
1903 .....	289,502,443	317,135,518	606,637,961
Differences...	29,747,993	54,031,511	83,779,504

Thus the exports increased by over 10 per cent., the imports by 17, and the total by 14. Such results during a year of war must be called eminently satisfactory. Even in a normal year they would have been counted good. It can not be doubted that many merchants suffered greatly, but others succeeded, and the trade as a whole must be pronounced to have been prosperous.

Looking at details, we find that the principal increases on the side of exports were 14 million *yen* in raw silk and 10 millions in *Habutaye*, while silk-handkerchiefs, matches and straw-braid were responsible for one million each of the increment. On the other hand, the chief diminutions were 4 millions in coal and 2 millions in cotton yarns, while copper, waste silk and tea showed decreases of about 1 million each. These fallings off were doubtless a result of the war, but it is noticeable that for some years there has been a tendency towards diminution in the export of raw materials (silk excepted) and rough manufactures, whereas there has been a steady increase in the case of articles of expert manufacture, *Kuiki* alone showing a diminution of half a million *yen* in 1904. In short, the indications are that Japan is steadily verifying the forecasts frequently made as to her future, namely, that her principal business will ultimately be in manufactured goods.

In imports the most bulky increases stand to the credit of rice and steamers (7 million *yen* each); kerosene (6 millions); wool (5 millions); raw cotton (4 millions); sugar and leather (2 millions each); iron, steel and machinery (one million each). The diminutions were in oil-cake (6 millions); camlets and calico (3 millions); *museline de laine* (2 millions), rails (one million), and smaller amounts in various other staples, as cotton-yarns, pig iron, paper, cloth, velvet, flour etc. The general character of the import trade may be said to have been a falling off in articles of luxury and an increase in materials for manufacturing purposes.

It is in the movement of specie and bullion that the effects of the war are most appreciable. Thus whereas in 1903 there was an excess of 9 millions on the side of specie imports despite a balance of trade unfavourable to the extent of 27½ millions, in 1904 an unfavourable balance of 52 millions was accompanied by an outflow of nearly 74 millions of specie. The detailed figures are:

EXPORTS.		
	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Gold coins and bullion .....	106,026,564	16,698,129
Silver coins and bullion.....	1,759,764	2,303,070
Totals .....	107,786,328	19,001,199
Differences.		
	Yen.	
Gold coins and bullion .....	89,328,435	
Silver coins and bullion.....	— 543,306	
Total .....	88,785,129	

IMPORTS.		
	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Gold coins and bullion .....	5,456,322	25,355,370
Silver coins and bullion.....	28,490,321	2,452,099
Totals .....	33,946,643	27,807,469
Differences.		
	Yen.	
Gold coins and bullion .....	— 19,899,048	
Silver coins and bullion.....	26,038,222	
Total .....	6,139,174	

Excess of Exports.....	73,839,685	
Excess of Imports.....	—	8,806,270

The foreign trade of Formosa did not show such a good record. The total of exports was only 10 million *yen*, being some 900,000 *yen* less than in 1903, but imports increased by 1,800,000 *yen*, reaching an aggregate of 12 millions. The comparative figures stand thus:—

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.	Differences. Yen.
Exports.....	10,413,040	11,078,381	— 665,341
Imports.....	12,620,189	10,772,372	1,847,815
Totals .....	23,033,227	21,850,753	1,682,474
Excess of Imports.....	2,207,147	—	
Excess of Exports.....	—	306,009	
Exports of gold and silver coin and bullion.....	1,177,999	940,230	237,769
Imports of do do.....	494,743	1,454,323	— 957,580
Excess of Exports.....	683,256	—	
Excess of Imports.....	—	514,093	

## FRANCE AND JAPAN.

IT is at least satisfactory to find that French statesmen have detected the hand of the forger in the extraordinary document recently published by the *Echo de Paris*, but M. DELONCLE, apparently, can not disabuse his mind of the conviction that

Japan covets Indo-China. Where this Deputy discovered evidence of such a sentiment his reporters do not tell us, but so far as concerns our own experience of the Japanese, we must disagree with him altogether. That the Japanese nation entertains one very strong ambition can not be denied: namely, the ambition of rising finally and signally above the position of inferiority to which the Occident, under the influence of its own peculiar self-conceit and exclusiveness, has habitually condemned all peoples of the Orient. If that be a reprehensible sentiment, then Japan may willingly accept the blame, but certainly it is a sentiment without which she would be manifestly unworthy of the place she aspires to. But to allege that in pursuit of her ideal she is swayed by such an aggressive appetite as would be implied by a desire to possess herself of Indo-China, is to misinterpret her altogether. France, when she added Tonquin to her dominions, was eminently frank about the whole business. It is fresh in the memory of us all that M. JULES FERRY laid down the doctrine of a nation's duty to extend its territories just as a father lies under the obligation of transmitting an increased inheritance to his children. It was exceedingly refreshing to find a great European Power thus spurning the hypocritical and inartistic clap-trap so commonly used by Christian statesmen to cloak their ambitious designs. Possibly M. DELONCLE, recalling this incident, thinks it prudent to ascribe to Japan similarly expansive impulses. No one can affirm positively that any particular nation entertains or does not entertain the aspiration which, after all, is the mainspring of human endeavour in every sphere of life. But what may be alleged with tolerable confidence is that Indo-China is one of the last directions taken by covetous eyes in Japan. The fact is that the Occident is getting flurried. We have been told by Germans that if Japan beats Russia, their tenure of Shantung—of which, it may be remarked in parenthesis, they have as yet no tenure—will be at once jeopardized, and now we have this outcry in France; the inference suggested by the two apprehensions being that they have their origin in an uneasy conscience rather than in statesmanlike analysis. England, too, might possibly feel some disquiet if right and wrong came to be duly weighed in the balance, and if Japan's rise to the hegemony of the East were to be followed by a retributive readjustment on a wide scale. We admit on England's account, within certain limitations, everything that can be laid to the charge of her rivals. But as to this overweening ambition attributed to the Japanese, it seems to us to be the outcome of insufficient knowledge—insufficient knowledge not only of the people but also of their immediate resources. The Japanese, so far as we know them, are not inflated with territorial ambition, and are disposed to under-rate rather than to over-estimate their resources and potentialities. Assuming

that they emerge victorious from this war, as we firmly believe they will, it is certain that their overwhelming desire will be for a long peace to enable them to repair their shattered resources and recoup their heavy losses. Neither Indo-China nor Shantung will present any temptation comparable with the longing for rest. Very likely men of M. DELONCLE's stamp think that Japan gladly drew the sword against Russia. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. Japan had welcomed the English alliance mainly because it seemed to guarantee at least five years of peace. It was peace she wanted; peace before everything. She saw herself just beginning to amass some stores of the capital for want of which her material development was so much crippled, and she fervently hoped to be left in the quiet pursuit of pacific occupations. That will be more than ever her mood after the present struggle is over, and if France and Germany leave her alone, as they will doubtless be disposed to do, Indo-China and Shantung will remain quite undisturbed.

#### "MOUNTAINING IN THE JAPANESE ALPS."

The Rev. Walter Weston delivered, on Tuesday evening, before a large audience in Van Schaick Hall, his lecture describing his experiences during ten seasons of mountaineering in the Alps of Japan. His Excellency Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister, presided and briefly introduced the lecturer.

The lecturer, after glancing at the physical features of Japan and its relation to the mainland of Asia, proceeded to deal with the peaks that Mr. Weston has visited, the various mountains being classified in two groups, those of Hida and those of Koshiu. Among the number treated of were O-Renge, the great Lotus Peak; the Harinoki Pass and Tateyama; Yari-ga-take, the Spear Peak; Kasa-take, the Umbrella Peak; On-take, the August Mountain (where Mr. Weston saw the incantations which are peculiar to this peak); Komaga-take; H6-5-zan, the Phoenix Peak (which the lecturer described as the Aiguille du Géant of Japan); Shirane-san; Yatsu-ga-take and the peerless Fuji. Mr. Weston's observations and experiences were some times thrilling and always interesting, being illustrated by an admirable series of lantern slides from photographs taken by himself. In summing up the delights of mountaineering Mr. Weston said he was utterly unable to say a title of what he felt. Speaking of the æsthetic side of its attractions one found the great revelations of Nature's majesty were not describable. No one without experience could adequately realize the fascination of climbing in itself. The pitting of one's own intelligence and strength and skill against the physical difficulties in front. The stiffening of resolution in the face of disappointments and the determination, in spite of failure, to succeed wherever success was possible and perseverance justifiable. Those things were of moral value and gave the lie to the sneer that "mountaineering, was a mild form of madness." To those who loved them truly the love of mountains was no madness. They who went mountain scrambling had objects and rewards surely worthy of their best efforts. They believed in the superiority of fixed purpose and perseverance to brute force. They knew that each height, each single step, must often be gained by patient laborious toil and that wishing could never take the place of working. They knew the benefits of mutual aid and the need of mutual unselfishness. If they went climbing in the right spirit they would come back to their daily work better fitted to fight the battle of life and all the more bravely overcome the

obstacles in their way because they were strengthened and cheered by the memories of victories won in other fields.

The Chairman, at the close, expressed his confidence that he was only echoing the sentiments of those present when he tendered on their behalf their thanks for the entertainment and instruction given them by Mr. Weston who, he said, was without doubt the best-informed and most daring mountaineer in Japan.

During the evening a short concert programme was gone through, the chief numbers of which were a new song composed by Mr. Heydrich, with violin and piano accompaniment, which Mrs. James Walter rendered with her usual grace, and a very beautiful rendering of another song by Mrs. Harrison.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Another highly interesting and successful meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society has to be placed on record. It was held last evening at the Van Schaick Hall. The speaker was the Vice-President, Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent, and he took for his subject "Lakeland"—the English Lake district—which he visited a few years ago. In the course of his remarks Mr. Vincent said he was of opinion that in no place under the sun was there so much natural beauty to be found in so small a compass as in the English Lakeland. "Here, in an area of under a thousand square miles, are gathered the highest English mountains, the sweetest dales, burns, and waterfalls, and the clearest and most translucent of lakes. The reflection in the water of the rich and varied foliage which beautifies and adorns the shores of the lakes is one of the many charms of Lakeland. Here there is no monotony. Ever changing, ever new; it is always delightful and restful to gaze upon, whether in budding spring, rich summer, golden autumn days, or when the mountains, trees and valleys are covered deeply in a mantle of snow and the lakes and waterfalls are fast bound in winter's icy grip." Mr. Vincent then made reference to some of the men famous in English literature who had made a home in the Lake district, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincy, Ruskin, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and others, and passed on to the great mass of the people who live among the dales. These he said were a pastoral race, hardly affected by the various excitements of the outer world, or by the usual feudal and social cleavages; neither makers of history, nor builders of castles and abbeys, nor passionate advocates of kings, princes or chieftains; a people who, within measureable times, have neither been trampled upon, nor trampled on others; who have merely desired to be left alone, and from their situation have offered small temptation to others to meddle with them. To the folk-lorist, ethnologist, or the specialist in kindred paths, the Lakeland people and their history possess of course much that is of interest, but for the casual reader their history will fail to excite to any great degree. Sheepfarming is the great industry of the district and Mr. Vincent went on to describe the great hardships which the sheepfarmer had to endure as well as some of the delights which fell in his way. The speaker gave a brief description of the sports of the dalesmen, particularly hunting. This, he said, was very different to the fox-hunting which prevails in other parts of England. "All the hunters, including the master and whip, go afoot, a proceeding which one glance at the country would soon explain. These mountain bounds, needless to say, have been carefully bred for special work for generations, and can make fast going over precipitous and rocky ground that would bring an ordinary foxhound to a halt. The killing of foxes, too, has in this district a two-fold significance—that of real necessity as well as sport; for even four or five packs of hounds find it by no means easy to keep the stock of foxes in the Lake country within reasonable limits, and the toll levied on lambs is a high one." After a passing reference to John Peel, and the famous song associated with his name and doings, Mr. Vincent alluded to the sport of fishing and told some

amusing tales picked up by himself in the lake district; he then referred to otter-hunting, skating and curling, and last but not least to crag-climbing. For this last he claimed a high place and quoted Mr. Mummery, the well-known mountaineer, as declaring that "climbing in the Caucasus is safe and easy; in the Alps it is often difficult but generally safe; but rock-climbing, as practised at Wastdalehead is at once difficult and dangerous." Mr. Vincent concluded an interesting lecture by a long quotation from Ruskin in which the great writer painted in glowing terms the beauties of this most charming portion of England which he loved so well.

Some fifty lantern slides illustrated the lecture, and many of these possessed exquisite beauty and were evidently hugely enjoyed.

The President having moved the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer—a vote which was accorded with great heartiness—announced that he had been asked to give notice, on behalf of Miss Hall, Mr. F. S. Booth, Mr. S. W. Argent, and Mr. C. H. Thorn, all members of the Committee, of a suggestion for the further encouragement of literary talent among the younger members of the Literary Society. The proposal was that the Society should hold an essay competition open to members between the ages of 18 to 30. When the suggestion first came before him he, as President, thought it best to hand the subject to a small committee whom he asked to enquire into the matter, and this sub-committee now put forward a few tentative rules to govern the competition, while at the same time they also tentatively suggested three subjects as appropriate for essays such as were contemplated. They were: (1) Experiences of a Jirikisha Man; (2) A Japanese Farmer's First Visit to Yokohama; (3) Japanese Women (or Men) as we find them in the present time of war. Subjects such as these depended entirely upon the imaginative faculties and descriptive powers of the competitors; the essay therefore would have to be written without the aid of books. The essays would consist of from 2,500 to 3,000 words. The prizes should take the form of a souvenir in silver or otherwise, the first being of the value of yen 25, the second of yen 15, and the third of yen 10 respectively. The winning essay would be read at a regular meeting of the Society. The suggested rules further provided for the appointment of three Judges, an essay committee, etc., etc. Already eight young ladies and gentlemen had signified their intention of entering should the Society see fit to inaugurate the competition. The President having read the suggestions *in extenso* said that the proposals embodied therein could not be decided upon at that meeting; he would therefore allow a fortnight to pass and at their next regular meeting would declare at the interval that the members present constitute themselves an extraordinary general meeting when the suggestions could be properly debated and duly passed upon. He hoped that the debate would give the Committee some idea of the feeling of the Society generally upon the proposal.

The following programme of music was then taken up and carried through with zest:—

Pianoforte Duet....."Memories"..... } Hamish  
(a) "At the Burnside" }  
(b) "On the Lake" } McCunn.  
(c) "Harvest Dance" }  
Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown and Mr. W. Karl Vincent.  
Song....."The old Black Mare".....Squire.  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.  
Recitation....."Lucy Gray".....Wordsworth.  
Miss Iris Irvine.  
Pianoforte Solo....."Sketches".....Sterndale Bennett.  
(a) "The Mill".....(b) "The Fountain."  
Miss Elsie Blundell.  
Solo & Chorus....."John Peel".....Graves.  
Members of the Yokohama Literary Society.

#### NEXT MEETINGS.

Friday, January 27th, 1905.  
"Canadian Indian,"  
Rev. C. J. L. Bates.  
Friday, February 10th, 1905.  
"An Evening with Eugene Field,"  
Rev. I. W. Cate.  
Friday, February 24th, 1905.  
"Some Familiar Words and Phrases,"  
Rev. George Wallace.



## FOOTBALL.

There was a slight break on Saturday in the glorious weather we have been enjoying since the middle of December, the morning opening with rain, much to the disappointment of local football players who had been anticipating the game arranged for the afternoon with much zest. As the morning wore on, however, the weather cleared, and though a grey mantle of clouds blotted out the blue all the afternoon, still no more rain fell, and the game came off under satisfactory conditions. As usual play could not be started at the time fixed, owing to late arrivals, and thus beginning at three o'clock it had to be finished in failing light. When will the young men of Yokohama realise that it is displaying quite as shocking bad form to be late at a football match where the time and convenience of many men are involved, as to be late in keeping a business engagement? Unpunctuality means lack of moral stamina somewhere, and we evidently have a very large measure of it in Yokohama.

The game began with Colours taking the offensive, their forward line being well fed, while their combination was excellent, and Powys in the White goal had to be pretty spry to keep his lines clear. Several attempts by Colours to score proved fruitless and then Whites secured the leather, and it seemed as though they must score. But the vigilance of the opposing backs and goal-keeper, together with some ill-directed shooting, prevented them from gaining a point, and the ball returned to the other end of the field. Ford at length drew first blood for Colours, and then Whites, by some clever passing and good combination managed to equalize, Strome securing the kick in front of goal. On restarting Colours again pressed vigorously and in the sequel H. W. Kilby made the second goal for them, thus giving Colours the lead before half-time. Changing ends, the game was resumed with less vigour, both sides evidently feeling the results of the strenuous first half. One more goal was secured by Colours, Kilby, receiving from Cooper, making the point. Altogether the match was the best played this season. Teams:

Mr. A. Strome's		Mr. W. J. White's	
Forwards.		Backs.	
E. Powys Jr.	Goal	C. T. Mayes.	
N. G. Maitland.		W. S. Moss.	
A. W. S. Austen.	Backs	D. Weed.	
T. W. Kilby.		W. B. Mason.	
S. W. Argent.	½ Backs	G. N. Fairhurst.	
A. Kingdon.		W. J. White (Capt.)	
J. F. Drummond.		A. E. Cooper.	
A. Strome (Capt.)		S. R. Ford.	
K. van R. Smith.	Forwards	H. W. Kilby.	
W. B. White.		J. E. Drummond.	
J. M. Mollison.		A. W. Read.	

Referee.—Mr. F. Pollard. Linesmen.—Messrs. W. Goddard and V. A. Hearn.

In the Association Sixes game on Tuesday, Mason's team won by two goals to one.

## FRENCH SCHOOLS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Paris correspondent of *The Globe* sends his journal a brief account of the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies upon the vote for the maintenance of French religious schools in the East and the Farther East. The discussion began on the ninth clause, which deals with these credits. Says the writer:—

In China, Japan, and other parts of the East it has long been an acknowledged fact that most of the work of extending French interest has been done by the Jesuits, who are not only wonderful colonists, but also undertake in a most successful manner the work of extending and looking to the success of a colony once established. This, to Republicans, is no doubt, a bitter pill to swallow; but they have, in order to establish its truth, only to turn up their history books and there it is, so, when M. Coulondré, a Radical-Socialist Deputy, reproached M. Delcassé with favouring the Congregational establishments in foreign parts his remarks were, although the ever-alert M. Delcassé did take the trouble of answering, listened to with the almost general contumely that awaits the man of one idea.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs first answered by remarking that M. Coulondré's colleagues at Hérault would tell him that at Beyrouth he had re-

commended an excellent Republican, and that as to the subventions given to certain Congregations, this was only done where the schools had to war against the influence of foreign schools. He then said, in answer to another remark by M. Coulondré, that the higher school of Beyrouth (for he was, of course, not long in discovering the object of M. Coulondré's attack) possessed only professors belonging to the faculty of the State, and that the report of the instructor was to the effect that the pupils of this particular school received better instruction than did those in France. As to religious instruction, it was not given at all. Then M. Coulondré—who I should suspect of being a gentleman with a bee in his bonnet—said that he demanded the suppression of Congregational schools in the East, which was the logical conclusion of the law on Congregational education. He did not think that the Republic ought to be, either in France or in the East, the servant of Rome. M. Delcassé replied that at the present, out of a credit of 800,000 francs, the lay schools received more than 240,000 francs. He had done for the lay schools more than for the Congregational ones, and the results had probably not been equal to his efforts. To arrive, however, at such results, it required a unique class of instructors, and that "en attendant" he should not be asked to abandon the children of other institutions. Neither should it be forgotten that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is supposed to watch equally over all French interests, nor should he be demanded to sacrifice any sort of any instrument that could be used in the interests of France abroad. He had made great efforts in favour of lay schools, but he repeated that it would be a great pity were he forced into throwing 80,000 children into foreign schools, which did not ask better than to receive them. M. Coulondré persisted, however, in his demand for a vote asking M. Delcassé to encourage exclusively the lay schools in the East, but his proposition was rejected by 352 votes against 205. M. Delcassé knows his business too well to be easily defeated in this manner.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## PROTEST ON THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

In connexion with the seizure of property belonging to the well-known Buddhist temple Hongwanji in Kyoto by the Kitahama Bank, claiming yen 510,000, Count Otani, Lord Abbot of the temple has presented a protest in the Kyoto District Court petitioning for the cancellation of the decision as to seizure. In the petition, the Lord Abbot stated that the loan had been made by the whole of the Shingon Sect under his administration, and that its redemption had been promised with money to be presented by the believers of various temples belonging to the sect. The Hongwanji alone was consequently not responsible for the debt. On Jan. 13th the Court decided to temporarily cancel the decision on receiving a deposit of yen 3,000.

## THE KUHN-BOYES CASE.

The appeal of Mr. S. H. Kuhn was heard on the morning of Jan. 16th in the Tokyo Appeal Court, and was adjourned till Friday the 20th, when the decision will be delivered.

It may be remembered that on Dec. 14th, in the Yokohama District Court, the accused was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of having assaulted Mr. F. S. Boyes on Oct. 12th.

## THE COLLINS CASE.

The trial of Mr. H. B. Collins began on Jan. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Danno and Public Procurator Miki.

Mr. Ohashi was present under the instructions of the Court to act for the defence. (It may be remarked that in the case of an accused charged with *jurai*, a grave crime, who is unable or disinclined to employ counsel the Court may appoint a lawyer to act for the purpose. Compensation for such counsel will be borne by the Court.)

The Court sat at 10.30 a.m. when the presiding Judge declared the opening of the trial of Mr. H. B. Collins, who is charged with having infringed the regulations with regard to military secrets.

The Court conducted a preparatory examination in the course of which the accused stated that he is a British subject and was born in Hongkong. He is 40 years old and was residing at No. 179, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama,

when he was arrested. His parents died in Yokohama some years ago.

The Public Procurator made an address to the Court to the effect that the accused arrived at Yokohama accompanied by his parents when he was an infant. In 1898, he went to China and thence to Port Arthur where he was employed by a firm. After the outbreak of the war, he removed to Tientsin in June, 1904, when he received instructions from Colonel Ogorodinkoff to proceed to Japan to act as a spy. At the same time, the accused received from the Russian officer a thousand dollars and a letter addressed to Major-General Dessino residing in Shanghai. In July, the accused met the Russian General at Shanghai when he promised to act as a spy in Japan. Having been ordered by Major-General Dessino to make communication by letter and telegram in cipher, the accused made a copy of the cipher from a book shown him by the general. On the 18th of the same month, the accused arrived at Yokohama and put up at the Hotel de Paris, No. 179, Yamashita-cho and subsequently he employed himself in attempting to discover Japanese military secrets. The accused wrote a letter on Oct. 24th addressed to Major-General Dessino, in which he communicated in cipher the date of the departure of Japanese troops, their number, destination, and purpose, etc., which were regarded as secrets by the Japanese military authorities. On the 29th of the same month, he posted this letter. It was found, however, by the military post inspectors at Nagasaki and confiscated. For this crime the evidence against the accused was sufficient. The Public Procurator asked the Court to close the doors when the trial should reach such a stage as to disturb the public peace.

After the conclusion of the address, the Court examined the accused. The latter stated that about 8 or 9 years ago he left Yokohama for Shanghai. In Yokohama, he was engaged in various ways. His object in leaving Yokohama was simply to seek a fortune in Shanghai. He was in Shanghai for about 4 or 5 years, after which he removed to Port Arthur, where he resided for 3 years. During his stay there he was employed by several Russian firms. On the 5th or 6th of March, he left Port Arthur for Tientsin where, in June, he met Colonel Ogorodinkoff of the Russian Army. The Russian officer instructed him to proceed to Japan, to ascertain military secrets and to communicate them to him or Major-General Dessino at Shanghai. The accused received a thousand dollars from Colonel Ogorodinkoff and a letter recommending him to Major-General Dessino. The accused, however, was intimately acquainted with Major-General Dessino when they were residing at Port Arthur before the outbreak of the war. General Dessino gave him two kinds of cipher in July. One of them was assigned for use by letter and the other for telegrams, and the Russian general ordered the accused to despatch telegrams to Colonel Ogorodinkoff, but letters to him.

The Court showed accused Exhibits 1-2, which are copies of code-words, and the latter replied, "Yes these are ciphers copied from a book of General Dessino." For telegram words, the names of various merchandise were employed to represent places in Japan and places at the front where the Japanese armies were concerned. On the 18th or the 19th of July, the accused came to Yokohama with his wife. His wife was a Russian to whom he was married at Niuchwang. The accused is a Roman Catholic. His wife left Yokohama in the end of July for Shanghai for the benefit of her health. The accused was an acquaintance of Mr. Sekimoto, a detective of the Kaga-cho station.

The Court—What did you tell the detective the first time after your arrival at Yokohama?

Accused—I told him that I was trying to obtain money from the Russians by fraud, and the purpose of my visiting Japan was due to that object. If my mission was considered to be dangerous in Japan, I told him, I would leave at once. Mr. Sekimoto told me there was no danger in my purpose of obtaining money by fraud from the Russian Government. Thus I told him about my instructions from General Dessino and Colonel Ogorodinkoff.

Accused further stated that he did not make enquiries of the Kagacho detective as to the organization of the First, Second, or Third Japanese armies or the army which had landed at Takushan. He sent General Dessino by telegram, a Japanese official report with regard to the Liaoyang battle, but no other reports that could be considered to be Japanese military secrets connected with the battle.

The Court showed the accused exhibit 3, as to which he replied—"Yes, it is one of my reports to General Dessino."

In further examination, accused replied that he did not make enquiries of Sekimoto about the number of soldiers whose number increased as the result of the revision of the Conscript Law, or about the Japanese intentions whether they would make preparations to pass the winter at Liaoyang and whether they would commence operations in the direction of Vladivostok.

Having been shown a paper, Exhibit 4, by the Court, accused said—"It was written by me. I gave it to Mr. Sekimoto and asked him not to lose it."

The Court showed two letters dated Oct. 24th, 1904, as to which the accused said—These were letters written by me and posted in the end of October at Yokohama in order to send to General Dessino. I addressed the envelope to Mr. Mondon. The Russian General in Shanghai has a special arrangement with that gentleman who would hand over my communications to the former."

At this stage the Court was cleared in accordance with Art 59 of the Imperial Constitution on the ground that the further examination might be injurious to the public peace.

The Court was closed at 11.05 a.m.

#### NOTES FROM CHINA.

A fire doing damage to the extent of \$21,000 took place in Elgin Road, Kowloon, on Jan. 3rd. Water was scarce, and appliances for extinguishing fires equally so.

A Law School is about to started by the Board of Punishments in Peking, where officials connected with that Board may learn something of foreign laws in addition to those of the Empire. For this purpose several foreign law experts are to be engaged to instruct these Chinese officials and to lecture to them on international law and foreign civil and criminal laws. H. E. Wu Ting fang, Junior Vice-President of the Waiwupu, is also understood to be engaged in the onerous work of translating foreign law books, with the intention of compiling such foreign laws as may coincide with Chinese and that may suit the special conditions governing his country.

The harm done by the almost universal credit or chit system in Shanghai has been often adverted on, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, and in these days when bank notes of all denominations and fractional currency are so plentiful, and one is not obliged to carry about cartwheel dollars, there is no reason for the continuance of the system, except old custom. Too often young men on moderate salaries have been tempted, and are to this day, by the chit system, to run up bills beyond their means at clubs and hotels, where the supervision is necessarily not so strict as it is in stores. The clubs have learnt to protect themselves by posting the names of defaulters after a certain time has been given them, and we understand that the hotels are now contemplating following the example of the clubs. The hotels have, it is known, been heavily victimised from time to time, and they are perfectly justified in protecting their shareholders by this means, while they are at the same time doing a real kindness to those who may by this menace be deterred from carelessly incurring liabilities beyond their means.

The capture of contraband destined for the Russian Army in Manchuria at Changchiak'ou (Kalgan), has revealed some strange surprises to the Chinese captors, according to a Chinese paper published in the North. An examination of the captured ammunition showed that the

cartridges were manufactured ten years ago and destined for rifles with bores two-thirds larger than the Japanese rifle now used in Manchuria. This discovery, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, has given the Chinese the idea that the Russians have used up their modern rifle ammunition and have to resort now to old large bore rifles of a decade ago. Perhaps, however, these bullets were really destined for use in the underground mines with which the Russians are protecting their defences before Mukden and Tieh-ling.

The Tien Tsu Hui (Natural Feet-Society), started ten years ago in Shanghai by ten foreign ladies, are making great progress with their humane crusade, and despite the many drawbacks encountered can look back with satisfaction on the work accomplished. The other day they induced Taotai Shen Tun-ho to preside at a big meeting held in Shanghai at which it was proposed to form an entirely Chinese branch of the Society, and the proposal met with great favour. Since the formation of the Society an Imperial Edict has been issued, and proclamations put out against binding by five Viceroy; one is naturally already promised by the newly-appointed Viceroy, who, as Governor of Shantung, memorialised the Throne to forbid binding in the houses of all high officials under the penalty of losing office if they transgressed. Nor is it likely that the energetic Wei Kuang-tao of Fukien will allow himself to be left out in the roll of Viceroy enforcing the Imperial Edict. Whether the Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu will then remain alone neglectful of the Empress's appeal to all high officials to use their influence to prevail upon Chinese not to mutilate their daughters' feet, remains to be seen.

The following is the translation made by the *N.-C. Daily News* of the short judgement delivered in the Russian murder case in Shanghai:—

This is a trial by a special court appointed by Admiral Reitenstein in accordance with direct instructions from the Imperial Russian Government. It consists, therefore, of a commander of the second rank, viz., Commander Teshe as president; the members of the court are Lieutenants Brovzyn, Mandrapi, and Eklmoff, and sub-Lieutenant Ordovsky-Tanarevsky, Sub-Lieutenant Medvedeff is Clerk of the Court. By special instructions the sitting of the Court is in Shanghai in the Russian Consulate-General, is in public, and is held on the 13th of January of this year. It has heard the charges against the sailors Ageef and Diak, who have been brought before the Court, the first on a charge of wounding a Chinaman without the intention of doing so, and the second with resisting the orders of the police who arrested him, with causing a disturbance, and making a noise. A preliminary enquiry has already been held and at this evidence was given and questions put to the accused themselves.

The Court finds that on the 15th of December, a certain part of the complement of the *Askold* were late on shore, and among them were the sailors Diak and Ageef. They left the Restaurant Pichon, the first, Ageef, being very drunk, and Diak not so drunk. The men went towards Frenchtown in richas. Along the Bund, Ageef, before reaching the French concession, stopped near Nanking Road, and went in the direction of the jetty. Diak followed him. When the richas stopped there was some misunderstanding between the sailors and the richamen, who had been demanding their fares from the sailors. Ageef stopped and turned from the richamen and tried to turn away. The sailors had then reached a pile of planks on the jetty, where some Chinese carpenters were engaged at work. Taking up an adze which was lying close by, Ageef had the intention of sending away the richamen, but in doing so he made a quick movement from left to right with the weapon. The richamen saw the movement and went away. At that moment there was passing by a complete stranger, a Chinaman, who was hurt accidentally by Ageef with the adze. The Chinaman having moved into the direction of the sailors, was struck behind the ear by the reverse end of the weapon. The medical assistance given to the Chinaman at the Shantung Road Hospital was not sufficient to save his life. From the evidence given by the doctors it appeared that death was the result of the wound, of loss of blood, and of shock as the result of the blow. Without making any comment on what he had done, Ageef proceeded in the direction of the jetty, where he was arrested by the police, taken to the central station, and locked up. Diak at first was behind Ageef, but afterwards went in front of him, also without taking any notice of

what had occurred. Diak was also arrested by the police, for the reason that he was very close to the place at the time of the accident. On being arrested Diak disobeyed the orders of the police and held by his hands to the rails of the jetty, and tried to escape. He was eventually taken to the same police station as the first prisoner.

The Court finds Ageef guilty; that on the 15th of December, under the circumstances stated, he took up an adze and made a movement with it; that he ought to have foreseen that by such a movement, which was in itself unlawful, he might put one or several people in danger; that the movement was so strong that without any intention he touched with the end of the weapon a passing Chinaman, who was quite innocent of any connection with the dispute; the blow caused a wound, which was followed by the man's death. Thus the crime falls within the provisions of Article 1058 of the code, in regard to the degree of punishment to be awarded. Taking into consideration all the circumstances the lowest punishment arranged for under this article is the loss of all privileges and sentence of hard labour for eight years. But the Court think that the crime committed by Ageef was quite accidental, and consequently it is open to them to deal with it under Article 134 of the Naval code, which fixes the seventh grade of punishment as applicable. The judgment of the Court is that the sailor Ageef lose all his privileges and suffer hard labour for four years.

The sailor Diak is found guilty of disobeying the lawful commands of the police, a crime provided for by Article 30, and he is to be punished by a fine of Roubles 15, or in the alternative five days under arrest.

It is now settled that Hongkong footballers will go to Shanghai at the China New Year.

The *Singapore Free Press* says—There is to be a re-arrangement of what has been hitherto known as the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R. G. A. (Native). In future Hongkong is to have its own Corps of five companies. Singapore is to have two companies which will be interchangeable with one at Rangoon and one at Calcutta, this last yet to be formed. The Mauritius-Ceylon Battalion R. G. A. is to be interchangeable with companies at Bombay and Karachi.

A strike of workmen recently occurred at the Naval Yard, Hongkong, in consequence of a Chinese electrical fitter being sent to gaol for two months, for assaulting a European electrician on board H. M. S. *Albatross*. The facts of the case, as stated before the Court, were that the defendant, on being spoken to about his work, challenged the European to fight and struck him on the back of his head with a pole. The Chinese version, which appears to be believed by the strikers, differs from this. According to it the European aimed a kick at the Chinaman but missed him and fell on the deck causing the wound to his head. Believing this to be so 48 fitters struck work at the Naval Yard when the sentence passed on their companion became known to them, and they have since remained out. On being spoken to on the matter they declared that they knew that they had good jobs but said that they had to cease work unless their companion was released from gaol, so that it would seem as if their guild was forcing them to action. The strike, while it lasted, caused considerable inconvenience at the Naval Yard.

An example of Chinese methods of keeping order in the domestic circle has come under the notice of the Hongkong police. The people in question were Hakkas and lived at Shauiwan. The husband became suspicious of his wife and, finding her in a house with a man of whom he was jealous, seized the latter and took him up on the hillside where he was tied to a tree and severely beaten with bamboos. This punishment having been administered, the husband, with some friends, returned for his wife and she was dragged off home where she also was tied up and fastened to an iron stanchion in one of the rooms. The door was then locked and she was told that she would be thrown into the sea at midnight. Whether this threat would have been carried into effect or not it is difficult to say, but the police, hearing of what had taken place, went to the house a little before 12 o'clock and effected the woman's release.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

Miss Adeline Sergeant, the well-known novelist, died at Bournemouth on December 4th, after a long and painful illness. Miss Sergeant, who was 54 years of age, had had bad health for some years, and during the last two months endured much suffering. She was born at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Sergeant. On the death of her parents she began professional life by teaching, and later turned to literature. She was for some time on the staff of the *Dundee Advertiser* after which she moved to London. Miss Sergeant was a prolific writer of fiction. Her first novel appeared in 1882 and since then about thirty different works have been produced by her pen.

One of the most interesting old ancestral chateaux in the Department of the Loire has been ransacked by burglars in the most complete manner during the absence of the family of its owner, Count Charpin-Fougerolles. The library was gone through and many old books and manuscripts valued in the catalogue at from £50 to £60 each abstracted; the plate chest was removed, so was a strong box full of jewellery, and various other property worth considerable sums of money. The burglars evidently knew as much about the interior of the house as its owners, as access to most of the apartments containing valuables had not only been opened with special keys, but these had been obtained from secret hiding places. The amount of the booty will have to be estimated in thousands.

From Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, we have received a copy of the current issue of their extremely useful "International Book Circular." It is practically a bibliographical résumé of the world's best literary production in all branches of science and learning during the last few months, and especially a trustworthy guide to foreign literature. Its German lists are particularly ample.

For a considerable period the caricaturing of musical subjects was almost entirely confined to comic and serio-comic themes. The song-caricatures became the natural complement of the song-parody, and vocal efforts of the "How Happy Could I Be with Either" order generously lent themselves to the pencil of the cartoonist until well past the middle of the nineteenth century. But in an age when nothing whatever is sacred, it was not long, says Mr. Percy Cross Standing, writing in the *Windsor Magazine*, ere the caricaturist was emboldened to seize upon the great majority of serious and sentimental ballads of a popular order, from "The Lost Chord" to "Bid Me Good-bye." Great vocalists, of the class of Sims Reeves and Santley, were not spared; while in the eighties, when all England was ringing with the melody of Tosti's "For Ever and for Ever," one of the brilliant cartoonists of *Vanity Fair* presented a lifelike caricature of the celebrated composer, identified by the title of that song. A tribute to the popularity of Miss Florence Ayward's well-known "Beloved, it is Morn" is a witty cartoon wherein the young lady is made to complain to her mother that, although it is one o'clock in the morning, her admirer will not go. "Sing to him: 'Beloved, it is Morn,'" suggests her mother. The perennially popular "Violets" has, of course, been caricatured. Also the illustrated papers of the day devoted some space, at the time, to Mr. James Blakeley's clever parody of "Violets" in the Coronet Theatre pantomime, beginning:—

Ev'ry morn I bring the washing  
Which by twilight I have-boiled.

The publishers of this song, the Messrs. Ricordi, promptly sent down to the theatre and, whether wisely or otherwise, enjoined Mr. Blakeley from singing the parody. For the next night or two thereafter, it was very amusing to watch that excellent comedian enter as usual with his—or, rather, with "her"—basket of laundry-produce, and, with an agonised expression of countenance ("she" was the Window Twankey, dear to the

hearts of all children), make the bald announcement, in strictly conventional tones, that he had "brought the washing." Witty Mr. Owen Seaman contributed to a former Christmas number of the *World* a particularly clever "skit" upon the lyrical efforts of Mr. Frederic E. Weatherly. But in the realm of pictorial parody the late Phil May is by all odds the prince of these song caricaturists. The wholesome, irresistible fun of the inimitable series of "Songs and their Singers," which he contributed to *Punch*, renders it for ever memorable even in the memorable annals of that journal.

Referring to an article in the December *Cornhill* on the charms of Wensleydale, the *Athenæum* modifies the writer's statement that though Wensleydale has bred a Queen of England, a Prince of Wales, and other great people, it has produced no poet. Mr. William Watson, who was born at Burley in Wharfedale, descends on the maternal side from a race of Wensleydale farmers, and he is proud of the fact. He has written:—

This is the summit, wild and lone.  
Westward the Cumbrian mountains stand.  
Let me look eastward on mine own  
Ancestral land.

The same authority notes that in the collected edition of Mr. Watson's works, now in hand, one of the many new lyrics is called "The North has my Heart."

Dr. Erich von Drygalski, who led the German South Polar Expedition in the Antarctic ship *Gauss* in 1901 and the two following years, has just published his account of the journeys and discoveries made by him and his men. It is entitled "To the Continent of the Icy South," and is illustrated with 400 photographs and drawings. Dr. von Drygalski gives a vivid, minute, and scientific account of the work accomplished. English people who cannot read the book in the original will be glad to hear that a translation is being arranged for.

Mr. John Lane is about to publish an original comedy in blank verse, by Dr. Richard Garnett, entitled "William Shakespeare, Pedagogue and Poacher" the plot being based on traditions of the poet's early life.

No one who takes the trouble to study the topography of English literature can fail to make the discovery that London is its Mecca. It is the merest truism to say of London that she is the metropolis of commerce and the centre of the Empire; but it is not so obvious to the average mind that she has also been throughout the centuries the chief mother of genius. Yet a majority of our leading poets have been London-born—Chaucer, Spenser, Jonson, Milton, Pope, Byron, Keats, Browning, Swinburne, and a host of lesser lights. All the masters of English prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Lamb, Macaulay, Newman, Ruskin, F. W. Robertson, Theodore Hook—claimed London as their place of birth; whilst nearly every man and woman of eminence in English letters has owed something to association with the city of the Thames. Thus it is not surprising that London teems with rich interest to the student of literary history. Her streets are filled with echoes of the dead. Her buildings are sermons in stones, telling of triumphs and failures, stimulating imagination and memory with scenes from famous poems; or, more often still, giving new power and pathos to the story of some tragedy in the authors' lives.

Mr. Stanley Weyman's romance "The Abbess of Vlaye," is already in its twenty-third thousand.

The success of Mrs. Mandell Creighton's splendid biography of her husband may be gathered from the fact that it has already been four times reprinted.

Sir Frederick Treves' new work, "The Other Side of the Lantern," in which the author describes his recent tour round the world, was not ready for publication before Christmas as anticipated, but will be published by Messrs. Cassell & Company early in the New Year.

Since his return to England, Mr. Edmund Candler has been busily engaged in completing his account of the Tibet Mission. The MSS. is now in the printer's hands, and the book, with the title, "The Unveiling of Lhasa," was to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold immediately after Christmas.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish immediately a Biblical romance by Mr. A. S. Way, the well-known translator of the *Odyssey*, Euripides, &c. "David the Captain" is founded on the narrative of three chapters in 1 Samuel. The military genius of the first of Hebrew strategists is the main study of the book.

With the publication of the January number, the price of the *Pall Mall Magazine* is reduced to sixpence. No change will be made in the general character of the magazine, which will maintain its high reputation in both art and literature. Among the special features of the January number will be a poem by Mr. Thomas Hardy. The Christmas number of the magazine is a charming and interesting number.

For some time past Harry Vardon has been engaged in preparing a new book on golf; and it has now reached such an advanced stage that its early publication is assured. It will be issued under the title of "The Complete Golfer," by Messrs. Methuen, in the spring.

Dining with the Omar Club the other day the Japanese Minister to London said that he was pleased to find himself in the middle of such a large number of writing men. He himself could hardly lay claim to being "a writing man." But in his country a *litterateur* was known by a word signifying "the wielder of the pen and the knife." "I wield the pen in writing acceptance for diners with good friends, and the knife in destroying invitations to open bazaars!"

Apocryph of the death of that veteran actress Mrs. Gilbert, in her eighty-fourth year, it is interesting to reproduce Mrs. Clay's reminiscence of her, told in "A Belle of the Fifties," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mrs. Clay says:—"A most amusing metrical farce—'Pocahontas' was acted during the winter of '57 and '58, which set all Washington laughing. In the cast was Mrs. Gilbert. Two of the ridiculous couplets come back to me as if they were yesterday, reviving the amusing scenes in which they were spoken. Mrs. Gilbert's role was that of a Yankee schoolmarm whose continual effort it was to make her naughty young charges behave themselves. 'Young ladies, the cue with that inimitable austerity behind which one always feels the actress' consciousness of 'the fun of the thing' which she is dissembling; 'Young ladies, stand with your feet square; Miss Pocahontas, just look at your hair.' And as she wandered off, a top-knot of feathers waving over her head, her wand with which she had been drilling her dusky maidens held firmly in her hand, she cut a pigeon wing which brought forth a perfect storm of applause."

The recent death of General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," brings freshly to mind the extraordinary career of this novel. Published by the Harpers on November 12, 1880, the book for the first year of its existence showed no signs of popularity, nor did its sale improve much in the second year. Then it began to grow, and has grown steadily, until now, twenty-four years after its first appearance, the sale is greater than it has ever been. The book succeeded on its own merits, and made its way not only with the American public, but with the people of many other countries in which foreign translations have been printed. Furthermore, and what is very remarkable in the history of this novel, it has never been issued in a cheap edition. Fourteen luxurious editions of the book have been published from time to time by the Harpers, but never a cheap one, as in the case of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the sale of which was, of course, greatly expanded by the circumstances under which it was published, many thousand copies having been issued in paper as a tract. No edition of "Ben

"Hur" cheaper than the regular \$1.50 form in which it was first published has ever been made. It is estimated that the book has now sold well on to a million copies; and the royalties from it, and from the play founded upon it made General Wallace a rich man. And every indication points to its continued popularity for years to come. It is interesting to note that the other novels published contemporaneously with "Ben Hur," those that have kept alive until now—with the exception of the works of Mark Twain and W. D. Howells—could be counted on the fingers of one hand. "Ben Hur" has survived by reason of its own intrinsic charm as a story, and the remarkable fineness of its workmanship, upon which the author expended patient and loving care. It is probably the most widely read novel of modern days, and it has been said that not to have read it argues oneself ill-read.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rear-Admiral Ogura who was recently appointed commander of a squadron, left Yokosuka on Jan. 17th for Saseho.

All the officials of the Department of Education held a banquet on the evening of January 13th at the Fujimi-ro to celebrate the latest success at Port Arthur.

A correspondent at Matsuyama reports that Admiral Alexieff, formerly Viceroy of Kwantung, has remitted yen 260 to Mr. Tagieff, a Russian war correspondent detained at Matsuyama.

Rear-Admiral Shimamura, Chief of Staff of the Combined Squadron, left Tokyo on Jan. 15th for the western provinces. Some of the Tokyo papers report that he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the First Squadron.

Dr. Matignon, a first surgeon of the French Army who recently arrived at Tokyo, proceeded Jan. 17th at 10.30 a.m. to the Palace accompanied by the French Minister when he will be received by the Emperor. It is said that he will leave for the front to inspect the condition of the Japanese field hospitals.

On Jan. 18th, the Emperor presented a standard to a new regiment of the army. The ceremony took place at 10.30 a.m., at the Palace when the Imperial Princes, Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, and other high officers of the army were present. General Terauchi, Minister for the Army, and an ensign were summoned to the Imperial pavilion and the Emperor delivered the colours to the Minister, who handed them to the ensign.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

President Roosevelt has given consideration to suggestions looking to a reduction in the membership of the Panama Canal Commission, but thus far no definite decision has been reached. It is known that Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, is inclined to the opinion that the chief engineer of the canal ought to have greater initiative authority than he now has.

According to a cablegram from Baron Kiyoura, Minister of Manufactures and Commerce of Japan, Mr. D. R. Francis, late President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is to be decorated with the gold medal of the Order of the Rising Sun. Mr. Frederick J. Skiff, director of exhibits, and E. J. Smith, who were sent to Japan to solicit the participation of the nation, as well as of private exhibitors, are also to be decorated.

Washington's birthday on February 22 next will be celebrated for the first time in Paris by Frenchmen, enthusiastic admirers of America's first President. They will not apotheosize him as a warlike hero, but as the world's greatest artisan of peace. At a banquet to be celebrated in his honour, M. Frederic Passy will preside, and speeches will be made for the speedy return of peace and the establishment of a parliament of the nations and a federation of the world.

Ten thousand dollars awaits the town which will adopt the name of Cushman. By the death at Salem of Mrs. Anna Cushman, widow of the late Lieutenant Governor Henry W. Cushman, formerly of Bernardstown, this amount of money held in trust goes to Bernardstown if it takes the name of Cushman. In case Bernardstown fails to avail itself of the money any Massachusetts town of more than 1000 population may have the money under the same condition. In the event of the failure of a Massachusetts town to take the money in five years the offer is open to any town of 1000 in the United States.

Attorney General Moody has given an opinion to Secretary Morton in the case of Paymaster General A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, retired, who some time ago made a protest against being designated in the navy register and in official correspondence as "pay director." The contention was that he should be designated as "paymaster general, United States navy, retired." The Attorney General holds that the title of paymaster-general and of the chiefs of other staff duty in the United States Navy Department goes over to the retired list with the officers and stays with them thereafter.

While Mgr. Chappelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and papal delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, will soon be relieved of his post in the Antilles, he will retain the Archbishopric of New Orleans. With the relinquishment by Mgr. Broderick of the post of auxiliary Bishop of Havana, it is said that he will be entrusted with the confidential mission of urging greater offerings of Peter's pence in the United States, because of the relations now existing between France and the Holy See. Recommendations have been made to the Vatican to have Mgr. Edward Fowler, secretary of Archbishop Harty of Manila, appointed auxiliary Archbishop of Havana in succession to Mgr. Broderick.

It seems likely that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will be the next president of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, if he will consent, as he is now first vice president, and it has been the usage to elect that officer to the presidency when there is a vacancy in that office, as there is now by the death of Frederick W. Rhinelander. Mr. Rhinelander himself succeeded in that way to Henry G. Marquand in 1902, as Marquand had succeeded to John Taylor Johnson after the latter's resignation in 1888. Mr. Morgan has given some hundreds of thousands worth of treasures to the Museum, and the Garland collection of Chinese porcelain, which cost over \$700,000, is his loan.

The lawyers and the judges of New York gave a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on December 21, to Judge Alton B. Parker to welcome him as a practising attorney at the bar. The hosts included all the lawyers inside and outside the Bar Association. The speakers, beside ex-Judge Parker, were: Justice O'Brien, Messrs. Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, ex-Governor Black and William Hornblower. The other guest at the table of honour was Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals, who was appointed to the place from which Judge Parker resigned. Mr. John E. Parsons made the speech of welcome, and Judge Parker's response was mostly devoted to a eulogy of the high character and good feeling of the New York bar. Mr. Elihu Root's address was warm with praise for the ex-chief justice, and was greeted with great enthusiasm.

In honour of their 1-year-old daughter, Kathleen, and by way of a Christmas offering, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt have established in Lincoln Hospital, One Hundred and Forty-first street and Southern boulevard, New York, a completely equipped infant ward. It will be known as the "Kathleen Vanderbilt Ward," and its formal opening took place at noon on Dec. 26 with a Christmas treat for the little inmates of the hospital. The ward is on one of the upper floors with a southern exposure. It is regarded as the best located ward in the institution. All of the usual up-to-date apparatus, furnishings and conveniences have been installed.

It is practically certain that the future maintenance of this part of the hospital work will never want for proper financial support. The ward will accommodate twenty infants, and provision will be made for a larger number if necessary. Glazed tile and other microbe proof material form the walls of the ward. The beds, apparatus and fittings are of the most approved sanitary character. Physicians and nurses regard the ward as a model of its kind, and are unstinted in their praise of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt for their generosity.

The Secretary of the Interior has withdrawn from entry 52,600 acres of land in Colorado pending the action of Congress, by which it is expected this tract will be set aside as a national park. The withdrawal was made at the request of a number of prominent citizens of the West who are interested in this particular section. The tract includes within its borders the great limestone cliffs, where the ancient cliff dwellers made their homes, the remains of which can be seen. Mrs. W. T. Peabody, wife of the Governor of Colorado, is the head of a committee which is particularly interested in the establishment of a national park at this point and the preservation of these curious specimens of the handiwork of the first Americans for posterity. The cliff dwellings form one of the greatest archaeological wonders in America. They are to be found on the Colorado River in the limestone cliffs and in some places along the Rio Grande. The walls are skillfully constructed of stone, laid in mortar, made of the native adobe clay. Many of the houses are small and occur singly, occupying restricted niches of shelves in the cliffs, but where the recess in the natural stone is large the plan is often expanded and the structure becomes a communal dwelling or village of many rooms, irregularly arranged to fill the spaces and with the exterior walls corresponding to the irregular margin of the precipice. Two and even three stories are not unusual. The villages or towns are called pueblos, and the most striking example of this particular style of ancient architecture is found near the town of Pueblo, Colo., the place where it is proposed to establish a national park.

According to figures compiled by the Insurance Press of the United States, the underwriting profit of fire insurance companies in the decade ended with 1903 did not exceed \$1.90 in each \$100 of premiums handled, or less than 2 per cent, and were it not for the interest earnings on investments most of the companies would have been bankrupt long ago, 1904 has been particularly disastrous for the insurance companies and most of the large companies have lost \$500,000 or more from their surplus. The total fire loss this year will probably exceed \$250,000,000. A unique compilation is presented showing the concentration in American cities of values destructible by fire. Values of single blocks are given in nearly all of the more important cities of the country, running from a few hundred thousand dollars in the smaller places to \$25,000,000 in New York city. It is pointed out that Chicago, at the time of the great conflagration in 1871, was not much larger than Newark, N.J., is to-day and that "a \$1,000,000,000 conflagration is scarcely an impossibility." When flames attain a certain volume and atmospheric conditions are right, a fire will burn until it burns itself out. The burning of a single block would wipe out the combined local receipts of premiums for years. An interesting table shows the number of frame buildings in many of the leading cities. Chicago is at the head with 145,560 frames against 122,500 of brick or stone. Boston comes next with 59,293 frames, 26,390 others: San Francisco, because of special conditions there, has 54,427 frames and 4,280 others. In many of the smaller cities the proportion of frames is 14 to 20 times the number of buildings of brick or stone.

The termination of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and the preparations for the Lewis and Clarke Centennial Exposition lend interest to some figures compiled by the Department of



Commerce and Labour through its Bureau of Statistics with reference to the production and business conditions in the area included within the various great additions to American territory. The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original 13 states, being 875,025 square miles, against 820,944 square miles in the original 13 states. The 14 states in this territory produced in 1890, 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1903, 374,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1903 of \$235,000,000. Their total wheat production being nearly 60 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 973,894,000 bushels in 1903, with a value in 1903 of \$352,375,000, their total corn crop forming 40 per cent in 1890 and in 1903 over 43 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1903, 331,000,000 bushels, or 42 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of \$99,000,000. Their production of barley in 1903 was valued at over \$25,000,000, and of rye at over \$3,000,000; while their production of potatoes in 1903 was over \$34,000,000; of hay, \$117,000,000, and of cotton (1899) \$50,000,000. The population of the three states formed from the original Oregon Territory was in 1890, 747,524, and in 1900, 1,093,411. Their production of wheat in 1903 was 37,553,159 bushels, valued at \$27,214,465. The value of the hay crop was in 1894, \$15,655,831, and in 1903, \$24,129,350. The wool produced was in 1894, 31,297,223 pounds, and in 1903, 37,060,000 pounds.

A strange tragedy occurred at Brockton, Mass., on Nov. 30th when the local manager of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. H. G. Masters, was electrocuted while standing at his office telephone. Mr. Masters had called up his wife to announce that he would be late for dinner, and as he finished talking, reached for the electric light switch beside the telephone in order to turn off the light in the office. With his right hand still on the metal cap which covered the electric light switch, Mr. Masters replaced the telephone receiver on the hook at the side of the instrument. As his left hand came in contact with the metal hook, an electric circuit was completed, and Mr. Masters was instantly killed.

#### THE STATE OF RELIGIOUS OPINION IN ENGLAND AND ITS BEARING ON JAPAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

One of the disadvantages of long residence in the Far East is a certain inability to realize the extent to which public opinion in the West has changed during the past thirty years. It is true that the press gives us a large amount of information on this subject, but this does not quite take the place of personal observation carried on in one's native land. The question, what is English opinion on the subject of religion? has a distinct bearing on the attitude of England to Japan during the past 5 or 6 years and will affect the future policy of the English Government in regard to this country in various ways. But to us the state of religious opinion in England is interesting for quite another reason. We are steadfast believers in the progressiveness of thought on all subjects, and it seems to us that English opinion on religion and ethics for downright rationality and impartiality is to-day miles ahead of English opinion thirty years ago. "W. E. G.", in a letter recently published in these columns, tells us that in America the dogmaless, creedless, rational form of Christianity is to be the Christianity of the future. It may be so, but in that case the term Christianity is a misnomer, as we shall demonstrate later on. That the tendency among the majority of educated laymen and even of some of the clergy in England is to reject unequivocally the alleged supernatural basis of Christianity and to explain the creed in a manner that shall admit believers in other creeds to equal consideration and rank with Christians, is quite indisputable. It may be said that neither truth nor error is to be determined solely by numbers. That is true; but still among educated men and women numbers stand for a great deal. When the majority of

serious-minded people, whose lives are beyond reproach, reject entirely one set of doctrines and adopt another set from earnest conviction it is not enough to attribute it to the influence of the Devil or human depravity and blindness, as certain of the clergy do. It is far more natural to think that the religious searchers for truth are getting nearer to the object of their quest every step they take. As to the state of religious opinion in England at the present time we beg leave to quote the remarks of writers whose whole lives have been passed in close contact with the men and women of whom they write. It certainly cannot be said that the *Spectator* favours the unorthodox, or regards with complacency the general departure from old standards. But it feels it to be its duty to record facts, and here is a quotation from its comments on religious opinion in England: "Yet it is as certain as anything can be which occurs in that fathomless sea, the general mind, that belief in a future state is becoming, to use the most moderate possible language, less universal, that Christ is regarded more and more as one of the greatest of philosophers, and that a curious kind of instinctive agnosticism, a belief that almost anything may be true, but that we can only know what our senses tell us, is with hundreds of thousands superseding all other faiths whatever. The defiant disbeliever is becoming rare, while the unbeliever who distrusts, but does not say, or even feel the impulse to say, 'Lord, help thou my unbelief' is daily adding himself to a great host." (Nov. 9th, 1901).

The *Saturday Review*, it is said, attacks everything but the Church of England. It is a consistent defender of high church views. But every now and again it voices public opinion on church teaching. Here is a quotation from what it wrote in 1899 on Easter: "The primitive Christian celebrated Easter without the shadow of a doubt crossing the horizon of his mind, and striking the chill of a terrible anxiety into his heart, but the thoughtful modern Christian no longer enjoys that attitude of unsuspecting belief. The resurrection of Christ is matter of history and they are no mean authorities which affirm that the attestation to this fact is directly cumulative and ample. That may be the case as long as the character of the fact is left out of count, but when this is reckoned with, who can, on the basis merely of the evidence, affirm the Resurrection? What at best is the value of human testimony? Experience accumulates examples of the insecurity of that basis for belief; but, allow its sufficiency, what is the actual testimony which we possess to the fact of Christ's resurrection. Can it be successfully disputed that the New Testament documents are mutually inconsistent? Is the description of the risen Christ in the narratives of St. Luke and St. John either coherent or even thinkable? How can we reconcile in a single conception a body which passes like a ghost through doors and walls and that which has flesh and bones and nourishes itself with material food? And even if these difficulties can be removed, is there any escape from Harnack's position that however firm may have been the faith of the disciples in the appearance of Jesus in their midst, and it was firm, to believe in appearances which others have had is a frivolity which is always revenged by rising doubts." (April 1st, 1899).

At a meeting of the Churchmen's Union for the advancement of Liberal Religious Thought, held last year, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff is reported by the *Times* to have said that a very large proportion of the clergy seemed to be living in a dream. The number of laymen of his generation who sincerely believed in a large proportion of the doctrines they listened to was not very great; and the number was decreasing. There was only one remedy. Let the clergy make up their minds to allow their hearers to see things, historical and philosophical, as they really were, while the laity lived as the Church desired. At this meeting Dr. Rashdall, of New College, Oxford, said that "Inspiration was not limited to the Bible; the Incarnation did not rest on the fact of the virgin birth; and there were plenty of grounds for believing in personal immortality apart from belief in the historic fact of the Re-

surrection." Canon Henson said he had been denounced as "a stone of stumbling and rock of offence," as a "traitor and infidel" by the orthodox party.

In the last number of the *Spectator* (Nov. 12th) to hand there is a most extraordinary article bearing on the subject we are discussing, entitled "The Soul of the Church." It is full of sophistry and casuistry which though not entirely, seems to be partially, endorsed by the *Spectator*. It practically explains away Christianity as known to the world altogether. We make a few quotations to show the gist of the whole article: "In a sermon preached in Bow Church on the last Sunday in October, and reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of November 1st, the Rev. R. W. Hutton \* made use of the following words:—'To the soul of the Church, if not to its body, certainly belong hundreds and thousands of reverent men and women, who could not, not anyhow at present, make explicitly even so short a confession of faith as that which I have sketched. Implicitly they probably believe more than they think; but explicitly to affirm such a creed, or any creed, they would hesitate; and yet even these I would claim as really members of the mystical body of Christ, which is the blessed company of all faithful people.'"

The *Spectator* then quotes from a Roman Catholic orthodox Divine, Dr. J. Faadi Bruno, the following words:—"The Roman Catholic Church holds that Christians outside her pale who have no suspicion of their religion being false, or have not means to discover the true Religion, and who are so disposed in their heart that they would at any cost embrace the Roman Catholic religion if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholic Church without themselves knowing it. She holds that these Christians belong to, and are united to the 'soul,' as it is called, of the Catholic Church." The *Spectator* proceeds to say much in defence of this view thus:—"Are there then men belonging to every division of the Christian faith who dream of a Church Universal—a Church not straitened by doctrinal tests, not divided by dogmatic differences? The two quotations we have made above would seem as if it were so. That such a Church can ever have any visible shape few are so sanguine as to hope; but that it already has a spiritual existence there are evidently those who believe. Probably there is no man of any religious imagination to whom the dogmas and rules of the church have not appeared at times to be so much dry legality, so much subtle metaphysics, so many disputable historical statements. The sensation is no new thing, though in the present day it may have taken a new form. . . . A particular development of the Christian conscience has lately led more and more worshippers outside the walls of the Church.† They have come out from among their fellow-Christians, yet they have not, so to speak, deserted to the world—to that world, we mean, friendship with which St. James declared to be enmity against God. That is, they have not become fleshly, or cruel, or malicious, or even indifferent to religion. . . . The most ardent member of the 'body of Christ' must admit that the number of these men is growing ever greater and greater, and he cannot deny that whatever religious test they fail to fulfil, they cannot be excluded from the spiritual Church by the only test which Christ suggested for membership, since they do bring forth the fruits of the spirit. If they are to be regarded as essentially divided from the Christian Church, they do by their very existence undoubtedly weaken her position, proving to the satisfaction of her enemies that as good results can be produced without Christianity as ever its various forms can show."

We have no hesitation in denouncing this logic as dangerous and misleading in the extreme. In the first place, according to this argument the Buddhists may claim all Christians as essentially belonging to the Buddhist Communion, since if they knew Buddhism to be true they would accept it. They join in no Buddhist rites, they worship at no Buddhist temples, they

\* A well known broad Churchman.  
† The italics are ours.

\* The italics are ours.



profess no Buddhist dogmas, but in their lives they carry out Buddhist precepts and act on Buddhist principles, so they belong to the "soul" of the Buddhist Church. In the first sentences quoted above it is implied that the persons referred to possess all the essentials of Christianity, though they do not worship either at home or at church, though they deny the miracles, the Divinity of Christ, and all other parts of the supernatural basis of the Christian Creed and only retain that part of Christianity which it has in common with other religions. The whole article plays fast and loose with the term "Christianity," as, we observe, is getting to be the fashion in both England and America; the object being none other than to make Christianity include everything that is superior in the ethical line from whatever source derived and to give it credit for what virtue exists in the world. If Japanese conduct is equal to the highest Christian conduct, then the Japanese are Christians without knowing it according to this theory. Baptism is not needed. Teaching is not needed. They already know what it is essential to know. Missions are a superfluity. This is the logical issue of the *Spectator's* train of reasoning. To what subtle subterfuges are men driven when the facts they are called on to explain do not fit in with their traditional theories! The *Spectator* goes on falsely to assert that the seceders referred to "owe their whole philosophy to Christianity." Do they, forsooth? It is because they have studied systems of philosophy which are not based on Christianity, but, on the contrary, are directly antagonistic to some of its theories that they have separated themselves from the Church. Principal Fairbairn in an excellent article published in the *Contemporary Review* dealing with the character of the late Dr. Martineau, perhaps the greatest of all English Unitarians, says that Dr. Martineau in his earlier days held most strongly that "in no intelligible sense can anyone who denies the supernatural origin of the religion of Christ be termed a Christian." So Dr. Martineau himself ceased to be a Christian. This Principal Fairbairn admits. His views, he says, were only "nominally Christian." That this opinion has always been maintained by the leading writers of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant Churches; that it is the view of all the great missionary societies, and of the great majority of the clergy, and of the missionaries, and that it is the only view that is compatible with the continued existence of the Christian churches, known to us all admits of no question whatever. If people in England by the million purposely keep away from Christian worship, if, as certain leading clergymen have lately asserted, the practice of holding family prayers is more and more being discontinued, if no definite religious instruction is given to children by their parents, if the general feeling is that many of the Old Testament stories are not fit to relate to children and that the New Testament is much beyond most children, and is too full of the miraculous in its simpler parts; if the parents are content with high moral tone in their families and with imparting noble ideals to their children that have nothing distinctively Christian about them, let this great change in the public opinion of the nation be recognized as having actually taken place and let it be dealt with honestly and fearlessly without any attempt at misrepresentation. That the change to which we refer has come over the English nation there is more evidence to show than we can give in this article. But seeing that the two great universities of Oxford and Cambridge have always been considered to be the stronghold of English Christian orthodoxy, we will quote from two learned essays which were published some little time ago dealing with religion at the two great seats of English learning. They both appeared in the *Church Quarterly Review*. The point of view of the writers, both of whom are thoroughly versed in their subjects, is that of men who deplore the present state of religious opinion in Oxford and Cambridge. Taking the articles in the order in which they appeared, here is what

is said about religion in Oxford. The essay from which we are about to quote was perhaps suggested by a series of articles that appeared in the *Guardian* beginning on Aug. 14th, 1901, and going on for six months, entitled *Dearth of Candidates for Holy Orders*. "Whatever the causes, there are no great influences in Oxford. This is true of the whole University, but it is especially true of the only side of it with which this article will attempt to deal, the religious side. What then is the aspect of the University of Oxford now as a place of religion? The question is appalling, and no one could give it a satisfactory answer. A university is a teaching institution, though many parents think the contrary. It is right, therefore, to consider first the teaching of religious subjects as part of the university course." We are then told that the students of theology as a serious science are but few in Oxford, only 34 per year on the average during the last 5 years; that the lecturers on Theology, though learned, are unphilosophical, and hence fail to interest the students or to solve their doubts. Dr. Moberly is a "theologian's theologian," but "separated by continents and oceans from modern men trained in other sciences." The religious training at the University is so bad, we are informed, that the undergraduate when he goes up for the compulsory scripture examination, which a Sunday school child could pass, fails in the proportion of three out of every four candidates. We are next informed that the teaching and preaching at Oxford are dry, perfunctory, doctrinal, orthodox, but altogether out of date and that the feeling of the undergraduates who listen to this teaching is that much of it is "humbug." The don is ignorant of the doubts that are passing through the minds of undergraduates. "The difficulties of the present generation are with fundamentals. Can God be known? Is prayer reasonable? Or can it be supposed to alter anything? Was Jesus Christ more than man? If so, what is meant by calling Him God? In other words, what do you mean by the Incarnation? May I not take the whole of his moral teaching and leave the question about his person? Is not sin after all only imperfection? Is not the ordinary Christian's view of the Atonement blasphemous? Is not traditional Christian morality unscientific, obsolete, or at best partly invalid?" "It is worth remembering that there is a certain amount, perhaps a large amount, of feeling abroad among young men that clergy are people who profess to believe a great deal more than they themselves actually do or any sane man can." The preacher has to remember that in the minds of his audience the following postulates have a very strong hold:—"The Bible has to be judged and used as any other book; the historical documents in it must be judged as historical documents; it is a suspicious circumstance if a preacher rests an inference on a position refuted by current historical criticism; historical accuracy and intrinsic reasonableness where either seems lacking to a passage in the Old or the New Testament cannot be supplied by any theory of inspiration; there is some good in all religions; Christianity is on its trial; the inquirer of this generation must not make or accept the assumption that it will turn out to be superior to Buddhism or a modernized Greek culture; it is quite possible to be a gentleman, genial, honourable, active and successful, without being religious and the few religious men who have all these qualities do not necessarily owe them to their religion. It is doubtful whether, now we know in science what certainty is, we can believe in anything less certain." These statements are the analysis of the vague principles of thought which the undergraduate inhales like an atmosphere." After giving an outline of the religious work that is done in Oxford the writer we are quoting puts over against the slight influence there is for religion the enormous influence there is against it. These anti-religious forces are summed up under six headings, thus:—(1) Self-indulgence that is characteristic of the place—a reaction from the discipline of the public school. (2) An affectation of elegant indifference. "We learn at Oxford," said an undergraduate, "to do things with a graceful air of not caring about them." (3) The prevalence of criticism of all

traditional opinions—made most dangerous by the affectation of indifference to the issues. (4) Enormous tolerance, at least in word, of almost all diversities of moral practice. The weak take this for a weakness in public opinion.\* (5) The recollection of sermons heard in parish churches, which are too often a mixture of error and obsolescence inexcusable. (6) Reaction. A boy who has been stuffed with religion *ad nauseam* at one of the "definitely religious" schools is so delighted to be free in Oxford that he shuns religion as an enemy. The remedies for the deplorable state of religion at Oxford are thus set down at the close of the article we are citing. (1) To rethink and restate the fundamental truths of Christianity. (2) To gain recognition for Christian thought as a necessary part of any curriculum of studies in the Universities, but especially of any studies philosophical or historical. (3) A new sincerity, profundity, and audacity of preaching, imaginatively modern and ancient. (4) The reform of academic teachers, which they can only do for themselves. (5) A change in the opinions of parents as to the kind of training a University should give.

Now let us turn to Cambridge. Oxford and Cambridge, despite their strong superficial resemblance, are strangely diverse and demand very different treatment, says the *Church Quarterly* writer we are about to quote.

"The two Universities diverged from each other at a very early period, and no revolutions have been able to change the *genius loci* of either.

While Oxford asks for and endeavors to supply a restatement of Christian truth, Cambridge rather demands to be shown that Christianity is true, and that its retention is desirable. Paley's *Evidences* are now pronounced to be hopelessly out of date. A Cambridge training prompts men to ask for proof not for re-statement.

Modern theology is still at Cambridge under the spell of the old mathematical 'tripes.' Naturally it looks to facts rather than fancies, and many Cambridge men have a strong disposition to consider textual criticism as the most important branch of divinity. . . . The present theological school owes its origin to three great men, Lightfoot, Westcott and Hort. . . . Despite the powerful impression made by these three great divinity professors upon the University, the present professoriate exercises but little influence upon the life and thought of the place. . . . With a laudable anxiety to show that theology is a science, the present professors seem in danger of forgetting that it must either be practical as a living power or merely an interesting anachronism. . . . The question of compulsory chapels is perhaps less to the front than it was a few years ago. The regulations of most colleges in this matter are not very stringent."

"The neglect of theological learning in the largest and most famous college of the University (Trinity) is one of the most discouraging signs of the times." . . . "The influence exercised by the town churches is almost certainly on the wane. No parochial clergyman has been able to attract large numbers of students as was often the case a quarter of a century ago. In fact, the undergraduate is no longer a church-goer. Unless the preacher is exceptionally eloquent or popular the University sermon has but few auditors." . . . "Till the time of the last University Commission, Cambridge, like Oxford, was a clerical body, the lay fellows being in a distinct minority. Now the reverse is the case; it is the clergyman who is the exception. The professors, tutors, and lecturers are consequently much like other professional men in regard to religion. Their pursuits do not naturally lead them to take any particular interest in the subject, and while some at Cambridge, as elsewhere, are really religious men, a few are directly antipathetic, and the majority comparatively indifferent." The article goes on to refer to the growing power of the science teachers and then adds, "It is to be feared that a large proportion of them have scant respect for anything ancient in the University except the endowments. . . . While doubtless many

\* The first in Oct. 1902; the second in the fall of last year (1904).

\* This tolerance, it is explained, is chiefly the result of an intense hatred of priggishness and hypocrisy which characterizes the Oxford undergraduates.

scientific students have assumed an agnostic position, it by no means follows that Cambridge science is antagonistic to Christianity. . . . Moral philosophy in Cambridge has never flourished so widely as at Oxford. . . . Regarded as a whole, the philosophers are not sympathetic to Christianity, and the subject has hardly been represented hitherto on the Christian side. . . . The intellectual school may at present be described as consisting of a few brilliant young men at Trinity and King's, whose opinions find utterance in the *Independent Review*. Its religious news are agnostic and even anti-Christian; the men of whom it is composed are full of high aspirations and unselfish aims. . . . Their bias is anti-clerical, the influence they exert is wide-spread, and the ranks of agnosticism are recruited by young men of promise, who easily lay aside what religious impressions they may have received at their public schools on seeing that men to whom they are inclined to look up to have apparently outgrown them. . . . "The fact that some of the ablest theological students at both Universities continue their studies without taking Holy Orders shows that one result of modern methods is to make men increasingly averse to committing themselves to any definite system of belief. . . . The average man, who belongs to no particular school and makes no great profession of religion forms the bulk of the University. . . . His instincts are not strongly religious, and tend to conform to the tone of the society to which he belongs—that of ordinary, decent well-conducted men. . . . He is not particularly intellectual, but he is neither an idler nor a fool." . . . "It is said that men are in great danger of losing their faith at the University, and the authorities are naturally blamed for this. . . . But they are not solely responsible. . . . A university by necessity is a hot-bed of new ideas, of intellectual perplexities, nor has it ever been otherwise." . . . "It is after all not a very satisfactory result of our boasted religious training in the public schools that their most brilliant products so frequently drift into agnosticism directly they come in touch with university life and thought. Nor can the ordinary middle-class home, with its profession of Christianity as a respectable religion and, too often, its practical disregard of its ordinances, be regarded as a good preparation to enable the young to resist the temptations of life. If parents really cared for the spiritual education of their children, they would surely discourage the laxity in regard to religion which is alas! so characteristic of many a modern household; and they would be more vigilant as to the anti-religious influences under which their sons may be brought at the university." \*

The real situation in England, then, may be correctly described in a very few words. The majority of laymen and a great many broad-church clergy have rejected the supernatural basis of Christianity. The high-church party, the evangelicals and certain orthodox nonconformists are striving hard to defend the ancient citadel of supernatural Christianity and by the aid of various secondary influences, social, literary, musical, and the like, still in a big population and among many rich people obtain a good deal of pecuniary and moral support. But this support is no evidence of definite belief in those who give it; for as a reviewer of one of Dr. Caird's books remarked a short time ago: "The British mind has a singular and perhaps fortunate capacity for resting contentedly very far short of finality. It thrives in an atmosphere of antagonism. It never tries to press the axioms of one department into conformity with those of another. It can pursue with happy inconsistency two parallel or even hostile courses of thought, without being troubled by the problem of reconciliation. This temper has been its characteristic since Bacon's

\* This argument, it will be observed, is based on the assumption that morality which has no religious foundation is ineffective, an assumption which the history of the world has proved to be entirely unwarrantable and the absurdity of which Japanese moral attainments especially have clearly demonstrated.

time. Englishmen love to think in watertight compartments with no communication possible or desirable." Hence Englishmen support and help causes that are diametrically opposed to each other with striking inconsistency. But while the bulk of the English nation has rejected supernaturalism, it clings to traditional commonsense morality, and the training English parents give their children, despite the omission of family prayers, and constant reference to heaven and hell, to-day undoubtedly better, as certain writers in the *Spectator* have maintained, than that given by parents fifty years ago. The nation is not deteriorating because it refuses to accept supernaturalism. The people who don't go to church are as a whole quite as good as those who do and sometimes they are a great deal better. Ethics can thrive and exercise all the influence desired in England as in Japan without the aid of supernaturalism.

It is because the English people have come to think thus that they welcomed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it is because they think thus that during this war they have openly acknowledged that Japan without Christianity has succeeded in training men who are no whit inferior to any Christians on the face of the earth in all the finer traits of human character. To say, as the military correspondent of the *Times* said when commenting on the *Bushido*, that Englishmen were not pleased to find that a non-Christian system of ethics could produce such fine results, is a sincere expression of personal opinion, was nothing more than ignorant prejudice, but if a mere politic address to an imaginary English gallery, was quite despicable. Anyhow it was inaccurate; for the ordinary modern educated Englishman does not care a brass farthing for the name when he is sure about the reality, and he is in this case quite positive that the higher types of Japanese character are not surpassed by anything produced in Great Britain despite all the professions of orthodox special pleaders to the contrary. Had not religious opinion advanced in the way we have described, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance could never have become the thing it is—the knitting together of two nations which unreservedly and most sincerely admire each other's moral ideals. That liberal thought in England should have made this great advance in the last two or three decades is a subject for great congratulation and its bearing on the political situation in the Far East will prove in our lifetime even of the highest importance. The potentialities of two nations which admire each other as much as the English and Japanese do to-day are almost incalculable in as far as this quarter of the world is concerned. We are quite sure that it is Japanese character that is the real basis of the Alliance. It was liberal-mindedness of a remarkable kind in old conservative England that persuaded her statesmen four years ago that Christian England could yoke herself to non-Christian Japan without the slightest risk of reaping anything but lasting benefit thereby.

In this article we have aimed at collecting a number of facts and with hinting at their significance. There is a great upheaval in both England and America throughout the religious world; which certainly is worthy of being brought to the notice of residents in the Far East. How it will all end it is hard to foresee. But public opinion in its pursuit of truth has a grand way of booming ahead despite all opposition. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

HERR WOAS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—It is a pity that such importance should have been given to the utterances of Herr Woas, as he really does not deserve it. Mr. W. was formerly an architect in the German Government's employ in Kiautschou and left the service (dismissed?). He then acted as a sort of war correspondent for the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* in Japan but soon was released of this post owing to his silly reports. The writer knows the man personally and can assure you that he had little or no contact with his countrymen here and therefore his wisdom on things Japanese could not

have been derived from this source, at any rate his opinions are hardly shared by any of them. You did him too much honour and although you deal with his statements quite fairly, justly, and impartially, still it means confusion, if the Germans are judged by his altogether misplaced remarks. As owing to our difficult position in Europe *vis-à-vis* Russia it is rather hard of the nation to keep neutrality without being suspected at every paltry occasion. It would have been much better if this Mr. W. would have avoided any comment.

A GERMAN.

Yokohama, 13th January, 1905.

#### LADIES LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club was held at 119 Bluff on January 10th. The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements during the past year.

L. L. T. & C. C. IN ACCOUNT WITH H. SYME THOMSON, HON. TREAS.

1904—January to December.

	Yen	Yen
To Balance .....		611.93
To Fees 69 active members.....	690.00	
3½ at ¼ fees members .....	17.50	
107½ honorary members.....	1,290.00	
15 entrances .....	150.00	
17 visitors .....	51.00	
74 entrances to handicaps .....	74.00	2,272.50
To Sale old balls, &c. ....		96.35
To Donation .....		5.00
To Interest on account with H. & S. Banking Corporation .....		22.50
		3,008.28
By Wages, Gardeners .....	722.20	
Weeders .....	74.59	
Boys .....	8.17	804.96
By Tea, sugar, milk, &c. ....		111.38
By Ladies' Room .....		187.55
By Painting and repairing fences, seats and small house .....		90.30
By Nets .....		40.68
By Yokohama Water Works .....		13.64
By Oil cake, turf and drain .....		52.90
By Shrubs and plants .....		20.15
By Gardeners' Kimono and tatami .....		22.23
By Tennis balls and whitening .....		218.59
By Prizes .....		68.15
By Hon. Sec. account printing, postage, &c. ....		39.46
By Hon. Treas. receipt books.....		3.00
By Mr. Woodruff .....		65.56
By Brooms, string, &c. ....		14.46
By Ground rent for 1905 .....		187.50
By Balance .....		1,067.77
		3,008.28

E. & O. E.

H. SYME THOMSON, Hon. Treas.

The ballot for the new committee resulted in the election of the following ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act: President, Mrs. James; Vice-President, Mrs. Litchfield; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Syme Thomson; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Abbott; Committee, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Read, J. Carey Hall, Esq., Herr Von Syburg.

#### THE GRAND HOTEL LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the Directors to be submitted at the Thirty-First Semi-Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Friday, the 27th day of January, 1905.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended December 31st, 1904, accompany this report.

The net profit for the half year, after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, and Sundry Creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, amounts to

To this is added by Transfer from Suspense account .....	12,563.33
which it is proposed to apply as follows:—	
In payment of a dividend of ¥6.00 per share for the half year .....	12,298.61
For depreciation .....	15,000.00
Mr. Howard and Dr. Hall retire from the Board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.	9,851.94

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 28th day of January, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, } Directors.

L. MOTTET, }

Yokohama, 14th January, 1905.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON  
31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital 2,500 Shares at yen 100.....	250,000.00	
Sundry Creditors .....	13,130.58	
Debentures .....	10,000.00	
Kurumaya Security Fund .....	200.00	
Unclaimed Dividends .....	646.04	
Suspense account.....	27,819.36	
Profit and Loss account .....	12,563.33	
	314,359.31	

ASSETS.		Yen.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	13,458.07	
Cash in hand.....	560.53	
Fire Insurance .....	1,857.05	
Value of running policies .....		
Ground (Estimated value October, 1897, yen 85,000) .....	60,000.00	
Buildings .....	130,788.43	
Furniture .....	64,335.50	
Electric Light Plant .....	12,500.00	
Steam Launch .....	4,000.00	
Wines in stock .....	9,371.07	
Provisions in stock .....	2,165.75	
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock .....	4,902.57	
General stock .....	882.75	
Sundry debtors.....	9,537.59	
	314,359.31	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—31ST  
DECEMBER, 1904.

DR.		Yen.
To Insurance Account .....	3,558.56	
To General Expenses .....	35,977.35	
To Directors' and Auditor's Fees.....	1,400.00	
To Taxes Account .....	1,600.34	
To Interest.....	149.37	
To Balance available for division.....	24,861.84	
To be dealt with as under:—		
To Dividend at yen Yen.		
6.00 per share. 15,000.00		
To Written off		
Furniture .....	5,361.94	
To Written off		
Electric Light..	4,000.00	
To Written off		
Steam Launch. 500.00		
	124,861.94	24,861.94
	67,547.66	
CR.		Yen.
By Transferred from Working Account...	49,737.57	
By Transferred from Suspense Account...	12,298.61	
By Balance of Rent Account .....	1,050.00	
By Share Transfer Fees .....	5.00	
By Sale of Old Materials.....	4,456.48	
	67,547.66	

Yokohama, 31st December, 1905,  
MARSHALL MARTIN, } DIRECTORS.  
M. KAUFMANN, }

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

E. B. S. EDWARDS, AUDITOR.  
Yokohama, 14th January, 1905.

## NIPPON RACE CLUB.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the Nippon Race Club was held at the Masonic Rooms on Tuesday, Dr. Wheeler presiding. There was a large attendance of members.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read, as also were the report and accounts.

Mr. BUGBIRD suggested that as a mark of respect to the retiring committee and in return for the good work done by it the members constituting it should be re-elected en bloc.

The President thought they should follow the usual course in electing the committee by ballot. Mr. Blad explained certain points in the report wherein it differed from those of previous years, and answered various questions as to details.

Mr. WILLIAMSON-JONES suggested to the permanent committee that a portion of the funds of the Club should be invested in connection with ground which could be converted into golf links. He had no definite proposal to make, but he thought that as this was a sporting club, golf links would be a suitable investment. Of course the security would have to be examined, but golf links had

succeeded elsewhere and there was no reason why they should not succeed in Yokohama, and enable the Club to get as good a return for their money as from the bank deposits. He therefore suggested that the permanent committee take into consideration any proposal brought before them.

Some discussion took place as to various matters, and it was announced that the former committee had been unanimously elected, as follows:—Messrs. V. Blad, A. J. Easton, C. de C. Hughes, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, D. Marshall, K. Mori and F. M. Tegner.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## AMERICAN RAILWAY CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

London, January 12.

The American Government has informed China that it disapproves of the proposed cancellation of the concession of the Hankow-Canton railway. As regards American concessionaires, America considers that they are entitled to the protection of the American Government.

## A PARIS SENSATION.

The publication in French of an exhaustive statement written by Baron Kodama in 1902, explaining Japanese ambitions, and setting forth particularly that country's designs against French Indo-China, is creating a sensation in Paris.

The Japanese Legations deny the authenticity of the document, but nevertheless it produces a profound sensation.

## THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, January 13.

Admiral Bolroosky's squadron has entered the Canal.

## SKRYDLOFF.

Admiral Skrydloff has left Vladivostok for St. Petersburg.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE  
TARIFF.

President Roosevelt strongly advocates a special session of Congress for a readjustment of the tariff, but the session is unlikely to open before autumn.

## THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Later.

The subscription to the new Russian loan was opened in Berlin and closed almost immediately, the applications being unusually large.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

The British Parliament meets on February 14th. There are persistent rumours in Parliamentary circles that there will be a dissolution in the month of March.

THE RUSSIAN SUPPLEMENTARY  
SQUADRON.

London, January 14.

Botrovosky's squadron leaves Suez to-day.

## U.S. SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The U.S. Senate's Commerce Committee has increased the maximum subsidies mentioned in a telegram of the date of the 7th inst. to eighty thousand dollars for a monthly and one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for a fortnightly service.

[Note—The telegram in regard to the above did not get beyond Shanghai. It reads:—

London via Bombay, December 7.

News comes from Washington that the joint commission of the Senate and House of Representatives has reported, recommending annual subsidies of £60,000 sterling for monthly, £120,000 for fortnightly, sixteen-knot services from the Pacific Coast to Japan, China, and the Philippines, and £42,000 and £84,000, respectively, for thirteen-knot services.]

RUSSIA AND CHINESE  
NEUTRALITY.

Russia has issued a Circular to the Powers complaining of China's violations of neutrality since war began, and claiming the right to act according to her own interests in the matter of China's neutrality.

BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS FOR  
WAR.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, speaking at Glasgow, dwelt on the achievements of the Government in the direction of Army and Navy reform. He said that the problem of the British Army arose at a point where there alone was a possibility of conflict with a great military empire, and that the problem of the Army was the problem of the defence of Afghanistan. The changes recently effected in the War Office would enable Britain to intervene more effectively in any contest on the north-west frontier of India. Moreover, under the strong grasp of Lord Kitchener, the forces of India were being reorganized, so as to add enormously to their efficiency without material addition to their numerical strength. Mr. Balfour added that the Army's new field gun was the most powerful in the world, and said that the result of the naval changes was that the fighting power of the Fleet during the first twenty-four hours of hostilities would be augmented threefold.

## ACTIVITY OF RUSSIAN CAVALRY.

London, January 14.

The whole Russian cavalry has recently been formed into one enormous force under General Mischenko, and is displaying considerable activity, a detachment having damaged the railway between Anshantien and Haicheng and between Yingkow and Tashikiao on the Japanese line of communications.

## RUSSIAN FINANCE.

London, January 15.

The Russian Minister of Finance in presenting his Budget statement estimates that the expenditure for 1905 will show a decrease of 65½ millions of roubles compared with 1904. The decreases are chiefly in the Departments of Finance and Communications. Ten millions of roubles are assigned to the doubling of the Siberian railway; 1,800,000 roubles extra expenditure is allowed for the trans-Baikal line. Everything has been done that can be calculated to strengthen confidence in the finances of Russia, whose monetary system and national economy is unshaken after eleven months of war.

## OUTWARD BOUND.

Admiral Botrovosky's fleet has left Suez. A MESSAGE FROM THE CZAR.

The Czar has issued an order to his Army and Navy, announcing the fall of Port Arthur. He eulogises the glorious struggle of the garrison, whose heroism Russia witnessed with pride. Peace be to the ashes of the dead, and glory to the living.

The order proceeds to say: "Our enemy are bold and strong and the struggle at such a distance is hard. But Russia is powerful and has undergone harder trials, always emerging more powerful than ever. While lamenting our losses we must not become distracted. With all Russia I trust that the hour of victory will soon dawn. I pray God to bless my troops and the fleet and that he will enable them to uphold the glory of Russia."

## AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

London, January 16.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram

from Java, stating that the Japanese have established a base at Labuan, and that the cable has ceased working for the purpose of concealing the fact.

#### THE FRENCH CABINET.

During a disorderly debate in the French Chamber, M. Combes, the Premier, vigorously repudiated the charge of sowing dissension among the Republicans by his anti-clerical persecution.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 289 to 279 votes, but the Cabinet is expected to resign owing to the smallness of the majority.

London, January 17.

Owing to the death of President Loubet's mother, necessitating the absence of the President from Paris, the resignation of the Cabinet has been postponed till Wednesday.

#### JAPAN AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Later.

M. Deloncle does not believe in the authenticity of General Kodama's plan, though he is firmly convinced that Japan ardently covets Indo-China. He insists that the Government must immediately submit to the Chamber a programme for the maritime defence of the Far Eastern colonies.

#### THE CAVALRY RAID.

All independent accounts show that General Mischenko's daring cavalry raid was wholly unsuccessful, cavalry being powerless against entrenched infantry.

#### AMERICA AND CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

London, January 18.

Mr. John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, has cabled to the American Minister in Peking calling attention to the Russian neutrality note. He expresses the hope that China will earnestly consider the charges.

#### SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

A blizzard swept over England yesterday. The Thames estuary was frozen for a considerable distance from the shore. Showers of ice fell in London, where traffic was disorganised. The coast is strewn with wrecks, and there have been several deaths from the cold.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, January 19.

French correspondents in St. Petersburg state that the Baltic fleet has sailed from Madagascar.

#### CHINA'S DENIAL.

It is announced in Washington that China is issuing a general denial of the Russian charges made on the 13th of January.

#### PROPOSED JOINT ACTION.

The officials in Washington consider that joint action on the part of the Powers, with a view to preserving China's neutrality, is necessary, owing to the danger of an anti-foreign outbreak.

China will circularize the Powers to this effect if circumstances compel her.

#### RISE IN COAL FREIGHTS.

A sudden German demand yesterday raised the prices of coal in England, especially for bunker-coal. In some cases the rise was two shillings a ton.

#### GREAT STRIKE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Later.

A great strike of ironworkers and kindred trades in St. Petersburg is assuming a menacing aspect. Fifty thousand men are already under arms. All work is stopped at the Government dockyards on the Neva. The whole movement is directed by capable organizers.

#### RUSSIANS IN THE RED SEA. A Russian squadron has passed Perim. CHINA AND HER NEUTRALITY.

##### RUSSIAN THREATS.

It is announced in Washington that Russia has thanked Mr. Secretary Hay for calling China's attention to the alleged violations of neutrality. Count Cassini declares that Russia has positive proof of the violations, and that unless China mends her ways, Russia will be forced to look after her own interests.

#### REPORT FROM THE LIAOTUNG GARRISON.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 12th instant.)

On the forenoon of the 11th instant a detachment of our cavalry on the west of Tungmasai encountered about 4 sotnias of the enemy's cavalry, and after a fight which lasted until 2.30 p.m., drove them back, inflicting heavy loss. Subsequently the enemy, reinforced by 8 guns and several sotnias of cavalry, approached Liurlipau where a hot fight is now going on.

From last night until this morning several bodies of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Anshantien and Haiching and between Yingkau and Tashikiao. They inflicted some injury on the railway but it was at once repaired and traffic resumed.

Yesterday afternoon a force of over 2,000 cavalry with artillery attacked Newchwang (the old town) and our garrison in that place was obliged to retire temporarily. It has been reinforced and is now vigorously driving back the enemy. At Newkiatun also the enemy's cavalry pushed close up but we did not suffer.

#### THE CAVALRY ATTACK.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the night of the 13th instant from the Army in Liaotung.)

The enemy who was driven back in the neighbourhood of Yingkow on the 12th instant, retreated in disorder to the north of Takaukan (i.e. along the road to old Niuchwang). He left 62 dead and 6 wounded on the field, and judging from the arms abandoned his casualties can not have been less than 200.

On the 13th a body of our troops drove the enemy from Niuchwang (the old town) and threw him into confusion.

#### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters, on the afternoon of the 11th. From the Army in Korea.)

A detachment of our troops in the neighbourhood of Hongwon in the direction of Hamheung attacked a force of cavalry belonging to the Ninth Regiment of Siberia Cossacks and drove them back in confusion. The enemy left 9 dead upon the field, including an officer, 9 rifles, 8 swords, 2 lances, 11 horses and some other spoils.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Head Quarters.)

On the 11th instant H.I.J.M.S. *Tokitama* seized in the Sea of Japan the British steamer *Rosalie* (about 4,300 tons) bound for Vladivostock with a cargo of 6,500 tons of Cardiff coal.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 13th instant from the Liaotung garrison Army.)

The enemy's force consisting of some 8 sotnias of cavalry with 12 guns surrounded our commissariat station at Ninkiatun from 2 p.m. on the 12th instant and opened an attack from the direction of Sankiatz. They were completely repulsed and their casualties were not less than 80.

From the dead and wounded left by the enemy on the field and from other sources of intelligence it would appear that the enemy consisted of the cavalry brigade attached to the Second Infantry Regiment of Railway guards, and that they were under the command of Major-General Mischenko.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

#### ANOTHER COLLIER SEIZED.

On the 16th instant a Japanese torpedo-boat stopped the Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* (2,791 tons) in the Tsushima Straits, and finding that she had a full cargo of Cardiff coal for Vladivostock, seized her and sent her to Sascho.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters.)

#### RUSSIAN CAVALRY SURROUNDED.

On the 14th instant a force of our troops surrounded a body of the enemy's cavalry near Sanchaho, and threw him into disorder. The enemy had over 300 casualties and left a quantity of weapons and other things in our hands.

According to the statement of staff-officers attached to our force, who were in the engagement, they saw a large number of Chinese regular soldiers in the enemy's ranks.

On the 16th instant some 5,000 or 6,000 of the enemy's cavalry with 14 or 15 guns, which had been driven from Niuchwang, passed through Laotuniulu, retreating north-west. On the evening of the same day a detachment of our cavalry had a collision with the enemy near Laohoshe. According to the reports sent by our officers there were among the enemy's troopers some who wore Chinese overcoats and Chinese head-gear, and many who were dressed entirely in Chinese costume and had Chinese queues. The enemy appeared thoroughly exhausted.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

#### ONE MORE STEAMER.

On the 17th instant at 11 a.m. a Japanese war-ship stopped the British steamer *Bawtry* in the Tsushima strait, and finding on examination that she was laden with provisions, machine oil and ship-building materials for Vladivostock, arrested her and took her to Sascho. The *Bawtry* is a steamer of 1,542 tons register.

(Received by the Japanese Naval Department.)

#### ANOTHER COLLIER SEIZED.

On the 12th instant at 4 p.m. a Japanese war-ship in the Tsushima Straits stopped and visited the British steamer *Oakley* (2,456 tons register). She was found to have left Cardiff on the 17th of November with a cargo of 5,900 tons of coal for Vladivostock, and she was accordingly seized and taken into Sascho.

(Received by the Independent News Agency.)

#### KOREAN NEWS.

Seoul, 0.12 p.m. January 19.

The Foreign Adviser of the Korean Government has delivered the opinion that the mining concessions asked for by Great Britain, Germany and Italy are of a nature to be granted, but that the grants should be within such limits as shall secure Korea against loss.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

With the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the whole of the French Cabinet has resigned.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

Two destroyers belonging to the Baltic

Fleet have struck rocks near Madagascar, and are now undergoing repairs in a private dock.

(Where is this dock, we wonder. The situation becomes worse and worse from the point of view of French neutrality.—Ed. J.M.)

It is not true that the flag-ship sunk. She is said to have collided with one of her consorts.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### RESIGNATION OF THE DANISH CABINET.

There being a difference of opinion among the Ministers of the Crown in Denmark on the subject of maritime defences, the Cabinet has resigned. The new Cabinet will be from the same political party as the old, four of the former Ministers being associated with four others. Thus the former Minister of Education will become Premier, holding simultaneously the portfolios of War and of the Navy, and the wholly new statesman Mr. Christiansen will be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### A MILD WINTER.

The Japanese Consul at Chinnampo telegraphs.—

The season being exceptionally warm, the ice in the neighbourhood of Pyongyang melted about the 7th instant, though the upper reaches of the Tadong River remain frozen. Still future changes of temperature can not be foreseen, and as the branches of the Tadong are frozen and Korean boats are said to be ice-bound, there is no movement of cereals, and although goods for Pyongyang are now laden on the river, boats are deterred from passing up farther than Kyo-nipho through fear of floating ice near Pyongyang. No ice has yet been carried down to this place (Chinnampo). If things continue as they are the navigation at this port will be open next month.

#### THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

A Reuter's telegram says:—

In the explanation of the Russian Budget it is stated that, in accordance with the law of 1890, the Budget does not include the outlays directly incurred for warlike purposes. Up to the close of last year, the extraordinary expenditures made by the various departments totalled 621 roubles.

In the extraordinary appropriations for railway construction there is a sum of 10 millions of roubles for doubling the Siberian Railway, and a sum of 1,800,000 roubles for the circum-Baikal line.

The hard money in the Treasury at the end of 1903 was 1,058 million roubles, and in consequence of the 5-per-cent. foreign loan this amount was increased on the 14th of July, 1904, so that it rose to 1,237 millions, since which time until the 21st of December it had not undergone any diminution.

#### THE TSAR'S ORDER OF THE DAY.

London, January 15.

Reuter under date of Jan. 14th telegraphs from St. Petersburg:—

The Tsar has issued to the Army and Navy the following Order of the Day.

"Port Arthur has fallen into the enemy's hands. The defensive struggle lasted eleven months; the garrison for over seven months was isolated, but without murmuring they endured privations and moral torture. A handful of Russians, not sparing blood and life, sustained the enemy's furious onslaughts, firmly hoping for relief. Russia proudly witnessed their heroic deeds; and the whole world bowed before this heroic spirit. But resources became exhausted whereas the onset was constant, and the garrison had to yield to superior

numbers. Peace and eternal memory to the dead, glory and God's blessing to the living! Our enemy is bold and strong and the struggle, at a distance of 10,000 versts from the sources of our strength, is indescribably hard. But Russia is powerful. During her thousand years of empire there have been harder trials and more threatening dangers but she has always emerged stronger. Now although our failures are severe and our losses lamentable, we will not be distracted. I trust with all Russia that the hour of victory will soon dawn, and may God bless the Army and Navy for overthrowing the enemy and upholding Russia's honour and glory!"

#### THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has issued a proclamation, operative from the 16th inst., that no Straits dollars shall be exported beyond the limits of the Malay Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies and Borneo.

#### INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA.

The *Russ* says that the only course is to have the situation honestly considered by representatives chosen by the people who can discuss the whole conditions. Any council of the people's representatives will certainly oppose improper disturbances, and will also oppose incompetent, unpopular and irresponsible officials who enforce their own mandates, idly waste the country's resources and bring the State into ever-increasing danger. But these representatives would not oppose any government appointed by themselves.

#### RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN.

The same paper, discussing the new loan, says that its terms are very disadvantageous from the point of view of the flourishing condition of Russia's resources. On the other hand, considering the paucity of Japan's producing power, it must be admitted that her credit stands very high. The reason of this difference is that the governmental and social conditions of the two countries are different. Therefore whether for continuing the war or for amending these conditions, radical reforms are essential. Even from points of view independent of the war, the present state of the Russian people is intolerable.

#### RUSSIAN PAPERS AND PEACE RUMOURS.

The Russian newspapers hitherto opposed to the war have become more vehement in their tone since the fall of Port Arthur. On the other hand, the journals in the opposite camp allege that the time for peace has become more distant than ever. The war, they say, has been calamitous, but a dishonourable peace would be a still greater calamity. The *Novoye Vremya* maintains its view that the fight must be continued to the bitter end. Its editor, after marshalling several reasons for continuing the war, says:—"Union is strength. On the other hand, discord brings ruin. If the various classes of the people are hostile to each other, the fate of the State is sealed. Of course the people must decide whether the war is to cease or to continue. With regard to this the former Sovereigns of Russia, in times of national crisis, have frequently not hesitated to seek the people's opinion. There is nothing for it but to follow that precedent. But it is essential to know the view of the present Government as to continuing the war or ending it. The time has come when a decision must be given such as shall constitute an accurate basis for calculation."

#### ECONOMICAL STEAMING.

The machinery performances of His Majesty's ship *Terrible* during her recently completed voyage to Wei-hai-wei and back, now carefully collated, afford, says a *Times* correspondent, noteworthy commentary on the communication made by Admiral Sir Compton Domville in connection with the Boiler Committee's final report. Sir Compton Domville, it will be remembered, referred to the great improvement effected in the working of the Belleville boiler, and the voyage of the *Terrible* proves this most convincingly. This ship, launched in 1895 from the Clydebank works of Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), recently underwent a complete overhaul, and steamed this year to China and back at deeper draught and at faster speed for one-half the consumption of coal required in the same voyage two years ago. In 1902 she steamed home from Wei-hai-wei to England, a distance of 11,045 sea miles, at a mean speed of 11.8 knots for an expenditure of coal of 11,163 tons, including all purposes and even harbour requirements. This year the round voyage to China and back, a distance of 21,741 sea miles, was accomplished at a mean speed of 12.6 knots for a total consumption of coal of 10,092 tons. The coal actually used for propulsion worked out at 1.78 lb. per hour per indicated horse-power developed by the main engines, as compared with 2.9 lb. in the voyage two years ago. With a mean draught of 27 ft. 3 in., as compared with 26 ft. 7 in., and notwithstanding that a much longer time had elapsed since the vessel had been dry docked for cleaning the hull, and, although the rate of speed was 0.8 sea miles per hour greater, this year's voyage was thus accomplished with a fuel consumption for all purposes equal to 1 ton per 2.34 miles steamed, against 1.22 miles. Taking the coal for the main engines only, the coal used equalled 1 ton per 3.37 miles steamed, as compared with 1.55 miles two years ago. The result is thus exceptionally satisfactory for its economy. Engineer-Commander A. W. Turner, who was in charge of the engines of the *Terrible*, was the first naval engineer to go to sea with Belleville boilers in a British ship, as he was with the *Sharpshooter*.

#### THE P. AND O. CO'S REPORT.

The P. and O. Co.'s Annual Report states that the net surplus for the year ended September 30, inclusive of £11,197 brought forward, was £219,335, and after making a distribution of 13 per cent. on the Deferred Stock, a balance of £10,535 is carried forward. The Directors have been able to charge the loss of the *Australia* to the ordinary working of the year without infringing on Reserve, and similarly they have increased the amount set aside for depreciation by £123,296 over and above the normal 5 per cent. on the original cost of the fleet, the total appropriation under the head of Insurance and Depreciation being raised to £500,000. A considerable diminution in receipts from transport work is one prominent feature of the returns, and this was to be expected when the African transport work came finally to an end. On the other hand, there is an increase, although only a slight one, in passenger revenue, which is the more satisfactory as a decline was anticipated in this quarter owing to various causes, and more particularly to modifications made in favour of the passenger, when the price of coal had retreated to something like a normal point from the extreme figures of two or three years ago. But, on the score of freight, a considerable advance accrues, not owing to any improvement in rates, but to the growing capacity of the fleet. The increased size of the Company's ships tends largely to augment the disbursements in every direction. One example may be quoted in illustration, viz., in the Company's payments to the Suez Canal Company, which have been increased by £50,000 during the financial year, reaching the large figure of £322,000, notwithstanding the fact that the dues were reduced by the Canal Company from January 1, 1903. Fortunately, the coal expenditure has been more moderate than anticipated, and is actually below that of last year, although the quantity of coal consumed is 30,000 tons greater than in the former period. This is due entirely to the low coal freights which have recently prevailed. At the present moment, shipping prospects appear rather brighter than they have been for some time past, but tonnage is so abundant in every direction that no striking improvement can be looked for. With reference to the *Malacca* affair, the Directors state:—"The seizure of this ship by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea, and of her sister ship, the *Formosa*, only a few days afterwards, were incidents so widely known that any detailed explanation concerning them is rendered unnecessary. Owing to the firm attitude taken up by his Majesty's Government, both ships were released, and in the case of the *Formosa* this



took place so immediately after seizure that the delay and inconvenience might be held to be only of a trifling character, although the annoyance and anxiety was very great. But the *Malacca's* case was different, and the delay before she could resume her voyage was such as to throw out completely the working of the Company's Service on the China Intermediate Line, involving a very serious loss, and the Company have, therefore, claimed compensation from the Russian Government for the damage thus sustained. It need scarcely be added that from the outset of the war between Russia and Japan, the Company have been very careful to avoid any infringement of neutrality, or the conveyance of munitions of war or contraband in any distinguishable shape. But the uncertainty as to whether ordinary mercantile shipments might not be treated as contraband by Russia and lay the ships open to seizure, determined the Directors to decline all shipments to Japan for the time being, a decision which has involved a very considerable sacrifice of legitimate freight."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	F. Jan. 20
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. Jan. 22
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	W. Jan. 25
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Jan. 28
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. Jan. 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Feb. 5
Vancouver	C. F. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Feb. 8
Europe	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Tu. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. F. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Feb. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Feb. 20

1 Left Shanghai on the 16th inst.

2 Left Nagasaki on the 19th inst.

3 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. Jan. 22
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Jan. 22
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Tu. Jan. 24
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. Jan. 24
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Taiyang	W. Jan. 25
Europe	B. T. Co.	Tremont	Th. Jan. 26
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	F. Jan. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Jan. 28
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Feb. 4
Hongkong	C. F. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. Feb. 8
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Feb. 10
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. Feb. 13
Vancouver	C. F. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Feb. 21

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*China*, Austrian steamer, 3,855, S. Tarnanovich, 13th Jan.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 8th Jan., Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.  
*Sobralense*, British steamer, 1,232, Robt. Dean, 13th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 13th Jan.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 13th Jan.,—Christmas Island via Kobe, 11th Jan., Phosphate Rock.—Comes & Co.  
*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 13th Jan.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 14th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 15th Jan.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Fushiki Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,110, Yamashita, 15th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 15th Jan.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Pelau*, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 15th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Bayern*, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 15th Jan.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 14th Jan., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Java*, British steamer, 2,632, S. Barcham, 15th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 14th Jan., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 14th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 16th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 15th Jan., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 16th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Satsuma*, British steamer, 2,690, Hudson, 16th Jan.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Lena*, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansborge, 16th Jan.,—Mojito, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 16th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th Dec.,—Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Silvertip*, British steamer, 4,904, G. Bramston, 17th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th Jan., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Twickenham*, British steamer, 1,613, Mann, 17th Jan.,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Massapequa*, British steamer, 1,935, Scott, 18th Jan.,—New York via ports, and Kobe, 17th Jan., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Unda*, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Gabrielsen, 18th Jan.,—Hongkong, General.—H. Arai.  
*Arcadia*, German steamer, 3,412, Forerck, 18th Jan.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 12th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Rabensburg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendi, 18th Jan.,—Taiwan, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Prima*, British steamer, 2,905, Tillotson, 18th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 19th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, 18th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Takao Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,660, M. Kitaoka, 19th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 19th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Selin*, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingelsen, 19th Jan.,—Chefoo, Beas Cakes.—Yamagataya.

## DEPARTURES.

*Prima*, Norwegian steamer, 761, Samoe, 13th Jan.,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Shui Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,388, T. Satsuki, 13th Jan.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Strambus*, British steamer, 3,928, W. J. Stock, 14th Jan.,—Baik Pappan.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Yangtze*, British steamer, 4,149, W. C. Lycett, 12th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Australien*, French steamer, 2,900, Veron, 14th Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 15th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*China*, Austrian steamer, 3,855, S. Tarnanovich, 15th Jan.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.  
*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 16th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Germanicus*, German steamer, 2,575, H. Behrmann, 19th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 17th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Sobralense*, British steamer, 1,232, Robt. Dean, 17th Jan.,—Mojito via Wada Point, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 17th Jan.,—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Shinshu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Ashida, 17th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 17th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Ruth*, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 18th Jan.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 18th Jan.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 18th Jan.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Clam*, British steamer, 2,311, G. Bramston, 18th Jan.,—Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Thyra*, British steamer, 2,244, A. Bainbridge, 19th Jan.,—Kuchino, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, fr. Hamburg and Bremen via ports.—Viscountess Hayashi, Miss

Fukuzawa, Miss Hisada, Miss Matsumoto, Mr. I. Joshi, Mr. F. A. Astor, Mr. Hugh Rose, Mr. A. L. Picardo, Mr. A. Dall'Orso, Mr. Klematoski and family, Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, Miss D. Esdale, Miss B. Thompson, Mr. A. H. Hoerbe, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Bailey, Mr. H. Heiland, Mr. Yui Kai Chun, Mr. Li Kwan Pin, Mr. Wang Shun Pam, Mr. Ching Hong, Mr. Liang Long, Mr. Shin Ching, Mr. Chow Shing, Mr. Chang Chia, Mr. Chang Chie, Mr. Sun Yun Tsu, Mr. Sing Chie, Mr. Sing Pie Cheo, and Mr. Leo Sung in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. W. A. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mr. O. A. Neeslea, Dr. V. G. Heised, Mr. Jas. J. Kelly, Mr. H. W. Lea, Miss A. V. Bing, Mr. H. P. Thomson, Mr. E. Quelch, Mr. E. F. J. Blount, Mr. G. Upton and Miss M. F. Denton in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. A. H. Afong and Mrs. A. H. Afong in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss S. Seeds, Miss J. O. Payne, Mr. Geo. W. Gale, Miss Cora T. Keith, Miss H. E. Legge, Mrs. S. R. Stringer, Mr. R. Vail, Rev. E. W. Towler, Rev. J. A. McErlain, Rev. R. Kelly, Rev. T. A. McCarl, Mr. E. S. Wheeler, Mrs. E. S. Wheeler, Mr. Burton Preston, Mr. Burton Preston, Mr. T. H. Gubbins, Miss A. H. Brinkerhoff, Mr. Alonso S. Kinner, Miss C. M. Church, Mr. A. R. Cotton, Mrs. E. G. Rafail, Mrs. C. Pierce, Mr. Fung Young, Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Miss J. Walsh, Master E. Walsh, Mr. H. R. Caldwell, Mrs. H. R. Caldwell and servant, Mr. S. T. Wilmer, Mr. W. Gaude, Mr. A. A. Bakomell, Mr. E. H. Harb, Mrs. E. H. Harb and infant, Miss R. Harb, Miss D. Harb, Master W. Harb, Mr. A. Boyse, Miss W. Moore, Miss Maddock, Miss H. M. Jones, Miss E. Draegorh, Mr. H. B. Jones, Mr. M. S. Emens, Mrs. M. S. Emens and Miss Emens in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. Ella Belden, Lt.-Com. John B. Blish, U.S.N., Mr. J. W. Copmann, Miss C. Copmann, Rev. C. Ferrand, H. H. Prince Sadanaru Fushimi and 2 attendants, Mr. M. Fujino, Mr. Henry Glassner, Mr. Y. Hashimoto, Mr. K. Kada, Mr. N. Kanzaki, Mr. K. Kitaoka, Com. Cullen, C.M.G. H.B.M.N., Mr. Tan Sui Ley, Bishop J. McKim, Maj. S. Mihara, Dr. K. Rokkaku, Mr. H. E. A. Sato, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. M. K. Taisuta, Mr. R. Tanaka, Count S. Terashima, Mr. N. Watanabe, Mr. Wm. White, Mrs. Wm. White, Miss Olie White, Mr. T. Takase, Mr. T. Fortune, Mrs. J. Fortune, Mr. R. C. Gunning, Mrs. Gunning and Mr. J. C. Martin. For Kobe:—Mr. J. D. Curtis. For Shanghai:—Rev. W. M. Cameron, Mr. H. L. Chi, Mrs. M. P. McCormick, Mrs. A. J. MacLean and two children and servant, Mr. W. B. Nance, Mrs. W. B. Nance and two children, Dr. R. T. Shields, Mr. R. T. Shields, Mr. M. Sushihoh, Mr. On Sho Tcheen. For Hongkong:—Archbishop A. Agius, Mr. Chas. W. Bradrick, Mr. H. J. Dickinson, Mr. Yong L. Fonger, Mr. Vicente Quioque, Mr. A. R. Hager, Mrs. A. R. Hager, Mr. E. H. Jennings, Mr. C. H. Kendall, Mr. W. Mm. J. King, Mr. A. D. Lewis, Mr. W. J. Lippy, Mr. E. R. Lindsay, Mr. R. W. Littlefield, M. A. Marten, Mr. J. B. Morton, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mr. D. H. Owings, Mgr. G. Petrelli, Mr. M. V. del Rosario, Mrs. J. D. Russell and infant, Mr. C. A. Stevens, Miss E. M. Tibbitts, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, Miss S. L. King, and Mr. J. L. Morgan in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Australien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Henning, Mr. Jolles, Mrs. J. H. Fawcner, Mrs. de Raynal and family, Mr. F. D. Hilles, Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, Mr. A. Deguy and child, Mrs. Duret, child and servant, Dr. W. Van der Heyden, Mr. F. W. J. Brewer, Mr. Ch. Pettit, Mr. T. Veissel, Mr. Ch. Bernard, Mr. S. Hashimoto, Mr. S. Matsuda, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. Watanabe, and Mr. D. Balfour in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. H. Afong, Mrs. A. H. Afong, Mr. A. A. Bakewell, Mr. B. A. Baird, Mr. P. E. Beeston, Mr. A. Boyse, Miss Brinkerhoff, Mr. H. R. Caldwell, Mrs. H. R. Caldwell and child, Miss C. M. Church, Mr. A. R. Cotton, Mr. W. H. Conrad, Mr. W. H. Conrad, Miss E. Draeger, Mr. W. S. Emens, Mrs. W. S. Emens, Miss Emens, Rev. B. W. Fowler, Mr. Geo. W. Gale, Mr. W. Gande, Mr. Mr. T. H. Gubbins, Hayn't E. C. Gudge, U.S.N., Mr. E. H. Hart, Mrs. E. H. Hart and infant, Miss Miss D. Hart, Master E. H. Hart, Miss R. Hart, Master W. Hart, Mr. T. Isonaga, Mr. H. B. Jones, Miss H. M. Jones, Mr. E. Karcher, Miss C. F. Keith, Rev. R. Kelly, Miss H. E. Legge, Miss Maddock, Rev. D. J. Mahoney, Rev. F. A. McCarl, Rev. J. A. McErlain, Miss W. Moore, Miss J. C. Paine, Miss C. C. Paulson, Mr. F. Pierce, Mr. B. Breston, Mrs. B. Breston, Mrs. E. G. Rafail, Miss L. Seeds, Mr. A. S. Skinner, Mrs. C. P. Stringer, Mr. R. Vail, Miss Mary Vere, Mrs. J. J. Walsh and 2 children, Mr. E. C. Wheeler, Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Mr. C. H. Willey, Mr. S. T. Wilmer, Mr. S. Yoshida and Mr. Fang Young in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 20.

The Yarn trade is practically extinct. There is a moderate business in Shirtings, but business is greatly affected by existing conditions and the prospect of fresh complications.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italian and Salteen...	PER YARD.
	0.30 to 0.35

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.35 to 0.50
30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	250.00 to 260.00	
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	440.00 to 470.00	

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	28.00
Indian Broach ...	27.00
Chinese ...	26.50 to 27.00

## METALS.

There is a fair demand for metals and prices are firm.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized iron sheets ...	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

American ...	35.33
Russian ...	3.13 to 3.25
Langkat ...	3.15

## SUGAR.

This market has been quiet.

Brown Takao ...	Y. 11.10 to 11.50
Brown Manila ...	10.60 to 11.80
Brown Daitong ...	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton ...	10.00 to 14.20
White Java and Penang ...	13.00 to 14.70
White Refined ...	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Practically no movement.

Java, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Market dull. Prices easy without quotable change, but every prospect of some further decline in values.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Y. 1,050 to 1,060
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	980 to 1,000
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	990 to 1,040
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	970 to 975
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	980 to 985
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	980 to 1,000
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	970 to 975
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	940 to 950
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	930 to 940
Kakedas—Extra ...	970 to 980
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	950 to 960
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	910 to 920
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	880 to 890

## BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Fattening Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

## COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towers & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27 St. Christopher Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 30 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are effective, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

## WASTE SILK.

A fair demand, and considerable daily settlements. Here and there some concessions in price are obtainable, especially on the lower grades.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushu, Best ...	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushu, Good ...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushu, Medium ...	145 to 150
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Noshi—Joshiu, Medium ...	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	55 to 60
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	50 to 55
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair ...	50 to 55

## TEA.

Market closed.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 19.

London silver 1/2 lower but no change in sterling quotations from China and local rates are steady, closing for the mail per steamer *Empress of China* as under:

London Bank T.T. ...	2/6 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/6 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/6 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/6 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/6 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight ...	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259
— 6 months' sight ...	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per 100 98 1/2
— Private to days' sight ...	98 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	72 1/2
— Private to days' sight ...	74 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	150 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	152 1/2
American—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	210 1/2
Rex Silver (London) ...	27 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, January 20, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5
1st Issue	95	5
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	47	5
2nd Issue	100	5
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6
Sanyo Railway	50	8
Kyushu Railway	50	8
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11
Sobu Railway	50	8
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	12
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50	—
Odawara Electric Car	50	3
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	6
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	8
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8
Yokohama Dock	33	10
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12
Osaka Electric Light	50	20
Kobe Electric Light	45	17
Tokyo Gas	50	14
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—
Osaka Gas new	25	—
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	35	20

\* Ex dividend.

† Ex new.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

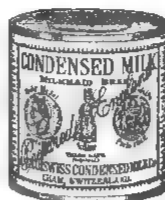
As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

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**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

## HOLLOWAY'S

### OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,

Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 583, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### The Bovril Bottle

is familiar in the homes of Britishers the world over—in Great Britain itself Bovril is looked upon as the great national "stand-by" in case of failing strength. Bovril is the very embodiment of nourishment. It imparts strength in a most effective manner, and is, at the same time, extremely palatable.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "SATSUMA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Jan. 21st, at 9 a.m., the "BAVERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New Guinea, Jan. 21st, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Jan. 24th, the "AKAHIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Jan. 24th, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Jan. 25th, at 2 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 26th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Jan. 27th, at 9 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Jan. 27th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 28th, at Noon, the "BUCENTAURO."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Jan. 29th, the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Jan. 30th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Jan. 30th, at Daylight, the "SPEZIA."—C. Illies & Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 31st, at Daylight, the "GLAUCUS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Jan. 31st, the "EMPIRE."—Comes & Co.  
For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Feb. 1st, the "TJILATJAP."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
For TAKAO, via Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping, Feb. 2nd, the "NICHIREI MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., February 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 4th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIKOO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 6th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

（毎土曜日一發行）

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YOKOHAMA, JAN. 28TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	82
Port Arthur .....	82
Disturbance in China .....	82
The Shaho .....	84
Naval Funeral in Tokyo .....	84
The Cavalry Raid .....	84
The Neutrality Question .....	86
Korea .....	87
The Record of Merchant Steamers Sunk and Captured .....	88
The Third Blocking Expedition .....	88
The Troubles in Russia .....	89
Japanese Securities at Home and Abroad .....	89
The Habutaya Problem .....	89
General Fock and Rear-Admiral Wren .....	89
Mr. F. J. Pigott .....	90
Death of Baron Utsunomiya .....	90
The Emerson-Steele Interview .....	90
Notes on Current Events .....	90
The Bookshelf .....	90
Football .....	91
Leading Article:—The War .....	91
Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Society .....	91
The Imperial Diet .....	93
The Amateur Urnatic Performance .....	93
The High Prize Court .....	93
To the Dead .....	94
Alliance Française .....	94
The Law Course .....	95
Fires .....	95
Professor Heydrich's Concert .....	95
China Notes .....	95
Consular Reports .....	97
To the Dear Distant .....	97
News of the Week .....	98
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature .....	99
How English is Taught in India and How it is not Taught in Japan .....	101
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club .....	102
Christ Church, Yokohama .....	102
Correspondence .....	102
The Amateur Theatricals .....	103
Colonel Emerson and General Suenari .....	103
Baron Kikuchi .....	103
American Insurance Methods .....	103
Telegrams .....	104
Latest Shipping .....	104
Latest Commercial .....	107

"FAIS CE QUE VOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

At No. 203-B Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of Mr. J. H. ROSENTHAL, of a Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

With this issue appears the Index for the *Japan Weekly Mail* for July-December, 1904.

COLONEL SAITO has been appointed Commander of a new brigade organized at Kumamoto.

THE Emperor of China has presented the Second Order of the Double Dragon with Star to Prince Fushimi.

MR. SON, Chinese minister to Seoul, who has been home on official business, arrived at Seoul on Jan. 23rd.

GENERAL PRINCE FUSHIMI and Admiral Prince Arisugawa have been appointed members of the Supreme Military Council.

SURGEON TANIGUCHI, Superintendent of garrison hospitals in Korea, arrived on Jan. 24th at Shimonoseki from the front.

ABOUT 300 Russians from Port Arthur will leave Nagasaki by the French mail steamer *Ernest Simons* on Jan. 31st for home.

THE members of the Lower House decided on Jan. 24th to donate yen 15 each to the *Juppei-bu*, which relieves soldiers and bluejackets at the front.

FIRE broke out on January 22nd at Todoroki,

Usutsuki district, Miyazaki prefecture, burning down some two hundred houses and injuring some persons. Details are not yet given.

A RUSSIAN detained at the Buddhist temple Chokenji, Matsuyama, escaped on Jan. 19th but was arrested the same evening.

A TELEGRAM from Mito reports that during a gale, a fishing boat capsized on Jan. 23rd off Isoura, the result being that 15 persons are missing.

DIPHTHERIA is still prevalent in Tokyo. On Jan. 22nd, six fresh cases were reported. Since the first appearance this month the patients have numbered fifty.

MR. NOMA, Japanese Consul at Hongkong reports that during the week ended Jan. 7th a fresh case of plague appeared there and an old patient died.

THE *Kokumin* reports that the Koreans in Hawaii have presented a petition to their Foreign Office to establish a consulate at Honolulu. Some six thousand signed the petition.

GENERAL HASEGAWA, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Korea, has been decorated by the Emperor of Korea with the Grand Cordon of the Plum Blossom.

MRS. RICHARDSON, who is attending the Nippon Red Cross Society's hospital in Tokyo, will shortly remove to a military hospital in reserve in Hiroshima.

A MOJI correspondent of the *Kokumin* reports that the P. & O. steamer *Masagon*, of some 5,000 tons, has run on a rock off Fukura, Hikoshima. Details are not yet to hand.

THE funeral of Lieut.-Commander Shiraishi and twelve other naval officers who died at the third blockading operation took place on January 25th at Aoyama Cemetery.

DURING the period from March 13th to Jan. 18th, 2,338 orders of the Golden Kite were conferred on officers and men of the Army and Navy who had died at the front.

MAJOR-GENERAL MUTA, Commander at Maidzuru, has been ordered to command a detachment of artillery at the front. Colonel Osawa has been promoted Major-General.

THE crews of the steamers *Wilhelmina* and *Oakley* recently captured off Tsushima, were released on Jan. 23rd by the Saseho Court. They were removed to Nagasaki.

VICE-ADMIRAL MISU, commanding the 2nd squadron of the combined fleet under Admiral Togo, returned on Jan. 23rd from Hakodate. He will, it is said, take up a new post.

MARQUIS NAKAYAMA, Director of the Bureau of the Imperial Household's auditors, was appointed Superintendent of the Office of the Crown Prince's Affairs on Jan. 23rd, *vice* Mr. M. Saito.

THE *Nichi Nichi* believes that Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commandant of Port Arthur, and Vice-Admiral Samejima, Commander of Saseho, will shortly be promoted full Admiral.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MURAI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Tokyo defences. On Jan. 20th, he left Tokyo for Yokosuka, where he has established his head quarters.

THE Russians from Port Arthur who have already left Nagasaki for home are as follow: 159 military officers, 8 naval officers, 6 surgeons, 4 veterinary surgeons, 14 non-commissioned officers, 22 officials, 2 military musicians, 3

engineers, 5 priests, 2 interpreters, 1 student, 32 women, 23 children, 213 soldiers and bluejackets and 1 servant.

THE net profits of the Yokohama Electric Light Co. for the last half of 1904 was yen 58,001.06 and the interim dividend was yen 3.75 per share, the rate being 14 per cent per annum.

THE German-mail steamer *Bayera* arrived on the morning of January 24th at Nagasaki. She left there at 2 p.m. the same day taking 265 Russians from Port Arthur including some women and children.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TSUCHIYA, who was treated at Takamatsu for wounds sustained at Port Arthur, is reported by the *Yiji* to have entirely recovered. The general intends to return to the front at once.

It is reported by telegram from Taipeh, Formosa, that Rigyo Mountain erupted on Jan. 22nd and subsequently a severe shock of earthquake was felt. Cultivated land surrounding the scene was damaged.

APPEALS lodged in the High Prize Court, Tokyo, by the owner and shippers of the *Manchuria* captured by the *Tatsuta* on Feb. 9th, against a decision given in the Saseho Court, have been rejected.

CAPTAIN NAGATA AND LIEUTENANT YAMAGUCHI have been decorated with the Fifth Class of the Golden Kite, and sixteen bluejackets with the Seventh Class of the same Order. They died at Port Arthur when making an attack on the *Sevastopol*.

DURING the absence of General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, at the front (where he is ordered to make enquiries of the troops regarding their hardships in the cold season), Rear-Admiral Inouye has been ordered to fill the temporarily vacant position.

THREE Russian ladies, wives of officers from Port Arthur, who wish to stay in Japan, have applied to the military authorities, through the Governor of Nagasaki, to accompany their husbands in detention. On Jan. 23rd, permission was granted.

REAR-ADMIRAL KATO, Chief of Staff of the Second Squadron, has been appointed to the same position in the First Squadron. He is succeeded by Captain Fujii, Commander of the cruiser *Atsuma*. Captain Nakamura, Chief of Staff of the Third Squadron, was removed to the Torpedo Work Investigation Department as Superintendent, and his former place occupied by Captain Saito, an adjutant of the Naval Department.

OFFICIAL statistics show that the number of offences committed in Tokyo Fu during 1903 was 39,557. Of the total, forgery of coin reached 363; robbery, 186; theft from vessels, 1,119; theft from hotels, 640; theft from private dwellings etc., 5,871; fraud, 2,670; incendiarism, 146; and sundries, including those charged with having infringed various regulations, 2,555. The numbers of cases of theft and fraud are gradually increasing.

THE man Stojan, alias Tahaiya, who some time ago stole the famous picture of Our Lady of Kazan from the convent in which it was preserved, has been sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude. The picture, which Stojan burned after he had removed the jewels with which it was covered, had been an object of devotion throughout Russia for centuries. Konow, the accomplice of Stojan, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Three other accomplices have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Friday, January 20.

The Russian non-combatant population of Port Arthur seems to be rapidly leaving for Chefoo, and it is stated that some 5,000 Chinese labourers are to be sent away from the place. The reason for this latter step is not published.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* it is stated that the reports hitherto made show 18,556 men in hospital at Port Arthur, including 3,657 naval men. Our contemporary speaks of these as though they were all combatants, and says that the number will probably be increased. Assuming them all to belong to the two services, we have the following figures:—

Prisoners (including those subsequently released on parole).....	24,349
Sick and wounded.....	18,556

Total ..... 42,905  
His Russian Majesty's "handful of men" becomes a more and more remarkable quantity.

A staff officer, whose name we do not decipher clearly, is quoted as saying that the garrison abandoned all hope from the moment when they saw a Japanese officer standing on the summit of 203-metre hill. They knew then that the fate of the fortress was sealed, and having lived in the company of that knowledge for three weeks, they made no objection to the final capitulation.

Saturday, January 21.

It appears that the railway between Port Arthur and Dalny is not yet serviceable through a length of some 12 miles at the fortress end, so that a day is required to make the journey between the two places. Most of the brick buildings in Port Arthur are repairable. It is again repeated that many of the ships sunk in the harbour will probably be raised and made serviceable without great expense or much loss of time, but we may observe that Stoessel expressed a different opinion when questioned on the subject in Shanghai. Stoessel, however, spoke in avowed reliance on the destructive effects of the work done by the Navy. Should it prove that the sailors have carried out this last task in a perfunctory manner, the public will be furnished with a new weapon of attack against their incompetence. The dock is very little injured and can easily be made usable, but the entrance to the harbour will require considerable clearing. It continues to be partially obstructed by the Japanese blocking steamers, despite of all the pains taken by the Russians to blow them up, and this obstacle has been augmented by the sinking of Russian ships.

The *Asahi Shimbun* affirms that the investing army is still in its lines, as barrack arrangements for its accommodation can not easily be arranged. The men will probably move north without taking up their quarters in the town. They will leave a mixed brigade to garrison the place, the components of the brigade being selected from the various units of the army. Such is the *Hochi's* version. The general impression had been that the garrison would consist of territorial troops sent direct from Japan.

Sunday, January 22.

Later news shows that the railway from Dalny to Port Arthur has been completely repaired and is now open to traffic throughout its entire length.

The Russian officers who were in Port Arthur are said to have expressed the opinion that had their troops been the investing army it would not have been possible

to preserve such admirable order as the Japanese preserved at the time of capitulation. That is probably more than true. We have not heard of a single outrage or a solitary excess committed by the Japanese. Indeed, the whole story of the capitulation constitutes a unique page of history from the point of view of the besiegers.

The Captain of the *Sevastopol* is represented as saying that the attack on the 8th of February took them by surprise. They had not expected such an incident so soon after the rupture of diplomatic negotiations. As to the ships being outside the harbour, that was natural, as the port was too small for such a force. The fact was that had Japanese torpedo-craft entered the harbour while all the Russian vessels were crowded together there, terrible damage might have ensued. Still they were not prepared for such a sudden attack, and their own destroyers, posted in the offing, acted the part of mere onlookers. Speaking of the Japanese blocking expeditions, he said that each had been more skillful than the preceding and that the third had very nearly effected its purpose. Still the Russian ships could get out, especially if towed, and it had been possible subsequently to blow away most of the obstruction. The Japanese war-ships enjoyed the great advantage of being within easy reach of repairs, whereas the Russian, once crippled, were almost without hope. The sortie of August had injured every vessel. There were degrees of heavy and light hurts, but all had suffered more or less, and it had become quite evident that every idea of offensive success must be abandoned. It was then that sand-bags were piled on the decks of the vessels and the defensive definitively adopted. After the fall of 203-metre hill, however, nothing could save the ships. The *Sevastopol* had succeeded in getting out so as to be under the shelter of Tiger's Tail, but she did not entertain the least expectation of escaping altogether. After the attack by the Japanese torpedo-boats and the capitulation, there had been nothing for it except to take the ship further out and sink her. She had not been blown up and was therefore not greatly injured, probably, but as she had capsized and was in deep water, there could not be much hope of raising her. He believed that none of the vessels in the harbour would prove repairable. They had all been blown up. The Russians had not been so silly as to abandon such a prey to their enemies. From August nearly all the crews of the ships had been landed as had also most of the guns, beginning with the secondary armaments. The *Sevastopol*, when she steamed out to the shelter of Tiger's Tail, had a crew of only 100 men, and her armament consisted of only 3 guns. In fact from August there had not been the smallest idea of fighting the Japanese fleet. Captain Essen concluded by denying the rumour that bad relations existed between the army and the navy. In the presence of a national crisis the two services were not likely to make such a suicidal mistake.

The Captain of the *Pobieda* is reported to have declared that the war has only just begun. The fall of Port Arthur may be considered as a mere opening incident. Many years of fighting are still in view. This gentleman seems to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Russian bluff.

A private now serving with General Nogi's army, writing under date of January 9th, says:—"On the 3rd instant I entered the old town of Port Arthur, in company with one of the committees appointed to take

over the forts and their appurtenances, we being the first of the investing army to set foot within the fortress. We had for ultimate destination the Russian barracks in this quarter and when still a long distance—probably 3¼ miles—from it, we passed a formidable array of wire entanglements (partly connected with electricity-generating apparatus) which had been laid across a narrow path between two high forts. These entanglements covered the approach to the strongest gate I have ever seen in my life. At the gate we met the officers forming the Russian committee. They all came in carriages. After some discussion we proceeded towards the barracks and their attached stables, passing en route three fortifications like the first. On the roadside were many Russian soldiers, all more or less drunk, who saluted effusively and insisted on shaking hands with every one of us that was on foot. Reaching the barracks we were astonished at the solidity of their construction, but we found that all the windows had been broken by the concussion of exploding shells. Inside the barracks crowds of men, many of them tipsy, were dancing to the strains of a fine band. Some would come to us and offer sugar in exchange for tobacco which seemed to be in great request. We were astonished to find so many fighting men in the garrison, and we were equally astonished that they had surrendered, for if these terrible forts had been defended resolutely by such a force, their capture must have cost us something like the whole of our four divisions. Going on to the new city we found that nearly every one had been living under ground there. The houses and streets were covered with marks of shells, and the dead war-ships presented a pitiable spectacle as they lay aground."

Monday, January 23.

From the official account of the Third Blocking Operation, which we publish elsewhere, it will be observed that only 17 men survived out of the crews of four of the blocking steamers. This account was not previously obtainable, because all the survivors had fallen into Russian hands. But now that they have been rescued from confinement in Port Arthur the facts have been ascertained. There were in all 8 steamers engaged in this expedition. From four of them some members of the crews were saved and the exact fate of the vessels could consequently be ascertained, but nothing certain was discovered as to the crews of the remaining four. The final figures, as now corrected by adding the 16 prisoners rescued at Port Arthur, are that 80 were saved out of a total of 154. In other words, 74 perished and 80 escaped, which means that one man out of every two approximately, was lost. In two of the steamers, the *Sakura Maru* and the *Asagao Maru*, not a single man escaped out of a total of 38. In two others, the *Otani Maru* and the *Sagami Maru*, 16 escaped out of 40. If we consider these last four steamers alone, the saved were 16 and the lost 62. This gallant enterprise attracted much attention at the time and caused no little excitement. But there was always a hope that out of the 80 men reported missing one-half at least might be ultimately found to have escaped into the harbour. That hope has now to be abandoned. The Russians seem to have treated the few survivors with all kindness. They honoured these brave men.

We read in Tokyo journals that after the battle of Nanshan the Russians retreating,



left the railway intact as far as Changliutsz. Thus it remained until the capitulation, when the Japanese took it in hand, and relaid the injured portion, changing all the sleepers and putting down new rails. The work was completed in less than two weeks, and the whole length of 27 miles from Dalny to Port Arthur was opened to traffic on the 15th instant.

At the Shinto service performed in reference to the spirits of the dead who fell in their country's cause at Port Arthur, the task of speaking the invocation (*saimon*) was of course performed by General Nogi. He read a document of which the following is a translation:—

This day, the fourteenth of the first month of the thirty-eighth year of *Meiji*, I, Nogi Kiten, commander of the Third Army, with these my comrades, observing due ceremony, offer reverence to you, Spirits of officers and soldiers of the Third Army, who have died for your country.

More than two hundred and ten days have passed since the Army landed on the Kwantung Peninsula, and throughout all that time you bravely and stoutly fought. You gave your lives to the points of the enemy's weapons. Many a one of you perished amid raging waves and buffeting storms. But your valiant deeds were not in vain. If we have seen the enemy's war-ships completely destroyed in the harbours of Port Arthur; if we have seen his fortresses fall, it has been in truth through the might you left behind you. We, your comrades, who should have shared your fate, are the recipients of a most gracious message from His Majesty the Commander-in-Chief. But is there one of us who, looking back and remembering what we owe to you, our dead, can bear to accept this honour? Ah! How shall we that remain venture to share such an honour with you that have passed beyond? Here, entering Port Arthur, we stand on places overlooking the hills, the rivers, the fortifications that your loyal blood has dyed. Noble Spirits, with due rites of purification and offering, we invoke your presence. Come among us, we pray you, and receive our reverence.

It has been agreed that three Russian naval officers on the retired list who were taken prisoners at the time of the seizure of the *Ekaterinoslav*, shall be exchanged for three Japanese naval officers captured by the Russians when the *Kinshu Maru* was sunk.

#### RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Friday, January 20.

Evidence of the strained relations between the two services at Port Arthur are still adduced. Major-General Ihann, who has abandoned his intention of returning home on parole, declares that the blame for his country's disasters must be attributed solely to the extreme incompetence of the Navy. Vice-Admiral Gregorovitch alleges that the inferiority of the Russian squadrons to the Japanese was well known from the outset, and that the military men who pushed the country into war despite this acknowledged weakness are the authors of all the catastrophes. It was Bezobrazoff that deceived the Tsar by misrepresenting the condition of the navy.

The *Asahi* has a singular paragraph alleging that among the Russian women now staying at the Japan Hotel in Nagasaki, there are several who fought during the siege in male dress. Some women lost their lives in this way, says our contemporary. That is a little incredible.

Sunday, January 22.

General Stoessel, during the stay of the *Australien* at Woosung, remained on board the vessel, landing only once for the purpose of luncheon with General Dessino. A correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* learns from an officer present at the time that the Russians were loud and unanimous in their praise of the humane and courteous conduct of the Japanese, and in their applause of the latter's bravery. There appeared to be much re-

pugnance to fighting against such a nation. Major-General Reis described how Major-General Ijichi had asked him about the money remaining in the exchequer at Port Arthur at the time of capitulation, and how he had replied that there was only 130 roubles. Ijichi inquired what then had become of the three million roubles paid into the treasury some time previously, and Reis explained that it had all gone into the pockets of the Chinese. Ijichi further asked about the regimental colours, none of which were found in the fortress, but did not press the inquiry, and subsequently told Reis that according to a telegram just received from Tokyo, the Japanese now knew that these colours had been sent to Chefoo in the fugitive destroyers.

As to the money here mentioned, there can not be much doubt that it was distributed among the officers and soldiers of the garrison at the time of the capitulation, for those that have been carried prisoners to Japan are observed to be in possession of considerable sums.

At the same luncheon it was stated that the ships' guns had been landed in August, presumably after the last unsuccessful sortie of the Squadron, and that they had enabled the fortress to hold out for two months longer than would otherwise have been possible.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that since the visit of General and Mrs. Stoessel to that place, the pro-Russian organs, namely, the French journal, the German journal and one turn-coat English journal, have greatly changed their tone toward the Japanese.

Monday, January 23.

The Russian community of Shanghai gave General and Mrs. Stoessel a great welcome. Stoessel did not land except for a few hours. His country-men had to visit him on board the steamer. They presented to the General a silver gun with the inscription, "To the heroic defender of Port Arthur," and to Mrs. Stoessel a set of gold napkin rings bearing the word "Heroine." Mrs. Stoessel spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy of the Japanese and the good order and discipline of their troops. She seems to have been specially struck by the feeling which dictated a conspicuously graceful act not hitherto mentioned, namely, that the Japanese flag was not hoisted over Port Arthur until General Stoessel had embarked at Dalny. She added that there had not been a single act on the part of the Japanese calculated to humiliate the Russians, and that their soldiers had in no single instance shown the least disposition to loot or behave with any kind of licence. They had conducted themselves like true warriors and good men of business. The General spoke again of the Japanese eleven-inch guns, which he seems to regard as his most formidable enemies. He declared also that though the fortress might have held out for a few days longer, nothing could possibly have been gained by continuing a hopeless resistance. His forces had been reduced so that he could not keep more than five thousand men in the fighting line which extended to a length of 16 miles.

This last statement is precisely what was pointed out by us two or three times. Men must have rest. They can not be kept forever on duty. A garrison of 24,000 men means that if 6,000 are kept on duty always, the men have 3 nights in bed out of 4. That is about as great fatigue as troops can bear, and even that could not be maintained for any great length of time. It is probably owing to the confusion between men actual-

ly on duty and men available for duty that talk was heard about the garrison being reduced to five or six thousand. Of course the calculation cuts both ways. It applies even more fully to the attack than to the defence, for the fatigue of the former is aggravated by the work of digging saps and parallels.

General Nogi's letter to the Governor of Nagasaki prior to the arrival of General Stoessel and the other Russian officers at that port, should be placed on record. The following is a translation of it:—

SIR,—It has been arranged to send round by your port the Russian military men and officials who are returning to their country on parole. I do not doubt that you have received some official communication as to their treatment, but I desire to state my own views for your information. It need hardly be said that persons released on parole are not prisoners, neither are they enemies. They are merely foreigners who have performed loyal service in their country's cause. So long as combat continued due vigilance had of course to be exercised, but I trust that the officials and the people of my country will not now regard these men as prisoners. Moreover, at the time of the capitulation conference, His Majesty the Commander-in-Chief, mindful of the valour shown by General Stoessel, directed that he should receive honourable treatment. I may further mention that after the capitulation when the forts and their armaments had to be handed over, General Stoessel and his officers behaved with the strictest and most scrupulous honour, thus greatly facilitating matters for our Army. For all these reasons it appears to me proper that you should go a step further, and show the fullest courtesy in your treatment of the Russians. It is a very signal distinction for Japan to have formally received the capitulation of a great Russian fortress, and I think that we can best complete this distinction by exercising the virtue of humanity. This is the sentiment in accordance with which I am regulating the army's treatment of the Russians, and it is my earnest wish that when they reach your port the same principle should inform your acts.

Tuesday, January 24.

We can not tell exactly how much credence should be attached to accounts published by the *Hochi Shimbun* of interviews with Russian officers. The details thus elicited are very interesting, however. Lieut. Marchenko, an aide-de-camp, who is represented as being versed in international law, says that the Lieutenant's original idea was that the men be allowed to march out with arms in hand and colours flying, after having removed all the war material and blown up the casemates in the forts. General Stoessel, however, would not listen to anything so drastic. He said that he had no idea of re-conquering Port Arthur, and that if the garrison were allowed to march out with all the honours he would be content. General Ries was entrusted with the duty of conveying this proposal to Nogi. But the latter declined it *in toto*. When Ries returned to the fortress, Lieutenant Marchenko says that evidently the question of terms had ceased to be considered. Officers and men had left their posts. Some were packing up their valuables, others were drinking champagne, and all showed that they regarded capitulation as inevitable. Presently some 40 officers of the army and navy assembled to hear the report. General Nogi's refusal was announced to them by Major-General Ries, and they were asked whether they were still in the mood to surrender or whether they would fight again. For a moment there was silence, and then a general officer—Fock or Smirnoff—spoke. It was useless now, he said, to talk of terms. Whatever happened they were disgraced, but having once sent a messenger to discuss surrender, and the fact having become known to the whole garrison, they must simply take what they could get, not what they wanted. General Stoessel was not present at this conference. The next

day the Russian delegates again waited on General Nogi, and asked to be treated as were the garrisons of Metz and Plevna. Still Nogi declined, and the deputies, declaring that in that case there would be no surrender, took their departure. Three hours later Major Yamaoka arrived on behalf of General Nogi to say that the officers would be allowed to retain their swords.

Major-General Ries also is quoted by the same journal. He confirms the statement that Nogi refused all terms. Ries feared that when this intelligence was conveyed to Stoessel the latter would be much concerned. But Stoessel received the news quite calmly. "Just so, just so," he said. Asked whether Nogi's refusal did not enrage him, he merely smiled, and directed Ries to issue orders to all the commanding officers in the sense that full inventories of everything must be prepared and handed in that evening. That day at 3 o'clock Stoessel mounted his horse and, attended by his staff, rode round the forts. He shook hands with all the officers, told them they had well performed their duty, praised their courage and endurance, and declared that the whole responsibility for the surrender would rest on his shoulders.

The number of prisoners that will actually remain in Japan—apart from the sick and wounded who are still at Port Arthur—is said to be 20,053, including 355 officers. Evidently the greater part of the officers have given their parole, and each has taken back with him one private. The distribution of these prisoners is to be as follows:—

At Dairi .....	1,618
At Osaka .....	15,349
At Fukuoka .....	999
At Nagoya .....	524 (including 12 officers.)
At Fukujiyama .....	402
At Matsuyama .....	1,161 (including 343 officers.)

Three of the officers at Matsuyama refused to give up their swords and broke them across their knees, using intemperate language to the Japanese. These men were placed in confinement. A corporal also seems to have behaved with violence when arrested by the police for going out of bounds, and three privates attempted to escape. The corporal was wounded slightly by the police in the struggle.

Wednesday, January 25.

Each day the record of Russian prisoners coming to Japan from Port Arthur increases. To-day it is 355 officers and 21,348 rank and file.

The *Kokumin* says that the Japanese, especially the cavalry, became aware that a force of the enemy's cavalry some 3,000 strong was approaching. The natural course would have been for the Japanese to retreat with all possible speed, the object of their reconnaissance having been accomplished. But it was too late for any such step, as the cavalry must speedily have overtaken them. Nothing remained, therefore, except to choose the best possible position and make a resolute stand, meanwhile sending intelligence to the rear. A place highly favourable as to defensive capabilities was selected, and at 4.30 p.m. on the 10th the two forces came into collision. The Russians, seeing themselves confronted by only a handful of men, rode forward boldly, but the first volley of the Japanese brought down 3 officers and over 60 troopers. They therefore dismounted and continued the attack on foot. Being enormously outnumbered the small Japanese force saw that their only chance was to obtain possession of a solidly constructed building on an

recriminations. But it certainly is unexpected to find that General Smirnov condemns General Stoessel, and ridicules the idea of calling Mrs. Stoessel a heroine. Smirnov alleges that Stoessel decided upon surrender without consulting the other senior officers, except General Reis, and that his sole reason was to avert the catastrophe that might have resulted from a final capture by storm. Such, at all events, is the view said to have been expressed by General Smirnov to a representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* who waited upon him in the temple at Nagoya, and apparently the other Russian officers endorsed this version. Real-Admiral Wren, interviewed by a member of the *Kokumin's* staff, made virtually identical statements, but, as we have said, this is not so unexpected as are the allegations attributed to Smirnov. Concerning Mrs. Stoessel, the officers interviewed are understood to have said that she by no means deserved the panegyrics bestowed upon her.

There arrived at Chefoo on the 23rd instant 1,875 Russian fugitives, who had crossed from the fortress in six junks. Among them are said to be some combatants who escaped in disguise. That is very likely, we should think.

All the Russian Staff officers are to be confined at Nagoya. The temple Hongwanji has been allotted for their accommodation, and those that know the place will understand how comfortably and commodiously these officers will be lodged. The senior among them is General Fock. There are besides two Lt.-Generals, three Major-Generals and a Rear-Admiral.

Friday, January 27.

Some of the Russian officers at Matsuyama have shown a foolish disposition in the matter of giving up their swords. They appear to have imagined that the terms of capitulation entitled them to retain their swords and pistols during all the time of their detention in Japan. The great majority of them were not troubled by any unreason of the kind, but at each of the temples where they were lodged one or two rebellious spirits were found. At Miyosai-ji, for example, a lieutenant and an ensign behaved in a most insulting and childish manner. They declared that the demand for their swords had its origin in the poverty of the Japanese, who wanted these weapons for the purpose of carrying on the war. The Russian, especially as he had the Red-Cross on his arm, they left him, only to see to their horror that the Russians seized him and threw him into the flames, where he perished miserably. They did the same to a wounded private who, however, was happily insensible. Apparently only 28 men of all ranks escaped from this gallant company of about 100. They seem, however, to have killed or wounded a greater number of the enemy than their own force totalled, and they may claim the credit of having fought an enormously superior force over six hours.

Wednesday, January 25.

We read in Tokyo journals that three thousand of Mischenko's cavalry were for a time in a very perilous position. They could not succeed in recrossing the Liao and joining the army. In fact they were cut off by the Japanese and although the ice on the Liao was strong enough to bear them, it was in such a hummocky condition that horses could not pass. A division of Russian infantry with artillery made a fierce attack on

## THE SHAHO.

Saturday, January 21.

An officer of the Guards, who has just returned to Moji, says that anything like a battle on a large scale is out of the question for the present in the Shaho region. The cold is altogether too intense. Recently there was an affair of outposts lasting only three hours, yet several soldiers were frost-bitten. Until the great cold ceases, in some measure, fighting can not be contemplated. This becomes the more evident when we remember that the next battle is not unlikely to resemble the last in respect of duration; in other words, it will be an affair of days and nights, and the troops engaged must be prepared to spend long hours in the open after sunset. That would be far more fatal than even a succession of 203-metre hills.

This same officer explains that the main concentration of the Russians is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mukden. They have made good their Shaho losses and their numbers are now increasing. Their force confronting the Japanese right was comparatively small for a time, but has been augmented. At Fushun, where they have coal mines of vital importance, their dispositions for defence are very thorough, and they have constructed a railway for conveying the fuel to various points of the position. There was an idea at first that so soon as the fortifications at Tieling were completed Kuropatkin would withdraw his army thither, but such a movement seems very improbable. He will not withdraw unless he is compelled to do so.

Mischenko's cavalry are said to be still on the west bank of the Liao. According to Japanese intelligence there is no other marked change in the situation, but St. Petersburg, as London telegrams to the *Fiji* state, believes that Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive. The programme attributed to the Russian Commander is to employ his cavalry in the plains of the Liao; to support them by means of Gripenburg's army, thus threatening to roll back the Japanese left; to attack on the right with the army under Kaulbars, and to direct the forces of Linevitch against the Japanese communications with Liaoyang. The last feature of the strategical scheme is not quite intelligible, but the general fact that Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive stands out clearly enough. We strongly suspect, as to the Hunghutz, as to the Hunghutz, it is an established fact that the Russians themselves have used them for their own purposes and there is not a tittle of clear testimony that the Japanese have done anything of the kind, certainly not with Chinese official collusion. The Hunghutz have always been able to defy Chinese authority and they were able to defy Russian Authority when the Russians administered Manchuria. Therefore to lay upon China's shoulders the responsibility for any increased activity they may have shown in districts where the presence of Russian armies makes its impossible for Chinese troops to move freely is so unjust as to be almost frivolous. As to the second charge, that relating to Japanese officers in China's employ, it might have validity were the case reversed; that is to say, were Chinese officers in Japanese employ. But it is precisely because China is neutral and has no part in the war that she is entitled to engage the services of any officers she pleases. Then with regard to the naval base at the Miao Islands, the first question is, does

eastward, directing his blows at the Korean frontier rather than at the Kwantung Peninsula. But it has long appeared to us, and indeed we have often stated, that such extensions and distributions as are now reported to be taking place, might have been anticipated from the moment when Russia decided to place in the field three armies, which, although coordinated under one leader for general purposes, would move in a large measure independently within their respective fields of operation. Russia has now three objectives. It is true that Port Arthur and Dalny have passed into Japanese hands, as has also Yingkow. But it is equally true that unless these places be recovered, Manchuria becomes a wholly worthless possession. Here then we have two lines of action clearly indicated. The third line is Korea. For reasons too obvious to need explanation, the advantage of carrying the struggle into Korea would be enormous. These are the broad indications afforded by the situation, and consequently what we anticipate is that Gripenberg will operate towards Yingkow, Kuropatkin towards Liaoyang and Kaulbars toward Korea. Possibly the positions of Kaulbars and Gripenberg may be exchanged, but that does not affect the general plan. And another point concerning which no reasonable doubt seems to offer, is that the southward movement of the Russian right army, whether led by Kaulbars or by Gripenberg, will be largely if not wholly through the territories westward of the Liao. To this army will be attached the main bulk of the Russian cavalry, since the flat lands of the Liao Valley offer good opportunities for utilizing it.

A telegram from Takou says that up to the 20th instant there had been no change in the situation on the Shaho. The enemy's industry in connexion with defensive works seemed to have abated somewhat. Every second day the Russians send up a balloon. They did so at noon on the 20th, and the Japanese opened fire on a force about a battalion strong which was observed to have assembled at the place of the balloon's ascent, namely Hwangshan. The enemy dispersed, a part—apparently the staff—moving towards Kaukiatun. Two prisoners who came in and gave themselves up on the 18th instant, are reported to have said that a great number of the Russian soldiers are anxious to surrender.

A despatch to the *Asahi* from the front says that the Russian forces have increased in number, but that a full supply of winter clothing has not yet been received, and many of the men are still in summer costume. The consequence is that numerous cases of sickness from exposure occur. Slight cases are treated at Mukden or Tieling, the serious ones being sent to Harbin. Food is insufficient, and strenuous exertions are made to obtain supplies of cattle from Kirin and Hsinmintun. Many of the men wounded in the battle of the Shaho have recovered and rejoined the ranks. In the new lines—presumably the lines recently reported to have been extended along the right bank of the Hun—the troops under the orders of Kaulbars are being posted, and works of defence are under construction in their rear. In these works some 200 guns appear to have been mounted.

The Empress Dowager of China is reported to have sent a sum of 300,000 taels for the relief of the sufferers in Manchuria, and to have urged General Tseng to spare no effort in their behalf.

Tuesday, January 24.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Russians have made Hsinmintun a central point of concentration, and have established a commissariat station for the troops in this part of the field at Sankiatz (?) which is said to be some 40 li (13 miles) west of Hsinmintun. If this be true it is evident that Russia has thrown to the wind all scruples about Chinese neutrality. The meaning of her circular was simply an announcement that she intended thenceforth to pay no attention to such matters.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has news to the effect that the hour for a big fight on the Shaho seems to be very near. The Russians are concentrating their strength on the right. Apparently, then, they intend to attempt a turning movement down the west of the Liao Valley.

News has reached Peking that the Governor of Mukden has been arrested and put into confinement by the Russians.

Wednesday, January 25.

News continues to arrive that the Russians are steadily strengthening both their flanks in the Shaho region. They are said to have now massed from thirty to forty thousand men in the Hsinmintun vicinity and also to have considerably added to their Fushun forces. Meanwhile deserters continue to come to the Japanese lines.

These reports probably indicate, as we have already pointed out, that the Russians are carrying out the three-army scheme of re-organization decided on in St. Petersburg after last October's battle. Gripenburg is to advance from Fushun, Kaulbars from the Hsinmintun, direction and Kuropatkin himself will direct the movements in the centre. It must be assumed that the Japanese have made all due dispositions to meet this strategy.

One of the Russians who has come over represents himself as a Jew and alleges that with the exception of the pure Russians, all the men in Kuropatkin's army are heartily tired of the campaign. Bad food and general hardships have worn them out. In his own company there are 25 Jews and 30 Poles all of whom would surrender at once could they find any opportunity of doing so. But when a man leaves the lines he runs a double risk, the risk first of being shot by his own people and then of falling under a Japanese bullet. This man confirms the rumour recently circulated that when the Russians received their winter overcoats, they were deprived of their tunics. Consequently they are suffering much from cold.

Thursday, January 26.

Mr. Morimoto, a member of the House of Representatives, who was one of the party recently transported by the *Manshu Maru* to the scene of operations, relates that when he was visiting the left wing of the Japanese Army in the Shaho Valley, the enemy's fire was for a time incessant. The Japanese officers remarked that although Kuropatkin was undoubtedly a famous general, the waste of ammunition taking place in his army would be historical. They also said that it was difficult to induce wounded Japanese soldiers to go into hospital. They persisted in attending to their duties, conduct which, though very brave, could not be always called judicious. Mr. Morimoto gathered that the Russian defences in the valleys of the Hun and the Shaho are very complete and that there is little expectation of a general engagement for some time. That is also what our own information tends to

show. To attack the Russian positions would be like assaulting semi-permanent fortifications, and the same is true of the Japanese positions from the enemy's point of view. It is upon the Russians, however, that the onus of assault falls. They have been driven out of the only parts of Manchuria that give value to the possession of the Three Provinces, and unless they can recover the sea-board they may lay down their arms.

Friday, January 27.

Again there comes news from the Shaho that the Russians are extending their front eastward. They appear to think that their centre is sufficiently fortified to justify the withdrawal of some of its defenders, and they are utilizing their reinforcements to widen their front. A place called Chiung-tai is now referred to as the present limit of their eastern extension. Meanwhile General Kaulbars is reported to have arrived at Tashan, and to have held a council of war with Kuropatkin. Everything tends to indicate that the great engagement which may be expected to take place in the early spring, will be fought over a very wide range of country. Tashan, where Kuropatkin has his head quarters, is opposite Kuroki's position, and this strengthening of the Russian left would seem to show that the plan of the next engagement will follow broadly the lines of the Shaho battle, namely, an advance in the centre and a powerful turning movement on the left. A Japanese military expert quoted by the *Jiji* is of opinion that the Russian General is now under heavy pressure from home, where the need of some signal success in the field is keenly felt. Nothing, in fact, but such a success can save the domestic situation in Russia, and St. Petersburg is probably urging Kuropatkin to strike at the very earliest opportunity. Of course the massing of his cavalry on the right of his line does not by any means prove that a turning movement on the left may not be the main feature of Kuropatkin's intended strategy, for the nature of the country on his left offers very little opportunity for using cavalry whereas the broad plains of the Liao Valley are excellently suited for that purpose. But although a turning movement on the east may be in chief contemplation, it certainly looks very much as though Kaulbars is intended to lead an army down the west bank of the Liao for the purpose of attacking Yinkow and striking at the Japanese communications on that side. It would be a highly hazardous adventure unless the Russians can be quite sure of holding their Mukden position against all attacks.

#### NAVAL FUNERAL IN TOKYO.

On the afternoon of the 25th instant a funeral service was performed in Tokyo to the memory of 13 officers of the Navy, 12 of whom met their death on the occasion of the Third Blocking Expedition at Port Arthur, and 1 was killed in the torpedo-boat attack on the *Sevastopol*. Vice-Admiral Matsunaga read the invocation. It spoke in warm terms of the valour and loyalty of the deceased; said that through their exertions the Russian fleet had been destroyed, and declared that the force of their valiant example would go down from generation to generation. The service was performed at the Suikoshia, and the cortège moved thence to the Aoyama Cemetery.

be borrowed by Korea from Japan has been fixed, it is not 10 millions, as hitherto stated, neither is the money to be handed over in specie: it will, on the contrary, be paper, one idea being to get Japanese notes into general circulation.

The Minister of Finance resigned on the 19th instant immediately after the promulgation of the new Coinage Law. He has been succeeded by Mr. Cho Pyongho. But a later telegram says that Cho has declined the honour and that Min Yonghwi has resumed his duties.

Mr. Maruyama, a Japanese Inspector of Police, has been appointed adviser to the Korean Police Department. We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in connexion with this appointment, that Mr. Maruyama will be concerned chiefly with the police business of the Central Government, and that further a Japanese adviser will be placed in each of the localities: namely, in each of the 13 administrative districts. Attached to each inspector will be two or three Japanese assistants, so that altogether some forty Japanese subjects will be connected with the police work of the empire.

Sunday, January 22.

With regard to the Japanese loan to Korea, the *Asahi* says that the amount will be 5 millions and that about 2 millions of the total will serve as a reserve to cover the nickel currency.

It is stated that steps have been taken to actually commence the line from Yuesan to Seoul, a distance of over 140 miles. There are said to be one or two engineering difficulties near the centre of the route, but on the whole the work will be much easier than that on the Seoul-Fusan road.

Four wounded Japanese officers and 15 rank and file reached Pyongyang on the 19th instant from the Hanchang region, and were immediately sent on to Japan.

Another skirmish is reported from this district. On the forenoon of the 20th a force of the enemy consisting of 100 Cossacks with two guns attacked Pautszyen but were repulsed.

Thursday, January 26.

General Hasegawa has issued a proclamation interdicting all sales of real property in Hamyong-do within the limits where martial law is in force.

Mr. Maruyama is to be engaged by the Korean Government for the purpose of re-organizing the police of the empire. Japanese journals give the gist of the agreement which now awaits signature. It is simply that he is to prepare draft regulations embodying all the reforms which seem essential in his sight, and that he is to have the right of direct representation to the Throne.

From an official report published in Tokyo on the 24th instant it appears that on the 23rd the Japanese took Weitszku, which was held by about a company of Russian cavalry. There was also a sharp skirmish on the same day near Changching, a place which is not marked upon any map, but is known to be in the Hanchang district. In this latter fight the Russians lost 20 killed and wounded and 5 were taken prisoners. Weitszku is a place of some importance, being the point where the main road to Fushun meets the Hanchang road.

Mr. Massingham in the *Speaker* tells a story of Lord Salisbury: "Some time after the outbreak of the South African war a distinguished man asked him how long it would take to get rid of its effects on English policy and finance. 'Thirty years,' said Lord Salisbury coolly."

### THE RECORD OF MERCHANT STEAMERS SUNK AND CAPTURED.

A very interesting question is that of the merchant vessels sunk or captured by the Japanese and the Russians respectively since the war broke out. As yet no accurate list showing tonnage and nature of cargo has been published, and in the case of some of the vessels protests, still *sub judice*, have been lodged against confiscation. So far as is known, however, the vessels taken by the Japanese are these:—

Name of Ship (S.S.)	Nationality.	Date of Capture.
Rossia .....	Russian .....	7th February, 1904
Mukden .....	do .....	6th do
Argun .....	do .....	7th do
Nicholai .....	do .....	10th do
Michael .....	do .....	10th do
Alexander .....	do .....	10th do
Manjuria .....	do .....	17th do
Rosnick .....	do .....	10th do
Ekatrineslav .....	do .....	6th do
Junidea .....	do .....	17th do
Manjuria (second of this name)	do .....	9th do
Kotik .....	do .....	10th do
Talia .....	do .....	13th April, 1904
George .....	French .....	19th August, do
Fukping .....	German .....	12th October, do
Veteran .....	British .....	December, do
Nigeria .....	do .....	do
King Arthur .....	do .....	do
Rosalie .....	do .....	11th January, 1905
Redington .....	do .....	12th do
Wilhelmina .....	Dutch .....	16th do
Bawtry .....	British .....	17th do
Oakley .....	do .....	18th do

There are here 23 steamers, the great majority of them fine vessels. No merchant steamer flying the Russian flag, nor any merchant vessel of non-Russian nationality carrying contraband of war has been sunk by the Japanese.

In addition to the above, two sailing vessels were captured in February last, namely, the *Nadegita* and the *Bobrick*.

The ships that have been captured and released upon examination are these:—

Name of Steamer.	Nationality.	Date of Seizure.
Helms .....	Norwegian ..	9th Feb. 1904
Otsuy .....	do .....	7th June do
Hsiping .....	British .....	14th July do
Peking .....	Chinese .....	17th do do
Hsishan .....	British .....	7th Oct. do.

If we now tabulate the Japanese vessels sunk by Russian warships the following is the result:—

Ship.	Gross Tonnage.	Date.	Owner.
Nagano-wa Maru .....	1,084	11th Feb.	Not recorded (private owner.)
Hanyei Maru .....	75	26th March.	Asahi's despatch boat.
Goyo Maru .....	600	25th April.	Hori Kwaio-ten.
Kusku Maru .....	3,853	26th April.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Haginouta Maru .....	very small	26th April.	Hori Kwaio-ten.
Hitachi Maru .....	6,175	15th June.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Izumi Maru .....	3,229	15th June.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Seisho Maru .....	150	30th June.	Not recorded (private.)
Takashima Maru .....	318	...	Tokyo-wan Kisen Kaisha.

It will be observed that among the above 9 steamers no less than 6 were privately owned, only 3—marked Nippon Yusen Kaisha—being public vessels, that is to say chartered by the Government for the service of the State. Moreover 5 were vessels of altogether insignificant dimensions. In addition to the above 4 small sailing ships of Japanese build, were sent to the bottom. Not so much as one vessel was captured by the Russians; they resorted solely to sinking.

In this context note must be taken of the steamers sunk by the Japanese themselves

for the purpose of blocking Port Arthur. There were 17 of these steamers with a total tonnage of 35,208 tons.

An interesting point which belongs to this subject is the question whether the Japanese mercantile marine has diminished or increased during the war. If we omit from the last table the three little steamers *Hanyei Maru*, *Seisho Maru* and *Takashima Maru*, whose aggregate tonnage was only 543 tons, it appears that Japan had 6 steamers sunk by the Russians, that they themselves sunk 17 at Port Arthur and that 6 were lost during the year 1904 owing to ordinary disasters of the sea. These 29 steamers aggregated 67,730 tons. On the other hand the number of steamers purchased abroad in the same period was 53 and the number built in Japan was 5, the total tonnage of the 58 being 144,258 tons. Hence the net result is that the number of the steam mercantile marine increased by 29 ships and the tonnage by 76,528 tons. Adding the 23 steamers captured, we find that the increase in ships has been 52.

### THE THIRD BLOCKING EXPEDITION.

[Report from Admiral Togo dated 21st January.

Received by the Naval Department.]

The following are the main facts reported with regard to the circumstances of the Third Blocking Expedition by survivors of the crews of the blocking steamers *Otaru Maru* and *Sagami Maru* who, having become prisoners of the enemy in the sequel of the Expedition, were rescued by our army at the time of the capitulation of Port Arthur:—

That night at 2.30 a.m. the *Otaru Maru*, under the command of Commander Nomura, reached the outside of the harbour at Port Arthur, and in company with the other blocking steamers, passed through the field of the enemy's search-lights under a heavy fire and steered direct for the light on Golden Hill Fort. At 3.05 a.m. she broke through the boom at the harbour's mouth and succeeded in entering the channel. But she then received at close range the heavy fire of the enemy's guard-ship—a vessel resembling the *Giljak*—within the channel as well as of a torpedo-destroyer, and her steering gear being at once injured, she was unable to keep her direction, and finally, anchoring near the west shore of the channel with her head pointing about W. N. W., she blew herself up. After the explosion her Commander, Nomura, quietly observing the result, ascertained that she completely blocked a part of the west half of the channel, and then assembling the crew beside No. 1 boat, gave them the order to leave the ship. But a shower of the enemy's shells falling on the boat, destroyed it and it dropped into the sea. Commander Nomura and two men were killed here. Lieutenant Kasahara at the head of the remainder of the crew, lowered No. 2 boat and embarked in her. But by this time the steamer had almost completely sunk, her chimney-stack and masts alone being above water, and the boat, just escaping being overturned, barely succeeded in clearing the vessel. Owing, however, to the violence of the enemy's fire, the crew were struck one after another. At last the boat being wrecked, all her inmates were precipitated into the water. Most of them, being now too exhausted to have any hope of surviving, died then and there, but on the following morning Engineer Iwase and 7 men were saved by the enemy.

The *Sagami Maru* under Commander Yuasa, following the *Otaru Maru*, reached the outside of the harbour at 2.40 a.m. the same night, and advanced slowly, strewing mechanical torpedoes near the mouth of the port. At 3.30 a.m. she entered through the gap in the boom, and keeping along the eastern shore, brought her head nearly level with the spot where

the *Otaru Maru* had sunk. Her bows were then pointing nearly N.W., and she seemed to be blocking a part of the eastern half of the channel. Her blowing up was thereupon successfully effected. Up to this time she had been heavily fired on by the enemy, but not one of her crew had been killed. After the blowing up, however, and when they were about to leave her, she was re-assailed from all sides by the enemy's shot and shell. Almost all her boats were shattered and rendered unserviceable. One small boat alone, which also had been injured, was lowered and in it the crew embarked. But she was making water fast and she upset at once. The crew swam off in various directions and disappeared. Commander Yuasa and the greater part perished here. Only 9 who remained were rescued by the enemy next morning.

Besides the above two steamers the *Sakura Maru* was blown up and sunk near the light-house at the entrance of the harbour, and the *Asagao Maru* went ashore on the southern coast of Golden Hill, but as not one person survived out of the crews of these two ships there are no means of ascertaining the final circumstances. According, however, to what the survivors of the *Otaru Maru* and *Sagami Maru* learned from the Russian soldiers, one brave lieutenant, with many wounds in the head, the stomach and the back, and 13 or 14 badly injured men were picked up on the following day, but all had subsequently died. Further, about 30 bodies of officers and men which floated ashore the following day had been buried by the Russians.

#### THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Monday, January 23.

It is of course quite within the range of possibilities that a charge of shrapnel might be accidentally left in the chamber of a field-gun after practice, and that a saluting cartridge might be subsequently inserted without the gunners observing the presence of the shrapnel. These things can happen with breech-loading pieces. But the degree of carelessness necessary to bring about such an accident is difficult to conceive, for no part of artillery practice is more essential or more scrupulously observed than the sponging out of a gun after being fired, above all, where shells have been used, and it need scarcely be said that had the St. Petersburg gun been sponged out after the alleged firing on the day prior to the incident, no shrapnel could have remained in the bore. The world will be disposed to suspect design, and if the thing was purposely contrived, it would suggest that the disaffection is spreading to the army. In that case the situation in Russia would be grave indeed.

Thursday, January 26.

It seems quite useless to make any comment on the troubles now afflicting Russia. Events are unfolding themselves so rapidly as to be more eloquent than any words could be. If this war brings the overthrow of the bureaucracy which enfeebles Russia and exposes her people to calamities such as are now overtaking them at home and abroad, it will have been a great benefactor and the Russians should feel grateful to the Japanese instead of regarding them as enemies. It is notable, however, that the unfortunate demonstrators in St. Petersburg do not appear to have any efficient organization or any provision of arms. Their butchery by Cossack troops may shock Russia and even Europe, and may produce an aftermath of assassination and incendiarism, but if they can be coerced into submission, as they certainly can in the absence of all the elements making for success in an appeal to force, there is an end of the matter for the present at all events. Only for the

present, though. Apparently the reform movement in Russia has gone too far to be permanently checked.

The leading Japanese journals refrain from any very definite expression of opinion. The *Fiji* and the *Nichi Nichi* agree that the Government of St. Petersburg can scarcely give practical attention to any sweeping proposals for reform just at this juncture, but both newspapers are evidently persuaded that no present measures of suppression can be permanent. The general attitude of our Tokyo contemporaries, however, is simply observant. They see that a great and very shocking drama is being unfolded in the sight of the world, but how it will eventuate they are evidently unwilling to predict.

#### JAPANESE SECURITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The *Keisai Zasshi* draws attention to a phenomenon which has become sufficiently remarkable to invite comment. It is the great difference between quotations for Japanese securities in Tokyo and in London. The facts are thus tabulated by our contemporary:—

Class of Security.	Tokyo Quotation of same date	
	London Quotation 14th instant.	Yen.
Six per-cent. Bonds - - -	£98.17s-6d	90.50
Five per-cent. War Bonds -	£92.12s	84.30
do Consols - - -	£93.13s	84.30

There is a difference of from 7 to 8 yen per 100 yen, and it is plain that if Japanese bonds could be sent from Tokyo to London the profit would be very large. Naturally were this possible the London quotations would fall, but even if they stood midway between the present figures and the Tokyo figures there would be a fine margin. The question is, however, whether or not the Japanese Finance Department will endorse the Tokyo bonds. Without such endorsement the two markets could not be brought into touch. Endorsement means an engagement on the part of the Japanese Government to regard the yen as 2s. ½d. when paying interest and principal. The *Keisai Zasshi* contends that such a guarantee might have been printed on the bonds originally and that, in view of existing international circumstances, there is no occasion whatever to set up a distinction between domestic and foreign. If any holder of Japanese securities wants to sell them in London, he should be able to procure the endorsement at once. As things now stand the Japanese Government, if it needs to obtain money abroad, is obliged to send special committees to discuss matters with foreign financiers, and is further obliged to pay the latter heavily for their assistance. But if all Japanese bonds carried on their face or on their back an official guarantee as to the value of the yen in terms of British and American currency, the Treasury would have nothing to do except to carry its bonds to London or New York, and dispose of them whenever necessity arose. "Japan's military capacity," writes the *Keisai*, "stands now on a level with the military capacity of European and American States, but her financial capacity is on a lower level. We have no regrets about the capital sunk in this war, nor do we, looking back, fail to see how astonishingly Japan's financial capacity has increased. But the high price of low-interest securities in Europe and America shows that we are still their inferiors financially. Once upon a time there were folks

who angrily abused as sellers of their country men that wanted to dispose of land, mines and railways to foreigners, but now we have advocates of complete liberty in these matters. Public opinion has changed, and the best way of turning the change to account is to provide for the export of our securities. We invite the authorities to come to a speedy and definite decision on this point."

#### THE HABUTAYE PROBLEM.

It does not appear to be clearly recognized that the Government's recent legislation with respect to *habutaye* is universally regarded as necessary. The contention of the authorities is that for a long time the manufacture of this promising staple has been disfigured by abuses which must ultimately impair the demand for it in foreign markets. Originally the hope was that by the exercise of the power vested in guilds of correlated traders these abuses would be rectified. But such was not the practical result. The guilds could not exercise any influence outside their own ranks, and in the meanwhile the evil practices spread instead of diminishing. Hence in the end the Government considered that recourse to law was the only effectual method. Writing on this subject the *Keisai Zasshi* admits that recourse to law for such purposes may be inevitable and regrets much that this should be the case with regard to *habutaye*. "We trust," it says, "that manufacturers will open their eyes and will secure for their staple a strong and permanent trade." At the same time our contemporary is evidently doubtful as to whether the situation demanded this legal remedy. Thus it quotes figures showing the export of *habutaye* during the five years ended in 1903:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1899 .....	818,346 <i>tan</i>	15,799,014 <i>yen</i>
1900 .....	968,319 "	17,436,381 "
1901 .....	1,420,356 "	23,912,356 "
1902 .....	1,855,149 <i>catties</i>	24,685,408 "
1903 .....	1,985,250 "	27,510,478 "

Here there are certainly no evidences of a declining trade. "Does the Department of Agriculture and Commerce seek to stimulate the trade still further," asks the *Keisai*, "or does it aim at improving the quality of the staple even though the export diminishes? We have some notion that this new law is a needless interference." That strikes us as a criticism not so profound as might be expected from the *Keisai Zasshi*. There can be no serious belief that the Government has enacted the new law merely as a legislative pastime, nor is it to be forgotten that many complaints have been heard about deterioration in the quality of *habutaye*. Unfortunately Japanese manufacturers do not appear to have yet fully developed the faculty of commercial farsightedness. There have been many instances of their burning their mouths by taking too large a mouthful.

#### GENERAL FOCK AND REAR-ADMIRAL WIREN.

General Fock has explained to a representative of the *Kokumin Shinbun* that he was in command of the five regiments which originally constituted the guards of the Kinchow isthmus. After the defeat at Nanshan he retired upon Dalny, but Dalny also being untenable, he made a further retreat down the peninsula, and took up a position extending from Yingchintz on the north to the Hwangni River and Tashangtun on the south (*vide* our map of October



## THE WAR.

IT has been confidently asserted in several quarters that this war must be waged to exhaustion because neither of the belligerents can reach a vital part of the other: Russia can not get at Tokyo; Japan can not strike at St. Petersburg. If that doctrine were tenable we should be forced to conclude that no two Powers whose capitals are mutually inaccessible should engage in war, because the struggle must be virtually interminable. An island empire like England, then, would be disqualified to fight any continental State unless the latter were so weak as to be unable to guard its metropolis against an over-sea expedition, and a country situated as America is must always refrain from quarrelling with a European Power. In fact, the United States should not have fought Spain and when England addressed to Paris an ultimatum about Fashoda or to St. Petersburg a peremptory demand in connexion with the North-Sea outrage, she was merely talking in the air. Evidently the doctrine does not survive when tested by practice. And it is obviously inapplicable to the present war. Japan and Russia are fighting for a definite object. It is the fate of Manchuria and of Korea that is at stake. If the inviolability of these two places were guaranteed against Russia all immediate cause of quarrel would disappear. Neither belligerent ever entertained any idea of marching into the other's capital or even crossing the other's border. A certain definite stake has to be fought for, and so soon as it is won or lost the war is over. Our own conviction is that the end is already in sight, if it has not been actually reached. Russia may be said to have been driven from Korea. She never had any firm footing there, but she fought the opening fight of the contest on the northern border of the peninsular empire with the plain intention of invading it if the battle went in her favour. That dream is at an end. It is true that she still retains a small force of raiding Cossacks in the north-east of Korea, but their tenure depends solely on Japanese sufferance. Korea may truly be said to have passed entirely beyond her reach. As for Manchuria, she is still there; has still a powerful army massed about the chief city of the three provinces. But she has lost almost everything that invests Manchuria with any value for her. She has lost Dalny and Port Arthur; she has lost Yingkow; she has lost the whole sea-board. Of what conceivable use would Manchuria be to her were she cut off from its littoral? It is well to keep the geographical situation clearly in view. Russia wants Manchuria because without it her only avenue to the Pacific is Vladivostock, and Vladivostock may be described as a port situated upon a Japanese lake. The Sea of Japan is for all practical purposes an inland water, since Japan can at any moment close its three exits. From this defect two consequences flow directly. One is that if Russia keeps Vladivostock, she must also have a naval station on the

straits of Tsushima. Otherwise Vladivostock can be isolated by Japan. That is why the moulders of Russian destiny fix their eyes on Korea. But even were it thus guaranteed against blockade, Vladivostock is a most imperfect outlet. The Liaotung Peninsula alone fulfills Russia's requirements in that respect, and it is for the sake of the Liaotung Peninsula that she covets Manchuria. That is the second consequence. But she has lost the Liaotung Peninsula: lost it irrevocably unless she can accomplish the feat of recovering the command of the sea. For even supposing—a supposition inconsistent with any experience hitherto recorded—even supposing that she succeeds in rolling back the Japanese from the Shaho, driving them out of Liaoyang, and pushing them down to the Kinchow Isthmus, can any one think that to force the isthmus would be within her capacity? The Japanese accomplished that feat solely because they had command of the sea on the west. A Japanese army entrenched at Nanshan and having its flanks protected on both sides by war-ships, could not be displaced by any force that Russia might bring against it. And even supposing that Nanshan were passed, conceive what would be involved in attempting to take Port Arthur defended by a garrison constantly reinforced and supplied from the sea. Years of effort would probably find the place still impregnable. Russia's one chance consists, therefore, in recovering the command of the sea. A victory for her on the Shaho would not materially effect the general situation unless it were a victory which involved the annihilation of the Japanese army. That is why we venture to think that the war approaches a termination so far as its intelligible objects are concerned. There is, of course, an alternative plan of campaign. Now that she has lost Port Arthur, Russia, abandoning the practically impossible task of recovering the Liaotung Peninsula by direct attack, may concentrate all her strength upon an attempt to invade Korea. Were she in possession of Seoul, terms of peace might be easy to formulate. She can not, however, strike at Korea until she first sweeps back and incapacitates OYAMA's armies, which otherwise would immediately sever her sole line of communications if she uncovered it for the purpose of an eastward movement towards the Yalu. On the other hand, could she recover the command of the sea, OYAMA's forces would be compelled to fall back, giving up Liaotung and retracing their path across the Yalu. Thus, from every point of view, the issues narrow themselves to the command of the sea. If the Baltic Fleet can be crippled the war is practically over. Russia, be she ever so obstinate, must extend some recognition to hard facts, and we may accredit the Japanese with at least equal reasonableness. Neither Power is fighting to reach the other's metropolis or even to crush its adversary.

## TOKYO AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

This Society gave, on the evening of the 25th, one of its rare and much appreciated performances, the object being to assist local charities. The following was the programme:—

Overture by the Imperial Band.

"THE BLIND BEGGARS."

MUSICAL PARCE.

Capt. HARRISON, R. E. & Mr. H. HORNE.

Mr. Montpelier's Recitation... Mr. BRADY.

Song ..... Mrs. HARRISON.

Music by the Imperial Band.

"DEAREST MAMA."

COMEDIETTA.

Harry Clinton ..... Mr. PIGGOTT, R. E.

Nettle Croker ..... Capt. CALTHROP, R.A.

Brower ..... Capt. HARRISON, R.E.

Jones ..... Mr. PHIPPS.

Mrs. Breezely Fusseil ..... Baroness D'ANETHAN.

Edith Clinton ..... Miss H. TAKAYANAGI.

Mrs. Honeywood ..... Miss BOVILL.

National Anthem.

The house as usual was filled to overflowing and among the audience were two of the Japanese Imperial Princesses. Of the overture we need not speak further than to say that it was faultlessly played. The first piece ought to have been called a burlesque rather than a farce, for two such beggars were never seen. The main point is, however, that they made themselves exquisitely funny, and that they sang withal in a manner as attractive as it was comical. Mrs. Harrison playing the accompaniment with much skill. Mr. Brady next occupied the stage. He chose for recitation a piece quite novel to us, and of the quality of his work the best evidence is that every one carried away the impression of having seen three people at the foot-lights, the *raconteur* himself, Mrs. Montpelier and Mr. Montpelier. Mr. Brady's power of impersonification is so great that without any assistance whatever from accessories he could project into independent existence at one moment a little bent-kneed, hen-pecked weakling, and at another this half-witted husband's very much better half. A convulsed audience did homage to Mr. Brady's excellent art, and gave him an ovation when Montpeliers' catastrophe marked the climax of the recitation. Mrs. Harrison then sang, Mr. Horne playing her accompaniment. This lady, new to Tokyo, has a mezzo soprano voice of great power, compass, and—rare adjunct of these two qualities—honey sweetness. The house would have kept her singing till day-dawn had such exaction been possible, but with two songs and a storm of applause she was reluctantly suffered to leave the stage. Some good music by the Imperial Band then preluded the *pièce de résistance* "Dearest Mama"—a poor thin comedietta without wit in the dialogue, originality in the conception, or effects in the action. It is generally the fault of play-wrights—unless they belong to the "empyrean sphere of art"—that to obtain essential contrasts they construct some colourless parts too slight to be assigned to the stars of a caste yet too difficult to be successfully represented by lesser lights. Such parts in "Dearest Mama" are those of "Henry Clinton" (Mr. Piggott) and "Edith Clinton" (Miss Helen Takayanagi). They demand the highest feat in histrionics, natural simplicity, and they offer to the awkward amateur no asylum of eccentricity or extravagance. In these roles Mr. Piggott and Miss Helen Takayanagi won applause, the former showing himself frank and unartificial, while the latter made an ingenuous and attractive bride. Of course "Mrs. Breezely Fusseil" (Madame la Baronne d'Anethan) was strong and effective. By many previous successes this talented lady had prepared her audiences to expect much, and they were not disappointed. "Mrs. Honeywood" (Miss Bovill) took the smallest part as to the arithmetic of her lines, but a good deal was demanded of her in the matter of coquettish display. She certainly satisfied the requirements of the piece, and very nearly succeeded in imparting "opal tints" to the pale blood of the inveterately cynical old bachelor "Nettle Croker," whom Captain Calthrop portrayed with real talent, giving to the role salient originality which went far to redeem the inherent dullness of the piece.

Browser (Captain Harrison) too won the right to be remembered. A most complacent creature of habit, he showed himself as subservient to his *pince-nez* as to his pocket-handkerchief, and one of the truly mirth-provoking features of the play was the vivid contrast between his good-humoured imperturbability and Mrs. Breezely Fussie's stormy outbreaks. There was, of course, the much hackneyed A-less footman—Jones (Mr. Phipps),—and a conspicuous addition to the stage property presented itself in the form of a new drop-scene painted by Captain Harrison. It is understood that all the trouble of getting up this performance devolved upon Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald, in whose debt the foreign communities find themselves constantly deeper.

We apologise for these meagre remarks. Our excuse is that the *contenances* of criticism where amateurs are concerned and where the performance is for charity impose reticence which, though it can not be observed with justice, may not be broken without offence.

### THE IMPERIAL DIET.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.06. The President announced that all necessary steps had been taken with regard to the resolution of congratulation to the Emperor and of thanks to the Army and Navy on account of the fall of Port Arthur.

The Order of the Day was then changed for the purpose of discussing a supplementary budget providing for an outlay of 9,847,800 yen at the Tokyo Arsenal and 1,630,818 yen at the Osaka Arsenal. This budget had provoked some criticism. At first a notion had been entertained that in spite of the Cabinet's promise to abstain as far as possible from presenting supplementary budgets, that objectionable system was now again resorted to. The Government Delegates explained, however, that the sum in question was not an addition to the General Budget, nor did it call for any provision of new funds. The object was merely to obtain sanction for a certain outlay out of the funds already voted. A question was then raised with regard to the nature of the work contemplated at the two Arsenals, some members of the Committee being disposed to think that this vote indicated an admission as to the inferiority of the Japanese artillery. That was denied by the Government Delegate, but when fuller information was asked for, the Minister of War declined to speak except in secret session. He then fully satisfied the Committee as to the necessity for the supplementary budget, and on the forenoon of the 24th the Committee decided to recommend it, which they did when the House met in the afternoon. The House voted the Budget without a single question or dissentient voice.

A number of Government bills (8 in all) were then handed to special committees.

A special committee should then have reported on a bill seeking post-facto approval of a Government Ordinance with reference to the better prevention of the forging and uttering of coins by Japanese subjects beyond the seas. The report was postponed, however, in consideration of the fact that drafts of law in the same sense had been presented by members, and the sense of the House seemed to be that such an important matter should be dealt with by law, not by Ordinance.

The House rose at 2.30 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m., and the President having reported that he had offered congratulations on the birth of an Imperial grandson and had attended to welcome Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Count Okimachi moved that the Order of the Day be changed for the purpose of discussing the Supplementary Budget providing outlays at the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals. The House decided to hand the Budget at once to the Budget Committee and to call for a report on the 20th instant.

Eight bills presented by the Government were then handed to special committees.

The Government bill sent up from the Lower House for affording protection to practical alterations, adjustments or improvements effected by mechanics or others in connexion with manufacturing instruments or articles, was then briefly discussed and passed.

The following bills also were passed as sent up from the Lower House and as recommended by the special committees:—

A Bill for exempting from income tax the interest on Treasury Bills and Savings Bank Debentures.

A Bill authorizing holders of Treasury Bills to assess them at their lowest issue price for purposes of security.

A Bill for reducing to 150,000 yen the yearly grant by the State to old temples and shrines, such reduction to continue so long as the war lasts.

A Bill for supplementing the working capital of the Tobacco Monopoly and the Iron Foundry in the event of any deficiency arising, such supplementing to be effected by means of negotiable cheques, not exceeding 7 million yen in the case of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau and 5½ millions in the case of the Iron Works.

A Bill relating to the Capital of the Naval Factory (*Kaigun Kōsai*). (The Naval Arsenals and the Naval Dockyards to be amalgamated into Naval Factories, the latter's funds to be placed in a special account, and their surplus to be annually added to their capital up to 9½ million yen.)

A Bill for amending the Finance Law relating to the Empire's settlements in Foreign Countries, in the sense of raising the limit of temporary loans from 1 million to 1½ million yen.

The House rose at 11.40 a.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.09 a.m.

Count Tokugawa, Chairman of the Petitions Committee, reported that 139 petitions had been received, among which the Committee had rejected 76, had selected 6 for the House's consideration and was still considering 57.

The Budget Committee then reported favourably upon the supplementary budget for the Tokyo and Osaka Arsenals, and the House at once passed the budget.

A Government Bill sent up from the Lower House for preventing diseases of silk-worms was then taken. Viscount Tani opposed the measure on the ground that such matters did not properly belong to the domain of law, that the trade guilds should be left to deal with them and that multiplicity of laws was one of the abuses of the time. The Government Delegate, however, contended that the measure was necessary, and the House passed the Bill by a small majority.

The House rose at 11.17 a.m.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m.

Mr. Sato Torajiro introduced a question relating to the Nagamori application for a charter to reclaim waste lands in Korea. This affair, he said, had created much attention at the time, but for some reason it had passed out of public observation in spite of its importance. He desired to know what connexion existed between the Cabinet and Mr. Nagamori, and also he wished to learn what had been the fate of the application.

Several Government Bills (7 in all) were then read for the first time and handed to special committees. These Bills related, for the most part, to the increased taxes.

Five measures relating to post-facto approvals of expenditures from the reserves in 1902 and five from the reserves 1903 were entrusted to a committee of 18.

The House rose at 1.50 p.m.

### THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

The dramatic performance given at the Public Hall on Friday night by local amateurs for the benefit of the Yokohama General Hospital proved a signal success, not only furnishing one of the pleasantest evening's entertainment enjoyed by the theatre-going public of Yokohama for a long time past, but also resulting in what should prove a substantial contribution to the funds of one of the most deserving of our local institutions. Nearly

all the tickets of admission were disposed of before Friday at noon and a bumper house rewarded the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen—and little ones, we must not forget the Midgets—who took part in the performance. The programme opened with an overture, the "Star and Stripes Forever" march, by the Bijou Orchestra, which was capitally rendered and warmly applauded. Then the curtain rose on the first of the two dramatic items selected, the one act comedy "As Once in May," by J. Hartley Manners. The comedy is full of bright dialogue and interesting situations. The scene opens in the sitting room of the Cloister Hotel, Tideminsters, whence Tibbles, the waiter, sees a carriage and pair arrive at the Inn with a lady and gentleman, "real swells," as Tibbles recognises at a glance. The visitors, Sir Charles D'Orsay and Miss Helen Wargrave, enter the room and Sir Charles orders lunch for two. While the meal is preparing Sir Charles takes time by the forelock and makes ardent love to his lady companion, who, however, ridicules his advances and keeps him at arm's length, but allots him the pleasant task of gathering for her a bunch of roses from the porch of the Inn, with which she illustrates a lesson in the language of flowers and lets him see a little into her heart—or mind, which is it?—and tells him a little of her history; how only six weeks before she had thought herself an engaged woman, but now alas! In the midst of these soft passages another guest arrives at the Inn, The Hon. Bob Gossett; and Miss Wargrave, who is afraid of being seen with Sir Charles, vanishes into an adjoining room just as the Hon. Bob, who is an intimate friend of Sir Charles and a noisy, rollicking, jolly good fellow, enters. Then ensues a bad quarter of an hour for Sir Charles and for Helen Wargrave. The Hon. Bob invites himself to join Sir Charles at the lunch preparing, but on learning that Sir Charles is awaiting the arrival of a lady guest, jumps to the conclusion that his friend is expecting his wife, Lady D'Orsay, to join him, and knowing that the married pair had been living apart for two years, owing to a quarrel soon after their marriage, felicitates Sir Charles on the supposed reconciliation. That gentleman assures him that no such thing has occurred, or is possible, but still the Hon. Bob won't go, and insists on having a bottle of wine and a cigar, and unobtrusively to his old friend before the arrival of the lady. Between the gasps of innumerable futile attempts to get his cigar to draw, the Hon. Bob relates how he had been seeking to win "an angel" by following out his "system" of laying siege to a woman's heart. This system consisted, in the first course, of everlastingly haunting his enamoured, and performing every possible service for her, in fact, making himself indispensable to her enjoyment of life, and then, in the second course, of absenting himself. He had not yet asked his angel, Helen Wargrave, to marry him. Sir Charles can scarce contain himself on learning the lady's name. At last the Hon. Bob leaves the room and Helen Wargrave re-enters it, having overheard all the conversation between Sir Charles and the Hon. Bob. She overwhelms him with reproaches and with contempt, when in the midst of it the Hon. Bob suddenly returns, with the startling news that Lady D'Orsay having heard that her husband was in the Inn, was now waiting in the hall to see him. In this terrible dilemma the Hon. Bob comes to the rescue. Miss Wargrave is to be his guest at the Inn, and not Sir Charles. Lady D'Orsay is shown in and introduced by the Hon. Bob to Miss Wargrave, as his fiancée, and receives her congratulations. Husband and wife are left together and a scene of reconciliation follows, while the Hon. Bob also improves the time by making it up with Helen Wargrave, throwing all the blame for his desertion of her on his boasted "system." Joy all round, and curtain! As Helen Wargrave Mrs. McWilliams had a congenial rôle; words and action seemed to come spontaneously and naturally to her, and we do not remember that in any of the various parts which she has taken in the local amateur drama, she has ever been seen to greater advantage. Mrs. J. Davis-Allen was also most happy in her impersonation of Lady D'Orsay. The scene of recon-

colligation between her and her husband is not a long one, but it is rather trying to act. It received full justice at Mrs. Davis-Allen's hands, and the clever impersonation was warmly applauded by the audience. Dr. Bernard Leonard had no easy task to pourtray the double-sided character of *Sir Charles D'Orsay*, the separated married man who heartlessly seeks consolation in his loneliness by flirting outrageously with an unmarried woman, and the repentant husband who is truly glad to be reconciled with his young wife, but he may be congratulated in having made a decided success in the part. As the *Hon. Bob Gossett* the rollicking, jovial, jolly good fellow, Lieut. Thomas was quite in his element, and if any fault could be found with his performance it would be in his having a little overdone the boisterous noisiness of the character. Mr. C. Aslet may be congratulated on having made the minor part of *Tibbles*, the waiter, quite a clever little comedy sketch.

During the interval between the two comedies the Bijou Orchestra performed, with much spirit and in excellent style, the stirring march "When the Boys go Marching by," which was received with well merited applause by the audience. This clever and useful little orchestra has been strengthened recently by the addition of a Cello, and as composed on Friday night numbered three First Violins, the Misses Page and H. Page and Mr. C. H. Thorn; Second Violins, Messrs. M. Mendelson, E. Hermann and H. Kroenig; Piccolo: Mr. A. E. Cooper; Cello, Mr. E. Salinger; Bass: Mr. L. E. McChesney; Triangle and Cymbals: Mr. M. Mollison, and Piano and Conductor: Mr. B. R. Berrick.

After this performance, the Midget Orchestra played the "Neapolitan Duet" in very creditable style for such youthful performers. The Orchestra consists of three First Violins: Misses Leslie McWilliams, Doris Dunlop and Phoebe Leppere; two Second Violins: Masters Ferris Booth and Allen Tipple; and Accompanist, Miss Ralphia Martin. It was rather hard on the promising little musicians to have to follow on directly after the performance of the so much stronger and more developed instrumentalists of the Bijou Orchestra, but their efforts were fully appreciated and applauded by the house.

The second dramatic piece, the one act comedieta "Withered Leaves, by Fred. W. Broughton, opened on a very pretty scene: a picturesque glen, with a lake, or broad river, in the background and mountains on either side. It might be in the Lake country of England, or amid the Scotch or Welsh mountains. Here, in the lovely glen, under a spreading tree with a rustic seat at its base, *Cecil Vane* is discovered conversing with *May Rivers*, his affianced wife. She does not like his conduct, which is far from considerate or lover-like, but considers herself bound by her promise to him, while he himself does not yet feel quite sure of her. Her heart is back in the past, with the lover of other days, whose last gift of a bunch of violets, now dead and withered, she still cherishes, while he cares little or nothing for her, but all for her fortune. Then *Arthur Middleton* and *Tom Conyers* appear on the scene, young men and old friends, the former the erstwhile lover of *May Rivers* and the latter somewhat wild and wayward, but withal good-hearted young man, who had quarrelled with his father, *Sir Conyers Conyers*, years before and was now a waif without means or occupation. *Arthur Middleton* tells *Tom* of his love episode and the latter relates to *Arthur*, with all the melodramatic action and swagger of a heavy tragedian, the serio-comic story of his last adventure, in rescuing and returning to the beautiful owner, a lady's hat which had been blown off and scuttled down the mountain side—rescued with much labour and at the cost of considerable damage from brambles to the gallant rescuer's unmentionables. Anon in the same glen, under the leafy boughs of the spreading tree, the rustic seat is occupied by *Sir Conyers Conyers* and his newly married second wife, *Lady Conyers*. *Sir Conyers* evidently dotes upon his young wife and regrets the fact

that he is old enough to be her father, but is comforted by the assurance that he is also young enough to be her husband. Then the plot develops rapidly. *Tom Conyers* again meets his divinity of the hat adventure, who is really *Lady Conyers*, and does all he can to make himself agreeable to her, little knowing that she is his step-mother. The relationship is soon known to the latter, however, and she determines to effect a reconciliation between father and son. After many amusing scenes, in one of which the father catches his son, whom he does not recognise, making love to *Lady Conyers*, and threatens to horsewhip him, a reconciliation between father and son is effected by *Lady Conyers*; *Arthur Middleton* discovers *Cecil Reane* to be a scoundrel who married his (*Arthur's*) sister for her money and left her to die of a broken heart, exposes him to *May Rivers*, his old sweetheart, in whom he claims reversionary rights, and all ends happily for everyone but the fortune hunting villain *Cecil Vane*, who disappears from the scene foiled and baffled.

Mrs. McWilliams scored another success as *Lady Conyers*, the charming wife and beneficent step-mother of *Conyers pere* and *filis*, Miss R. Cameron, who made, we believe, on this occasion, her second appearance on the local stage made a charming *May Rivers* and was letter perfect in her part. Mr. Cyril Allen hit off the dignified bearing and courtly wooing of the elderly lover and husband, *Sir Conyers Conyers*, to a nicety. Mr. Ward's impersonation of *Tom Conyers*, the somewhat cynical and wayward son, was worthy of high praise and his effective dialogue with *Arthur Middleton* repeatedly called forth the applause of the audience. Mr. B. C. Foster played the part of *Arthur Middleton* most creditably, and Dr. Bernard Leonard was equally successful in the rôle of the villain of the play, *Cecil Vane*. The whole company well earned the enthusiastic ovation which they received at the conclusion of the very enjoyable performance, which was brought to an end by the Bijou Orchestra with the selection, the "Jolly Pickaninnies." We must not forget a word of thanks to the able stage manager, Mr. E. Beart, who had taken great pains to ensure the success of the performance, and to Mr. C. F. McWilliams, who mounted the comedies most artistically and appropriately.

#### THE HIGH PRIZE COURT.

Viscount F. Tanaka, President of the High Prize Court, gave a decision on Jan. 17th on an appeal lodged by the Russian East Asia Steamship Co. of St. Petersburg against the judgment rendered on May 26th, 1904, in the Saseho Prize Court confiscating the *Manchuria* and a portion of her cargo. According to the *Official Gazette* of Jan. 26th, the appellants contended that (1) the steamer belonged to a Russian association many of whose shareholders are Danish; (2) the steamer was captured on Feb. 9th, 1904, off Port Arthur, when the Declaration of War had not been proclaimed by Japan; and (3) she left St. Petersburg in November, 1903, for Port Arthur, and during her voyage the crew could not possibly have heard of the rupture of international relations between the belligerent countries, so that the steamer and her cargo should, in accordance with Imperial Edict No. 20, issued in 1904, be allowed to go free. The appeal was rejected on the ground that the steamer was owned by a Russian company, though many of its shareholders might be Danish subjects, and hoisted the Russian flag when she was captured by the *Tatsuta*; that belligerent conditions existed before the declaration of war and consequently any hostile action could be carried out, and finally Imperial Edict No. 20 did not apply to the *Manchuria* and her cargo.

Another decision has been delivered in the same Court on an appeal instituted by Mr. A. Geise, Nagasaki representative of Messrs. Kunst and Albers, against a judgment given in the Saseho Prize Court confiscating 14 cases containing machinery carried by the *Manchuria*, captured by the Japanese warship *Tatsuta* off Port Arthur. It appears that the cargo was shipped by a

factory in Stockholm and consigned to the appellants, German subjects, in Port Arthur. They therefore held that the property belonging to the subjects of a neutral country could not be seized by either of the belligerent countries and that the appellants did not intend to assist Russia with the machinery or to injure Japanese interests. The appeal was not sustained.

#### TO THE DEAR DEAD.

##### 1.—FAIR MY SISTERS.

O fair my Sisters, on whose spring-time gay  
His Angel's shadow fell, while yet the May  
Had scarce awaked led up to Heaven's day,  
How oft my heart for your kind solace sighs  
Since I have seen in other maidens' eyes  
That Light you took too early to the Skies,  
And learned, tho' late, how large the wealth I lost  
When your white feet the shadowy River crossed!  
How many seasons your low bed have mossed!

In those long vanished days of Girlhood white  
We saw you fair, sweet Sisters. In what bright  
And fragrant Beauty do you walk to-night!

To you 'tis given to view with unveiled gaze,—  
From glory changed to glory all the days,—  
The shining of His Face, Whose Name we praise.

##### 2.—MOTHER MINE.

Long hast Thou walked amid those shining trains  
Who barest with joy for me such mortal pains,  
Whose smile smote all my tears to silver rains.

My years beyond thy years of earth have grown.  
Alas, that all these winters I have known  
No Mother Heart to beat against my own!

O Mother mine, whose Love and Sorrow bare  
Thy hapless weans, soon orphaned of thy care,  
The Blessed One with us thy heart doth share.

I know that tho' in Heaven no sigh may breathe,  
No shadow stain the brow that God doth wreath,  
Thy Love is ours who walk the skies beneath.

Whom God makes Mother of immortal men  
She is forever Mother, now, and when  
In that high Home we win her kiss again.

C. K. H.

Yokohama.

[Note.—The above verses, with others that may follow, are selections from a poem of which "Keep me True," which we published at the beginning of January, formed part.]

#### ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

A very successful meeting of the Alliance Francaise was held on Saturday at the Van Schaick Hnll. There was a large attendance, presided over by Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin.

The first part of the programme consisted of a lecture by Mr. R. Jamin on "The Fables of La Fontaine," which was very highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Jamin said La Fontaine wrote that the fable (of which he is and will remain the peerless master) is a little narration which conceals morality under the veil of fiction, and for that purpose animals usually fill the characters. The apologue is composed of two parts, of which one may be called the body, the other the soul; the former the fable and the latter the moral. The fable and apologue had been long in existence before they came to take their place as a variety of light literature. Where was the origin of the fable to be found? Not merely on that day when a witty slave, desirous of conveying lessons to his master without irritating him, covered his truths with the veil of fiction. The fable had a more remote and universal origin. It sprang from the need felt by man for expressing his thoughts by means of images and emblems. The apologue flourished particularly in the Orient, the land of myth and legend, of servitude and despotism. For the ancients the philosophical part of the fable, the moral, was the essential—the narration was merely the means, and the more we advance into the history of the fable the more we shall see the sentence disappearing for the benefit of the plot. According to Taine the fable had three distinct forms before it reached perfection under La

Fontaine. The first age was when the moral was the chief point. It was the age of Oriental fables,—of India and China, of Tibet and Persia—and, finally, of Greece with *Æsop*. With *Phedre* we have the second age of the fable. The apologue became a real gem of beauty; *Æsop* conversed, improvised; *Phedre* wrote; thence all the difference. Narration began to lengthen under *Phedre's* pen. From *Phedre* to *La Fontaine* there were many fabulists who might be named, but few of them are really important. We find the fable in the romances of the XIIIth century, among the literary works of the middle ages; some were known by *La Fontaine*—"fabliaux," or narrations full of spirit and satire. In the XVIIth century, with the Renaissance, attention was turned to the fable as well as to other literary "genres" cultivated by the ancients, and *Rabelais*, *Marot* and *Regnier* did not hesitate to insert fables in their works. With the coming of *La Fontaine* the XVIIIth century saw the birth of the golden age of the fable. *Jean de La Fontaine* was born at *Chateau-Thierry* on July 8th, 1621. After a rather dissipated youth at *Reims* his family had him married in 1647, but his marriage was not happy and he parted amicably from his wife. During his whole life *La Fontaine* was extremely careless of his own interests, but he had, fortunately, many patrons, among whom may be named *Fouquet*, *Louis XIV's* Superintendent, and also, and specially, *Madame de la Loubie*, in whose house he lived for twenty years. At the court of *Louis XIV.* he was not in credit owing to the independence of his opinions and character. After *Colbert's* death he was elected a member of the Academy. The last years of his life were exemplary; he occupied himself with grave thoughts and reading. He expired on April 13th, 1695, at the age of nearly 74. The poetical glory of *La Fontaine* is founded above all on his fables. He published his first six books of fables in 1668 for the *Duc de Bourgogne* at the instance of *Fénelon*. His fables possess an irresistible fascination; they are the marvel of every age, of every condition. *La Fontaine* transformed the apologue into a complete little drama in compressed limits. If he borrowed from others most of his subjects, he interpreted them with such originality that he made of them real creations. He loved animals and plants; they are the true heroes of his drama. If you add to all these qualities his precious and wonderful gifts as a writer you will not be surprised at the popularity of his fables. This immortal fabulist far excelled all his predecessors and has never been equalled by any of his successors.

Mr. Jamin then read four of *La Fontaine's* fables, namely: (1) "The Cat, the Weasel and the Young Rabbit"; (2) "The Cockerel, the Cat and the Young Mouse"; (3) "The Oak and the Reed"; and (4) "The Two Pigeons."

The second part of the programme was opened with a brilliant piano solo ("Weihnachten-Tschaikowsky," by Mrs. E. P. W. Skrimshire. The second number was "Les Deux Mulets" of *La Fontaine* by F. Thome, charmingly sung by *Madame Lacroix* to the highly sympathetic accompaniment of Mrs. Skrimshire. "Je vous aime" (*Alphonse de Launay*) was then recited with great effect by *Madame R. Ruegg*; and Mrs. J. P. Mollison gave a delightful rendering of *L. Denza's* "Si tu m'aimais," responding to an enthusiastic recall with a second song which evoked much applause.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### THE RUSSIAN SPY CASE

In the Yokohama District Court, sentence was given by Judge Danno at 2.20 p.m. on January 24th in the penal case of *Henry B. Collins*.

The official translation is as follows:—

#### JUDGMENT.

H. B. Collins, aged 40 years, British subject, residing at the Hotel de Paris, No. 179, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, no occupation.

Judgment is delivered by this Court as follows in the case in which the above named person is charged with having divulged military secrets.

#### FORMAL ADJUDICATION.

The accused is sentenced to eleven years' confinement with hard labour. The things taken will be returned to their respective owners.

#### REASONS.

The accused was born in Hongkong and has lived at Yokohama since he was an infant. He had formerly been engaged in newspaper business and some eight or nine years ago left Japan and went to China. He resided at Ryojuko (Port Arthur) for about three years, till about March of 1904, during which time he married a certain Russian woman. About June of the same year he was, while at Tientsin, requested by *Ogorodnikof*, a Russian Colonel residing there, to proceed to Japan and watch and report the military secrets of this country. Complying with the request he got from the Colonel \$1,000 as expenses and a letter addressed to Major-General Dessino of Russia. In the beginning of July he came over to Shanghai and saw Dessino, from whose note-book he took a copy of two kinds of cypher codes to be used in communicating military secrets. One of the codes represented Roman letters to be used in writing letters and the other a list of proper nouns representing names of articles or things to be used in transmitting telegrams. About the 18th of the same month he came to Yokohama with these codes and put up at the Hotel de Paris, No. 179, Yamashita-cho, of this city. Since then he has been exclusively engaged in detecting Japanese military secrets and knowing that they were Japanese military secrets he collected matters which should properly belong to them, such as the steps to be taken in transporting troops to a certain place for a certain period of time, from a certain date, their destination, kind of troops and plans of the War Office relating to their despatch. He then wrote a letter embodying these facts in cypher. The letter was dated Oct. 24th, 1904, and addressed on the envelope to Dessino but it was enclosed in a letter of request to Mondon (?) in Shanghai, and posted from Yokohama on the 29th of the same month. It happened, however, that the letter was seized at Nagasaki by a military inspector. The offence therefore is not at all of a light nature. Of the facts above mentioned all of them with the exception of the fact that he had taken efforts to discover Japanese military secrets and that he collected matters belonging to Japanese military secrets knowing that they were so, are clear enough since they have been admitted by the accused. The other facts may be gathered from the statements in Nos. 1 to 4 of preliminary examination Exhibit No. 17 (as to writings in cipher referring to cypher codes in preliminary examination Nos. 2 and 3); that the accused wrote a letter giving in cipher the steps to be taken in transporting troops to a certain place for a certain period of time from a certain date, their destination, kind and number of troops and plans of the War Office relating to the despatch of the troops, and that the letter was dated December 24th, 1904 and addressed on the envelope to Dessino and enclosed in a letter of request to Mondon in Shanghai, and from preliminary examination exhibit No. 16, which is a letter from *Mishimura Senoi*, military inspector at Nagasaki, dated the 4th November last, stating that the accused's letter was inspected on the 18th of the same month and considered to have related to the divulging of military secrets and that therefore it was sent back; that the accused's letter was seized by a military inspector at Nagasaki. That the matters in the communication above stated are Japanese military secrets is evident from No. 2 of preliminary examination exhibit No. 18, which is a letter from *Terauchi Seiki*, Minister of War, stating that the matters mentioned in the enclosed letter dated the 24th Oct., 1904 are, considering the present situation, military matters required to be kept strictly secret not only at the time of communication but still remained so. Indeed not only is it clear from this but even if these matters themselves were considered with ordinary common-sense at

this time of the Japan-Russian war it could be clearly recognised that they were military secrets.

It goes without saying then that the accused, knowing that they were Japanese military secrets, collected them and despatched a letter giving mention of these matters. The accused stated that taking advantage of a request made by a Russian military officer to detect Japanese military secrets he did no more than attempt to get money by communicating unfounded facts and that he never made efforts to discover military secrets and also that he did not know whether the matters which were communicated were military secrets or not as he mentioned only unfounded facts. However, according to the record of the first preliminary examination of *Sekimoto Torajiro*, witness, it appeared that about the 19th or 20th of July he received an order from the Chief of Police to watch the movements of the accused. The witness, therefore, approached the accused and when an interview was held on the 11th of September he was told by the accused that he (the accused) was selected at Tientsin and had to come to Japan, that as he was to receive a monthly remittance of some yen 2000 he could not make a report of any matter which was a mere rumour and that therefore it would do well to have even one or two facts if they were true. On the 16th of the same month when the witness saw him the accused said that he wanted more news. The witness asked him what kind of matters he wanted and he said that he wanted information about the organisation of the First, Second, Third and Takushan (Taikoshan) Armies and gave him a chit (No. 1 of Procurator's Exhibit No. 1). The accused then asked the witness where he would keep the chit as it was an important paper. Then witness replied that he would put it in his *haramaki* and did so in his presence and the accused seemed to have felt very easy. (In Preliminary Examination Exhibit No. 5, which is a pocket-book taken from accused, there is mention under date of September 16th of the fact that he gave *Sekimoto* a general outline of his scheme. This corresponds to *Sekimoto's* evidence under review). The witness also stated that after the accused had given him this chit he began to place great confidence in him and was diligently engaged in the detection of secrets. On the 19th of October the accused told witness that the former could not make any useless communication. The witness asked him what kind of matters he was going to communicate. The accused replied that as there would be no doubt that *Kuropatkin* would make a counter attack on *Liaoyang* he wanted to know, firstly, how many men were really killed and wounded on the Japanese side at the battles of *Liaoyang* and other places; secondly, whether the Japanese army would make a farther attack or take winter quarters at *Liaoyang* or other places; thirdly, whether preparations for an attack on *Vladivostok* would be taken or not. The accused said that were these three points discovered and reported upon it would not be necessary for him to do any work. He therefore asked the witness to investigate these points without fail. From the above statement of the witness it is not difficult to see how strenuously the accused engaged himself in finding out Japanese military secrets. Moreover, the accused's wife, a Russian woman, having left Japan, he had nobody to provide for. In despatching the accused a Russian officer would not be so unwise as to give him a thousand dollars or allow him to take a copy of the ciphers without first ascertaining the determination and ability of the accused. Moreover, according to the admission made by the accused the arrangement was that a remittance would be made to him from the officer according to the value of the communication. It is therefore easy to see that if the matters communicated by the accused were unfounded or well-known, such matters being worthless the officer would not have sent him any compensation.

It may be considered therefore quite natural for the accused to have done all in his power to secure military secrets. It is certainly clear that the plea of the accused is groundless when to the

above evidence the facts admitted by the accused are added, namely, the mode of communication explained above, the experience he had in newspaper business and the fact that he has had no occupation since he came to Yokohama.

At the same time there is not the least doubt that the offence of the accused is not of a light nature. It is proper therefore to recognise the facts of the offence as above stated.

The act of the accused falls within the purview of Art. 1 of the Law relating to the Protection of Military Secrets, which says that "persons detecting and collecting information, drawings, documents or things which are military secrets, knowing that they are of such nature, shall be punished by major imprisonment." Therefore the accused should be punished accordingly. The Public Procurator argued that the act of the accused falls within the scope of Cl. 1 of Art. 131 of the Criminal Code, but considering the spirit of legislation and the meaning of the provision of the Code it is clear that it cannot be applicable to persons having no nationality in Japan, that is to say foreigners like the accused. Therefore the present case does not belong to the special jurisdiction of the Court of Cassation. Counsel for the accused stated that the same generosity with which the countrymen of the enemy have been treated should be extended toward the accused. The present case, however, does not refer to a question of international law or a law of humanity. The Court therefore in punishing the accused according to the provisions of law, reports that the offence of the accused, being of a most dangerous nature, there remains no room for the consideration of circumstances mitigating the offence. As to the things taken Art. 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is applied and decision given as in the formal adjudication.

Public Procurator Miki Itaro attended the case. Given at the First Criminal Division of the Yokohama District Court this 24th day of January, the 38th year of Meiji (1905).

DANNO YOSHIYUKI, Judge President.  
HASEGAWA KIKUTARO, Judge.  
NAGOYA UMESABURO, Judge.  
HANAGAMI FUKUZO, Clerk of the Court.

The Tokyo Court of Appeal has rejected the appeal of Mr. S. H. Kuhn in the Kuhn-Boyes assault case. The defendant was not present in Court.

#### ELECTRIC APPARATUS TRANSACTION.

The Yokohama District Court rejected on Jan. 24th the case filed by Mr. James Macbeth, of New York (whose Yokohama representative is Mr. C. Weinberger) against K. Kanamaru and M. Ikeda, ammunition dealers, claiming yen 2,833.06.

#### FIRE.

At 5.40 a.m. on Thursday (Jan. 26th), fire broke out in the factory of N. Takarada, foreign furniture dealer, No. 118, Moto-machi, Sancho-me, Yokohama. Owing to a strong northerly wind, which had been blowing since the previous evening, the flames immediately spread to the street in the rear, which is very narrow, and thus hampered the firemen, and those who struggled to carry away their property. At 7 a.m., the conflagration was put out. Twenty houses were destroyed and seven partially damaged. According to the Kotobuki-cho police, the cause has not yet been ascertained but it is believed to be negligence. It is added that there is no water supply in the street, except from an 8-in. pipe which terminates at the foot of the Shiokumi-zaka (Motonachi School hill) and therefore the pumps could not be employed for some minutes till the hose was extended to the canal.

Fire broke out on the night of Jan. 24th at Toyoura, in Yamaguchi prefecture, destroying 200 houses, 15 godowns and a post office. Three persons were killed.

A fire occurred at 11.20 p.m. on Jan. 24th at Saka-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo, burning down 22 houses and a telegraph pole. Three firemen were injured. The cause was negligence.

#### PROFESSOR HEYDRICH'S CONCERT.

The concert given by Professor Hermann Heydrich at the Public Hall on Monday evening drew a very good house and needless to say passed off very successfully. The programme was excellently chosen and though it introduced no novelties it revived old memories by the capital rendering of works which have long since established themselves in public favour as well as in the esteem of the *cognoscenti*. The honours of the evening fell to Miss Ko Koda. Yokohama music-lovers have too seldom an opportunity of listening to such passionate music as she can draw from her violin and it was therefore not to be wondered at that at the close of *Vieuxtemps' "Fantaisie Appassionata"*—played with a breadth of power and sincerity of feeling rarely achieved—the audience simply abandoned themselves to a furor of applause. At first the accomplished executant bowed her thanks, but again she was recalled, and yet again, until at last she consented to repeat the closing movement. Miss Koda's reluctance was very natural. She had taken part in the opening Sonata, the whole three movements of which were given, and after her solo had still to appear in the closing trio, so that the demands upon her physical strength alone, putting aside for the moment the emotional strain, were sufficiently heavy to justify hesitancy at acceding to a demand which called so greatly upon her resources. But the average Concert audience is selfish to the core and thinks only of its own sensations. As we said above, Miss Koda in the end acceded to the insistent demand for an encore and once again threw her hearers into a state of enraptured delight. Another instrumentalist who is too seldom heard in public nowadays is Mr. E. C. Davis. His rendering of some Hungarian dances was particularly dainty and one was sorry when they came to an end. The player was encored, as he deserved to be, but merely bowed his thanks. Mrs. N. G. Maitland's pianoforte solo, a fine piece of writing by Mendelssohn, was very pleasing, though we have heard her in less ambitious pieces which have shown her high qualities as a pianiste to greater advantage. Professor Heydrich won much applause by his rendering of Chopin's Nocturne in D. flat Ma., Op. 27, while his work in the other items was excellent, and if anything a little above the high standard of execution and deep feeling to which he has accustomed us. Once or twice in the Grand Trio he rather obtruded upon the work of the stringed instruments, but these faults were trifling and never sufficient to blemish a very masterly performance. The vocalist of the evening was Mrs. Harrison. She was in beautiful voice and sang most delightfully. In the second part, after the "Song of Thanksgiving," the house refused to let her depart without an encore and this she graciously gave to the supreme satisfaction of all. The whole concert, it will thus be seen, was most enjoyable, and a rare musical oasis in the grim Sahara of Yokohama's too arid life. Programme:—

- 1.—Sonata for Piano and Violin in F. Ma. op. 8..... E. Grieg.  
Mr. H. HEYDRICH and Miss KO KODA.
- 2.—Aria from "Samson and Delilah"..... C. Saint-Saens.  
Mrs. HARRISON.
- 3.—Piano Solo: Prelude and Fugue in E. Mi. op. 35..... Mendelssohn.  
Mrs. N. G. MAITLAND.
- 4.—Cello Solo.... "Danse Hongroise"..... A. Fischer.  
Mr. E. C. DAVIS.
- 5.—Piano Solo.... Nocturne in D. flat Ma. op. 27... Chopin.  
Mr. H. HEYDRICH.
- 6.—Violin Solo.... Fantaisie Appassionata..... H. Vieuxtemps.  
Miss KO KODA.
- 7.—Song..... A Song of Thanksgiving..... Frances Allitsen.  
Mrs. HARRISON.
- 8.—Andante and Allegro Molto from "Grand Trio in D. Mi."..... Mendelssohn.  
Mr. J. HEYDRICH, Miss KO KODA and Mr. E. C. DAVIS.

#### CHINA NOTES.

Over one thousand leading Chinese merchants of Shanghai attended the meeting at which it was resolved to boycott the Russo-China Bank until satisfaction was given in the Bund murder case. Taotai Sheng Tung-ho moved the resolutions and Taotai Tseng, of Fukien, seconded them. They ran:—

(1) All the local guilds for various provinces and trade will send joint petitions by wire to the Waiwupu and Viceroy at Nanking to have a satisfactory solution of the matter.

(2) To write to the Shanghai Taotai, Senior Consul, Municipal Councils of International Settlements and French Concession informing them that the natives are all indignant and that unless a satisfactory settlement be obtained it is impossible to pacify them.

(3) To stop negotiating Russian banknotes pending a satisfactory settlement being obtained.

The speeches delivered on this occasion lacked nothing in vigour. Taotai Sheng said:—"The Russo-Chinese Bank and the Russian merchants in Shanghai from the beginning of the war have been doing business with the natives without any disadvantage, though I do not know if they have been able to deal with a certain portion of the natives as to get military supplies. In any case if we stop dealing with the Russians in business it is quite certain that the Russians will suffer from the effects. The Russian Consul once told me that though a Russian might kill a Chinaman he would never lose his life. Such is the way we are looked down on by the Russians." Another speaker remarked, "The Russian sailor killed an innocent Chinese and the Russian authorities are taking the side of the Russian sailors and we understand that they are treating the Chinese worse than beasts. If we do not take up proper action in this matter to protect our own interest it means that we are recognizing ourselves as similar to beasts ourselves. If so it is no wonder that foreigners look down on us."

Mr. Wilhelm Disch, chief clerk of the Shanghai German Post office, committed suicide on January 15, by shooting himself through the heart. Financial troubles are said to have been the impelling cause.

The Shanghai Taotai has asked the consuls for Germany and France to inform the Russian Consul-General that he must stop the Russian crews now detained in Shanghai under parole from coming into the foreign Settlements as the Chinese authorities cannot extend control over them properly. Apropos of this, the same Taotai wrote to the Japanese Consul asking that Japan should prevent any Russians at Port Arthur from coming to Shanghai. Mr. Odagiri naturally replied that Japan could not influence the movements of non-combatants and that it was only non-combatants that would go to Shanghai from Port Arthur.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Puisne Judge of Hongkong, while playing cricket the other day was badly hit on the leg by a cricket ball. Although hurt, he did not think much about the matter; but two days later, after sitting all day on the Bench, he found his leg badly swollen. He went to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now remains. The wound is not healing as it should.

Nine Chinese were burnt to death in Hongkong on the night of January 11th, in a four-storied house in Hollywood road. It was the residents of the third and fourth floors who perished in the flames. There is no right-of-way between the two houses which caught fire hence when the staircase was burnt, the residents on the upper floors were caught in a veritable death trap.

A gentleman who has just arrived at Hongkong from the interior informs the *Daily Press* that there is every indication of a serious general uprising in Kwangtung Province, especially in the delta of the Canton River. Well-informed wealthy natives even consider it advisable to leave their homes to take refuge at Hongkong and elsewhere. Piracy is rampant, rendering the inhabitants of small towns in constant fear of being either robbed or kidnapped for ransom.





At Tongka (in Heungshan District) the pirates captured the baggage of several Chinese returning from the United States—baggage containing money, etc. to the value of \$5,000. On one side of Wongmuon (at the mouth of the West River) the natives were prevented from cultivating their autumn rice crop because they refused to pay blackmail—so much per mow. The officials are quite incapable, and police boats are even known to witness acts of piracy without attempting to guard the shipping and country. The other day the pirates captured the guard boat at Taiping Creek without meeting any resistance, and took away all the arms, ammunition, etc. Arms are being smuggled into the country in large quantities.

A Nanking dispatch reports the arrival in that city of Admiral Yeh, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Peiyang Squadron and now substantive Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung province. It is reported that Admiral Yeh's presence in Nanking is in connection with a scheme of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chou Fu, who are High Commissioners, respectively, of the Peiyang and Nanyang Administrations, to combine the two Squadrons under one command, the first incumbent of this post to be Admiral Yeh himself. The *North China Daily News* also understands that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chou Fu intend soon to memorialise the Throne on the subject.

The *China Mail* gives the following account of the piratical act which occurred in Hongkong harbour on January 13th. The victim was a passenger junk which plies between Shauiwan and Hongkong and the pirates made a haul running into about \$2,000. As the junk was making her usual trip, some time between 2 and 4 o'clock, another boat was seen to come out from the shore of the mainland and approach rapidly in the passenger junk's direction. That her intentions were hostile soon became apparent, and she had no sooner reached the junk than 12 armed men sprang on board showing knives and revolvers. The crew of the passenger boat, about six in number, were thoroughly taken by surprise and before they could offer any resistance, even if they had thought of doing so, they were placed *hors de combat* by the pirates throwing cayenne pepper in their eyes. This proved to be just as effective as using more deadly weapons and while the crew were affected with temporary blindness the pirates made their way to the cabin where the money was stored and helped themselves, taking everything valuable that they could lay their hands upon. The pirates then made off but the junk's crew were unable to see which direction they took. The piracy was reported to the police at about 5 o'clock and detectives were at once sent out to look for the offenders. Their efforts were rewarded with success, for during the morning they brought in three men, one of whom was found to have nearly all of the money missing on his person.

The many friends of Bishop Burdon, late Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, will be interested to hear that his elder son, Major J. A. Burdon, First-class Resident, Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, has been honoured by His Majesty King Edward VII. with a C. M. G.

The absolute lack of interest on the part of ratepayers in Shanghai's local government resulted in the quite unnoticed return of the Municipal Council for the ensuing year. There are several changes from last year's nine, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, and it looks as though there was some difficulty in finding candidates even for uncontested seats. The re-elected members are Messrs. F. Anderson, H. de Gray, E. S. Little and O. Meuser. Messrs. C. L. H. Iburg, H. Keswick, J. O. Liddell, E. F. Mackay, and W. A. C. Platt, fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. A. W. Burkill, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, J. Prentice, and C. W. Wrightson. Mr. W. D. Little was also re-elected without opposition, as the nominee of the Land Owners, on the Land Commission.

The *North China Daily News* prints the

following official translation of the finding of the Russian court in the Bund tragedy case:—

"The sentence passed by the Special Court upon Terente Ageef, 1st Class fireman of His Imperial Russian Majesty's cruiser *Askold*, and Jacob Diak, sailor of the 2nd class of the same cruiser, by the Special Commission appointed by Rear-Admiral Reitsenstein and consisting of the following members:—

Commander Teshe, chief officer of the *Askold* (President), Lieutenantis Brovzyn, Mandraji, Eximoff, and Sub-Lieutenant Ordovsky-Tansievsky; Sub-Lieutenant Medvedeff, Secretary; and confirmed by the Admiral in the following order:

I confirm and order the commander of the cruiser *Askold* to fulfil the sentence, according to the judgment, which was as follows:

"The Court, taking into consideration all the circumstances, decides that the 1st-class fireman Terente Ageef has to lose all his rights and privileges and to be transported for four years with hard labour.

"And as it is impossible to transport him at the present time to Russia, to be imprisoned in the French Municipal gaol for the time being.

"Diak, of the same cruiser *Askold*, has been brought before the Court only through the exceptional circumstances, and as it is clearly found by the Court that he, the second class sailor Diak, did not offend but simply disobeyed the orders of the Police, and taking into consideration his good conduct and service, and his perfect military service, for which he was decorated with the Fourth Order of St. George, I, by virtue of the power given to me, forgive his fine. (Sig.) REAR-ADMIRAL REITSENSTEIN.

In a subsequent issue our contemporary said:—

H. E. Sheng Kung-pao and Mr. Kleimenoff, the Russian Consul-General, had an interview on Tuesday which lasted four hours, during which the question of the trial of Ageef was thoroughly discussed. The dissatisfaction of the Ningpo men here arises from the fact that no Chinese official was present at the recent court-martial, and that some of the Chinese witnesses who saw the incident were not called. The Consul-General expressed his great regret that the incident should have aroused the Ningpo men here as it has done, and promised to send H. E. Sheng a report of the whole of the evidence as soon as possible. H. E. Sheng has promised the Ningpo gentry here that he will investigate the matter as soon as he receives this evidence.

At 3.30 p.m. yesterday, H. E. Sheng appointed a Russian-speaking Taotai, Mr. Liu Tsung-hui, who has recently been appointed by the Viceroy, H. E. Chou Fu, to the post of Deputy for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, to take charge of the investigation.

We cannot doubt that when the evidence is carefully weighed, the Ningpo men will realise that Ageef has been very heavily punished for what, after all, now seems to have been a very deplorable accident, and the great pity is that the enquiry was not held directly after the incident occurred.

The German Admiral on the China station is still ready to pay a reward, up to five thousand dollars, for information of the whereabouts of the German Commander Hentschel von Gilgenheimb who, with the French Naval Attaché, left Port Arthur in a junk on the 17th of August last. As the fall of Port Arthur opens new possible sources of information, the father of the missing officer is anxious to know how his unfortunate son met his death, if he be no longer living.

The following extract is taken from the *North China Daily News* of Friday, Jan. 20th:—

The large crowd which assembled at the M.M. jetty yesterday morning in hope of seeing General Stoessel was disappointed as the gallant general was not among the passengers on the tender which came up at about 10 a.m. The General decided not to come up to Shanghai, though it is possible that his wife may pay us a visit to-day. The tender which met the *Australien* on her arrival contained a number of Russian officials who went down to greet their compatriots from Port Arthur. When the party got on board the steamer General Stoessel was presented, according to Russian custom, with bread and salt, the latter in a salt cellar surmounted by a small silver gun which was suitably inscribed. Madame Stoessel was presented with a magnificent bouquet by the ladies of the party. General Stoessel still wore a bandage round his head. He looked very well, but his wife, on the contrary looked as if the siege had told on her very much. The General is reported to have said, what is already well known, that it was the big 11-inch guns of the Japanese which rendered his fortress untenable. He could only have held out for three or four more days at the outside if he had not surrendered when he did. With regard to the large supplies of shells found inside the fortress by the Japanese, General Stoessel stated that

these were only for the guns of small calibre. The large guns had only a few rounds apiece left, and the small arm ammunition was barely sufficient to ward off one Japanese attack. He denied the report that any of the Russian fleet could be raised and put to further service.

All the officers spoke in high terms of the Japanese, who carefully avoided doing anything that might make them feel the humiliation of their position. It is even stated that they did not fly their flag over Port Arthur until the transport on which General Stoessel had embarked had sailed. The guns left in the forts are stated to be practically useless and the reason for not eating horses was that the garrison was short of hoses for the hauling of ammunition, etc., as it was. The men, it seems, were on very short rations for some time, and were only served out horse meat once or twice a week.

During the day a number of officers and men came up to Shanghai, and they attracted a great of attention as they walked about the streets. We understand that the *Australien* will take on about 150 officers, and an equal number of soldiers as servants. The other officers and men will have to stay in Shanghai until a vessel can be found to take them. General Stoessel has booked his passage to Suez, where he will doubtless change for a Black Sea port. The officers who came up found temporary quarters in various Shanghai hotels, in some instances five or six having to be crowded into one room. The hotels found it extremely difficult to understand what the guests wanted, as contrary to the general supposition, few of the officers could speak any tongue but their own. During the day the Russo-Chinese bank was crowded with Russians who had come to cash their drafts.

General and Mrs. Stoessel went up to Shanghai next day and lunched quietly with General Dessino.

According to treaty, says a Chinese native paper, the Russian Consul-General at Kashgar is allowed a guard of fifty Cossacks, but a dispatch recently received by the Waiwupu from H. E. Sung Fan, Viceroy of Shensi, Kansu, and Chinese Turkestan, and the Governor of the latter province, Pan Hsiao-su, has complained that the Cossack guard has lately been increased thirty-fold, in spite of the protests of the Taotai of Kashgar, and that there is also now gathering a large Russian force on the Kashgar-Ferghana (the last-named a Russian province) frontier, which makes no pretence in hiding the fact that they intend to cross the border to take possession of Kashgar in the immediate future. To oppose these Russians the Chinese in Kashgar have scarcely any troops on hand, and the Governor of Chinese Turkestan therefore asks for help from Peking. Affairs appear to be in a terribly unprepared state in that portion of the Chinese dominions; not only is it declared at Urumtsi (Tibet), the capital of Chinese Turkestan, that there are not 5,000 troops all told in the whole province but there is no money to pay even this small body of men their wages, these being, it is asserted, in arrears at least six months. It is further confidently stated by those who know how things stand in Chinese Turkestan, that a thousand Russians could overrun the whole province easily and practically unopposed.

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

Japanese consuls abroad have telegraphed the following business reports to the Foreign Office.

Shanghai, January 23.

Demand for Japanese cotton yarn has been continuous during the week ended the 21st. About a thousand bales changed hands. The price, however, is stationary. Demand from the Yangtze valley for Indian yarn of 10 counts was repeated and prices advanced. There is no remarkable transaction in native spinning cotton yarn, beyond contracts for future delivery. The stock of Japanese was 6,684 bales, and Indian 50,244 bales.

Bombay, January 23.

The price of cotton for present and future delivery has slightly fallen, the standard being as follows: "Fine Bengal," hand ginned, 166 rupees; same brand, mechanically ginned, 168 rupees; and "Good Broach" for delivery in March 184 rupees. The estimate of stock was 390,323 bales.

The net profits of the 100th Bank for the last half of 1904 was yen 148,972.14, and a dividend was declared of 15 per cent., for the half year.

## TO THE DEAR DISTANT.

## I.—THY FATHER HEART.

To Thee, my aged Sire, how great the debt  
To my insolvent name the years have set!  
Mine were a thankless heart could I forget  
The dews of toil, Love's Christ, upon thy brow,  
The load to which thy willing soul did bow,  
Thy Father Heart that did my life endow.  
In what short years thou may'st thy Crown await!  
That debt by which I came to Man's Estate,  
I cannot pay, who learned its sum so late.  
Thy Sorrow and thy Love I might not know  
Till thro' my life should Love and Sorrow flow  
From Altar where His Love and Sorrow glow.  
By Cradle side, and by the lonely Grave,  
From my insensate heart He did me save,  
The dumb, dead rock to genial fountains gave.  
Thy head unsnowed, thy strength unwithered bears,  
Thy heart uncowed, lightly thy fourscore years.  
Be far the day that asks my filial tears!  
By purpose high and cheerful faith upborne  
To tranquil eve from cool of rosy morn,  
Thou waitest the Stars beside thy sheaves of corn.  
Nay, by the Peace of that untroubled Sea,  
Thou bidest the Dawn, while the cold shadows  
    flee  
Which followed long from thy Gethsemane.

## 2.—BROTHERS TRUE.

God made the Brother for adversity,  
The Good Book saith. How many woes for me  
Must be in store, who have such store of Ye!  
But, in good sooth, upon your faithfulness  
My heart hath leaned in Childhood's oft distress,  
Nor in my Manhood's years hath found it less.

In sheen of blue-and-white midwinter days,  
Safe at your valorous side, in mimic frays  
I won the joy of war, the victor's bays;  
Or 'neath the Milky Way's resplendent Wheel,  
And round white Moon, on magic shoe of steel  
Outflew the gale, hard at your flashing heel.  
On summer eyes upon the golden tide  
Our slender shallop rode, the River's Bride,  
Her snowy veil in the red sunset dyed;  
Or like white wraith hung hushed in dusky space,  
Above, the unbounded Heaven's majestic face,  
Below, an equal Heaven of starry grace.

I learned with you the secrets of the Wild:  
Where the red berries blushed, and where there  
    smiled  
'Neath the fir-boughs the fair arbutus' child;  
When the strong maples yield their treasure sweet;  
Where the shy hare had made her close retreat;  
Why the gay squirrel chattered, indiscreet.

By the still pool and by the bickering stream,  
And where amid the rocks the rapids cream,  
We saw the red trout leap, the grayling gleam.

O sweet first Home, long lost but unforget,  
That radiant morn thou didst my life allot  
Nor toil's dull hand nor sorrow's tears can blot!  
How fair those scenes to Manhood's sultry noon  
When Memory's wand swings back the rolling  
    moon  
And shews Youth's smiling Eden, white with June!  
To-day, wide severed by th' unfriendly Deep,  
We walk the world apart. The while you sleep  
Across the dial my mid-day hours creep.

But soon, or here or there, the night of rest,  
Hushed in the great kind Mother's ample breast,  
Life's doom of toil outwrought, to sleep is best!  
To sleep, to wake, to hail a nobler Day  
With soul new youthed,—Heaven's ever during  
    May,  
Love's morn of June that passeth not away!  
There, to your side and greetings glad returned,  
I'll see His Face, Whom thro' your love I learned,  
That Brother Heart thro' your true hearts that  
    burned.

## 3.—"RUTH."

When Ruth, the Pride of Moab's mountains bare,  
To Bethlehem came, the twilight in her hair  
And in her face the sunrise, who might share  
Her morning walk afield, her gleaming song,  
Her friendship true, her heart that knew no wrong,  
Found never evening late, nor labour long.

Would I might walk beside Thee, gentle "Ruth,"  
Thy soul serene, thy heart of utmost truth,  
Treading with buoyant step thy Hills of Youth!  
In Life's wide field thy hand its store doth glean  
Behind the sturdy reapers, and when E'en  
Calls all to rest no richer shall be seen.

Upon no human arm dost thou depend,  
Sufficient if thy shining Lord attend,  
Thy Brother and thy Lover and thy Friend.

No gentle lips thy childhood's cheek caressed,  
No pillow thine of Woman's tender breast,  
Unmothered and unsistered and unblest.

With what rude skill a boyish hand may gain  
I dried thy Tears and soothed thy childish pain  
And waked thy Smile to sunshine after rain.

In Girlhood's charm, in Woman's grace arrayed,  
With what large wealth thou oft hast over-paid  
The meagre loan, the insufficient aid!

That filial part which lay beyond my hands,—  
Far wandered over Seas and over Lands,—  
Thou madest thine own, and met its high demands.

God give thee Peace and Joy and Love and Rest,  
Till, in His shining Presence, Welcome Guest  
And Faithful Servant thou shalt stand confest!

C. K. H.

Yokohama.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Kawamura left Dalny on Jan. 20th for home.

Russian sick and wounded at Matsuyama number 1,047, including 33 officers.

Mr. Nagai, a naval engineer, and 72 workmen left Tokyo on Jan. 23rd for Port Arthur.

It is reported from Ujina that 338 Japanese invalids arrived there on Jan. 25th from the front.

A telegram from Nakatsu reports that at 11.15 a.m. on Jan. 25th, a shock of earthquake was felt there.

An Osaka telegram says that the Russians detained at Tengajaya numbered 16,999 on Jan. 25th.

Mr. Y. Sawaki, Secretary of Finance, has resigned and entered the employment of the Bank of Japan.

Of the Russian prisoners from Port Arthur, the wounded number 18,556, including 3,657 bluejackets.

On Jan. 23rd, 661 sick and wounded men were brought to Ujina from the front; 57 were removed to Osaka.

One of the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama died on Jan. 24th. The funeral took place on the following day.

Tokyo papers report that Lieut.-General Nicholson, who is now in Tokyo, will leave on Jan. 30th for home.

The *Kokumin* reports that Admiral Togo, Commander-in-chief of the combined squadron, will leave on February 1st, for his post.

On the morning of Jan. 25th, a landslide occurred at a hill in Minami-Ota, Yokohama, when two coolies who were working there were crushed.

Sir Claude MacDonald paid a visit at 10 a.m. on Jan. 23rd to Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the latter's office and left about 11.30 a.m.

The steamer *Wingsang* has brought to Nagasaki silver bullion valued at yen 309,076, being

the interest on the Chinese indemnity. It will be removed to the Osaka Mint.

A suspicious case of plague appeared on Jan. 25th at Hiroshima. The sanitary authorities are carrying out an examination. The patient is a coolie.

According to official investigations made on Jan. 21st, the Russians from Port Arthur already brought to Matsuyama and five other places number 15,521, including 295 officers.

Vice-Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of Port Arthur Naval Station, left Kure on Jan. 24th for Sascho on his way to his post. Major-General Fujimoto left Ujina on the same day for Dalny.

The prices of Japanese and Russian bonds, according to a telegram received on Jan. 23rd by the Specie Bank, have generally fallen in London. In New York, however, Japanese bonds were inactive.

A Kyoto telegram reports that on Jan. 18th, an explosion took place in the compound of the Uji Ammunition Factory, the result being that one building was damaged and four persons were injured.

Mr. T. Ito, a clerk of the Takeshiki Court Martial, committed suicide on Jan. 23rd in his house by hanging himself with a cord. Temporary insanity is said to be the cause.

The various Departmental Ministers, Mr. Goto, Director of Administrative Affairs of the Formosan Government, and others held a conference on the morning of Jan. 17th in the official residence of the Premier.

The *Korea Daily News* of Jan. 14th stated that an aged Councillor of State, Mr. Choi Ik-hyen, who is a strong advocate of reform, had been sitting outside the Palace gates for the past five days and announced his intention of staying there until the desired reforms have been carried out.

Small-pox is prevalent at the village of Otsu and at Aioi-machi in Osaka. On Jan. 23rd, a Russian detained at Hamadera was attacked with the disease, and on the following day, three other prisoners were infected with it. The sanitary authorities are investigating the origin of the disease.

Mr. T. Yamada, a writer for the *Shin Nippon*, a Japanese daily journal published in San Francisco, who is now in Tokyo was arrested on Jan. 24th. The charge is reported by the *Asahi* to be that he gave a false statement on the previous day in the Tokyo District Court where he was examined as a witness in connexion with the case of a lawyer named S. Tada.

The new chief of police, says the *Korea Daily News*, is certainly going vigorously to work. Following upon his campaign against "Devil" shrines, their proprietors and patrons, he gives notice that all men able to work who are found begging will be taken charge of by the police and provided with sufficient exercise to keep them warm. Consequent upon this, says our Korean reporter, most of the beggars commenced to work themselves and some of them became soldiers!

The Rice Exchanges of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe show a fall in prices as follows:—

	TOKYO.	
	Closing Price on the 18th.	Closing Price on the 17th.
	Yen.	Yen.
January delivery .....	12.6400	12.6900
February delivery .....	12.8400	12.0250
March delivery .....	12.9900	13.0250
OSAKA.		
January delivery .....	12.7325	12.8200
February delivery .....	12.8550	12.9100
March delivery .....	13.0400	13.0700
KOBE.		
January delivery .....	12.7400	12.7600
February delivery .....	12.8100	12.8150
March delivery .....	13.0100	13.2350

The cause of the fall is believed to be the depression in the provinces.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

In addition to the bulky standard works which pour forth from the Hakubunkan press month after month, this house publishes no less than eight well known and widely read magazines. (1) The *Taiyō* at present stands alone as a magazine. There is no other publication that approaches it, as we have often pointed out in these columns. (2) The *Bungei Kurabu* (Club) is almost exclusively devoted to fiction. Prizes are constantly being given for the best short stories and the productions of the successful competitors appear in this magazine. It is issued on the first of each month. (3) The *Jogaku Sekai* deals with the education and general training of girls and commands, we observe, the services of such writers as Mr. Shimada Saburō and Mrs. Sasa. The magazine has been in existence about 5 years. The subjects discussed in this month's issue are Female Education, New Energy among Women, New Occupations for Women, the Renovated home of the 20th Century, Household Management, the English spoken by Japanese School Girls, the Pleasures of Old Age, Sanitation, and Methods of Letter-writing—a very good and useful programme. (4) The *Jitsugyō Sekai Tai-aiyō* (The Business World's Pacific Ocean), a fortnightly, has just been greatly enlarged and improved. It now covers 120 pages and contains some good illustrations. It supplies the business world with a large amount of useful information and acts as a guide to many young business men. (5) The *Shōnen Sekai*, a monthly which has been running for over 10 years, supplies suitable reading matter for young boys and girls. Dr. Ishikawa has contributed a story to the January number entitled *Hibi no hanashi*. (6) The *Chūgaku Sekai* has recently been enlarged. It deals with middle school topics and aims at acquainting the Japanese student with the school life passed by the European or American lad. It is said to have a wide circulation. (7) The *Nichi-Ro Sensō Shashin Gwaō* is a collection of photographs and pictures of war scenes. It sells at 20 *sen* a copy and appears on the 8th of each month. (8) The *Nichi-Ro Sensō Jikki* appears three times each month and contains a carefully compiled record of the war. Forty-seven copies have been already issued. It sells at 10 *sen* per copy.

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We are pleased to be able to announce the publication of a new Dictionary on Philosophy. The dictionary published by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō and Dr. Ariga about a quarter of a century ago, which reached its second edition in May, 1884, though correct as far as it goes, has long been felt to be inadequate. Mr. Asanaga Sanjūrō is the compiler of the new work called *Tetsugaku Jiten*, which was issued by the Hōbunkan, Tōkyō, last month. This reference book is far more elaborate than anything that has appeared in the same line. Mr. Asanaga is one of the Professors at the Buddhist Shinshū University and teaches also at the Tōkyō High Normal School. Mr. Asanaga's Lexicon gives all philosophical terms in English, French, German and Japanese, explaining their meaning and in some cases giving their derivation. It also supplies short biographical notices of all noted philosophers. The work sells at 2 *yen* a copy.

An extremely elaborate and promising work on household management, hygiene, and every subject connected therewith is now in the press. The book is called *Nihon Kaizen Jiten* (事典). This encyclopedia is being compiled by a committee headed by Dr. Haga Yaichi and Mr. Shimoda Jirō, M. A. It is founded on German, English and American works on home life and its requirements. The book aims at being a reference book on almost every subject, light or heavy, that may interest educated men and women. But unfortunately the type is lamentably small, judging from a specimen page that lies before us. The Fuzambō are the publishers.

Dr. Tsubouchi's book on Ethics, noticed in these columns some time ago, has, we observe, already reached its fifth edition.

The number of English-Japanese dictionaries in circulation among students, ranging in price from 35 *sen* to about 75, is legion. Among them the Sanseidō's *Shimayaku* (新譯) *Ei-Wa-jiten*, compiled by a learned committee, has not been surpassed, smallness of type being its only disadvantage. Two very capable scholars, Dr. Ueda Mannen and Mr. Ueda Bin, M. A., have just issued through the Fuzambō a dictionary called *Saishin Ei-wa-jiten* (The Latest English-Japanese Dictionary). It covers 1,300 pages and sells at 55 *sen*; so it may be premised that the size of the type and the quality of the paper used are not likely to tempt many foreign purchasers. The demand for such dictionaries is so enormous that new works appear every year. To print in larger type would mean a great reduction in the number of purchasers, as the Japanese student usually expects to obtain a dictionary for less than 60 *sen*. Comparing some of the definitions given by this dictionary with those of the Sanseidō's *Shimayaku Ei-wa-jiten*, we find that the latter is fuller and on the whole more accurate. "For love or money" is translated by *Izumi shite mo* by the "Latest English-Japanese Dictionary," a very inadequate rendering surely. The definitions given under "love" are twice as numerous in the Sanseidō dictionary as in those of the later book; the Sanseidō work giving even the Japanese equivalent of the plant "love lies-bleeding" (*himoketō*).

The Ōkura Shoten announce the publication of a work entitled *Ei-wa Jukugo Ruigo Shin-jiten*, the English title of which is "A Treasury of the English Language. A Dictionary of Synonyms, Idioms, Phrases, Uses of Prepositions, and Various Difficult Words." The work sells at 75 *sen* a copy. It is stated that 10,000 copies have been printed and are ready for sale. Here are a few of the definitions taken from the specimen sheet sent to us: "Hand and Glove," *Taihen ni shinmitsu naru*. "From hand to mouth," *Onore ga yeta tokoro no mono wo tadachi ni tsuyashite; sengo no kangaye mala keisai to iu kangaye nashi ni; hinkon no jōtai ni iu*. The compiler is an English Literature graduate of the University, Mr. G. Tatsuno, and the work as far as we have been able to examine it seems to us to have been very carefully done.

The Fuzambō announce the early appearance of two new Readers designed for the use of soldiers and naval men. They are called *Tsūzoku Ganji Tokuhon*. They are said to be written in easy Japanese and to explain everything likely to be interesting to men belonging to the two services and contain war stories and the like.

The well known publishing house of Yoshikawa Hanshichi has recently been converted into a joint stock publishing company known as the Gōshi Kaisha Yoshikawa Kobunkan. This step was rendered necessary by the departure of the representative of the Yoshikawa family for the front. The business, it is announced, will be carried on on the same lines as heretofore.

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Viscount Watanabe contributes an article to the January *Taiyō* entitled "The Point of Contact between the Oriental and Occidental Civilisations." Many readers will doubtless take exception to some of the Viscount's generalizations on the ground that there are no data for drawing such sweeping conclusions as those which he lays down. Here is the substance of his article. As a result of the bloody battles Japan has waged she finds herself in a position to contribute to the 20th Century civilisation certain qualities that are unique in character. She has begun to realize that she occupies the place of a leader in the moral world. It would seem as though in this 20th Century we were about to witness a blending of two distinct types of civilisation into one, and as though Japan were going to be the medium for uniting Eastern and Western ideals. The two systems of civilisation are certainly radically different; the Oriental, being founded on religion, has self-denial as its chief object; the Occidental, being developed on the lines of political competition, has self-assertion as its leading principle. Hence the tendency of Oriental civilisation is all towards union and that of Occidental to disunion. The

former attracts minds to each other, the latter separates mind from mind. China with its extreme form of despotism, which despotism is as strong to-day as it ever was, may be said to be the centre of Eastern civilisation. Germany, the home of an all-powerful social democracy, may be said to be the centre of Western civilisation. Hitherto the chief obstacle to the blending of Eastern and Western civilisation has been the lack of free intercourse between Occidentals and Orientals. Now, not only have they grown to know each other but we have seen an Oriental country like Japan borrowing wholesale from the West material appliances, ideas, political institutions, and the like, while retaining all her distinctive Oriental qualities—all her loyalty, patriotism, and oneness of purpose. So, while keeping all that is best in Oriental civilisation—all the consolidating forces connected with the worship of one ideal—we have appropriated to ourselves the differentiating influences of the West, and so, having made our own all that is best in the West while retaining all that is of value in the East, we have grown to be regarded as a unique nation. Japan is fast becoming the centre of Eastern Civilisation, and the Chinese, Koreans, Siamese and Indians are disposed to look to her for guidance. There are at the present moment some five or six thousand students from other Eastern countries in our schools and colleges. In addition to this, Europeans and Americans are being more and more attracted by what they have heard of our civilisation and are studying it with increased care and assiduity, and there are not a few of them who anticipate that we shall in the near future figure as the originators of an entirely new type of civilisation, which will commend itself to the judgment of the wise world over. If it should appear later on that by the enormous sacrifice of human life which this war has involved we have given proof to the world that we possess certain moral traits, a certain spirit and will that is nowhere to be found in the same degree, we shall have thus won for ourselves the honour of giving a new type of humanity to the world; and in that case our losses will be more than atoned for by what we shall have gained.\*

To a foreigner reading Japanese with tolerable ease there is perhaps no part of the *Taiyō* that will prove month by month so interesting and instructive as Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's "Character Sketches." It is not easy for any foreigner to get behind the scenes in the political world and to see and hear all that goes on there. Mr. Toyabe has shown himself to be thoroughly conversant with modern Japanese politics, with the ideas and principles of the chief wire-pullers, and he takes the public into his confidence in a thoroughly modern Western fashion. In reading many Japanese articles one feels that the writers do not tell us half of what they know. They whet our curiosity and leave it unsatisfied. Not so Mr. Toyabe. He seems to aim at presenting all the different sides of the subjects he is discussing, of saying all that can be said in favour of the men whose characters he is analyzing as well as all that is alleged against them with any shadow of truth. And we have usually found that Mr. Toyabe's criticism is nothing but the embodiment of prevailing public opinion, though for one reason or another journalists have elected to leave it unexpressed. The character sketches this month are specially interesting. Beginning with Mr. Tokutomi Ichiirō, Mr. Toyabe goes on to discuss Mr. H. W. Denison's character and work, and touches on the services rendered to the country by Mr. Stevens and Captain Brinkley. We will now epitomize the article as it stands. It is entitled *Goyō Shinbun Shuhitsu* ("Editors of Government Newspapers"). The term Government newspaper, says Mr. Toyabe, was first used in the seventh or eighth year of Meiji in reference to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, which was then relied

\* To speak of Japanese civilisation as typical Oriental civilisation is most misleading. It is in many respects as unlike Chinese and Indian civilisation as it is possible to conceive. In numerous particulars, as some foreign writers have taken pains to show, ancient Japanese civilisation resembled European civilisation to a far greater extent than it resembled Chinese or Indian civilization.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

on by the Cabinet for giving expression to its views. It soon came to be applied as a term of reproach to all papers that defended the Government. At the present time the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* is the property of Mr. Katō Takaaki and is thoroughly independent. The paper that has taken its place is the *Kokumin Shinbun*, which is under the control of Mr. Tokutomi Ichirō. Though we retain the term "Government Newspaper" for the sake of convenience we do not, says Mr. Toyabe, attach to it any meaning that implies reproach. For as a matter of fact it is no more a reproach for a paper to defend the Government than it is for a journal to defend a political party, and when an editor who pleads the cause of the Government brings to his task considerable literary power, critical insight and fairness, instead of being despised, he should receive the respect of all right-thinking persons, and Mr. Tokutomi, the subject of this character sketch, is eminently a man of this type. Now, the Tokutomi of to-day is not the Tokutomi of 15 years ago. Neither his writing nor his reputation is what it was in the days when his brilliant periods on the subjects of the day attracted the attention of a wide circle of readers to whom his ideas were both new and attractive. He then figured as the champion of the people, when championship of the kind was a novelty. If his writing to-day attracts little attention compared to what it used to do, it is not because Mr. Tokutomi's style has deteriorated, but because readers have become more knowing (*Tokusha no me no koyetaru ni yoru nomi*).<sup>\*</sup> Though his style cannot be said to have much deteriorated, neither can it be said to have strikingly improved beyond possessing that mellowness, sobriety and gravity which years confer on most writers. As a political writer to-day, while possessing some merits which do not characterize ordinary journalists, Mr. Tokutomi has his defects and shortcomings. So it would be rather interesting to know what it was in him that induced the Cabinet to apply to him. In what way he will further the interests of the Government in the newspaper political world it is not easy to see; for it cannot be pretended that as a Government advocate he will ever produce the impression made by the weighty, polished and lucid prose of Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō when setting Government programmes before his readers or that as a revealer of the sophistry, the weakness and the unreliability of many of the arguments urged by anti-Government organs he will ever approach Mr. Asaina in logical subtlety and rhetorical force. It is not likely that the Government will again obtain such a champion of their cause as Mr. Fukuchi. His leading articles made delightful reading and they were so free from spite, malice and personalities that his opponents read them with almost as much pleasure as his supporters (*Yūe ni tōji gosōshi no ronsetsu to ieba, hantai to to iedomo kore wo aidoku too kinzuru koto atawazariki*). And as for Mr. Asaina, though he did not maintain the same high level, the same stateliness of style as that of which Mr. Fukuchi is such a master, and though he lacked the art of presenting unpleasant truths in a taking and quite inoffensive manner, yet he always wrote in the *Nichi Nichi* with great perspicuity and force and showed a most thorough acquaintance with the subjects under discussion. Both these writers were serious politicians whose views carried considerable weight; hence their Government advocacy was on the whole very effective. But as for Mr. Tokutomi, whatever may be said in his praise as the master of a literary style which has many admirers, as a publicist his name carries little weight. Compared with the views of the two men referred to above, his political opinions are crude, and

lacking in grasp. There is, too, a certain want of gravity and calm rationality about the material which appears in the *Kokumin Shinbun*.

But though the *Kokumin Shinbun* has become a Government organ, it will occupy a different position from that of the *Nichi Nichi* in former days; since it is a paper that owes its prosperity solely to the skilful management of Mr. Tokutomi. The *Nichi Nichi* depended on its subsidy almost entirely, and neither of the above mentioned editors could be pronounced good business men. Mr. Tokutomi will doubtless continue to control every department of his paper, and we do not for a moment think that he is the kind of man to allow his personality to be effaced while acting in the new rôle he has undertaken to play. What many people say is probably true; it will be Tokutomi first and the Government second. To not a few this step of his will appear like the abandonment of his principles, but it need not necessarily be so.

Mr. Tokutomi has in the past been most careful to keep himself free from all political entanglements. While more or less connected with the formation of various parties and while keeping in touch with their prominent members he has joined none of them. He has to a large extent fraternized with each set of politicians in turn but hitherto has never become the tool of any of them. And it is doubtful whether he is the sort of man to succeed as a politician. So there comes the question, can he make a success of this new venture? Can he, while acting up to the ideals which he has preached for a lifetime, serve the interests of the present Cabinet? It cannot be pretended that Count Katsura knows much about the art of using a newspaper skilfully, and as for Mr. Shibata, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, though an extremely good man of business, he has never shown any capacity for putting a literary organ to a good use. Then there are the veteran statesmen at the back of the Cabinet, who constantly interfere with and control its action and who have something to say on all matters; so that unless we are much mistaken the path on which Mr. Tokutomi has entered will be found a very difficult one to tread.

The article which we have summarized above closes with an extremely laudatory account of Mr. Denison's career in the Foreign Office and with a few remarks on the connection of Captain Brinkley and Mr. Stevens with the same Department. Mr. Toyabe says that Mr. Denison's long tenure of office in the Foreign Office is a surprise to those who remember how numerous have been the foreigners who have been dismissed by the various Departments of State during the past 20 years. But to those who know the Foreign Office well Mr. Denison's retention in the service of the State is no cause for astonishment. There is no man living who has a better acquaintance with Japan's foreign diplomacy in the Meiji era than Mr. Denison. He is regarded in the Foreign Office as a perfect living dictionary, which may be consulted at any moment on any knotty question that may come up on which accurate information is needed. Though there are now numbers of Japanese who have studied every branch of law and who are thoroughly acquainted with all the details of correct diplomatic procedure, there is no one in the Foreign Office that has had so much diplomatic experience and that is so thoroughly conversant with Japan's attitude to foreign countries during the last quarter of a century as Mr. Denison. He has served under no less than nine Foreign Ministers and has been highly respected by them all. But notwithstanding his long service, wonderful to say, Mr. Denison does not speak Japanese. He has no call to do so, however, for at the Foreign Office everybody can speak English. There are, says Mr. Toyabe, two foreigners who may be said to have conferred more benefit on this country by their advice and work than any other foreign employees. One of these is M. Boissonade de Fontarabie, the great French lawyer, and the other is Mr. H. W. Denison. Mr. Denison has pleaded Japan's cause on every important occasion on which his services have been solicited in a most whole-hearted way. He is most thoroughly devoted to this country

and has, it is said, resolved to leave his bones here. A man of a retiring disposition, who cares little for society, with simple habits, and an indefatigable worker, he suits the Department which he serves perhaps better than any man that could be found.

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The January number of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*, writing on the keen competition that goes on between various nations in the business world, says that the most successful countries are those where labour-saving inventions are most numerous. The writer thinks that in Japan great inventions are comparatively few. Most of the processes for which patents are taken out are no more than slight modifications, if they are not facsimiles, of foreign inventions. In the year 1902 out of over 3,000 applications, 870 patents were granted. But among these there was not one that could be pronounced to be a startling invention. For inventions that aid industry two qualities are needed, says the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*: one is imagination and the other adeptness in handicraft. In the latter the Japanese are to the front, but in the former they have not hitherto excelled.

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* is one of the best supported of the many existing business magazines. It publishes a number of articles written by such well-known business men as Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Sonoda Kōkichi. Baron Shibusawa, in an article entitled *Senshō Teikoku no Jitsugyō Seinen ni tsugu* ("A word to the Young Business-men of this Victorious Country"), first dwells on the manner in which the pluck and dash of the old samurai class have been successfully imitated by ordinary peasants and townsmen; so that instead of the fall of feudalism involving the extinction of the military spirit, as some predicted, it has only intensified it by making it the common characteristic of all classes of the community. The Baron then proceeds thus:—Turning to the business world, one finds a striking contrast to the spirit manifested by our Army and Navy in the present war. There is no want of business organization in this country, and as for business education, it has made wonderful strides within the past decade, so much so that there are over 60 ordinary Commercial Schools in the country at the present time and our high commercial schools are on a level with the business universities of other countries. But business methods and the business spirit are still undeveloped among us. One cannot admire the ways of business men as one admires the conduct of our warriors. We have to create a new business world. Even to-day many of our business men make promises that they think nothing of breaking (*Kyogen* (虚言) *wo motte shōgyō no hōben to kokoroete oru koto wa, ima mo mukashi to tai sa ga nai. Yakusoku wa yaburu koto wa nan'to mo omowanu*). They frequently show no consideration whatever for the men with whom they are doing business, greedily pressing their claims and demanding their full pound of flesh regardless of the fact that by so acting they are ruining their own prospects. Our business men, moreover, possess too little of the spirit of co-operation. It is everyone for himself. Though our business is developing rapidly, the minds of our business men are not keeping pace with it by any means (*Jitsugyō no hattatsu to doji ni jitsugyō no seishin mo dekiō na mono desu ga, sore ga ikkō dekite orimasen*). When I was in America some little time ago I had an interview with President Roosevelt. In the course of conversation the President praised our military organization and our bravery and went on to speak highly of our art, but he said nothing about our business. Hearing my country praised so much, I felt quite uncomfortable and observed that when I came to the United States next I hoped that our business would have so far advanced as to merit his Excellency's approbation. The President looked surprised and said that he did not mean his silence on business to be understood in the sense of depreciation, but that he had the greatest respect for my earnestness in this matter. We both laughed over the affair, but it was not without its significance. "Whatever else we are praised for, we are not praised at all for our

\* This is a good example of the highly figurative manner in which certain Japanese verbs are used. The eye "growing fat" is put for increased intelligence in readers. The daily newspapers are full of figures of speech given in no dictionary that has been published and this constitutes one of the difficulties of studying Japanese.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Mr. Fukuchi was in the habit of writing the characters *gosōshi* for *magazine*, hence his articles are called *gosōshi* (吾曹子) *no ronsetsu*. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



business. This is not because those who withhold the praise are bad, but because there is nothing worthy of praise.\* Our business men and our military men belong to the same race of people, and yet in character they are as different as heaven from earth. How is this difference to be accounted for? This is a question which for years has greatly puzzled me. I have made some attempts to solve the problem and have reached the following conclusions. Among the numerous complicated causes that have produced out of the same nation two distinctly opposite types of men, one is a radical difference in moral character. Our warriors are characterized by great sincerity in all they do. They say what they mean and do what they promise to do. This trait may be said to characterize all military and naval men in this country. There is no trimming, no pretence, no double-facedness among them. This quality is not imparted to them by books or schools, it reaches each man in the form of an all-pervading spirit in both services which he cannot resist. To become a warrior is to accept the high standard of conduct which is firmly established in the two services. It is his thorough sincerity that carries the Japanese warrior through fire and water in the discharge of his duty. When he undertakes to fight and die for his country he has no thought of sparing himself in any way. Hence he is to be trusted always to obey orders whatever they may be. He goes to battle with an ideal before him—that ideal being entire devotion to his country. Were he a hypocrite, he would shrink in the hour of trial and think of his own safety. It is his sincerity that carries him through the hail of bullets to willing death or welcome victory.

Now, when we look into the hearts of business men that which strikes us most is the lack of sincerity among them (*Shikaru ni jitsugyō no hōmen de wa, ikan nagara, shitei no shūyō ga sukoburu bakete oru yō ni omowarema-u*). There are numbers of our business men who seem to think that lying, and false representations, trickery and the like, are necessary for the successful transaction of business. Sincerity and truthfulness are quite outside the thoughts of such men. There are of course some honourable merchants, but they are as a rule isolated and when they mix with other business men they find that their standard of business morality is not respected.† So it is that business men as a body are not worthy of being mentioned in the same day as military and naval men. Until our business as a whole is founded on truth and sincerity, until other nations are able to trust us as implicitly as they trust each other we can never become a great business people. Were our business men known as a body to-day for their scrupulous honesty and truthfulness our trade would be many times double what it is, and in Europe and America the respect now, felt for our warriors would be felt in no less degree for our business men. This, young men, is what you must all labour to bring about. This is what the country expects of you beyond everything else.

\* *Dōmo, waga kuni wa hoka no ten de wa shujō homerareru ga, jitsugyō de wa ikkō homerarenai. Shikashi kore wa homenai kata no warui no de wa nakute, homeru hodo no tokoro ga nai kara de arimasu—jitsu ni ikan no shidai de arimasu.*

† *Kore de wa mattaku makoto, sumawachi seijitsu wo dogwai ni oite oru mono to wamakereba narimasen. Yūze ni mama (聞 々) seijitsu naru jitsugyōka ga attemo, atsumareba jun-ichi de nai.*

#### HOW ENGLISH IS TAUGHT IN INDIA AND HOW IT IS NOT TAUGHT IN JAPAN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The general success of the Japanese in this war will, it is to be hoped, make them anxious to abandon educational methods that in the opinion of most of the best judges have proved failures. In our opinion there are many things in the present system of state education in this country that need reform, but certainly nothing has so signally failed in its object as the teaching of English. Contrast reveals everything, and so it has happened that during the past few years the Japanese educational authorities have been inquiring how English is taught in India and with

what results. Last summer Mr. Sharp, a professor connected with a Bombay college, was giving addresses all over the country on this subject; to one of which we ourselves listened. Then Mr. G. N. Potdar, B. A., an Indian, at the request of Baron Kanda, stated his views at some length, to a meeting of educationists held in Tokyo last April. One thing was made quite clear by these two gentlemen, and that is, that Indians do get to write and speak English well in a comparatively short time. How is the thing done? Here is the programme. In India boys are generally sent to school at the age of 6 or 7; though it is not obligatory on all parents to send their children to school, and Mr. Potdar states that 60 per cent. of the population is quite uneducated. The lad begins with a 4 years' course at a primary school, where all the teaching is in the vernacular. Here he learns writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, history and grammar. Say at the age of 11, he enters a middle school, where for 5 years he studies English under teachers whose pronunciation and knowledge of the language are above reproach. He is first taught thoroughly how to read, how to spell and how to compose very short, easy sentences. The Readers used in the Middle Schools are the Royal Readers, the New Royal Readers and the Orient Readers. In addition to the Readers, for the first three years, a graduated set of translation text-books are used. These books contain a number of exercises in translation from the vernacular into English and from English into the vernacular. They are furnished with copious notes and explanations of the structure of English sentences, of the use of adverbs, prepositions, &c., in the vernacular. They carry the student on from short, easy colloquial phrases to more difficult and more complicated English. During the fourth and fifth years the student is taught all subjects in English, and he is required to express himself orally and in writing in English exclusively. During these years he is obliged to take up a second foreign language, either Sanscrit, Persian, Latin or French. This language he studies by the medium of English only, translating from it into English. One of the most useful of the exercises of the fifth year students is paraphrasing poetry and rather difficult prose in English. For this a good vocabulary is needed and readiness of speech. The teachers ask questions and criticize the whole time. From the beginning of the students' sixth year the high school course commences. This lasts two years, and one of its principal features is the development of the student's composing power. He begins by letter-writing and then goes on to compose short essays on a great variety of subjects, commencing with description and ending with logical presentation of abstract thought. During the 7th year of his English course, that is, during the 2nd year at the High School he writes an original essay twice a week. Next comes the college course, sometimes called the university course, which lasts 4 years. It is to be noted here that in India the universities are examining bodies only. The term university in Europe as in Japan is used in the sense of a number of affiliated colleges and the university has no existence apart from these colleges. But in India the examining body called a university is quite distinct from the colleges where students receive instruction on various subjects. There are five such universities in India; that of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab. These universities hold examinations for students who are receiving instruction at the various colleges at the end of the first and the second two years of the course. The examinations are very severe. It is seldom that more than a third of the students who go up are passed. Considering the difficulties the Indian student has to master, it is generally felt that the examiners are too mercilessly rigid. To quote Mr. Potdar's words, given in the *Kyōiku Kōhō* (No. 289), "It is a pitiful sight to look at such a vast army marching with the hope of success and the cruel hand of the examiner mowing down two-thirds of them as a sturdy boor cuts the ears of corn with his merciless scythe." In the first university examination the students have to pass in 5 appointed text-books, and in 7 in the second examination

for the M.A. degree. The student has on these occasions to compose an essay of about 200 lines on some difficult subject in the space of three hours. Among the text-books required by the university are Macaulay's Essays and History of England, standard novels, Shakespeare, and Scott's poems. Classes are held during 5 hours only in the Indian middle and high schools and only for about 4 hours during the college course. Mr. Potdar thinks the Indian system of education contains many defects. It leaves, he says, little room for individual initiative and for the development of originality and ingenuity. The students moulded by it are too much alike. Then too much cramming is required, and the examinations are so perpetual through all the courses that the student has no time to investigate anything but the specified subjects. But Mr. Potdar admits one thing, and that is, that the Indian students who pass out of the high schools are far away ahead of the Japanese high school students in their knowledge of English. The students in India use English among themselves from morning to night, they correspond in English, they read English newspapers, they attend English lectures for the pleasure of listening to the language. They have debating societies where all the discussion is carried on in English. And yet these Indian students are Asiatics, and can speak and write their own languages with facility. It is said that as a rule continentals are better linguists than islanders, and it seems to be the general opinion of those foreigners who have been engaged in teaching Japanese students for many years that the majority of them make very slow progress in acquiring a foreign tongue and that much of their knowledge is anything but scholarly. It perhaps then cannot be denied that the Indian student starts in the race better equipped mentally than the Japanese student; but this alone is not enough to account for the poor results obtained in this country.

From the above remarks it will be perceived that in India enormous importance is attached to the drilling the student receives during the first five years of study in the middle school. Beginning that course at the age of 11, he has a distinct advantage over the Japanese student who is 14, 15 or 16 years old when he commences the study of English in the middle school. In the middle school teaching in Japan none of the subjects to which the Indian educationist attaches enormous importance are properly taught. Pronunciation is not properly taught; dictation is not properly taught, composition is seldom taught at all unless in the few schools where within the past few years foreigners have been employed. Not only is correct English not taught, but incorrect English as regards pronunciation is habitually used by the teachers in the class room. The consequence is that in Japan the High School foreign English teachers have to do work which ought to be done in the Middle Schools, and not only the High School teachers have to do this work, but even University professors have to do it. We are informed that the late Mr. Lafcadio Hearn took to giving dictation lessons to his students at the University towards the close of his career there, — he said their spelling was most defective. If the Mombushō would only radically alter the system of teaching English in the Middle Schools, forbidding the practice of writing, or rather caricaturing, for they cannot be written, English words in Japanese *kana*, insisting on the employment of competent teachers of pronunciation only and introducing translation text-books for teaching elementary composition as they do in India, and if during the last two years of the Middle School course all instruction could be given in the English language as it is done in India, we should see a great change. In reference to the employment of foreign teachers in the Middle Schools, the men engaged are picked up in too haphazard a fashion. The Middle Schools are at present being exploited in the interests of Christian propagandism in a way that is detrimental to high class education. The young men who are being rushed into the Middle Schools are doubtless earnest Christians, but some of them are very poor teachers, and teaching is only taken up by them as a means of spreading Christianity. The foreign teaching profession in



this country has been greatly spoilt by the practice of certain missionaries. These men are paid to do spiritual work, and at very low salaries they undertake purely secular work. Some of them do it well and some of them very badly. Even with the salaries they are now paying it would be possible for the Middle Schools to bring out from England or America a number of well-trained and thoroughly educated teachers if these teachers were promised permanent employment. To our knowledge some of those who as Christians have filled posts in Schools have not been properly educated. This the Directors of Middle Schools ought to be made to see. Whether secular teaching in schools where the teaching of Christianity is strictly forbidden is a means of propagating religion is a question on which the Missionaries themselves do not agree. But this is beside the point. Our contention is that men who can't spell correctly or compose a grammatical letter should not in the name of Christian piety be entrusted with the education of Japanese students. This kind of thing brings reproach on the whole body of foreign teachers, and we have no hesitation in condemning it in unmeasured terms. If, on account of the cheap rate at which they are to be procured, the Middle Schools employ a number of incompetent foreign teachers in the place of the Japanese teachers hitherto relied on, it will be a case of "out of the frying pan into the fire." From accounts that have reached us we fear that this is what is being done. Looking around on the High Schools of Japan, we cannot but think that they are well manned as regards foreign instructors. But these teachers all complain of the slovenly work that is done in the Middle Schools. Students enter the High Schools without a good deal of what may be pronounced elementary knowledge of English. They will stumble over the translation of a Japanese phrase consisting of only 4 or 5 easy words. They don't know how to use the articles, how to use the auxiliary verbs. They mix up the tenses, use prepositions before adjectives and do every other conceivable incorrect thing; and in the course of three short years, with endless holidays coming between lessons, the High School foreign teacher is expected to train these grown-up men in the art of understanding oral English and in the art of writing English correctly. The High School teacher says, "Give us straw and we will make bricks, but such Middle School stubble as is now given to us cannot be converted into bricks worthy of the name within three short years." Every one of these teachers is doing his best with the material he has; but he is always regretting that he is not supplied with something better. So we reach the conclusion that Japan must make a new start in the teaching of English in the Middle Schools. The thing ought to be systematized and only such men employed as understand the system, approve of it and are in every respect competent to make a thorough success of it. Private schools in this country have succeeded in teaching English far more efficiently than Government schools, because they have had no such abuses as exist in the Middle Schools to contend with. If once the Middle Schools are set right, the whole thing will go ahead like clock-work. And this can be done without much expense by putting the right kind of men in power and giving them a free hand.

#### YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club to be presented at the meeting to be held on the 31st inst.:-

The Committee have pleasure in presenting to the Members the Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Club.

ACCOUNTS:—These show a Credit balance of yen 514.94, the profits accruing from the Bar amounting to yen 530.30.

ROWING:—Increased interest has been shown during the year. In addition to the usual Spring and Autumn Regattas, two unofficial Regattas were held at the end of the Season. At the Spring Regatta the usual Interport event took place, our representatives being successful in all four events. In justice to the K. R. & A. C.'s representative in the

Single Sculls, it should be mentioned that he was rowing in a boat that was strange to him and did not suit. The Club's best thanks are due to the Rev. W. Weston and Mr. M. Schellenberg for the able manner in which they trained our representatives. The Juniors continue to show great interest in rowing, the entries in the Junior events being large and their races well contested.

BOATS.—In order to give the now rather old Pair Oar and Double Sculling Boats a thorough overhaul, the services of the carpenter have been requisitioned for a longer period than usual, so that for the coming season all the craft should prove fully satisfactory and serviceable. The *Randau*, the picnic-boat, is also undergoing some minor necessary repairs, as well as the London Four. Rowing members will, however, kindly bear in mind that the upkeep of boats is a heavy item, and more care should be used in handling same. The past season has more than shown negligence in this respect, and the incoming Committee would do well to adopt strict measures to safeguard against rough usage.

With oars and sculls we are well provided, and there should be no need to add to our stock during the coming season.

SWIMMING:—The Swimming Races and Aquatic Sports were held as usual, and provided excellent sport. Water Polo was assiduously practised throughout the season and more than usual interest has been shown in this branch of sport.

BATHING BARGE AND LANDING:—The Bathing Barge is in good condition, requiring only a new coat of paint to serve us again for next season. The Landing Stage will require re-calking and new outer casings before launching. Both the barge and stage have been hauled up at Cook's Yard, Honmoku, for the winter.

HOUSE AND PROPERTY:—The repair of the two Slips demanded an outlay of yen 120, but it is to be hoped that no further large expenditure for them will be necessary during the coming season; it has to be borne in mind that owing to the nature of their construction, periodical heavy expense has to be incurred. The interior of the House was painted at a cost of yen 115, but the exterior of the building has not been painted for several years, and it would be well to have this done before next Spring; in this connection your Committee would remind members that the lease of the property expires next November, so that it will be necessary for the incoming committee to arrange (through the trustees) for a renewal.

#### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

	Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Wages, Regular Hands.....		468.00	
To Wages, Extra Hands.....		415.33	
To Wages, Donation to Sendoes, Regatta and New Year ...		24.00	907.33
To House Account—Coal, Water, Gas, New Linoleum and Coir Matting .....		444.30	
Painting Interior .....		115.00	559.30
To Advertising and Stationery ...		180.10	
To Ground Rent .....		79.17	
To Working Account .....		56.53	
To Periodicals .....		118.00	
To Fire Insurance .....		223.00	
To Boat Account—Carpenters' Wages and Repairs.....		489.05	
New Oars .....		330.16	819.21
To Barge-Pontoon and Slip and Tub.....		512.66	
Less Tub Subscription ...		21.60	491.06
To Debentures Redeemed .....			500.00
To Interest Account—Debentures, &c. ....		161.88	
Less Interest Cr. ....		479	157.09
To Regatta Account—Spring-Autumn and Aquatic Sports... Interport .....		466.95	
Less Subscribed.....		236.15	121.55
		114.60	588.50
To Prize Account—Spring-Autumn and Aquatic Sports .....			688.82
To Balance—Cash in Bank .....		312.33	
Bar Chits outstanding ...		110.61	
Subscription, &c. outstanding.....		92.00	514.94
			¥5,883.05
Examined and found correct.			
A. A. NUNES, Auditor.			
	CR.	Yen.	Yen.
By Balance—Cash, 1903.....		758.57	
" " Due from Bar Account .....		241.68	
" " Subscription outstanding ...		¥64.00	

" " Bad debts written off .....	¥22.00	42.00	1,042.25
By Subscription Account—			
1st ½ Year, 214 at ¥6.00 ...		1,284.00	
2 at ¥5.00 .....		10.00	
2nd ½ Year, 215 at ¥6.00 ...		1,290.00	
1 at ¥5.00 .....		5.00	
Honorary Members, 33 at ¥10.00 .....		330.00	
Boy Members, 5 at ¥5.00 .....		25.00	
New Members, 55 at ¥6.00 ...		330.00	
New Members, Tokyo, 1 at ¥5.00 .....		5.00	
Outstanding .....		60.00	3,339.00
By Entrance Fee Account—55 New Members at ¥10.00.....		550.00	
By Entrance Fee Account—1 New Member, Tokyo .....		5.00	555.00
By Regatta, Entrance and Gate Money .....		224.50	
By Regatta, Entrance Outstanding Entrance Fees .....		2.00	
		30.00	256.50
By Boat Rent Account.....			160.00
By Bar Account—Cash received by Hon. Treas. ....		419.69	
By Bar Account—Chits outstanding		110.61	530.30
			¥5,883.05

F. H. ABBEY.  
Hon. Treasurer.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The following are the annual report and accounts, to be presented at the annual meeting of seatholders to be held on Wednesday, 1st Feb., in the vestibule of the Public Hall, at 5 o'clock:—

At the commencement of the year, the statement of accounts showed a *General Account* with a Debit balance of yen 1,397.16, and a *Christ Church Rebuilding Fund*, with a Debit balance of yen 1,584.85. These two items were at once brought into the one account, as being more simple to handle, with a Debit balance of yen 2,982.02, and this Debit balance, during the course of the last twelve months, has been reduced to yen 643.04, against which yen 40 has since been received for *Pew Rents* for the past twelve months, making yen 603.04, which amount represents the entire indebtedness of the Church at the close of 1904, a result which, considering the frequent and important calls which have been made upon the community, is indeed highly satisfactory.

While there still remains this small debt on the Church funds it is well to observe that the congregation has contributed through the Church collections no less a sum than yen 1,384.88 towards charitable objects outside. The items are as follows:—

	Yes.
Relief of Sufferers by the War .....	570.00
St. Andrew's Mission, Yokohama .....	745.06
Sunday School .....	2.00
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1. ...	9.86
Dr. Barnado's Homes for Waifs and Strays... ..	28.53
Homes for Waifs and Strays .....	28.53

If we compare the past four years since the new Church was opened, it may be pointed out that the amount received from pew rents and Church collections during the year ending 31st December, 1901, amounted to yen 7,443 and after remaining practically stationary in 1902, has since been steadily increased to yen 9,365 during the year under review. Nevertheless, the Committee, recollecting that the regular income of the Church is derived solely from the above mentioned sources, would ask subscribers to do their utmost to induce their friends to become seat-holders, and by so doing to qualify themselves for active participation in the management of Church affairs.

In accordance with precedent, the collection on Easter Day was presented to the Chaplain.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. A. E. Pearson and the Committee tender their best thanks to him for his services.

A very handsome Altar Cross, made of brass, has been presented to the Church, in Memory of Miss Kathleen M. L. Stone, and the thanks of the Committee are also tendered to Mrs. Lowder, who very kindly furnished a Litany Desk, and two Hymn Boards.

The Committee also desire to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the kind service rendered by Mrs. Field, who has gratuitously presided at the organ during the past twelve months, and also of the services of other ladies and members of the congregation who have given ungrudging service towards maintaining the musical character of the services and in keeping the Church itself in a state of cleanliness befitting the House of God.

The apparatus for heating the Church has upon one or two occasions become out of order, and the Committee express their regrets that the congregation should have suffered inconvenience thereby; the buildings of the Church and the Parsonage will be in need of some repairs in the coming spring, but it is to be hoped that these repairs will not be extensive. At the General Meeting it will be necessary to elect a new Committee.

RECEIPTS.		Yen.	Yen.
To Pew Rents received .....			3,960.00
„ Collections—			
Early morning .....	662.82		
Matins .....	3,524.03		
Children's Service .....	57.06		
Evensong .....	1,161.43		

Building Fund (Special Donations)	5,405.41		
Rev. A. R. W. Morris .....	25.00		
Miss Dodds .....	5.00		
Mr. A. F. Cahusac .....	20.00		
Mrs. Winfield .....	25.00		
Anonymous .....	50.00		
Choir Accounts—	125.00		
Sale of Cathedral Psalters...	32.25		
„ Old Music .....	13.50		
Sundry Receipts—	45.75		
Rev. Walter Weston .....	40.00		
Mrs. David Jackson .....	19.10		
Balance at Debit .....	59.10		
	643.04		
	10,238.30		

EXPENDITURE.		Yen.	Yen.
By Balance brought from last account .....	1,397.16		
„ „ Building Fund .....	1,584.86		
Incumbent's Stipend and Income Tax .....	3,982.02		
Repairs and Furnishing, including cost of installing Electric Light in Parsonage ..	352.22		
Ground Rent .....	73.20		
Fire Insurance .....	445.25		
Fuel, Light and Cleaning .....	281.98		
Printing, Advertising and Stationery .....	44.30		
Flowers and Decorations ..	47.29		
Momban's Wages, Labour, Pension .....	390.00		
Organ tuning, 12 months ..	75.00		
Collections Account per contra—			
Relief of Sufferers by War	570.00		
St. Andrew's Mission .....	10.00		
Yokohama .....	71.94		
	664.02		
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel .....	745.96		
Easter Day Collections, Rev. W. Field .....	9.86		
Sunday School .....	135.65		
Homes for Waifs & Strays, 1/4 Children's Offertories ..	2.00		
Dr. Barnado's Homes .....	28.53		
Sundries, including Legal Advice .....	1,520.53		
Choir Account—	158.56		
Paid 11 Choir Boys .....	44.50		
„ Music .....	47.58		
„ Rebinding Psalters ..	9.00		
„ Sundries .....	.95		
Bank Interest .....	102.03		
	37.22		
	10,238.30		

E. & O. E.  
Yokohama, 4th January, 1905.

STAN. E. UNITE,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1904, and having compared with the Books and Vouchers find the same sufficiently vouched and instructed, and I hereby certify them correct.

A. E. PEARSON, C.A.

Yokohama, 11th January, 1905.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ACCOUNT, PER REV. W. P. G.

FIELD.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Donation (per Rev. W. Field) .....	100.00	
„ Offertories .....	2.00	
	102.00	

By Prizes .....	32.41
„ Stationery yen 9.63—Printing, yen 2.00—Sundries, yen 7.20.	18.83
„ Balance, Cash in hand .....	51.24
	50.76
	102.00

(Signed) WALTER P. G. FIELD.  
Examined with the Books and Vouchers and found in order.

STAN. E. UNITE.

Yokohama, 4th January, 1905.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—The committee of the Yokohama General Hospital desire, through the courtesy of your columns, to express their appreciation and thanks to Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams for the entertainment so ably and kindly given under their auspices for the benefit of the Hospital. Their thanks are also heartily extended to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted by taking part, and also to the members of the Bijou and Midget Orchestras whose playing contributed much to the pleasure and success of the occasion.

By Order of the Committee,

Yokohama General Hospital.

Yokohama, Jan. 21st, 1905.

### COLONEL EMERSON AND GENERAL STOESEL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—I hold no brief for Col. Emerson, who is well able to take care of himself, but with a knowledge of the chagrin of the Japanese reporter, who has probably undertaken to confute the interview, it should not be difficult to discover which account merits the distinction of being "a figment of the imagination."

I understand it was only a few Sundays back that a reporter presented a card to Col. Emerson bearing the name of the paper which gives currency to a denial of the Nagasaki interview. This emissary expressed himself as desirous of gathering information concerning Port Arthur, which request was readily acceded to. He first enquired "How old is Mlle. Stoessel?" to which he received the answer "I don't know, and if I did I wouldn't tell you. You may ask me my age." This gentleman was asked if there were anything else he would like to know, but as the knowledge of the foregoing was evidently the limit of his curiosity, he left.

Knowing that I was interested in his project for seeing General Stoessel, Col. Emerson telegraphed me from Nagasaki on the 14th inst. the word "successful," and I venture to say he would not have done this were he responsible for such an account as is epitomised and reproduced in this morning's *Daily Mail*. Interviewed are liable to be misunderstood, and interviewers to have their accounts denied, as has occurred with far more famous personages, but in the distortion presented there is a tang of coloration by a reporter who is apparently wailing in the wash of his own disappointment.

Colonel Emerson has not yet returned and I therefore beg the courtesy of the insertion of this short comment on the paragraph in question, so that the impression conveyed may not go unrefuted.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

T. F. NONWEILER.

Tokyo, January 21st, 1905.

### BARON KIKUCHI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Several friends both in England and here have been kind enough to send me cuttings from *The Times*, containing a letter from Mr. G. H. Lindsey-Renton, making me "the hero of a very chivalrous action" while at Univ. Coll. School, London, in 1873, in lending my notes to my competitor for "the Cook Prize." In fairness to my old school-fellow and friend, Sydney White, I have written to *The Times* to correct the above statement for it was he who lent me his notes for the lectures I missed. I trust you also will be able to find space in your valuable paper to insert this letter, for the above incident has been one of my most pleasant memories, and it is actions like these that have caused me to regard with grateful remembrance the training I have received in an English School and University.

Your, faithfully,

DAIROKU KIKUCHI.

Tokyo, January 19th, 1905.

## AMERICAN INSURANCE METHODS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Your article in to-day's edition of your paper headed "American Insurance Methods" has attracted my attention because it vaunts American Methods as being superior to British Methods, and in support quotes a solitary instance.

If the reputation of an Insurance Society is to be publicly influenced by a solitary instance I will quote my own experience with the Equitable Life Assurance Society: In August, 1897, it was my luck to go to the Klondike. My life was insured with the Marine and General of London and the Equitable of New York. I notified both Companies I was going into the Klondike. The Equitable Society informed me they would have to charge me an extra premium of £65 for one year's risk in the Klondike (I had already paid four annual premiums, month of March, of nearly £20 each, on a Policy of £500.) The Marine and General informed me they noted the fact I had gone to the Klondike and there was no extra premium. I considered the Equitable charge to be an extortionate one, closed my insurance with them, and added to my life risk with the Marine and General.

With my experience before me I cannot help but take exception to the method of getting an English Newspaper (*Globe*) to advertise an Insurance Co. in an impersonal manner. Such a thing should be discontinued, because if they (*the Globe*) desire to benefit the community by showing them the best Company to insure with they should find out more and not endeavour to build a reputation by quoting a solitary instance.

My only object in writing this is to state my experience with an English and an American Co. Outside of my Life Policies with the Marine & General I have no interest whatever in Life Insurance Companies. But, I am a lover of "Fair Play" and eventually find out where fair treatment is to be obtained.

Yours faithfully,

RENNIE TIPPLE.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1905.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### M. COMBES RESIGNS.

London, January 20.

M. Combes, the French Premier, has resigned.

### THE STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

Eight thousand cotton operatives have struck work in St. Petersburg.

The employees of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw line threaten to join the strike.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that three meetings of strikers have been held. Besides the eight hours' day, they resolved to demand the convocation of a popular assembly; the cessation of the war; the granting of an amnesty to political prisoners; freedom of the press; freedom of creed; freedom of meeting.

### RUSSIA AND THE AREA OF THE WAR.

It is semi-officially announced in St. Petersburg that the scene of General Mishchenko's operations on the west of the Liao river were specifically included in the area of hostilities at the beginning of the War.

### POPULAR DEMANDS IN RUSSIA.

Later.

The strikes in St. Petersburg have ceased to be a trade movement and are assuming a distinctly political character. The demands include the recognition of the rights of the people as a remedy for poverty; the redress of the oppression of labour by capital; attached to these are also large demands for free education, popular liberty, and representative government.

organization of his cabinet. He has decided to adhere to M. Combes' programme; M. Delcassé remains as Foreign Minister.

### THE SITUATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The centre of St. Petersburg is practically deserted at night except by troops who are

### Other trades are joining the strikes. STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, Jan. 20.

It is officially reported that during the firing of the usual salute after the blessing of the waters of the Neva at St. Petersburg, a gun of the battery near the Bourse fired shrapnel instead of blank shot, with the result that four of the windows of the Winter Palace were broken. The Tsar was, however, some distance from the Palace at the time.

Another account says that the shrapnel had been inadvertently left in a gun belonging to the Horse Artillery, the most aristocratic corps in Russia, after practice on Tuesday, and the ceremony of blessing the waters was carried out according to programme.

The occurrence occasioned wild rumours that the affair was the outcome of a military plot.

The men of the saluting battery have been arrested.

### AMERICA AND THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

Mr. Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, has issued a circular to the Powers on the subject of China's integrity after the war, and has received satisfactory assurances.

### RUSSIAN CHARGES AGAINST CHINA.

Russia, replying to the note of Mr. Hay, reiterates her complaints of China's violation of neutrality.

### THE BALTIC COMMISSION.

At a public sitting of the Baltic Enquiry Commission at Paris, the British and Russian cases were read.

### THE RUSSIAN STRIKE.

London, January 21.

Bands of strikers, about 5,000 strong, are parading the streets of St. Petersburg and are enforcing a general strike, even at the Government Printing Works. A petition to the Tsar, circulating among the workmen's meetings, bitterly complains of the desperate condition of the men and their deprivation of human rights. The petition concludes:—"Be compassionate, and let us live! Under present conditions, we prefer to die."

### TSAR LEAVES ST. PETERSBURG.

The Tsar has departed for his palace at Tsarskoe Selo.

### THE STRIKE SPREADING.

London, January 22.

The St. Petersburg strike is spreading like wild-fire. The police remain passive, apparently fearing to precipitate a conflict, but the troops of the garrison are standing to arms.

### MR. HAY'S CIRCULAR.

The Circular of Mr. John Hay, American Secretary of State, whose direct purpose is to prevent land-grabbing at the end of the war and to preserve the open door and the old territorial status in China proper, has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britain, Germany and France. It does not apply to Manchuria, for which Russia and Japan are now fighting. It is thought in diplomatic circles that the acceptance arrests any scheme that may be afoot for the readjustment of China's boundaries and removes a potential cause of future friction.

### GRAVE SITUATION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, January 23.

The situation in St. Petersburg is of the most serious character. The city is in partial

darkness. Every one is buying candles in anticipation of the stoppage of the gas and electric light supplies. The newspapers are not published. The civil employees of the arsenals have joined the strikers. Sinister demonstrations were to take place on Sunday before the Winter Palace in connection with the presentation of the petition, which is one of the most remarkable and most outspoken documents ever presented to an autocrat. It declares that the people are insulted, treated like slaves, burdened with labour beyond their strength, and stifled by despotism and the intolerable yoke of officialdom. The injustice has reached the limit of endurance, and death is preferable to the intolerable sufferings. "National representation is indispensable, and an immediate convocation of representatives of all classes, these are the sole balm for the people's wounds. Satisfy these demands and you will make Russia happy and glorious. If you do not reply to the people's prayer we will die in the square before the Palace." A Prefect's notice has been issued especially in view of the notification that 400,000 men will march to the Palace on Sunday afternoon headed by a young priest, Father Gapon, in canonicals and with crucifix, who leads a stout movement of workmen that insist on seeing the Tsar himself. Three workmen have gone to Tsarskoe Selo, who will try to deliver the text of the petition in order to enable the Tsar to consider it before the monster demonstration. Troops are being hurried up from all districts.

### THE ST. PETERSBURG DEMON- STRATIONS.

#### TROOPS FIRE ON RIOTERS.

London, January 23.

Early on Sunday morning Cossacks and other troops marched to the Winter Palace. Detachments of Cavalry and Infantry, each 150 strong, were stationed in various parts of the city but the artillery was concealed from view. Fifteen thousand strikers started from the Neva Works for the Winter Palace, but the route was barred by Cossacks, who opened fire and drove back the demonstrators. Fighting then became general everywhere throughout the city. A crowd at the Nicholas Bridge was stopped by Infantry, Uhlans and Cossacks. The strikers appealed to the soldiers not to shoot their brothers. The Infantry laid down their rifles but the rest of the troops charged.

The Tsar remains at Tsarskoe Selo.

The strikers, now infuriated, are forming wire entanglements by tearing down telegraph poles and raising barricades and organizing an armed resistance.

A sanguinary conflict took place all over the city. Father Gapon was wounded and many women and children killed and wounded. The scenes were indescribable. The air was rent with the cries of women and the angry shouts of men.

The city seems plunged in open revolution, with a night of horror in prospect.

The mob have erected two barricades on the Basil Island, from which they refuse to retreat in spite of repeated volleys. They are also trying to erect barricades on the Nevsky Prospect.

All classes appears to be similarly inflamed. A number of officers were wounded and fell into the hands of the mob who deprived them of their swords and tore off their epaulettes. Ambulances are busy everywhere.

### THE FRENCH CABINET.

London, January 24.

M. Rouvier has practically completed the

camped in the snow. Some infantry has been withdrawn, being replaced by bluejackets.

### RUSSIAN SITUATION GROWING WORSE.

London, January 24.

The precise whereabouts of the Tsar is unknown, being carefully concealed.

Large fires have broken out near Warsaw station.

The vast dock-yards at Sevastopol are also on fire.

The fighting at St. Petersburg, which had stopped yesterday morning, has again been resumed.

The ruthless slaughter of unarmed crowds has horrified the public, and scathing comparisons of the bravery of the military against the defenceless public in contrast to the conduct of the Russian troops in Manchuria, are heard on all sides.

The former mutual distrust between the educated reformers and the workers has now vanished.

### THE FRENCH CABINET.

London, January 25.

The organization of the French Cabinet has been completed; M. Etienne is Minister of the Interior, Bienvenu Martin, of Worship, Bertaux de War, and Clementel of Colonies.

### SYMPATHETIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUSSIA.

The employees of large iron-works in Moscow have struck in sympathy with their comrades in St. Petersburg. They paraded the City calling out the workmen in all establishments, who for the most part responded at once. The movement there is following the lines of that in St. Petersburg.

### SPREADING TO THE CRIMEA.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Kieff says the fire at Sevastopol was the outcome of a revolutionary outbreak on the part of 8,000 sailors of the Black Sea Squadron. The troops, who were called out, refused to fire.

### CANADA AND THE JAPANESE.

The Dominion Government has disallowed the Act of the British Columbia Government establishing an education test with a view to the exclusion of Japanese. The Dominion Government regards the Act as a menace to Imperial interests.

### DISAFFECTION SPREADING TO THE PROVINCES.

Later.

The strike in Moscow is spreading rapidly. The police have cleared all the gunsmiths' shops.

There is a temporary lull in St. Petersburg. A general strike has taken place in Korno and Vilna. This extension to the provinces is regarded as a serious symptom.

### CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

London, January 26.

The Chinese Government has replied to the circular of Mr. Hay denying that China has ever swerved in one iota from the obligations imposed upon her by neutrality. It is considered that Russia has violated the neutrality of China in a number of instances.

### THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Serious rioting has taken place in Radom, Kovno, and Wilna. Father Gapon has issued fresh letters to the troops and to various classes of society urging them to unite for the purpose of exacting vengeance from the blood-thirsty Tsar and all his reptile brood. His Ministers are said to be pillagers. These letters have been manifolded and are being distributed in thousands.

## ST. PETERSBURG.

Later.

Apparently the censorship is being enforced. News is scanty, and the authorities seem to have gained complete mastery in the capital.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## THE TROUBLES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The strike among workmen at the Russian arsenals, machine-shops and other works shows signs of spreading more and more. This fact is stated even in the telegrams published by semi-official organs in St. Petersburg. The Berlin newspapers, observing the strike, say that it is of a revolutionary rather than an economical character. The strikers have presented a petition to the Tsar which says:—"Our condition is no other than that of slaves so cruelly are we treated and so much are we oppressed. The bureaucrats are national thieves. They have thrown the country into a condition of confusion and affliction. They have imposed upon it the burden of an inglorious war. There is no way for the people to make their views known about State affairs. It is better to die than to live under such conditions." They demand that popular representative machinery shall be established to afford them relief. The petition goes on to detail various grievances, and concludes by saying:—"We have only two courses to choose between—liberty and submission. Otherwise it is the grave."

A very large number of strikers, accompanied by women and children, set out from various quarters on the 22nd instant as previously determined, and began to move in the direction of the Winter Palace for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Tsar. They waited for His Majesty's return from Tsarskoe Selo. Troops were posted at important positions to check their advance. The first collision took place at 11 a.m. The troops, especially the Cossacks, began to fire at random. Men, of course, and women and children also were shot down in very great numbers. One body of the strikers armed themselves with swords and erected barricades, but these were destroyed. By evening the disturbance had somewhat subsided, but the whole city presented the appearance of a battle-field. According to present calculations the killed aggregate from 1,500 to 2,000 and the wounded from 4,000 to 5,000. The whole country is enraged against this cruel drama enacted by the military.

On Monday, one Vienna newspaper published telegrams headed "The revolution in Russia." The others issued extras containing statements of which the gist was that on the 22nd instant about 10,000 workmen, according to a previously arranged plan, quietly approached the Winter Palace, but were driven back by the Cossacks and the Uhlans. Father Gapon seems to have been at the head of the workmen. Their leaders, observing due ceremony towards the Tsar, took every precaution to conduct their movement quietly. The petition addressed by Father Gapon to the Emperor was couched in the most respectful terms, and moreover the workmen explained to the Cossacks that they had not the smallest intention of perpetrating any violence and that their only object was to state the facts to the Sovereign. They pointed to their orderly behaviour as proof. The circumstances of the disturbance that subsequently occurred are not yet known, but the number of killed is put at 180 at least, and several

hundreds are said to have been wounded. One account says that the killed totalled a thousand.

Reuter.—On the night of the 22nd the workmen came together and decided to resist to the bitter end. They smashed and sacked a number of shops. Wherever they found a picture of the Emperor they destroyed and insulted it. On the morning of the 23rd the streets in the centre of the city were quiet, but at the factories in the suburbs the disturbance continued. A number of large stores and one school closed their doors. The police shut shops where arms were sold. The courts of civil law and several offices were closed. Owing to a strike at one electric-light factory a number of lights were extinguished. In the evening another collision took place between the troops and the people in the Nevsky Prospect. The troops fired again into the crowd.

The Moscow workmen, affected by the St. Petersburg strike, went on strike on the night of the 23rd.

A conflagration broke out at the Naval Yard in Sevastopol on the 23rd instant. The dock escaped. Nothing is yet certain as to the origin of the fire, but there is a suspicion that it was the work of rioters.

The journals of St. Petersburg are all astounded and enraged at the barbarity of butchering unarmed people. They point out that the sentiment of superstitious loyalty towards the Emperor has been shaken.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

It is stated that the battery which saluted the Palace in St. Petersburg with ball cartridges was the First Company of the Guards Brigade.

The gist of the petition presented by the workmen of St. Petersburg is:—"The people of Russia are not allowed to have any rights. The working and the agricultural classes are lawlessly oppressed. The Government officials are robbers. The officials have thrown the State into utter confusion and plunged it in an inglorious war. All avenues for declaring the people's aspirations and desires, or for allowing them a share in the administration are closed. This is contrary to human rights and the will of heaven. We prefer death to life under such conditions. Your Majesty, we pray you to help your people; to break down the barriers that separate Your Majesty from them, and to open for them a path to share administrative functions with Your Majesty. If this our petition be granted, it will be fortunate for Russia. Otherwise we shall die. Liberty or the grave, we have only these to choose between."

The petition asked also that the war should be at once terminated.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, January 22, 9 p.m.

The newspaper employees also have struck and the newspapers can not be published. A priest, Father Gapon, placed himself at the head of 15,000 men for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Tsar. The Cossack troops used their swords against the crowd. The rioters broke the telegraph wires, and manufactured wire entanglements and other obstacles. In the square before the Palace a very large number were killed or wounded. Fifty thousand troops are fighting with the reformers and shooting them down. The Tsar is still in the Palace at Tsarskoe Selo.

Berlin, January 22.

In St. Petersburg the strike has extended to all workmen.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Penang, January 20.

A Reuter's telegram says that four Japanese warships are near Po Langkawi Island on the north.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

Colombo, January 23.

The German coaling steamer *Dortmund* arrived here from Madagascar to-day. She says that 20 coaling steamers accompany the Baltic Fleet; that the operation of coaling takes place at sea and that 110,000 tons are in store. The Fleet is awaiting the arrival of the Third Squadron. The officers know of the fall of Port Arthur, but it has not been disclosed to the men. The war-ships are in good condition, and the crews are receiving supplies of provisions from a French steamer of special construction. The officers know that a Japanese squadron is near Penang.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASABI SHIMBUN.")

London, January 25.

The disturbance in Russia spreads with alarming rapidity. Order is completely destroyed throughout the whole country. Revolutionary movements have commenced in Poland and Finland. The people are all crying out loudly for vengeance against the perpetrators of the Sunday massacre in St. Petersburg. It would seem that a tempest is about to burst from the thick black clouds on the horizon. What may happen can not be foreseen.

Kuropatkin has made frequent requisitions for troops, provisions and under existing circumstances there is the greatest difficulty in forwarding military supplies.

It is rumoured that over 20 miles of the Siberian Railway have been destroyed, but the fact is not yet fully ascertained.

Berlin telegraphs that the Russian Home Minister Traitoff has been appointed Governor of St. Petersburg.

From the same source it is stated that the strike in Russia increases more and more but that there is no fighting. The celebrated novelist Maxim Gorky is said to have been arrested.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

All the Berlin newspapers agree in regarding events in St. Petersburg as the beginning of a revolution. They say that the armed measures adopted were a massacre, and they regard the affair in the same category as the French Revolution at the end of the 18th century. The liberal newspapers say that Russia has indeed to fight a bitter enemy abroad as well as a traitor enemy at home. The Tsar and his government are placed between two fires.

Telegrams reach Berlin constantly with reference to collisions between the troops and the strikers in St. Petersburg. The strikers have armed themselves and are bent upon taking vengeance on the Government. The strike is spreading throughout Russia. In Moscow there are fears of disturbance. The Naval Arsenal at Sevastopol has taken fire. The Imperial Bank in St. Petersburg is closed and guarded and there is no electric light in the streets. The guards at the foreign legations have been doubled.

The Berlin stock market is much depressed. Russian securities have fallen heavily. Four per cents. have dropped 2 points to 87 and 4½ have fallen to 94.40.

According to Reuter the night of the 23rd

passed quietly at St. Petersburg and so did the following morning though thousands of strikers wandered about.

On the evening of the 23rd barristers of St. Petersburg met and passed the following resolutions:

- (1) To co-operate with the strikers.
- (2) To protest against the acts of the Government in shedding blood.
- (3) To plead in the Courts of Law in behalf of the strikers.
- (4) To subscribe for the assistance of the strikers.

On the night of the 23rd many well-known professors and editors of newspapers and barristers who advocate a liberal policy were arrested. On the 24th the Cossacks drove back the strikers and wounded many of them. Most of the Government offices are empty, the officials failing to attend. The attendants in all drug-stores have joined the strikers. On the morning of the 24th the Government printers returned to their work.

According to the Central News many of the strikers are disposed to resume their work, their employers having promised to reduce the working hours from 14 hours to 9.

Wolf's agency says that the new Governor of St. Petersburg has determined to adopt a severe policy.

On the 24th a number of the strikers carrying a petition started for Tsarskoe Selo but were driven back by the troops. Many were killed and wounded. They twice attacked the railway between St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe Selo, but were on each occasion repulsed by the troops. Reuter says that the service of trains between Tsarskoe Selo and St. Petersburg has ceased.

The strike at Moscow is spreading. By noon of the 24th the number of strikers had reached 20,000, and was increasing rapidly. In Wilna and Kovno the strikes began on the 24th.

There are various rumours about the Tsar's whereabouts. Some say that he is at Gatchina, some that he has gone to Copenhagen, and some that he is on board his yacht, but the general belief is that he is still at Tsarskoe Selo.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Jan. 28
Europe	N. Y. K.	Zieten	Sa. Jan. 28
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	M. Jan. 30
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. Feb. 2
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesien	Th. Feb. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. Feb. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Feb. 8
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Tu. Feb. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Tu. Feb. 16
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Feb. 20

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 10th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
- 3 Left Kobe on the 28th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
- 7 Left Vancouver on the 23rd inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

To	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. Jan. 29
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Tremont	Tu. Jan. 31
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Wangung	W. Feb. 1
Europe	N. Y. K.	Zieten	Sa. Feb. 4
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Feb. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. Feb. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nunamita	M. Feb. 6
Yokohama	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. Feb. 9
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Feb. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesien	Sa. Feb. 11
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Th. Feb. 13
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	W. Feb. 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. Feb. 17
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Feb. 21

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Telena*, British steamer, 3,124, Geo. A. Thomas, 20th Jan.,—Singapore via ports, and Kobe, 18th Jan., Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Blackheath*, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 20th Jan.,—Yokosuka, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 20th Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 19th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, G. Bourdon, 21st Jan.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 20th Jan., Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

*Taisang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 21st Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shini Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,388, T. Satsuki, 21st Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Yorihime Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 20th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 22nd Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 21st Feb., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Rugby*, British steamer, 2,110, W. Brown, 22nd Jan.,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Sophie Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 22nd Jan.,—Java, Sugar.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Elleric*, British steamer, 2,322, Findlay, 23rd Jan.,—San Francisco, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Glaucois*, British steamer, 3,591, A. D. Baker, 23rd Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 23rd Jan.,—Moji, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, R. Taguchi, 24th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, 23rd Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Wray Castle*, British steamer, 2,717, P. Watson, 24th Jan.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 23rd Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Ovid*, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 25th Jan.,—Java via Kobe, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Hjogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 25th Jan.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tsuan*, British steamer, 1,459, W. Brown, 25th Jan.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Quarta*, German steamer, 1,146, Madison, 25th Jan.,—Anping and Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Bucentaur*, British steamer, 2,283, Ritson, 26th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 24th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kagoshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,716, T. Tibballs, 26th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, Metzenthin, 26th Jan.,—Portland, Oreg., and Astoria, 5th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Dulwich*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 20th Jan.,—Otaru, Ballast.—Yokohama Coal Co.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 20th Jan.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Takao Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,660, S. Kitacka, 20th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Deris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 20th Jan.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Unda*, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Gabrielsen, 20th Jan.,—Karatsu, General.—H. Arai.

*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 20th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Isteworth*, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 20th Jan.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Lena*, Norwegian steamer, 979, Hansborge, 21st Jan.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 21st Jan.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

*Healthdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 21st Jan.,—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Priam*, British steamer, 2,905, Tillotson, 21st Jan.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Satsuna*, British steamer, 2,690, Hudson, 21st Jan.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Peles*, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 21st Jan.,—Puget Sound ports via Muroran, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Bayern*, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 21st Jan.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

*Prins Waldemar*, German steamer, 1,737, C. Woltemas, 21st Jan.,—Brisbane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

*Arcadia*, German steamer, 3,412, Foerck, 21st Jan.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Zoroaster*, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 21st Jan.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.

*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 21st Jan.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 22nd Jan.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Massapequa*, British steamer, 1,935, Scott, 22nd Jan.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Yorihime Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,199, S. Kirai, 23rd Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 24th Jan.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Shini Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,388, T. Samura, 24th Jan.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nanyetsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 826, Y. Murakami, 24th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nereus*, German ship, 1,714, N. Moeller, 25th Jan.,—Sydney, N. S. W., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Taisang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 25th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Selun*, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Yamagata-ya.

*Babelsberg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendi, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Tateyama Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,347, Taguchi, 25th Jan.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Elleric*, British steamer, 2,322, Findlay, 26th Jan.,—Moji via Kobe, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Wershner, Mr. Menier, Mr. R. Chobimall, Mr. Bollo, Mr. de Cruy, Mr. Young, Mr. Cl. Bruckner and Mr. Inagaki, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. F. McClure, Mrs. Pitschke, Mr. W. O. Morse, Dr. Mischke, Mrs. H. F. McClure, Miss Pitschke, Mr. R. Oda, For San Francisco:—Mrs. James M. Bell, Mr. Thomas R. Henderson, Mrs. Medhurst, Mr. E. Thomas, Miss E. H. Hones, Mr. A. E. Baker, Miss G. Medhurst and Mr. W. J. Wood in cabin.

##### DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Lieut. C. Asser, R.N., Lieut. E. G. W. Davidson, R.N., Mrs. E. G. W. Davidson, Father Goette, Lieut. C. H. E. Head, R.N., Mr. Z. Hotta, Mr. S. Ito, Col. R. S. Marshall, Eng. Lieut. G. H. Vincent, R.N., Com. G. W. Vivian, R.N., and Mr. F. Whiting, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Archbishop A. Agains, Mr. Chas. F. Bradrick, Rev. W. W. Cameron, Mr. H. L. Chi, Mr. J. D. Curtis, Mr. H. J. Dickinson, Mr. Young L. Fonger, Mr. A. H. Hagen, Mr. E. H. Jennings, Mr. C. H. Kendall, Mr. Wm. J. King, Miss S. L. King, Mr. A. D. Lewis, Mr. F. R. Lindsay, Mr. W. J. Lippy, Mr. R. W. Littlefield, Mrs. J. A. MacClean, 2 children and servant, Mrs. M. P. McCormick, Mr. M. A. Merten, Mr. J. L. Morgan, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Mr. J. B. Morton, Mr. W. B. Nance, Mrs. W. B. Nance and 2 children, Mr. C. L. Nash, Mrs. C. L. Nash, Mr. D. H. Owings, Mgr. G. Petrelli, Mr. Vicente Quickpul, Mr. W. V. del Rosario, Mrs. J. D. Russell and infant, Dr. R. T. Shields, Mrs. R. T. Shields, Mr. C. A. Stevens, Mr. M. Suahibit, Mr. On Sho Tcheen, Miss E. M. Tibbitts, Mr. H. T. Wilgress, Mr. M. Abe, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Lt.-Com. John B. Blash, U.S.A., Mr. F. Cummins, Miss K. E. Hall, Dr. V. Haiser, Mr. G. Illias, Jr., Mrs. E. H. Jenning, Mr. J. A. MacLean, Mr. P. L. Miller, Dr. J. A. Moon, Mr. Chan Poo Shew, Mrs. Chan Poo Shew and infant and Mr. Henry P. Thompson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, for Hamburg via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Behr, Mr. Alf. Woolley, Mr. O. Fehling, Mr. J. Strauss, Miss M. Helm, Mr. H. Aubert, Mr. A. J. Chalfant, Mr. J. N. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Comstock, boy and amah, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Collier and boy, Mr. Wong Shen Hing, Mr. J. W. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Kessler and 2 children, Mr. C. Breitschneider, Mr. and Mrs. Hartly, Mr. M. H. Gomes, Mr. A. Pruckner, Mr. S. Kinoshita, Mr. S. Shinjo, Miss A. Tenigenhorst, Capt. Hans Borge, Miss Marie Breitschneider, Mr. E. Happer and Mr. M. Ozaki, in cabin.



## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, January 20.

Nothing special to report.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	Y. 3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles		
Nos. 38/42, Singles		
Nos. 32, Doubles		Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain		Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed		440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	28.00
Indian Broach	27.00
Chinese	26.50 to 27.00

## METALS.

Business as before.

Round and square 3/4 inch and upward	Y. 4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

No change.	
American	F3.33
Russian	3.13 to 3.25
Langkat	3.15

## SUGAR.

A very small business passing.	
Brown Takao	Y. 11.10 to 12.50
Brown Manila	10.60 to 11.80
Brown Datong	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton	10.00 to 14.20
White Java and Penang	13.00 to 14.20
White Refined	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No change.	
Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kupat), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market is dull and declining and quotations are lower, and every purchase made seems to be at some reduction in price. Reports from both Lyons and New York are discouraging for present operations here and we seem already at the far-end of the season—three months earlier than usual.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	960 to 980
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	970 to 990
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	
Common—Coarse	
Re-reels—Extra	
Re-reels—No. 1	970 to 990
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	960 to 965
Re-reels—No. 2	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 3	900 to 910
Katedas—Extra	Nom.
Katedas—No. 1	920 to 930
Katedas—No. 1 1/2	890 to 900
Katedas—No. 2	860 to 865

## BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

## COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co. Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER, DAVE AND CHEN, COME, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 80 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, digestive, yet compounded.

## WASTE SILK.

A fair business continues with daily settlements at or about quotations. Concessions can be obtained here and there to a small extent, but the high grades maintain the ground well, while inferior quality is easier in price.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshin, Best	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshin, Good	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshin, Medium	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushu, Best	165 to 170
Noshi—Bushu, Good	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	145 to 150
Noshi—Joshi, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshi, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	50 to 55

## TEA.

Market closed.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, January 26.

London silver 1/8 higher and Hongkong sterling quotations 1/8 higher with Shanghai unchanged have caused local rates on China to rule accordingly, but no change otherwise.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight	per \$100 100 1/2
— Private to days' sight	58 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	71 1/2
— Private to days' sight	73 1/2
India—Bank sight	150 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	152 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	50 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	206 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	210 3/4
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, January 27, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.

Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.

Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent.	Yen.
1st Issue	95 5 "89.10
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	
2nd Issue	47 5 40.30
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100 5 84.10
War Bonds (Gunji)	100 5 84.10
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100 5 81.40
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100 5 82.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100 6 96.70
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100 6 89.90
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100 6 89.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100 6 87.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100 6 88.00
Sanyo Railway	50 8 63.00
Kyushu Railway	50 8 58.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50 11 71.30
Sobu Railway	50 8 54.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50 11 74.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50 12 72.20
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50 12 30.30
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50 — 47.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30 — 28.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50 — 25.50
Odawara Electric Car	50 3 20.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50 5.50 53.30
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50 12 27.70
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50 10 16.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50 12 20.30
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50 8 43.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50 10 44.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50 8 48.50
Yokohama Dock	33 10 43.20
Yokohama Electric Light	50 15 85.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50 12 72.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50 12 28.80
Osaka Electric Light	50 20 94.20
Kobe Electric Light	45 17 78.80
Tokyo Gas	50 14 84.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1 — 21.50
Osaka Gas new	25 — 33.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50 18 85.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35 18 65.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50 20 79.20
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† Ex new.

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KHELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand, Jan. 28th, at  
Daylight, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, about  
Jan. 30th, the "INDRASAMHA."—Jardine, Mathie-  
son Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Jan. 31st,  
at Daylight, the "GLAUCUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Jan. 31st, at  
Daylight, the "AJAX."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Jan. 31st, at Noon, the "BUCKEN-  
TAUR."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Jan. 31st, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. & O.  
S.N. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Jan. 31st  
the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Jan.  
31st, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and  
Macassar, about Feb. 1st, the "TJILATJAK."—  
Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb.  
1st, at 2 p.m., the "WINGSANG."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.

For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,  
Pescadores and Anping (from Kobe), Feb. 5th, the  
"KITSU MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., February 4th, the "TARTAR."—  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 4th, at  
3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
Feb. 4th, the "RICHMOND CASEL."—Dodwell &  
Co., Ltd.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 4th, at  
9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIGO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 6th, the "EMPEROR OF  
JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6th, the "NUMANTIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Manila, about Feb. 9th, the "MANCHURIA."—  
P. M. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10th,  
at 2 p.m., the "IVO MARU."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
Feb. 10th, the "JESSERIC."—American Trading  
Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb.  
11th, at 9 a.m., the "POLYNESIEN."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.

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毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 5.]

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YOKOHAMA, FEB. 4TH, 1905.

明治三十五年三月  
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	109
The Battle of Heikantai .....	110
Kuropatkin's Report .....	111
Herr von Heise-Warthe .....	112
Colonel Emeron .....	113
General Terauchi and Stoesel .....	114
Port Arthur .....	115
Korea .....	116
The Mining Law and the Railway Law .....	117
Cheques .....	118
The Nagoya Officers .....	119
Captured Steamers .....	120
Vladivostok .....	121
Death of Dr. MacDonald .....	122
The Russian Disturbances and France .....	123
China .....	124
Russia .....	125
Death of Count Soyeyima .....	126
Houses to Let .....	127
Fr. aspects of Peace .....	128
Notes on Current Events .....	129
In Memoriam, Davidson MacDonald .....	130
The Imperial Diet .....	131
Yokohama Literary Society .....	132
Football .....	133
Spirits of the Dead .....	134
Leading Articles:—	
The Shaho Development .....	135
The Battle of Heikantai .....	136
Japan and Korea .....	137
Coal and the Duties of Neutrality .....	138
Student Waiters and American Summer Hotels .....	139
Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club .....	140
K. be News .....	141
Old Jim Crow .....	142
The Bookshelf .....	143
Christ Church .....	144
The Law Courts .....	145
China Notes .....	146
The Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Society .....	147
Grand Hotel, Limited .....	148
Russia and Chinese Neutrality .....	149
Correspondence:—	
Amateur Theatricals .....	150
American Insurance Methods .....	151
The Hospital Dramatic Performance .....	152
Christ Church Accounts .....	153
The Habit of Problem .....	154
Color of Emotions .....	155
Law of Succession Tax .....	156
The Japan Brewery Company, Limited .....	157
American Electrical Company Investing in a Japanese Lamp .....	158
Factory .....	159
Telegrams .....	160
Latest Shipping .....	161
Latest Commercial .....	162

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

At Kobe, on Monday, January 30th, the wife of Capt. E. J. LIDDLE, of a Daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd and 3rd, at the Roman Catholic Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. Father O. Pettier, FRANCISCO DA ROZARIO BAPTISTA to VIRGINIA MARIA RITCHIE. China papers please copy.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COLONEL T. MATSUKAWA has been promoted Major-General.

M. FALLIERES has been re-elected President of the French Senate.

Two Russian officers at Matsuyama are suffering from small-pox.

THE death was announced on January 6 of the singer, Madame Belle Cole.

THE death of Viscount Tachibana is announced. The funeral took place on Feb. 4th at Aoyama.

MR. K. TAKAHASHI, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, has been appointed a member of the Upper House.

ADMIRAL SHIRAYAMA, Commander-in-Chief of Port Arthur Naval Station, arrived on Feb. 1st

at Dalny, and immediately left by train for his post.

FIRE broke out on the morning of January 28th in the Isshin Bank, Yobuko, near Karatsu, destroying 44 houses.

H.M.S. *Vengeance* has won from the *Ocean* the trophy for the best shooting on the China station with heavy guns.

DR. T. YAMAGUCHI, a professor in the Kyoto University, has been appointed Vice-President of the Peers' College.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, January 6, states that Lord Milner leaves South Africa in August.

MAJOR-GENERAL OGAWA, an attaché of the Imperial Headquarters, left Shimbashi on Jan. 31st for the western provinces.

THE battle of Heikantai, reported in this issue, lasted for three days and three nights and terrible losses were suffered by either side.

THE death is announced of Dr. Davidson MacDonald, an old resident of Tokyo, from heart failure. His loss will be greatly felt.

ADMIRAL SHIRAYAMA, Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station, and his staff left Saseho on January 29th for Liaotung.

SMALL-POX is prevalent in Osaka and Matsuyama. Several fresh cases are reported in those cities including a Russian officer at the latter place.

A NUMBER of Russians from Port Arthur, including some women and children, left Nagasaki on Jan. 31st by the *Ernest Simons* for Shanghai.

THE TEIKOKU Life Insurance Co. held a general meeting on Feb. 1st when the net profit for the last half year in 1904 was declared to have been yen 291,398.

LIEUT. GENERAL Miyoshi, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Division (Sendai) has been removed to a new position and Major-General Yamanouchi succeeds him.

PRINCE KARL ANTON HOHENZOLLERN, who is now with the Japanese on the Shaho, paid a visit on January 20th to Port Arthur in company with Prince Kan-in.

ON the morning of January 26th, a gale was experienced at Yensui-kow near Taijeh, Formosa. Considerable damage was caused to buildings and cultivated land.

THE goods exhibited in the St. Louis Fair by the Nippon Red Cross Society have been presented to the Washington Museum, and were delivered on Dec. 19th.

IT is reported by telegram that Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister at Peking, who recently left Tokyo for his post, has paid a visit to the headquarters of Marshal Oyama.

PRINCESSES TSUNE and KANE (daughters of the Emperor) will proceed on Feb. 4th to Odawara, leaving Shimbashi at 10.20 a.m. They will stay there during the cold season.

JAPANESE prisoners in Russia, according to official investigations made on Jan. 31st, number 464, including 4 foreigners employed on board the *Sado Maru* captured by the Vladivostok squadron.

TRAINS collided at 10.20 a.m. on January 29th at Nagoya with the result that two locomotives were severely damaged, and an engineer and a

fireman were injured. The cause seems to have been the negligence of pointsman. One of these trains was from Shimbashi which it left at 6 p.m., and the other from Kobe.

SIXTEEN Russians from Port Arthur released at Nagasaki and sent to Shanghai arrived on the night of January 29th at Nagasaki by the *Siberia* on their way to America.

MAJOR-GENERAL FUKUNAGA left Ujina on January 29th for China and Major-General Fujimoto, who recently returned from the front, left Hiroshima on the same day for Nagoya.

A SASEHO correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* reports that seven captured foreign steamers are under examination by the Prize Court. Three are valued at over a million yen each.

MR. K. ANDO, former representative for Kanagawa prefecture, committed suicide on Feb. 1st by hanging himself with a cord in his residence, at the village of Okamoto near Hakone.

MR. TANABE, Japanese consul at Bangkok, telegraphed on Jan. 22nd that the town is infected again with plague and three patients have died. Many suspicious cases are reported there.

THE funeral of sixteen naval officers who died in the battle on August 10th in the Yellow Sea and eight bluejackets killed on the occasion of the third blocking operation at Port Arthur took place on January 30th at Yokosuka.

PRINCE HIGASHI-FUSHIMI arrived at noon on January 30th at Nagasaki on his way to the front. He embarked on a warship. The Governor, the Commander of the Nagasaki defences and other military and naval officers saw him off.

POSTHUMOUS honour was granted on Jan. 28th to Lieut.-Colonel N. Hattori and 505 other officers and 433 men who were killed at the battles of Motien-ling and other places. They received the Golden Kite of the Fourth and Seventh classes.

ADMIRAL TOGO presented on Feb. 1st a silver watch each to the warrant-officers Manda and Takarabe who were released on the occasion of the surrender of Port Arthur, as an appreciation of their services at the third blocking operation.

TWENTY-TWO Russian invalids and 216 Japanese sick and wounded arrived on January 30th at Ujina by the *Dayo Maru* from the front. Six hundred Russians from Port Arthur left Nino-shima on the same day for Tengajaya, near Osaka.

MR. H. B. COLLINS, who recently lodged an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the sentence of eleven years' confinement with hard labour given in the Yokohama District Court, was removed on Jan. 31st to Tokyo. The date of his new trial is not yet fixed.

INVESTIGATIONS made Jan. 28th, as to the issue of convertible notes by the Bank of Japan showed that they amounted to yen 262,000,000; reserve of specie, yen 120,000,000; advanced to individuals, yen 49,000,000; and temporary advances to the Finance Department, yen 47,500,000.

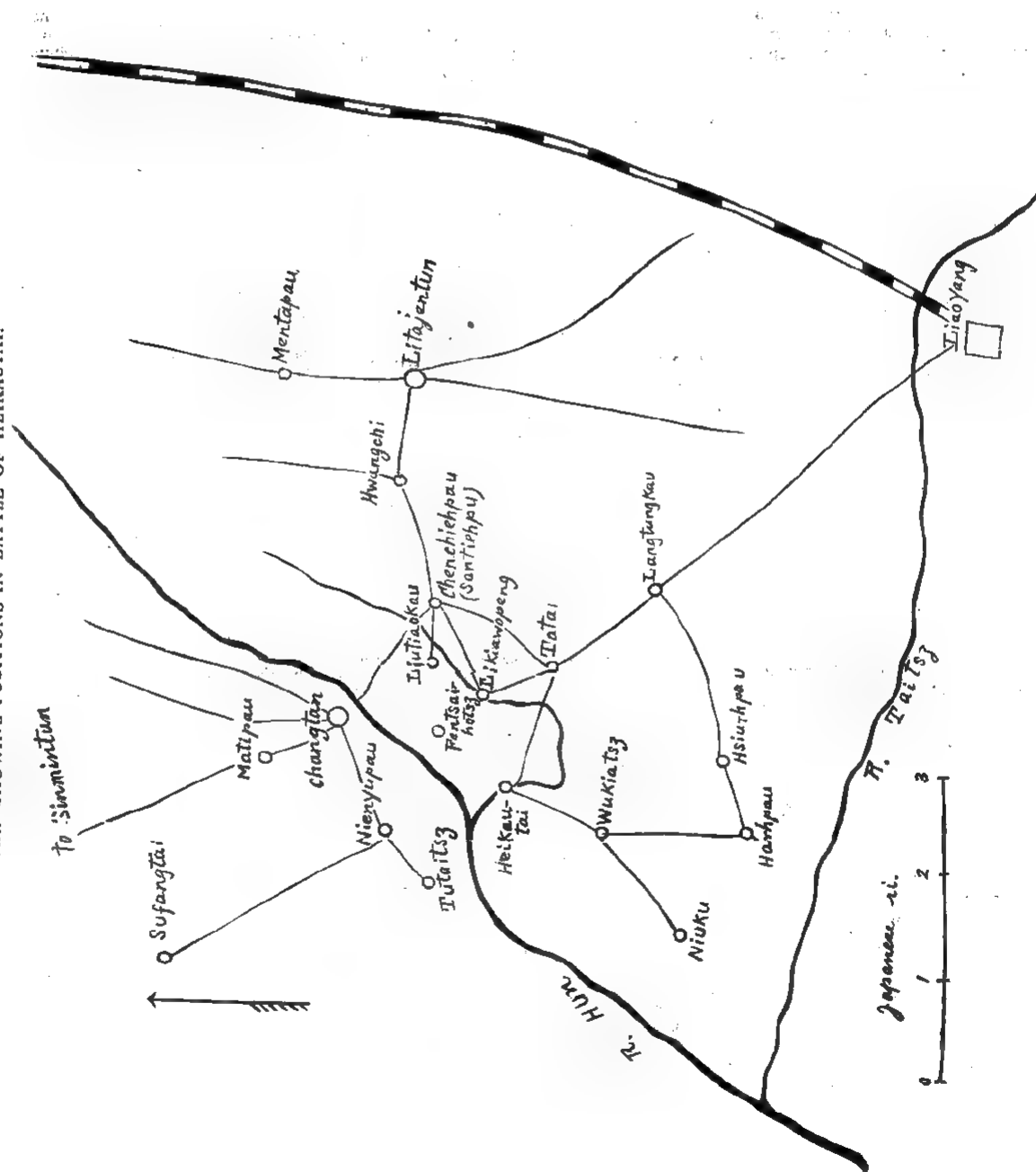
GENERAL BARON OKAZAWA, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, arrived on Jan. 27th at Dalny and subsequently paid a visit to the naval base and distributed presents from His Majesty among the crews of the squadron. He will proceed to Port Arthur and the Shaho region. He is expected to return about the end of March.

on the north. It retired hastily in a north-westerly direction, namely, towards Changtan. Turning now to the southern part of the field we find the Japanese strategy developing in a very intelligible manner. The weak spot in the Russian plan was the great separation of their two columns, and the Japanese, apprehending this, struck between the two. A strong force moved towards Heikautai and its neighbouring positions, while another strong force, advancing towards Hsiurhpau and Harhpau during the night of the 28th, seized those places and forced back the Russian columns which had made the southerly detour. The Russians now finding that their northern column had failed and that their communications were threatened by a strong Japanese attack upon Heikautai, seem to

have abandoned their enterprise as hopeless. They began to retreat. Their forces at Heikautai, apprehending the vital necessity of holding the Japanese in check, made valiant efforts to do so, and during the early morning of the 29th several short engagements took place in this part of the field. But the Japanese finally dislodged the enemy from Heikautai, and thereafter nothing remained for the Russians except to save themselves as best they could. The Hun being frozen over and thus passable at nearly every point, probably proved their salvation; otherwise the troops which found themselves on the south of Heikautai at the time of that place's capture must have been completely cut off. It is not quite clear how the retreat was effected or what casualties attended it,

but we are told that the main body of the enemy's southern column retired across the river to Tutaitz, and thence continued their retreat towards Sufangtai. The Japanese thereafter crossed the Hun and occupied Tutaitz, whence, on the 30th, the Russians made vehement attempts to dislodge them. From this latter fact and from the official intelligence that on the same day (30th) some cannonading took place and some offensive activity was shown by the Russians in the Chenchiehpau quarter, it must be assumed that the Russians rallied, and that their defeat was not signal. They are said to have had some 6,000 casualties in addition to losing 500 prisoners, but these figures remain to be verified. With regard to the 1,500 prisoners reported to have been captured by one of the Japanese divisions,

MAP SHOWING POSITIONS IN BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.



it is now explained that a mistake of a cypher took place in transmitting the message, and that the true number was 150. Among the officers killed in the Awomori Division was Captain Kuraishi, one of the sole survivors of the tragedy of 1902, when a company of Japanese soldiers perished in the snow at Hakkoda near Awomori. At Heikautai there is reported to have been a fierce cavalry engagement—that is to say, cavalry on one side against dismounted cavalry on the other. The Japanese troopers, outnumbered by 4 to 1, had not time to mount their horses when the Russians were upon them. They fought on foot, and kept the enemy at bay for several hours, when infantry reinforcements arriving, the tables were turned. It was here that Mischenko received his wound. It is thought in some quarters that the Russians may renew their attack, but the balance of opinion is that they will find their defeat an effectual check for the present. What the affair has shown, however, is that even in the depth of winter large operations are possible.

A long official report was published last night in Tokyo describing the main features of the battle of Heikautai. The report was too long to translate in time for this issue. The gist is that terrible fighting took place, and the Japanese attack on Heikautai continued for three days and three nights. Marshal Oyama estimates that the Japanese killed and wounded were 7,000, and that the Russian casualties numbered 10,000 at least.

#### KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

General Kuropatkin never sent such a report as that given out in St. Petersburg and forwarded by Reuter to Tokyo. Never indeed, we may confidently affirm, was such an account of a battle dished up for the delectation of a deluded nation. Kuropatkin may be credited with having told a part at least of the truth, but the Russian Government have so manipulated his account as to render it at once the most confusing and the most farcical statement conceivable. It does not even begin at the beginning. At 7 p.m. on the 27th of January it introduces us to a Japanese detachment assuming the offensive along both sides of the railway and allowing itself to be repulsed after an hour's fighting and after inflicting only 35 casualties on the enemy. That is like the Japanese, is it not? Then the report, after cursorily alluding to another innocuous and vacillating advance by the Japanese along the Mukden road, suddenly slips off to a part of the field 25 miles distant, and, at the same time, going back two hours, shows an offensive movement by the Russians, who having achieved their objective, the occupation of two places, then incontinently retreat in the face of nothing but a sense of having done their duty, and Kuropatkin proudly declares that they were not pursued. Is it then such a great feat in Kuropatkin's eyes that his troops should find themselves enjoying the luxury of an unpursued retreat in some part of a field of action? There is, in connexion with this part of Kuropatkin's story, another point to which attention should be drawn. Santaitz, the whole of which he claims to have captured before this eminently happy retirement, is on the west of the Hun River. It lies beyond Changtan on the road from the latter to Hsinmintun. Now, according to Marshal Oyama's clear and truthful reports, the Russian Army

corps which began the offensive movement on the 25th, marched from Changtan southward and eastward. If then Russian troops found themselves retreating from Santaitz on the 27th of January, they must have been driven across the Hun by the Japanese and driven through Changtan. That, according to Oyama, is exactly what happened, and therefore the St. Petersburg manipulators who undertook to cook Kuropatkin's report, committed the unhappy blunder of not consulting the map, the result being, not only that they make the General tell a farcical story, but also that they inadvertently furnish collateral evidence of his signal defeat. There never were any Japanese troops in Santaitz, unless they followed the flying Russians thither.

Then Kuropatkin skips off to Heikautai, 8 miles distant from Santaitz, and presents to us a picture of Japanese infantry firing at the Russians and retreating, whereafter the Russians push on as far as Lantungkau, which, be it observed, is only 10 miles from Liaoyang. Then something mysterious and wonderful happens. The Japanese attack a Russian artillery position and the Russians, "having been reinforced, began to retire." Could anything be more comical? Kuropatkin's report, as published in St. Petersburg, bears "falsehood" scrawled over it in big letters. But Russian readers have no accurate maps nor any means of making an analysis. The tale will pass muster like the blasphemous libels of Pobiedonosteff and the fabrication of the chiefs of police in Moscow and Odessa.

#### HERR VON HESSE-WARTEGG.

We find the following paragraph in a London journal:—

We pointed out in a recent issue that Germany's interests in China were far more important than was generally recognised, and that that fact gave us the clue to her policy in the Far East. A German traveller, Herr von Hesse-Wartegg, who has recently been lecturing to the merchants of Berlin, has clearly demonstrated this point. Chinese competition from a commercial standpoint he regards as unimportant, but Japanese competition he regards in quite a different light. Moreover, he points out that Russia is a very good customer of Germany, while Japan buys but little. The "open door" in Manchuria really signifies monopoly for Japan, according to this authority, for he shows that the advantage of proximity to the market is worth a great deal. Russia, no doubt, would, if she could, keep out foreign industry by her tariff policy, but of the two dangers, Herr Wartegg considers Japanese competition the more serious, hence he argues that it is not in Germany's commercial interests for Japan to emerge victorious from the present war.

It is worth while to examine this theory of the German traveller's with a little attention. We must assume that as a practical man speaking to practical men he did not talk in the air but that his words conveyed a distinct meaning to himself and to his audience. First we have the plainly stated opinion that Japan's defeat would inure to German advantage. Then we have the reason, which, though not so explicit, is clear enough; namely, that Japan's success would signify the open door in Manchuria whereas with the open door and free competition German trade must be beaten by Japanese. Russia's success would involve the closed door, but Herr von Hesse-Wartegg actually thinks that German commercial interests would fare better with the closed door and a Russian janitor than with the open door and a Japanese competitor. Underlying that theory is the obvious hypothesis that Russia, were she in a position to do so, would discriminate in Germany's favour against Japan; would close the Manchurian door in Japan's face but would keep it con-

veniently ajar when Germany sought admittance. That is quite a striking notion. Herr von Hesse-Wartegg must necessarily believe, then, that if Russia defeats her present foe, she will close Manchuria to Japan's trade by way of punishment and to the trades of all other countries which can not pay for admittance. England is the only country falling under that category; the only country which, being a free trade State, has nothing to give in exchange for favoured treatment. Thus we reach the conclusion that, should Russia emerge victorious from this war, Germany, or rather the Germany of Hesse-Wartegg, expects to be able to arrange with Russia a treaty which will admit German goods to Manchuria while excluding the goods of Great Britain and Japan. If that be really the German forecast, it becomes more and more evident that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme is essential to save England's commerce from being driven out of important markets by political combinations.

#### COLONEL EMERSON.

With reference to Colonel Emerson's letter published in our correspondence columns we have again to say that our inability to make the retraction he desired was wholly due to the fact that the statements in question were not our own. We founded them explicitly on allegations made by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, a journal in which we had the fullest confidence, and of course it was for the *Kokumin* to retract, not for us. Colonel Emerson has now demonstrated the baselessness of the whole story and under the circumstances we frankly regret that it ever obtained admittance to our columns. But our correspondent is mistaken in describing our note as "editorial comment." It was not in the nature of comment or confirmation: it was simply an epitomized reproduction. Hence we deemed that our journalistic duty was fully discharged when we gave to Colonel Emerson's denial the same prominence that we had given to the *Kokumin's* assertion. What he now observes with reference to the greater accessibility of the *Japan Mail* so far as English-speaking people are concerned, is quite true, and having regard to our responsibility from that point of view, we may add that we are entirely convinced of the untruth of the original tale.

#### GENERAL TERAUCHI AND STOESSEL.

General Terauchi sent a letter with several dozens of champagne to General Stoessel when the latter was in Nagasaki en route for Russia. The two officers met at Tientsin in 1900, and General Terauchi recalls the fact in his letter, adding that Russian and Japanese troops then fought side by side, and that he himself never dreamed of their taking up arms against each other, nor, he is sure, did General Stoessel. He speaks in the highest terms of the gallant defence made by Stoessel and the troops garrisoning Port Arthur, and he expresses much admiration of the exertions made by Madame Stoessel in behalf of the wounded. Finally he writes that it gives him pleasure to seize this opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with the Russian General and of asking him to exchange a parting cup as they did 4 years ago at Tientsin. It need scarcely be added that General Terauchi writes not as Minister of War but as a private individual.



## THE NAGOYA OFFICERS.

The Russian officers in Nagoya continue to allow themselves to be interviewed by Japanese representatives, and statements are consequently attributed to them which, if they really made them, redound little to their credit, and if they did not make them, suggest that they would do better to avoid interviews altogether. The *fiji Shimpō's* representative, who must be assumed to speak with a due sense of responsibility, makes Rear-Admiral Wiren say that the decision to surrender was taken by Stoessel and Reis contrary to the views of the other senior officers, and that the fortress could have held out for another month had the twenty-three thousand men remaining fit for duty shown some resolution. With the advantage of standing behind fortifications the strongest ever designed, the Russians must have put four Japanese soldiers *hors de combat* for every one of their own killed and wounded. The garrison had some 15,000 casualties and therefore the Japanese should have had 60,000. If another month's assaults had been imposed on them, they would have suffered a further loss of fully 20,000, and the whole of the Third Army would also have been held in the Liaotung Peninsula, instead of being freed for service in the north. Rear-Admiral Wiren thinks that with such gains in sight the surrender was one of the most contemptible things on record. As for Madame Stoessel being a heroine, he scuts the idea. He also endeavours to discredit the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It has, he affirms, benefited England only, whereas a Russo-Japanese alliance might dictate to the world.

It is not to be supposed that while publishing these various interviews Japanese newspapers approve of the making of such revelations. The *Shogyō Shimpō* rightly condemns them as an unpardonable washing of dirty linen in public. That Rear-Admiral Wiren, carried away by inter-service jealousy, should forget discretion, is not perhaps so remarkable, but the statements that General Smirnov has allowed himself to make astonish the *Shogyō*.

There is an old and much respected saying of Confucius that a gentleman never speaks ill of those whose society he has left. That is the Chinese sage's method of enunciating the doctrine that fault should be found only to a man's face. The Russian officers, with the one exception of General Fock, do not seem to appreciate the virtue or obligation of reticence. They talk in such a manner as to suggest that union certainly did not constitute a source of strength in their defence of Port Arthur. Nothing could possibly be less soldier-like from the Japanese point of view. All the Tokyo journals agree in censuring such recriminations, and one of them asks whether the morality of the West is really so different from that of the East in matters of this kind.

The number of prisoners arriving from Port Arthur increases constantly. According to the *Kokumin Shimbun* the total of Russians now held prisoners in Japan is 29,826, including 597 officers. This statement extends to the 25th instant.

It appears that the number of privates released at Port Arthur for the purpose of accompanying paroled Russian officers has been 514.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun* the number of Russian prisoners now in Japan

is 595 officers and 29,660 rank and file, or 30,255 of all ranks. They are distributed as follows:—

	Officers.	Rank and File.
Matsuyama.....	523	2,440
Daiji .....	—	1,964
Ninoshima .....	—	2,747
Nagoya .....	12	1,010
Osaka .....	—	16,999
Fukuchiyama.....	—	901
Fukuoka .....	—	999
Himeji .....	—	2,190
Shizuoka.....	60	60
Marugami.....	—	350
	595	29,660

We presume that convalescents from the hospitals at Port Arthur are now beginning to arrive in Japan.

On the other side of the account there appear to be only 464 Japanese prisoners in Russian hands. The number that have returned, including those rescued at Port Arthur, is 118.

## CAPTURED STEAMERS.

The seizure of the Austrian steamer *Burmah* took place on the night of the 25th ultimo at 9 o'clock. She had essayed to pass the Soya Straits, but finding the navigation too difficult at this time of year, she turned back and tried to run through the Tsugaru Straits under cover of darkness. When sighted by torpedo-boat No. 35 she was off Shiokubi promontory at the entrance of the straits. Two discharges of blank cartridge failed to bring her to, and a shot had to be fired across her bows. She was taken into Hakodate in the first place and there examined on the following morning with the results already reported.

The *Wyefield* was bound from San Francisco to Vladivostok. She had a cargo of 4,300 tons of wheat and horse fodder. The hour of her seizure was 7 p.m. and the place the Tsugaru Straits. The *Wyefield* makes the eighth steamer seized *en route* for Vladivostok since the Japanese turned their attention to blockading the Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits and now the *Siam* has to be added to the list,—9 steamers in 20 days, for the first was seized on the 11th of January. From these figures some idea may be formed of the great import trade that has been carried on with Vladivostok since the war commenced. Of course at this time of year the place must be largely dependent on over-sea supplies, but it is nevertheless very plain that Vladivostok has served as a basis for provisioning the Manchurian armies on a very considerable scale. If the Japanese now exercise due vigilance, not an ounce of food-stuffs or a pound of provisions should find its way to the northern fortress; a result which will not conduce to the potentialities of Kuropatkin's armies.

On the 27th ultimo a Japanese war-vessel in the northern sea stopped and visited an American steamer, the *Dollar*. She was found to have a full cargo of horse-provender and provisions for Vladivostok, and she was therefore seized and sent to Saseho. She is a vessel of 4,216 tons (gross).

On the 30th ultimo a Japanese war-ship discovered the English steamer *Wyefield* (3,235 tons) *en route* for Vladivostok carrying contraband of war. She was seized.

On the 31st ultimo a Japanese war-ship seized the Austrian S.S. *Siam* in the northern seas. The *Siam* is a vessel of 3,160 tons (gross). She was bound for Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

It seems to be agreed that Vladivostok is now subjected to an indirect blockade. The situation is interesting. Vladivostok is naturally difficult to blockade by ordinary methods, and the difficulty would be particularly great at this time of year, when the sea is frozen to a distance of miles from the shore, and when the climatic hardships suffered by the blockaders would be intense. But Vladivostok is virtually situated on an inland water, since the three entrances to the Sea of Japan,—the Tsushima Straits, the Tsugaru Straits and the Soya Straits—can be completely closed to the passage of ships. International law does not require anything except that a blockade should be effective, and Vladivostok can be effectively blockaded without sending a ship to its immediate vicinity. Still the Japanese refrain from declaring any blockade and they are doubtless wise. Vladivostok is one of the feeders of Kuropatkin's army. So long as stores can flow in there over-sea, and be transported thence by railway to Harbin, a considerable degree of pressure is removed from the Harbin-Baikal line. It is not likely that many ships carrying stores will henceforth reach the northern port. At the same time we may suggest that the blockade of Port Arthur was not conspicuous for vigilance or thoroughness. Many vessels made their way to the beleaguered fortress, and the comment of foreign naval officers was that greater efficiency might easily have been obtained had a number of small craft been armed to assist the navy. War-ships are not necessary for such a purpose. A merchant steamer with one or two guns on board is sufficient. That kind of craft might not be of great use in a wide expanse of water like the straits of Tsushima, but they certainly would serve well at the Tsugaru or Soya avenues.

## DEATH OF DR. MACDONALD.

With profound regret we announce the death of Dr. D. Macdonald, which took place on the 3rd of January in Canada. Dr. Macdonald left Japan last summer for a brief spell of rest, and he was on the eve of setting out again for Tokyo when the end came. Though very sudden it was not altogether unexpected, since he had been suffering for some years from heart-trouble, and his strength had been undermined at the close of last year by an attack of influenza. It is stated that he was in the act of reading the news of Port Arthur's capitulation when he fell from his chair, and the conjecture is that the emotion caused by intelligence so welcome to a man of his sympathies, may have been the immediate cause of heart failure. During twenty-seven years of life in Japan Dr. Macdonald won for himself in the affection and esteem of all classes and all nationals a place of the very highest. He was a Christian gentleman in all the best senses of the term. The practice of benevolence constituted his daily, his hourly, business from year's end to year's end, and in the memories of those that knew him he will always live as the peer of Dr. Hepburn and Dr. Verbeck. Originally a missionary physician, he ultimately devoted himself solely to private practice, and it was characteristic of him that he persistently abstained from turning to his own account the reward which his high professional reputation would certainly have brought him. *Integer vitæ sceleris que purus* may truly be inscribed on his tomb.

## THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCE AND FRANCE.

The butchery at St. Petersburg on the 22nd instant has caused great astonishment in Paris. All the newspapers fill their columns with telegrams and articles on the subject. A sharp effect has been produced on the Paris bourse. Russian bonds which had been slowly declining for some weeks, fell suddenly on the 23rd from 89 francs to 87.10, being the lowest quotation that has been seen for several months.

All the papers regard the affair as of no trifling nature. Many of them condemn the barbarity of the Russian Government, towards peaceful and unarmed petitioners. Several of them also suspect that the Tsar has not received full reports of the state of the situation, and that a very heavy responsibility thus devolves on the Government officials concerned. Not a few of the journals regard this matter as the beginning of a great revolution in Russia. That is the view of the Socialist organs especially.

*Le Temps* in its issue of the 24th says:—"The measures of repression adopted on this occasion by the Russian Government are inexcusably violent. It is a crime on the part of that Government not to understand the impossibility of keeping the Russian people permanently outside the pale of Western Europe's civilization. The Russian Emperor's hesitation to carry out essential reforms has now lasted for 20 years, and to-day we see him having recourse rather to useless tyranny. The action taken by the workmen yesterday struck the public greatly and it will be so with to-day's agitation also. The only way to deal with the affair is to adopt at once the most resolute and liberal measures. Some one must heal the national hurt that Russia has received, but where shall a surgeon be found to treat it?"

*Le Journal* writes:—"We can not choose but greatly condemn the want of coolness shown by Russian officials in dealing with this matter and their lawless methods. Superficially the tumult may perhaps be partly quelled, but will not its roots be strengthened more than ever? By the aid of military force order may possibly be restored, but will not the memory of this cruel drama set up a great though impalpable division between the Tsar and the people? That is what we lament."

Clemenceau, in the *Aurore* of the 24th instant writes in the following tone of veiled condemnation:—"The Tsar, Pobiedontcheff's puppet, thinks 'there must not be the slightest impairment of my autocratic authority. To preserve it intact is the duty entrusted to me by heaven;' and it is thus that he felt himself obliged to order measures of assassination for the purpose of quelling the people's movements."

The *Humanité* again severely condemns the barbarity of the Russian Government. It considers that this affair points to the end of bureaucratic government in Russia. It has also started a subscription for the victims of the butchery.

## CHINA.

Monday, January 30.

The *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Japanese Government has not addressed any remonstrances to Peking with regard to the taking of the West-Liao route by Mischenko's cavalry. At all events it will have been observed that China, in her recent reply, did not cite this act among the violations of neutrality which she charged against Russia. Japanese statesmen doubtless perceive that to protest would be quite useless. From the

first they distinctly declared that they would respect China's neutrality in so far as Russia respected it. Russia has now openly included the West-Liao region in the belligerent area, and Japan's comment probably is *tu Pa voulu George Dandin*.

Tuesday, January 31.

It appears that the murder of two Japanese workmen at Chiao-chow in Kwangtung was due to agitation fomented by certain Chinese against the principle of railway construction in China by foreign concessionaires. These agitators had travelled abroad and had learned to hold political views which can not surprise anyone. One Japanese workman escaped by crossing the river, and the remainder, with the exception of the two killed, escaped into a house where, after a siege lasting until 10 p.m., they were at length rescued. The Japanese are said to have refrained throughout from using weapons, and consequently no Chinese subjects were injured.

Thursday, February 2.

It is reported that some trouble has arisen in connexion with the Hangyang iron works. Their products are freely sold to French citizens and the story is that the latter sell them to Russians. The matter has been officially noticed, but the French Representative in Peking is understood to have denied the allegation altogether.

## RUSSIA.

It is difficult for Anglo-Saxons, who breathe the air of freedom, to credit the news sent from St. Petersburg by the correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* that 5,000 persons were arrested in the Russian capital on Wednesday evening, including 100 barristers, who are now on their way to Siberia. The plain announcement is too shocking to call for elaboration. Of course such methods of administration can not have permanent success. They may avail for a moment, but savage and wholesale tyranny never fails to work its own ruin in the end. The sympathy of every civilized person must go out in abundance to these most unhappy victims of a corrupt despotism, torn from their houses and condemned to an awful fate simply because they ask that they and their fellows shall no longer be treated as animals to be driven and coerced. England, as usual, has been insulted by the creatures of the Russian bureaucracy. In Odessa and Moscow the police are reported to have published notices informing the agitators that they were being incited by Anglo-Japanese agents and that the strikers were paid with English gold. The British Ambassador protested against this villainous libel and was assured that measures would be taken to obviate its recurrence. Apparently with that answer the King's Government has been content. It suggests the picture of a highway-robber who, in answer to the complaints of his plundered victims, urbanely informs the latter that it shall not occur again. One imagines that the dismissal of these lying and unscrupulous officials would have been peremptorily demanded by England. But no. British wrath, however justly aroused, can always be turned away now-a-days by a soft answer. In Moscow and Odessa nothing will be publicly known of the Ambassador's remonstrance and the Russian Government's assurance. The citizens of these two towns know only that they have been officially informed of the presence of Japanese and English agitators in their midst. It

is a repetition of the North-Sea outrage. And what a state of unprincipled recklessness it implies on the part of these Russian officials; these myrmidons of a despotism which is sending thousands of men and women into exile in order to support a tyrannical bureaucracy! Retribution will come. Nothing can be more certain.

## DEATH OF COUNT SOYEJIMA.

Count Soyejima expired at midnight on the 30th ultimo. He was struck down by apoplexy on the forenoon of that day and gradually passed away. The late statesman, a native of Bizen, was born in October 1828, and was therefore in his 77th year at the time of his death. He distinguished himself in his student days by familiarity with Chinese literature. At the beginning of the Meiji era he, in company with Okuma Hachitaro, left his clan and travelled about, associating with men of public spirit. He had much to do with the creation of the Meiji civilization. In 1867 he already held the post of councillor, though only 29 years of age, and in 1868 he rose to a higher rank in the same office. In 1871 he was sent as envoy to Russia to settle the question of the Saghalien boundaries, and on his return he became Minister of Foreign Affairs (*Gaimu-kyo* as it was then called). Two years later (1873) he went to China as special ambassador. That was the time when the ruler of China, acting under the advice of Li Hung-chang, refused to give audience to foreign envoys; Soyejima, however, proved himself a match for Li. He obtained his audience, and established a record which merited public recognition. On his return he again became a Councillor of State. It was then that the question of Korea pressed for solution by the sword or by peaceful methods. Saigo (the elder), Itagaki, Goto and Soyejima all seceded from the Government, and the agitation for constitutional institutions commenced. In 1876 Soyejima went to China where he won esteem by his classical lore. The year 1884 saw him raised to the rank of Count, and in 1885 he became a Court Councillor, receiving at the same time a first-class order and the official rank of Second of the Second. The public next heard of him as founder and president of the Oriental Association (*Toha Kyokai*), now a flourishing institution. Thereafter he joined Count Okuma in compiling the *Kaikoku Gojunen-shi* (History of 50 years of national progress), and hardly had the manuscript been completed when death overtook him. His countrymen accord to him the title of one of Japan's great scholars.

## HOUSES TO LET.

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we find a table indicating the number of unoccupied houses in the eleven most populous districts of Tokyo each month since last July. The gist of the matter is that while the number averaged 62 monthly in the second half of 1904, it rose suddenly to 78 in January of 1905. Our contemporary regards this as a striking evidence of the bad times. People who barely succeeded in keeping their heads above water last year have been carried under this year by the pressure of adversity. The inference seems to be exaggerated. An addition of 16 to the number of unoccupied houses from Shimbashi to the fifth ward of Hongo can scarcely be counted a very signal change.

## PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

At a meeting of the Oriental Society (*Tokoku-kai*) Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, who recently returned from Europe, delivered an address on the subject of peace prospects as viewed by Americans and Englishmen. He did not find that any of those with whom he conversed when abroad attached much value to the probable results of intervention. Russia's discomfiture has been too conspicuous and too signal to reconcile her to the idea of any third party stepping in. She went to war because she underrated Japan's military and naval capacities. England forming a juster estimate of those capacities, concluded an alliance with Japan, but in Russia the false calculation influenced leading politicians and thus the sword was drawn. That mistake has been corrected now, however. Russian statesmen know what is involved in fighting Japan. They may still, perhaps, entertain the idea of financially exhausting her. But it can scarcely be possible that they can overlook what such a process would mean for their own country also; namely, suffering and impoverishment of a serious character. Their present mood, therefore, is probably not unfavourable to peace, and a discussion of the matter between the two empires, without the intervention of any third party, might discover a way to the sheathing of the sword at a much earlier date than is now generally anticipated. As for England and America, the sum of their desires is permanent tranquillity throughout the East.

The publicists whose views Mr. Takahashi epitomized in the above address spoke prior to the troubles with which Russia is seething. Whatever be the immediate outcome of these troubles, whether the revolutionists get the upper hand or the bureaucracy, it is not to be supposed that the effect upon the ruling classes will be in favour of prosecuting the war. The Tsar and his *entourage* must recognise that there exist at their doors elements of disturbance which greatly enhance the difficulties of carrying on an over-sea campaign. Possibly they may decide to make one more supreme effort, since even at this eleventh hour, a signal success might greatly strengthen their position at home. But they must be conscious, too, that another conspicuous failure would weaken them correspondingly, and if they obeyed the dictates of wisdom they would refrain from further tempting fortune. For our own part, we estimate the limits of the war as one big battle on the Shaho and one general engagement with the Baltic Fleet, unless, indeed, both of these events prove unfavourable to Japan, in which case all predictions must be suspended.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi left Tokyo on the 27th January for the front. The Prince now has the rank of Captain in the Navy and has been appointed to the command of the *Chioda*.

General Kawamura, who for a time commanded the Takushan Army, returned to Tokyo on the 27th January at half past 9. It is understood that this distinguished officer will proceed to the front again at a very early date.

Major-General Nakamura has been obliged to have an operation performed on his leg. Some of the bone has been removed. It is understood, however, that his

condition is satisfactory, although complete recovery will take some time.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has telegrams from London dated 7.20 p.m. on the 26th January, which relate two strange items of news. One is that owing to scarcity of provisions and of winter clothing a mutiny has broken out in Kuropatin's army and the St. Petersburg Government is concealing the fact; the other, that Gripenburg's army has been defeated. As for the latter rumour, it is difficult to credit in view of the fact that the organization of Gripenburg's army is not yet fully completed.

The Japanese Government has just received in New York the last installment of the second foreign loan, a sum of 22¾ million of dollars (gold). This money has been mainly devoted to paying off a part of the Treasury's debt (91½ million yen) to the Bank of Japan. Apparently one million yen has been used for other purposes and 44½ millions have been transferred to the Bank, thus reducing the debt to 47 millions and, at the same time, raising the specie reserve to 128 million yen. The Bank's issue of notes over and above the legal limit is now 3½ million yen.

Japanese securities continue to rise in the London market. The following were the quotations on the 26th:—

Four per cent.....	£80 (£1 10s. rise.)
Six .....	£100 5s. (17s. 6d. rise.)
War-bonds .....	£93 8s. 2d.

Curiously enough, Russian securities also have risen in London, the 4 per-cents. being now quoted at £88 5s., which shows a rise of 17/6. They remain firm in Paris. The inference is that London anticipates peace as the outcome of the Russian disturbances, or that English financiers believe the end of those disturbances to be in sight.

A notification has been issued by the Naval Department repeating the warning that great quantities of Russian mines are strewn along the shore of the Liaotung Peninsula and at the entrance to Port Arthur, and that much danger menaces any ship navigating these waters.

The *Official Gazette* announces that on the 22nd instant 7 men were killed and 6 wounded by a Russian mine outside Port Arthur. But it is understood that methods of clearing have been adopted which will obviate any recurrence of such disasters.

According to a telegram from Europe the railway between Zlatoust and Samara was buried in snow on the 21st instant in consequence of a heavy fall that had lasted several days. Workmen are endeavouring to clear away the snow but the traffic is much interrupted. From 3 to 5 trains are stopped at each of the stations, and each train has to wait some 8 hours for its turn to proceed. The Communications Department, after consultation with the War Department, is employing the soldiers, where transport is interrupted, to remove the snow from the line, paying them reasonable wages. Four locomotives also are used as snow-ploughs. In consequence of this delay in the service of military trains, the carriage of grain is now forbidden at stations where it was formerly permitted.

There has been some discussion among the political parties as to the propriety of renewing Law No. 63. This is the celebrated law of 1896 which gives legislative power to the Governor-General of Formosa. Its first period of operation was 5 years, then it was renewed for 3 years, and now,

its second period having lapsed, the Diet is about to be asked to renew it. There is decided reluctance, indeed there always was reluctance, on the part of the Diet to delegate any of its powers to an individual. Moreover on the second occasion of renewal the Government was understood to have promised that no further step of the kind would be necessary. But the war has occupied official attention to the exclusion of many other matters and a measure to meet the case of Formosa still awaits preparation. The *Seiyu-kai* seem disposed to support the Cabinet in this matter but the Progressists are on the fence.

The extraordinary stone reported to have been found in South Africa throws all other diamonds completely into the shade so far as size is concerned. The Kohinoor weighed originally 793½ carats, an unskilled Indian cutter reduced it to 280 carats, and since then it has undergone two further cuttings so that its present weight is only 106 ⅞ carats. The Orloff, which is set in the sceptre of the Tsar, enjoys the distinction of being the largest cut stone in existence. It weighs 194¾ carats, and next to it comes the Regent which weighs 136¾ carats, having been cut down from 410 carats. The value of a diamond is as the square of the weight in carats. We may take the value of a Cape diamond at £4 per carat. Then, assuming that the new gem is reduced by two-thirds in cutting, its value would be four millions sterling. Of course no such price can be obtained. The probability is that the stone will be cut up into a number of smaller but still unrivalled brilliants.

Mr. Harold G. Parsons, in a recent number of *Blackwood's*, traces the history of the ancient English pretension that the narrow seas were a British possession. When Philip of Spain, he says, came to England to marry Mary, his hundred and sixty ships were met in the Channel by Lord High Admiral Effingham with his twenty-eight. Effingham fired a shot at the Spaniard, and the Spaniard dutifully struck his topsails and the English returned the salute. Selden took the extreme form of arguing that "Great Britain stands confined by the shores of other lands." But it would seem that there were difficulties in carrying out the Admiralty order of 1731, by which all commanders were to compel foreign ships to "strike their topsails and take in their flag within His Majesties seas, which extend to Cape Finisterre." In 1769 a zealous commander acted on this order with regard to a French frigate, and diplomatic complications ensued. Precedents were looked into, but were found to be few and doubtful. On the advice of Sir Henry Hawke, the zealous captain was sent to the West Indies. The French Government were told that he would be abroad for three years, and that it would not be possible to inquire into the case till his return home. The French did not want a war at the time and so the incident was closed. Apparently the theoretical dominion of the sea in its extremest form was dropped after this incident.

The Tokyo English Speaking Society held its annual dinner at the Peers' Club on Saturday the 28th ultimo. After dinner Baron Kanda expressed in a few appropriate words the welcome of the society to the guests present. The guests of the evening were Baron Kikuchi, Baron Kikkawa, Prof. Lloyd, Prof. Dr. Mitsukuri, Mr. Yone Naguchi, Prof. Purvis and Prof. Vickers, who

all made highly entertaining and instructive post-prandial speeches. Captain Brinkley, who had also been invited, was prevented from attending at the last moment. After a very pleasant and successful meeting the party broke up at 10 o'clock p.m.

General Nicholson left Tokyo on the 30th ultimo by the 3.30 train. Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata and General Terauchi proceeded to the station to bid him farewell, and the British, American and German Representatives were also present, as were a number of other distinguished persons. He travels to Europe by the P. and O. steamer *Java*, which left Yokohama on Tuesday morning. General Nicholson leaves behind him innumerable friends in Japan. He won all hearts both in Tokyo and at the front by his kindly tact.

The *Asahi* states that arrangements have nearly matured for the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Japan. Negotiations are being conducted in Washington, as it is understood to be Mr. Hay's desire to sign all arbitration treaties himself. The Anglo-French Treaty has been taken as a model, and it is expected that the signature of this convention will give a fresh impetus to the civilized campaign now in progress for replacing the sword by reason in international complications.

General Kawamura left Tokyo by the 6 p.m. train on the 31st ultimo. He will stay one night at Himeji, and then proceed to the scene of his new duties.

Admiral Togo has quite recovered from his indisposition. He was present at the Naval Department on the 1st instant, and it is expected that he will leave Tokyo for the front about the 6th.

#### IN MEMORIAM, DAVIDSON MACDONALD.

A saint there was who walked with us on earth;  
And we, who look on men with thoughtless eyes,  
Too self-absorbed to pierce through God's disguise,  
Beheld the man, nor rightly knew his worth.  
And God, who sadly smiles to see that birth,  
And wealth, and earthly power, are what men prize  
More than a life of true self-sacrifice,  
Called—and His servant joyfully went forth.  
And he has left a place which none can fill.  
That manly voice we loved is silent now,  
And we who feel his loss and seek to bow  
Beneath the unknown workings of God's will  
Know he is happy who deserved it most,  
And Heaven is richer by what earth has lost.

M. K.

#### THE DIEL.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met on the 31st ultimo at 10 a.m. The principal business was a Government Bill for postponing indefinitely the census which is due to be held this year, owing to the confusion caused by the war. An amendment was moved in the sense of fixing 1910 as the year, but the House, by 130 votes to 84, adopted the Government's proposal. The Post Office Savings Bank Bill was also passed as sent up from the Lower House. Some minor measures also were passed and the House rose at 12.20 p.m.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m.

Mr. Motoda Hajime presented a question the

gist of which was that owing to Administrative interference the judiciary does not enjoy complete independence. He adduced certain incidents in Chiba Prefecture which had led to the resignation of a Judge.

Mr. Buto Kinkichi introduced a question relating to the small credit enjoyed by Japanese paper money in Manchuria.

The new Mining Law was then taken. There was no discussion. It was agreed at once to postpone the final discussion of the Bill.

The remaining business on the Order of the Day was of no special importance, and the House rose at 4 p.m.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.10 a.m., and after hearing various reports, read for the first time the Government Bill relating to the Mortgaging of Railways. Baron Oura, Minister of State for Communications, explained that hitherto it had not been possible for a foundation to mortgage a railway with all its plant and property. This had been a defect in the facilities for freeing fixed capital, and thus the Bill now before the House was necessary.

The Bill was handed to a special committee of 15.

Another Bill relating to the property mortgageable to syndicates was also read and having been briefly explained by Baron Hadano, Minister of Justice, was handed to a committee of 9.

Two Bills relating to banking business were also entrusted to committees, and the House then passed some parts of the Government's financial measures which had remained over from 1904. Some minor measures, including a Bill for shortening to one year the probationary period of expectant judges, were then dealt with, and the House rose at 10.45 a.m.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Van Schaick Hall was crowded again on Friday evening on the occasion of the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society. Proceedings began with the singing of the Canadian National Song, "The Maple Leaf for ever," by Mr. S. H. Somerton and a chorus. The lecturer, the Rev. C. J. L. Bates, was then introduced. He dealt in a most interesting fashion with the Canadian Indians, gave a description of their tribes and location, tribal customs, organization and belief; the position of women among the Indian nations, etc. He then passed on to a brief resume of the present position of Canadian Indians and spoke of the bright outlook which lies before them, especially for the Iroquois, who have definitely set their faces towards the light of a higher civilization and higher ideals. The lecturer then introduced to his hearers several distinguished Chiefs, such as Brandt, Tecumseh, Ticomogodera; the sweet singer of the Indians, Miss E. Pauline Hall, etc., as well as several Pioneers of the West whose names will live in Canadian history for their work among the Indians. The lecture was illustrated, and many of the slides possessed unique interest, particularly the first, which, being "a prehistoric peep," contained, as the lecturer explained, something beside Indians.

A vote of thanks having been accorded the lecturer, an extraordinary general meeting of the Society was held to vote upon the proposed inauguration of an essay competition. Mr. C. H. Thorn moved and Mr. F. S. Booth seconded that an essay competition be started on the lines laid down in the prospectus which had been printed and handed to every one present. The President called for remarks, amendment, or contrary motion, and no one stirring he put the proposition to the meeting and it was carried unanimously. He then nominated as members of a committee to take charge of the competition:—Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Miss Hall, Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent, Mr. F. S. Booth, Mr. W. S. Argent, and Mr. C. H. Thorn.

The following programme of music was then discussed, Mrs. Irwine, in particular meeting with a warm reception, and in response to an insistent encore she sang "Annie Laurie."

SONG....."Into thy Deepest Dream" Karl Vincent.  
Miss E. BURDETT LEACH.

PIANOFORTE SOLO "Nocturne Liebestraum" ...Liszt.  
Mrs. O. A. POOLE.

SONG....."For all Eternity".....Mascheroni.  
Mrs. E. C. IRWINE.

PART-SONG "The splendour falls on the Castle walls"  
Noverari.

Mrs. W. KIRKLAND WILSON, Mr. B. C. FOSTER,  
Mr. A. E. COOPER, Mr. S. H. SOMERTON and  
Mr. W. KIRKLAND WILSON.

#### FOOTBALL.

There were two games of football on the Y. C. & A. C. ground on Saturday, the first under Association rules being between a Japanese team and the Y. C. & A. C. "A" team. The visitors showed a decided improvement on their previous form, but were eventually defeated by six goals to one. The teams were:—

Tokyo Higher Normal School.	Goal	Y. C. & A. C. "A" Team.
Hori		H. W. Kilby
Nimome	Backs	A. W. Read
Eujii		K. Dodds
Awano		R. J. Bell
de Havilland	3/4 backs	J. M. Mollison
Esaka		T. Abbey
Sakurai		J. F. Drummond
Nakagawa		J. E. Drummond
Watanabe	Forwards	V. Hearne
Seguchi		S. R. Ford
Ueda		C. Thwaites

For the winners the goals were scored by J. Abbey (2), J. E. Drummond (2), V. A. Hearne, and J. M. Mollison. Ford also scored but the goal was given off-side. Hori made the point for the visitors.

The Rugby game was between Born in Japan versus The World. The World were playing a stronger team than when they met the Born in Japan the week before and as a result the score against them was kept down very considerably, the game ending in one goal (3 points) to nothing in favour of the ever-victorious Born in Japan. The game was one of the best we have seen in Yokohama. The teams were:—

BORN IN JAP N. (Colours.)	Back	THE WORLD, (Whites.)
W. B. Mason		W. Goddard
E. W. Kilby		Lloyd Thomas
H. W. Kilby	3/4	J. S. Cartwright
K. van R. Smith	Backs	B. C. Foster
J. Drummond		C. E. Libeaud
T. W. Kilby	3/4	H. E. Hayward
D. Weed	Backs	L. D. Tebb
W. S. Moss (Capt.)		W. B. White (Capt.)
O. D. Strome		F. W. R. Ward
W. J. White		C. A. S. Palmer
A. Kingdon		A. Hills
A. W. S. Austen	Forwards	A. E. Cooper
E. J. Moss, Jr.		W. M. Squire
J. Abbey		R. C. Bowden
H. J. Hearne		G. N. Fairhurst

In an association game of football played on Monday, the White team under H. W. Kilby made three goals to one scored by Colours under J. M. Mollison.

#### SPIRITS OF THE DEAD.

(LINES SUGGESTED BY THE INVOCATION OF GENERAL NOGI FOR THE SLAIN AT PORT ARTHUR.)

Ye spirits of the dead, whose mortal clay  
Here on the stricken field, there in the deep  
And hollow breast of ocean night and day,  
Dear to its country, sleeps its endless sleep,  
We give you reverence. Two hundred days  
Ye fought, and fighting for your country fell—  
The clash of steel, the storm's wild song of praise  
Rising o'er battle's din, your passing bell.  
But not in vain: from radiant Eastern hills  
Your stirring deeds e'en to the sunny West  
Have spread eternal fame—these rocks and rills  
We gaze on, with your blood for ever blest.  
Immortal race, extolled yet not unwept!  
Draw near us, and our reverence accept.

C. E. BRUCE-MITFORD.

## THE SHAHO DEVELOPMENT.

Tuesday, January 31.

NO details yet to hand serve to solve the perplexity of KUROPATKIN's last move. Changtan, the point whence the offensive movement was commenced, is 35 miles from Mukden on the south-east. Consulting the map it will be seen that the Liao River, after passing Mukden, trends southwards and at Changtan it approaches within 18 miles of Liaoyang. Crossing the frozen Liao immediately south of Changtan, the Russians divided into two bodies, one of which struck east, the other south. They mustered a whole army, not an army corps but an army, consisting of four army corps and a division of cavalry. In fact this force represented one of the three armies into which the Russian troops under KUROPATKIN have been divided for the future conduct of the campaign. A *corps d'armee*, when its ranks are full, musters about 30,000 of all arms. It may be assumed, then, without fear of exaggeration that the force engaged in this last attempt totalled fully a hundred thousand infantry and artillery with about seven thousand cavalry. Of course it is out of the question that an army of such magnitude can have been intended for a reconnaissance in force. What seems to have been contemplated was a great battle, and, so far as we can perceive, the object of the movement was to strike direct at Liaoyang. Had the Russians succeeded in breaking down Japanese resistance, there would have been nothing to prevent them from marching direct on Liaoyang, and a great, if not an overwhelming, disaster would have befallen the Japanese Army. But such an effort, to be really successful, ought to have been accompanied by at least some strong demonstrations against the Japanese centre and right so as to hold these forces in position. Field-Marshal OYAMA would seem to have had that view before him when he forwarded his budget of news on the 29th, for he commenced by describing the conditions existing on the centre and right, and from his description we gather that nothing beyond skirmishes occurred there. Thus it would follow that the movement from Changtan was an isolated essay, and that upon its success or failure depended the development of a general attack by the Russians along their whole front. It was, in fact, an experimental stroke. That interpretation derives probability from the nature of the fighting. The flanking essay made by the Russians on the east of Liaoyang by way of prelude to the Battle of the Shaho was a very different affair. On that occasion the Russians stuck to their work with dogged resolution, and altogether the character of the fighting was most obstinate. But now we find an action commencing on the 26th and virtually terminated on the evening of the 28th. The only place where the Russians appear to have fought with their traditional persistence was Heikautai. They held that

position throughout the 28th, and during the night of the latter day they made fierce attempts to drive back the Japanese who, as is their usual custom, had assumed the offensive. But these attempts were foiled, and on the morning of the 29th the Japanese occupied Heikautai. Altogether, then, the nature of the fighting offers a contrast to previous records, a contrast which compels consideration. Two explanations suggest themselves. The first is that the weather made obstinate fighting impossible. Very probably, when detailed accounts of this engagement reach us, we shall find that the sufferings of the troops on both sides were terrible. So far as can be perceived, the Russians must have bivouacked on four consecutive nights, the 25th, the 26th, the 27th, and the 28th, and the Japanese lay in the open only one night less. It is stated that a violent storm of snow and wind commenced on the 25th, but presumably it ceased partially on the 26th, for otherwise fighting would have been wholly impossible. Even supposing, however, that the skies were clear,—and we observe from a telegram published by the *Chuo Shimbun* that light snow was falling all the time—the cold must have been intense (the thermometer is said to have registered 25° below zero), and the state of the ground must have opposed almost insuperable obstacles to the marching of troops and the handling of artillery. In such conditions the Russians could scarcely have been expected to put up a great fight. Who will blame them? Indeed, the fact that they moved out to the attack at all speaks highly for their courage and endurance. They are not equal to the Japanese as fighters, and the disaster that has fallen on them might have been anticipated, but still they have done a stout thing. The other explanation is one which appears to obtain some credence in Japanese newspaper circles: it is that in this instance KUROPATKIN yielded to solicitation from St. Petersburg and sent out an army with little hope of conquering but at all events with the idea of diverting public attention in Russia from an inconveniently close scrutiny of domestic politics. If the Russian General was compelled to yield to such a cruel necessity, then we can readily conceive that he might have planned an adventure which, had it succeeded, would have been a brilliant and most effective *coup*, whereas, did it fail, the result would not be crushing. It is conceivable that the raid made by MISCHENKO's cavalry a few days previously partook of the nature of a reconnaissance as well as of a railway-wrecking expedition, and that the southward march of this big army was then in course of preparation. Whatever be the truth, however, KUROPATKIN, so far as can now be judged, has done either too much or too little. The defeat of an army of a hundred thousand men is an event which can not contribute to calm the tumult now raging in Russia.

## THE BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.

Wednesday, February 1.

EXPERT opinion continues to be perplexed about the object of KUROPATKIN's last move. The tendency seems to be in the direction of concluding that the Russian General drew a bow at a venture. This, it may be remembered, was one of the explanations offered in our own analysis of the enterprise. KUROPATKIN ordered it on the off chance of success. Had there been evidence of a probably favourable result, we may assume that he was prepared to throw himself vehemently on the Japanese centre and right while the turning movement on the left was pressed home. But if the turning movement failed, then there was to be an end of the business. We say "turning movement," but we believe that the more accurate description would be to call the essay an attack upon Liaoyang. What happened was that the Russians crossed the Hun at Changtan and to the southward of the latter, and then divided into two columns, one of which moved westward against Chenchieh-pau and the other southward against Heikautai. The advance guard of the former body succeeded in pushing on as far as Litajentun, which name may be remembered in connexion with the battle of the Shaho. Litajentun is only 7½ miles from the Liaoyan-Mukden Railway, so that, on this side, the Russians struck very nearly home. The other column, namely, that which marched on Heikautai, was able to push its van as far as Harhpau, which is about midway between the Hun and Liaoyang. In view of these facts, the movement may properly be described as an attack upon the Japanese communications and upon their base, Liaoyang. In short, it was a repetition, on a very large scale, of the essay made two weeks earlier by MISCHENKO's cavalry. Of course all this is intelligible enough. But the perplexing feature is the isolated character of the coup. Did KUROPATKIN really imagine that with a hundred thousand men, acting independently of the rest of his forces, he could strike a vital blow at the Japanese by driving a permanent wedge between their armies and their base? Has there been anything in the strategy or tactics of the Japanese, so far as this war is concerned, which could justify such a hope, still less such an expectation? If so, that something is apparent to KUROPATKIN alone, and now probably he is wishing sincerely that he had not been so ready to jump to conclusions. Europe has been very complacent towards him hitherto. The critics have agreed to think him a greater general than the captains to whom he is opposed, because, although he never succeeded in beating the latter, he did avoid being overwhelmed by them. A reputation founded on such negative accomplishments is quite unique in history, and we need scarcely say that it could never have been seriously credited had not the European estimate been informed by intense



reluctance to admit that Japanese strategy could ever be equal to Occidental. It will be curious therefore, to see how this last incident is condoned. The result is sufficiently disastrous. KUROPATKIN has deliberately wasted a fine advantage of position. At Changtan he distinctly menaced the Japanese left and greatly hampered their forward movement. In fact, the tenure of the west bank of the Hun by the Russians enabled them to partially encircle the Japanese. They no longer possess that advantage, for they have been driven far to the westward of the river, and it is the Japanese who now threaten to envelop the Russian right. So far as we can gather, the Japanese forced their way between the two columns of the Russian Army, the Chenchieh-pau column and the Heikautai column, and not only prevented their ultimate junction, but drove them back independently in confusion. That is evidently what Marshal OYAMA means when he speaks of having assumed the offensive. The Japanese seem to be always ready. No sooner does the enemy move, than they strike immediately at the weak spot his strategy reveals. The list of casualties remains to be received, but we shall not be surprised to learn that the Russians have lost from eight to ten thousand men. Thus on the whole this essay does not present one redeeming feature. KUROPATKIN ought to know his enemy by this time. Had he made such an attempt nine months ago, we should have no difficulty in interpreting his project. We should say at once that he wholly underestimated the Japanese; that he expected to find them neglecting the first principles of tactical and strategical efficiency, and that he conceived the possibility of routing them by a coup lacking in every quality save reckless daring. But since he ought long ago to have been able to gauge the qualities of the men opposed to him, the battle of Changtan seems to convict him of inexplicable blundering.

#### JAPAN AND KOREA.

IT is impossible to detect the least shadow of dishonesty or justice in some of the criticisms now published with regard to Japan's action in Korea. Consider, for example, the NAGAMORI scheme, which continues to be the object of unmeasured vituperation by some English journalists. NAGAMORI asked for permission to undertake the work of reclaiming land now lying uncultivated in Korea. The land is at present absolutely useless. It produces nothing and the labour and expense of making it productive seem to be effectually deterrent, so far as the Koreans themselves are concerned. MR. NAGAMORI is willing to provide the necessary capital, find the requisite labour and take the inevitable risks. He does not even ask for the privileges that would belong to a Korean subject engaging in such an enterprise, for a Korean subject would become absolute

owner of land thus reclaimed, whereas NAGAMORI seeks only the right of occupation for a fixed term of years, at the end of which the land would revert to the Crown on payment of reasonable compensation for improvements effected. Nothing could be simpler or less extraordinary. Yet the project is denounced as though it were an iniquitous attempt on the part of the Japanese to dispossess the unfortunate Koreans. How very silly and how plainly prejudiced such criticism is! Why not denounce Great Britain for reclaiming vast tracts of land in Egypt by constructing Nile dams, and why not abuse as political pirates the clever engineers who advocate huge works of reclamation in the valley of the Euphrates. Lands thus rendered arable, alike in Egypt and in Asiatic Turkey, come under the control of foreign capitalists who are applauded as benefactors of humanity, whereas a Japanese project of land reclamation in Korea is called international robbery. And what is the difference, pray, between a mining concession and a waste-land concession? Why should it be perfectly proper that all Western projectors should have their Governments' support in seeking to obtain possession of large tracts of Korean territory for mining purposes, whereas it is little short of a crime for a Japanese projector to seek possession of a tract for reclamation purposes? It seems unaccountable that Japan's critics do not appreciate these glaring inconsistencies. Another opportunity has now been seized by them; we observe. The well known Mr. YOKOI furnishes it. He advocates Japanese emigration to Korea. In the peninsular empire there are, he believes, wide expanses of land now lying fallow which the Korean owners would be only too pleased to sell to Japanese agriculturists. From an economical point of view that would be eminently advantageous, for the impending prospect of having to send annually over-sea large sums of specie to buy rice for her rapidly increasing population is one of Japan's serious troubles, and as Korea has a big unemployed margin of productive capacity, its utilization by Japanese emigrants would tend to save the situation. Mr. YOKOI advises official encouragement of such a programme. And in collateral support of his idea he urges that Korea might thus be furnished with a population which would serve effectually to guard her integrity and independence. Whether such a scheme is feasible or not, we do not stop here to consider. What strikes us rather is the reception awarded to it by the critics alluded to above. They condemn it as they condemned the NAGAMORI project. Both appear to them equally unrighteous, equally aggressive, equally disingenuous. The plain truth is that nothing done by Japan or contemplated by her can possibly be right in the eyes of these critics. Even emigration, an instrument of economical and imperial expansion approved and practised by all Western States, becomes a heinous device when the Japanese undertake it. So too the efforts

of Japanese priests to propagate their faith in China are regarded by the same critics as a sinister political device. The propagandism of Christianity, in whatever form, seems to them a good and praiseworthy act, but the propagandism of the creed of Buddha is to be regarded with disapproval and suspicion. It is all a pitiable exhibition of blind prejudice. These men, if they are observed, will be found to be the prophets of the Yellow Peril, and in their eyes the spectre may well assume a tangible form. For they have persistently done what they could in the past and they are persistently doing what they can in the present to stir up the hatred and racial antipathy out of which the Yellow Peril is supposed to grow. They know in their hearts that there ought to be a Yellow Peril if their own treatment of Orientals produced its natural results, and thus instinctively their conscience conjures up the phantom.

#### COAL AND THE DUTIES OF NEUTRALITY.

THE *Independence Bidge* having asked M. ERNEST NYS, the eminent professor of international law to furnish a statement of neutral duties in the matter of supplying coal to belligerent ships, M. NYS prepared the following memorandum which we translate from the columns of the *Independence* :—

Among the questions of international law which the present war raises, there is one which seems to place itself in the first rank; it is the question of knowing to what point neutrals can furnish coal to the warships of a belligerent.

Up to now coal had been always examined from a special point of view: that of contraband. Discussions related generally to the juridical character that should be attributed to it. People asked whether it must be classed among objects that neutrals could not furnish to belligerents. This led to distinctions. Some jurists classed coal among articles of absolute contraband. Others classed it among objects of conditional contraband, and prohibited delivery of it if it was destined for warlike uses. Others, finally, proclaimed it innocuous and authorized its transport to the enemy.

Since the war between the United States and Spain the problem presented itself under a new aspect. In the present war it is equally under that aspect that it presents itself. Only its import is greater than it was in 1898.

Coal has acquired in contemporary maritime war considerable strategical importance. It has become an aliment indispensable in every over-sea expedition. Doubtless assisted by excellence of technique, powerful cruisers are able to traverse distances of from 5,000 to 6,000 miles without fresh supplies of coal. But the necessity of providing it for return voyages presents itself none the less.

When along the route followed by its squadrons a belligerent State possesses neither ports nor coal-depots, can its war-ships take in supplies of fuel in the ports and coal-depots of neutral Powers?

In principle the answer must be negative. Every State has the right to take part in a war or to observe neutrality. It decides for itself in virtue of its liberty. But if it decides for neutrality, it is subject to the rules which international law imposes on neutrality. It is not permitted to give to one of the adversaries assistance which augments the latter's military strength and which thus procures for it an advantage over the other.

One of the consequences is that a neutral State can not give aid to a squadron or a war-ship of the belligerents.

Nevertheless there exists an important exception to this rule which imposes abstention. It is the case of distress. In this case the neutral State can receive the squadron or war-ship into its port; can accord refuge, and can even give temporary asylum.

By the case of distress is understood tempest, disaster or defeat; there is understood the need of repairs, shortness of provisions and even shortness of coal. But the assistance which it is lawful to lend is by no means unlimited assistance. So far as repairs are concerned, no addition must be made to

the original military force. So far as concerns provisions and coal, it is necessary that "need" should exist and only what is strictly required may be furnished. In other words, it is not possible that a fleet should stop at all ports, completing at each stop its provisions and filling up without cessation its coal-bunkers.

"Relaxation," says one author, "is not accorded over and above the object of deliverance. Water, coal and provisions are not furnished except in the quantity necessary for reaching the nearest port." This consideration indicates the solution. The object is to assist, but not to violate the right of the other belligerent Power which can exact from the neutral State loyalty and impartiality. Doubtless there is a divergence concerning the port that a war-ship should be placed in a position to reach. For some this port is the nearest of the ship's nationality. For others, it is the nearest port of another State. But two points are incontestable, namely, there must be distress and there can be no question of giving coal in unlimited quantity.

Besides, a warlike squadron and a war-ship will not be deprived of all resource: they can have themselves accompanied by coal transports. They can buy coal from the subjects of neutral states who will act at their own risk and peril, and who will supply the coal in the open sea where no State exercises jurisdiction. What is contrary to all law is that neutral States should open their ports to the ships-of-war of belligerents or tolerate their revictualling in their territorial waters.

At the commencement of the present war, almost all the States published declarations in which they affirmed their wish to observe the rules of strict neutrality. They can not take refuge behind the fact that these documents do not mention coal among contraband articles. The question is not one of contraband but of neutrality itself. The question is one of acts which are illicit precisely because they conflict with the elementary obligation which the law of nations imposes on States that proclaim themselves friends of the two belligerent Powers.

This is eminently lucid as all French statements are, but it does not add anything to the knowledge which every thoughtful person already possesses in virtue of his gift of common sense. The matter reduces itself to the simple principle that a neutral must not render any assistance to a belligerent ship to reach the scene of conflict. It follows manifestly that the war-ships of a belligerent when *en route* for the battle-field may not put into the port of any neutral Power except in case of distress. When Spain allowed RODJESTVENSKY'S vessels to enter her harbours and coal there, whether from transports or from the shore; when France granted similar facilities, and when, as seems to have been the case in Western Africa, Germany showed herself equally complaisant, every one of these States distinctly violated the fundamental principle of neutrality, namely, that a neutral must not assist to augment the fighting capacity of a belligerent. It is not of the slightest avail to plead the special practice of particular countries. The duty of a country is to bring its practice into conformity with the fundamental principles of international law, and to seek exculpation on the ground of municipal system is as though a house-breaker should set up burglarious idiosyncracies in bar of punishment. The broad highways of the ocean are open to all ships. They are common territory, and whatever place is accessible by following them, to that place a State has the right to send its war-ships. But when vessels *en route* for the scene of combat are allowed to call at the ports of neutral Powers to obtain coal and water or for any purpose which facilitates their voyage, such Powers are erring against neutrality just as flagrantly as though they

permitted the troops of a belligerent to march through their territory. Doubtless this and other questions suggested by the present war will be discussed and regulated at the conference which the Powers have pledged themselves to hold after peace is restored. The supply of coal will be among such questions. Coal is admittedly contraband of war when furnished for the use of a belligerent. But inasmuch as every obligation is limited by the power of discharging it, no State consents to be held responsible for all the acts of its subjects in their individual capacity, since to superintend and control them would be impossible. Hence the doctrine that private persons are free to sell contraband of war to a belligerent if they do so at their own risk. But the basis of that doctrine disappears altogether when the act of sale is notorious, conspicuous, continuous and controllable. An obvious case is the shipment of coal in large quantities throughout a long interval from a clearly distinguished port of a neutral State for the undisguised use of a belligerent's war-ships. That could easily be prevented, and if to prevent it is not a neutral's duty, then we fail to see why he should be required to prevent the despatch of war-ships from his dock-yards to strengthen a belligerent's navy. Vigilance, if duly exercised, should be equally efficacious in both instances, and therefore the obligation is identical.

#### STUDENT WAITERS AT AMERICAN SUMMER HOTELS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Of the unusually large number of strangers who visited the United States last summer,—and there were an exceptional number of Japanese among them—many probably went to the New England States, and if so they very likely spent a day or two, perhaps longer, at one or another of the many summer hotels in the charming mountain regions of New Hampshire, the deer-forests of Maine, or on the seacoast, from Bar Harbour, Maine, to New London, Connecticut. To such visitors the appearance of the waiters at most of those hotels must have been somewhat surprising; but probably few took the trouble to ascertain just what it was that made the attendants, from bell-boy up to head-waiter or office clerk, different from the young men who perform similar functions in other parts of the country. Perhaps it may be interesting to the readers of the *Japan Mail* to hear something of a certain genus of the American people that finds an exact counterpart in no other section of the world. It is hardly possible that the "Student Waiter" will find any imitators in this land, because conditions are so different here, but it will not be because the Japanese student is too foolishly proud to enter such a life. In New England, and as yet only in that part of the United States, it is no longer an indication, as it once was, that an unusual degree of moral courage and bravery, or an utter depletion of the pocketbook, is to be assumed as a demonstrated fact, when we see a college student, during the long vacation—which, now, as a rule, includes the three months of July, August, and September—don a bell-boy's uniform and convey lemonades, ice-

water, or something more stimulating if not so harmless to perspiring visitors, or in white apron and heat-defying smile do his best to satisfy the same visitors at the dinner-table with mulligatawny soup, lobster à la Newburg, or succulent roast-beef. Some years ago a young man who was determined to get a college education, but who had not the ready money to pay all his expenses, took a position as waiter in the "Commons" hall of the college, where meals are served to those students who do not care to live in private boarding-houses. Finding the work not burdensome and yet reasonably remunerative, he conceived the idea of continuing the occupation during the summer vacation and applied for a position in one of the summer hotels, where the service is of a temporary kind that suited his leisure. His offer was promptly accepted, because at that particular time it is always somewhat difficult to get waiters of any kind. At first the hard, humiliating work at the mountain or seashore resort, where he placed himself on the same plane of work with Irish and other foreign professionals, who had as much scorn for his amateurish attempts as an able-bodied seaman has for a landlubber, was anything but congenial. It was an unusual occurrence, but when the spirit in which it was done was known, it commanded the respect and commendation of the world in general. From this small beginning, like many another good thing, the student waiters rapidly grew in number until now there is scarcely a college in the Union, especially in the Northern States, that does not send its quota of self-helping students, young men or young women, to those summer hotels each year to work as bellboys, waiters, chambermaids, or housekeepers, and in a wholesome way these students have changed employees' conditions in virtually all such hotels. Many a hotel proprietor was quite used to hearing complaints from his waiters about the stale, monotonous food supplied in the dingy, dirty, dining-room especially assigned to the "help!" But one of them reckoned without his host when, out of forty or fifty waiters he had hired, there were some ten college students who demanded to be treated like human beings, and when he gave them his customary reply, that he could fill their places in a day if they chose to leave, he was quickly disillusioned. The business-like manager was promptly served with a business-like document, signed by those ten students, demanding that decent food be served to all the employees, else every visitor would be apprised of the indecency of the proprietor. This notice was accompanied by a hint that unless a satisfactory improvement was immediately made, one of the student-waiters would write an interesting (?) account of how stale meat and skimmed milk were served to the "helps" in Hotel X., managed by Mr. Y., and have it printed in a local paper as a gratuitous advertisement. Moreover, the document contained the information, couched in language that showed an accurate knowledge of law, that the proprietor was not at liberty to discharge the signers, because of their just and reasonable complaint, for each one had a legal contract, to which he was prepared to hold him. Fresh meat, good milk, sweet bread, and decent coffee resulted and, strange to say, the proprietor promptly engaged those same students, at the expiration of their contracts, for another season: not alone because they had demanded fair treatment, but because their treatment of him had been honourable. Their work had been performed in a clean, thorough, competent manner, and his visitors had expressed hearty satisfaction in

their behalf. It was in this way that other proprietors of summer hotels learned that it was profitable financially to employ students.

To-day most of the summer hotels depend more or less upon students for assistance in running the establishment, but it is certainly an odd thing to European and Asiatic visitors to such a hotel to find it entirely equipped in the matter of domestics with candidates for A.B.'s, A.M.'s, M.D.'s, etc. Yet this is quite true of at least one of the largest hotels on the New England coast. The experience of this establishment is decidedly unique and may be given in some detail. Several years ago, the owner and proprietor hired as head-waiter a bright young collegian, and made him responsible for all of his immediate assistants, that is the ordinary waiters. This head-waiter, naturally being interested in other self-helping students, advertised extensively in college towns for students to act as waiters during the summer vacation. The result was that a majority of the waiters for that season were students. When the first head-waiter gave up his place, on completing his college course and entering upon the practice of his profession, his office was passed on to another, who enlarged the scope of his influence, and so on until, in a very few years, the entire staff of employees, from office clerks to subordinate porter, were students, either male or female.

The life is by no means the drudgery that the professionals too often make of it. Otherwise it would be impossible to get eighty or ninety students of both sexes together. It is a *sine qua non* that they shall be self-respecting as well as self-supporting, and totally eliminate all fun and larking; although engagements leading to matrimonial alliances are not absolutely without precedent. Of course there are all manner of tricks played upon the green horns; what would such a life be without practical jokes? Harmless, as a rule, they are, for the *esprit de corps*, whether the student come from Harvard, or Yale, or Brown, and is a young man, or from Wellesley, or Smith, or Tufts, or any other of the women's colleges, forbids all coarseness. The initiation for the young men is trying, for whoever knew a young man who was not more or less self-conscious and awkward? But the time soon comes when he can handle his tray with the best, carry in his head the complex orders of ten or a dozen people, no two of whom wish the same thing served in the same way, and withal keep a protecting eye out for the dainty waitress, a college undergraduate like himself—possibly his own "co-ed," who shares his sideboard and gets hopelessly confused when her "ten people" all come in together and demand attention in a hurry. While the initiation of the inexperienced college girl is no less real than that of her collaborator of the opposite sex, and in its way as trying, it is always of shorter duration and less painful; for the girls do not find it such fun to tease one of their own number, and the college man is too careful of his reputation for gallantry to be otherwise than helpful. Besides, young women are more deft and skillful at such work and usually have less personal awkwardness to overcome than their masculine co-workers. From 7 in the morning, when preparations for breakfast begin, and this meal is served from 7:30 to 9:30, until the dining-room is closed as the last dawdler goes away: from 11:30, when the room must be got ready for the 12:30 to 1:30 lunch, and all who take that meal have been served: and from 5:30, when they prepare for the 6 to 8 dinner, until 9 o'clock, or

perhaps later, these waiters are kept busy. Yet there are, it will be seen, a good many intervening moments, and hours even, when they are free, and into these are crowded study and fun in generous measure.

If a student, at the end of the summer, comes away with seventy dollars in his pocket, he is perfectly happy; for he has had all the pleasures of an expensive summer without the expense, and some jolly experiences that the "guests," paying five to eight dollars a day for their privileges, could not possibly get; and there are probably hundreds of men and women in the United States who look back upon their college long vacations, when they were waiters or employed in some other capacity at a hotel, with the keenest pleasure, aye, and with regret, too, that in the hurly-burly of the business or professional life for which that service helped to fit them, there is no prospect of repeating the hard work and the unlimited fun that were jumbled together so promiscuously; so pleasing is that life which must seem anomalous to all but the native-born American.

#### YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The 33rd annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was held at No. 78, (the Masonic Hall) on Tuesday evening. Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President, was in the chair and there were about twenty members present.

The CHAIRMAN attributed the smallness of the attendance to general satisfaction on the part of the members with reference to the working of the Club. He then read the report and accounts (which have already been published in our columns) and having commented upon them moved that they be adopted.

This was duly seconded and carried.

The next business was the election of officers. While the balloting papers were being distributed Mr. Cartwright proposed that the President, Mr. Litchfield, should be re-elected by acclamation.

It was pointed out, however, that the President, like the other office-bearers, must be elected by ballot.

A ballot being taken the result was announced as follows: President, H. C. Litchfield; Captain F. J. Hall; Hon. Secretary, O. T. Gillon; Hon. Treasurer, F. H. Abbey.

The ballot for a Committee resulted as follows: W. Goddard; F. Pollard; O. Strome; A. L. Mottu.

This closed the proceedings.

#### KOBE NEWS.

At the second annual ordinary general meeting of C. Nickel & Co. held at the offices of the Hyogo and Osaka Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 24th, the Chairman, Mr. Th. de Berigny, said it was the opinion of the directors that the company should not pay higher dividends than 12 per cent., any profits beyond that to take the form of a bonus. The interim dividend at yen 1 per share was distributed on August 5th last, absorbing yen 5,000, which left a balance of profit available on the year's working of yen 50,000. From this a further payment of yen 2 per share was recommended, which, with a bonus of yen 1 per share, made the dividend for the year 16 per cent. It would be palpable to the shareholders, from a perusal of the report, that the company was in a flourishing condition. Endorsing what he said at the previous meeting, he had only to reiterate that the flotation of the company had proved a sound enterprise. Valuable property had been acquired at Shinzaikai, the second mortgage debentures having been profitably invested in this direction.

Mr. A. W. Curtis, editor and proprietor of the *Kobe Herald* has been again prosecuted and fined

yen 30 for disclosing military secrets. In this instance the offence consisted in the publication of a paragraph contained in a Tokio message to the *Mainichi* regarding the Japanese submarine torpedo boat flotilla.

The trial of C. F. Reimers charged with fraud in obtaining money from certain Japanese under pretence of assisting them to emigrate, commenced at Kobe on Thursday. With him were also charged I. Kotaro, a dealer in *cloisonné*; Nishiyama Nobu, housekeeper to Reimers and K. Aisuke, all of Kobe. After taking evidence the case was adjourned by the Court.

The annual meeting of the K.R. and A.C. was held on Thursday. The financial report shows a steady improvement, the overdraft at the bank being reduced in the past year by yen 3,300. Mr. C. H. Lightfoot was re-elected President by acclamation; and the following were elected on the Committee:—Messrs. E. J. Marshall, P. L. Spence, F. J. Bardens, R. H. Clark, E. H. Moss, E. Oldenburg, W. W. Campbell, and R. Ross-Reid.

The *Kobe Herald* announces with regret the death of Mr. Francis H. Loring, for several years a well known resident of Kobe. He died at his residence in West 120th St., New York, on Dec. 23. The deceased gentleman, who was the son of Mr. David Loring, was a member of a family of Boston origin, which has been established in San Francisco for a number of years, and he was for some time engaged in life insurance work in the latter city. Mr. F. H. Loring came to Japan in the early nineties and for several years was with the firm of Messrs. C. P. Low & Co. in Kobe. In 1897 he joined the firm of Averil, Olmsted & Co. as matting expert, and remained with them until 1902, in November of which year he returned to San Francisco on account of ill health. He then proceeded to New York for the purpose of consulting physicians. Friends of Mr. Loring have heard little from him since he left this country, but it is generally understood that he has been in a very precarious state of health since leaving San Francisco. It was reported that his life was despaired of nearly two years ago, and a general nervous break-down, which affected the brain, seems to have been the cause of his death at a comparatively early age. He leaves a wife and one child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Loring were well-known in Kobe, Mr. Loring having been a performer of more than usual ability on the violin.

#### OLD JIM CROW.

(TUNE: FRIAR OF ORDERS GREY.)

O I am a Friar of Orders Black,  
Up street and down alley I make my track;  
For wallet and scrip I've a fathomless crop,  
My crow's like an Old Curiosity Shop;  
I'm Bohemian by nature, by calling a Hun,  
A mendicant monk and a gipsy in one;  
Who strives to live well hath no need to be slim,  
"Self-help" is the rule of Dominican Jim.  
What fireside cat,  
What granary rat  
Lives half so well as Jim Crow the Fat,  
Lives half so well, etc., as Jim Crow the Fat?  
I loathe your liverish Grey-friar Kite,  
Who mopes on the house-top and funks fair fight?  
My eyes and my beak show the glint of cold steel,  
I've a Methodist's back but the front of the Deil;  
And I'm not much addicted to chaunting o' hymns,  
Like my hypocrite cousin the Jackdaw of Rheims;  
I'm a practising Christian with claw and with beak,  
If my enemy smite me I give him more "check."  
What rat o' the slum,  
What roof-and-tile Tom  
Lives half so free as Jim Crow the Dom,  
Lives half so free, etc., as Jim Crow the Dom?  
S. W.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Things Japanese.* By Professor BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN. Fifth Edition revised; Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

THIS book has reached its fifth edition. The public have marked their approval of it in that very unequivocal manner, and they are right, for the conception of the work is excellent and its execution merits the same adjective. There is, nevertheless, one very disappointing feature. It might have been supposed that since the favour of many readers has furnished these numerous opportunities for revision, Professor Chamberlain would have utilized them to obliterate blemishes which, though some excuse might be pleaded in the case of a first edition, certainly ought not to survive several years of examination, comment and criticism. We do not find, however, that Professor Chamberlain has been sufficiently diligent in obeying the golden advice of Horace to authors, *sæpe stultum veritas*. In his introductory chapter, for example, he preserves that old phrase:—"Whatever you do, don't expatiate, in the presence of Japanese of the new school, on those old, quaint and beautiful things Japanese which rouse your most genuine admiration. Antiquated persons do doubtless exist here and there to whom Buddhist piety is precious; others may still secretly cherish the swords bequeathed to them by their knightly forefathers; quite a little coterie has taken up with art, and there are those who practise the tea ceremonies, arrange flowers according to the traditional esthetic rules, and even perform the mediæval lyric dramas. But all this is merely a backwater; speaking generally the educated Japanese have done with their past. They want to be somebody else and something else than what they have been and still partly are." Now is this true of Japan in this year 1905? Was it ever true? Well, perhaps it had a modicum of veracity during the brief interval when Japan was so much occupied examining and sitting on the wonderful new wardrobe of the Occident that she had no leisure to air her own old garments. But even then Mr. Chamberlain's dictum was an exaggeration. To-day it is a misrepresentation. Yet he gives it to the world just as he gave it a dozen years ago—if we remember aright the date of the first appearance of "Things Japanese." Not a great matter that, however. It is different when we look further and find standing in their original places, uncorrected and unmodified, blemishes of a grave nature. Thus in a foot-note to his article on "Foreign Employees in Japan," Professor Chamberlain re-affirms the mistake that "the abolition of torture was entirely due to the personal initiative of Monsieur Boissonade de Fontarabie," and proceeds to repeat the story on which he originally based this curious error. Yet in 1898, when the theory was first propounded, conclusive proofs of its fallacy were publicly adduced. Why does Mr. Chamberlain republish the canard in 1905? Apparently because it is a striking story. All through his work the same tendency is observable, the tendency to sacrifice the true to the picturesque. The whole chapter of which this foot-note forms a part wants radical alteration. It were better omitted than left to stand as it is. Undoubtedly the foreign employee has done much for the country, but to call him "the creator of New Japan" and "the physician to whom belongs the credit of working the marvellous cure which we all see," is foolish hyperbole. Observe to what extravagances the author is committed in attempting to work out this problem. "Another foreigner took the mint," he says, "with the result that Oriental confusion made way for a uniform coinage equal to any in the world." Does Professor Chamberlain really imagine that the mere mechanical feat of casting coins in certain dies of a certain fineness was the main instrument in placing the monetary system of Japan on a sound and firm basis? We do not know what he means by "Oriental confusion," but assuredly this dictum of his is a very conspicuous example of Occidental confusion of thought. He means well by the foreign employees doubtless; means to blow their trumpet very agreeably. But nothing conduces less to

the true interests of the foreign employee or of Japan herself than these extravagant panegyrics which make the former ridiculous and prejudice the latter against continuing to avail herself of his services. With quite curious consonance Professor Chamberlain, lecturing Mr. Henry Norman in the apodosis of this very chapter, observes that "many good people enjoy nothing so much as unlimited sugar and superlatives." Among these good people he evidently classes the foreign employees.

Out of "English as she is Japped" Professor Chamberlain makes a highly entertaining chapter. We can sympathise with the impulse that betrayed him into so greatly elaborating this funny subject. But is it fair on his part to set before his readers all these quaint deformities of language as specimens of the English spoken and written by Japanese students? True he apologises at the close and frankly observes that the Japanese could doubtless make as comical an article on the subject of "Japanese as she is Englished." But he none the less creates the impression and leaves it unobliterated that these monstrosities of diction are typical examples of the Japanese students' English acquirements. And so defective is his sense of proportion that he actually devotes more space to these copies of comical sign-boards, burlesqued letters and laughable labels than he does to Japan's art in general and nearly five times as much as he does to her glyptic art.

Another article which needs to be completely re-written is that entitled "Treaties with Foreign Powers." In its present form it has only one pre-eminent feature, namely, that of being essentially one of the most misleading essays that this weary subject has hitherto inspired. A reader would suppose from Professor Chamberlain's account that Japan had no shadow of reason on her side in seeking treaty revision and that her success reduced the foreign merchant to a pitiable and aggrieved position. There is nothing radically objectionable in thorough-paced partizanship. It is often very persuasive. But surely this treaty problem is old enough to be handled dispassionately, nor is it in an eminent scholar's work, published to-day, that we look for an analysis disfigured by all the prejudices prevailing a dozen years ago when the revision struggle was at its zenith. Professor Chamberlain has supreme contempt for English diplomacy, which he classes with "war, pestilence and American journalism." Well, after all, English diplomacy has managed to build up the greatest empire the world has ever seen, and that is a practical monument which will survive any academic denunciations. For the rest, the most meticulous diplomacy never conceived a treaty so minutely comprehensive as that which Professor Chamberlain seems to have expected, and moreover if he really believes that when Japan first brought forward the question of revision she was "but just emerging from Asiatic semi-barbarism," then we suggest to him that even the diplomats he most admires, whoever they may be, could not have made a satisfactory job of the business.

Speaking of Japanese politeness Professor Chamberlain says:—"Personal intercourse with this people for more than thirty years has convinced the present writer that it is *la politesse qui vient du cœur*—something deeper than mere bows and smiles,—it is rooted in genuine kindness, especially among the lower classes." That is a dictum which we can heartily endorse with the personal experience of 38 years. There are some saving clauses, however, which we quote:—

The politeness of the Japanese being thus a fact disputed by none,—least of all by the writer of these miniature essays,—there may be some interest in noting a few items on the negative side; for in some exceptional particulars this most courteous nation does offend glaringly against the canons of courtesy, as understood in the West. Japanese will dog your footsteps in the streets. They will contradict you flat. They will answer in English when you have addressed them in their own language. They will catechise you about your plans: "Whither are you going? Whence do you come? What is your business? Are you married? If not, how extremely odd of you!" If you turn them off, they will interrogate your servant, and that to your very face. At other times, seeing that you speak Japanese, they will wag their heads and smile condescendingly, and admit to each

other that you are really quite intelligent,—much as we might do in presence of the learned pig or an ape of somewhat unusual attainments. But the most fundamental and all-pervading breach of courtesy (from the European standpoint) is displayed in the way servants and other inferiors behave towards their superiors. You tell a *jinrikisha*-man to set you down, that you may walk up a hill. You probably have to do so four times before he obeys:—he assumes that you surely cannot mean it. You order your cook to buy mutton. He goes straightway and invests in beef:—he knows beef to be cheaper, and thinks to spare your pocket. Disobedience, in fact, is the rule,—not disobedience from malice or pique, but from an ineradicable assumption on the subordinate's part that he can do better for his master than his master can do for himself. Sometimes this is true; for the native servant knows native ways better than his foreign master can ever hope to do. Sometimes it is true, because the native retainer has sharper wits than his native lord. "Dull as a Dainyo," was almost a proverb in old feudal days. But in any case, what a novel state of things does this open out to the minds of us Europeans, in whom obedience is the first rule of courtesy, abstention from inquisitiveness the second!

Surely these are very strange views! As to statements of fact, we would observe that to have one's footsteps dogged may be a not uncommon occurrence where school boys and street gamins are concerned, but to be contradicted flat is, in our opinion, just one of the things that happen least frequently in Japan. However, experiences differ, and we offer our own merely for what they may be worth. But we can not agree that a Japanese will answer in English when addressed in his own language, though, so far from feeling offended if he did, we should welcome his capacity; and concerning the learned author's assertion that "at other times, seeing that you speak Japanese, they will wag their heads and smile condescendingly and admit to each other that you are really quite intelligent"—much as we might do in the presence of the learned pig or an ape of somewhat unusual attainments, well we can only attribute such an outburst to professional petulance. For our own part, were we asked to indicate special evidences of Japanese innate courtesy, we should refer to the unflinching polite toleration they display towards the foreign assassin of their language. We have some doubts, too, whether Professor Chamberlain, after devoting 9 pages of his book to ridiculing Japanese attempts to speak English, has an immaculate right to denounce the Japanese for their too open admiration of his own linguistic powers. An uneasy feeling begins also to torment us as we read "Things Japanese" least we ourselves have habitually indulged in discourtesy towards our Anglo-Saxon acquaintances and lest we have constantly suffered similar rudenesses at their hands. For certainly, meeting a friend in the street, it has been our common custom to inquire "where are you bound for," or "where have you come from," and if the first word fell to him, we (on our side) have been wont to be thus questioned; whereas we now learn from Professor Chamberlain that such queries are "a glaring offence against the canons of courtesy as understood in the West." And the *jinrikisha* coolie who has to be ordered repeatedly before he consents to set you down that you may walk up a hill. We have most stupidly misinterpreted this person hitherto. We have actually imagined, in our shallow silliness, that his hesitation was inspired by reluctance to give us the trouble of walking up the hill, and now we learn that the fellow was in reality "offending glaringly against the canons of courtesy." Sometimes, too, though rarely, it has happened to us to find that an order given to a servant evoked in its execution some display of independent judgment on his part. But as he always had a good reason to give, a reason dictated by solicitude for our interests, we were disposed to applaud rather than to censure. Yet it appears that we should have regarded him as "a glaring offender against the canons of courtesy." Now, speaking frankly, ought the fits of pique responsible for the statements quoted above, ought they to have survived four editions of a book and to continue their vigorous existence in the fifth?

Here, by way of conclusion, we emphatically repeat the admiration frequently expressed by us



in the past for the work Professor Chamberlain has done. We like "Things Japanese" least among his books, because it is the slightest of them, and because in its pages he so often prostitutes his judgment to his jest. But we acknowledge it to be a classic, and if we venture to indicate some blemishes—blemishes in our opinion—it is because a classic ought to be thoroughly classical. It remains only to note that many valuable and interesting additions have been made in this new edition, and that no book on Japan can compete with "Things Japanese" for variety and accuracy of information within a small compass.

*Baccarat*, by FRANK DANBY; London, William Heinemann.

THE only other work by Frank Danby which has come under our notice is "Pigs in Clover," which displayed a daring, not to say amazing, audacity in its description of actual men and things of present-day London. By comparison "Baccarat" falls greatly short of its predecessor. Indeed it is a book that having read, one wonders why it was written. The subject is unpleasant and there is little distinction of style to redeem the unpleasantness. An English country solicitor out of sheer pity marries a French orphan whose father had wasted his life and substance at the gaming tables of continental resorts. Julie had no knowledge of her father's life, being brought up in a convent, and passing on the old *roué's* death direct from the convent to a quiet English home. But the blood of the reckless old gamester ran strong within her, and when, after nearly 9 years of married life, her husband leaves her and her two children for three weeks alone at a French watering-place in Brittany—business calling John Courtney back to England—the hereditary instincts of her race lead her to the gaming tables and despite the influences of her years of seclusion in an English country town, she develops into a reckless gamester, and, letting prudence go by the board, succumbs to the wiles of a professional hunter of the baccarat room. She allows this man to advance her money to pay her debts, and then losing all control of herself consents to fly with him to Paris, leaving behind her innocent children, and the usual incoherent letter to her husband. John Courtney arrives at the watering-place the day after the flight, follows his wife to Paris and finds her in a hotel seriously ill. He manages to get rid of the professional gambler, and then helps to nurse his wife back to life and strength. Husband and wife return to England, and in due course of time a child appears upon the scene. The rest of the book is taken up with an analysis of John Courtney's feelings at this unexpected *dénouement*. It is an unpleasant subject, but in justice to the author—or is it authoress, for we find London reviewers are divided as to the sex of the writer—John Courtney's varying emotions are dealt with in a sympathetic manner. In the end, a providential fire, which breaks out in the Courtney's house, removes the unwelcome stranger, and we are led to believe that with its removal husband and wife resume the even tenor of their way; for we find the following lines occupying a page all to themselves as if to illustrate and clinch the argument of the story:—

"So do the winds and thunder cleanse the air;  
So working bees settle and purge the wind;  
So lopped and pruned trees do flourish;  
So doth the fire the drossy gold refine.

The book is illustrated by six pictures in colours by Parys and in the copy which has reached us, the alignment of colours is so faulty as to greatly detract from their clearness.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting of seatholders in Christ Church, Yokohama, was held in the vestibule of the Public Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. James Walter was in the chair and there was a fairly large attendance.

On the motion of Mr. J. de Becker seconded by Dr. Tripler the minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

On the motion of Rev. W. P. G. Field the report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN remarked in reference to the accounts that the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Unite, (to whom by the way all seatholders were greatly indebted for the assiduity and the unselfish way in which he had devoted much of his leisure time in looking after the Church work) on his own intuition and very wisely had the church accounts audited by a chartered accountant, Mr. A. E. Pearson who most kindly consented to do so. Now Mr. Pearson being a duly qualified Chartered Accountant must naturally know more about such matters than him (the speaker) or even of most of them. He was not proposing to shirk his duties and intended directly to enter into this matter of accounts, more particularly because an article was allowed to appear in the *Japan Daily Mail* of the previous day under the signature of Mr. W. K. Wilson, which would have been utterly ignored had it not crept into the columns of the leading foreign journal of Yokohama and Tokyo, and he only deferred his explanations because they would lead up to something of far greater importance. Those being the facts would somebody facilitate matters by proposing that the Report be adopted and the accounts passed, and if that motion was proposed and seconded they would then proceed to vote upon it.

Mr. DE BECKER proposed that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. FIELD seconded and in doing so was proceeding to refer to a letter over the signature of Mr. W. K. Wilson, when the Chairman interrupting, asked Mr. Field to defer his remarks to a later stage.

The motion was then carried.

The CHAIRMAN said:—There is one more matter that had better be taken up at once before we go any further, that is the election of a new Committee, which has to be done at this meeting. Your Committee is composed of nine, viz., the four Trustees and five others. Of these Mr. P. E. F. Stone has been transferred to Hongkong and Mr. W. F. Harley is also about to leave (both these gentlemen will have to be replaced). The Committee feel that we ought to have an American representing the Episcopal Church of the United States on our Committee and Mr. Varnum, if elected, will be willing to serve. Mr. Monague Beart, who takes a keen interest in Church matters will also serve, I am glad to say, if elected. I think in this crisis of Church matters that your old Committee if re-elected will stand by you.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the old members of Committee, Messrs. P. S. Bent, C. V. Sale, S. E. Unite, with M. Beart and R. M. Varnum be asked to serve.

On the motion of Mr. F. S. James seconded by Dr. Tripler the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then said:—Now for a word about the accounts. Anybody who read Mr. W. K. Wilson's letter could see that it was a malicious attempt to prove that the Rev. W. Field's Incumbency was driving seatholders away from the Church. Apart from that it was a deliberate insult to your Committee, but both the Incumbent and the Committee are accustomed to contumely and neither will descend to personalities when they can possibly be avoided. The facts are these: the pew rents, as compared with 1903 have fallen off by *yen* 640, but how? I will read you a list, making a sum of *yen* 350, not in any single instance due to disagreement with Mr. Field's Incumbency; this therefore leaves a loss in Pew Rents of *yen* 290. Now a Congregation that can put up over *yen* 5,000 in hard times like the present, practically wiping off the Church debt and giving out of this sum *yen* 1,384.88 towards other charitable objects, preferring to make their offering through the Church rather than have their names before the public, such a Congregation need not worry themselves one iota about a falling off of *yen* 290 in pew rents.—(Applause). Besides, the Hon. Treasurer informs me that since these accounts were published, applications are coming in freely for sittings in the Church and I myself have been asked by others wishing to take seats if only the pew rents could be made a little

lower. To these I have had to answer that the Committee are reluctant to lower the rates at present, but all vacant seats after the opening of the Service are at their disposal, and I asked them to just give what they can afford through the offertory. Ladies and gentlemen, there is a merciful providence watching over Christ Church and you need fear no evil. I wish now, and I hope for the last time, to dwell upon the Constitution of your Church. In the early sixties there was a mere handful of Englishmen here and a British Regiment to guard them. In our Church you will find brass tablets to the memory of a large number of British soldiers and sailors who died for their country in the first attempts to open up this country to Foreign trade and who were killed in battle by the nation we are now so proud to have as our staunch and powerful ally. The British Government provided us with the land upon which to build our first Christ Church and paid the stipend of the clergyman who officiated, hence he was called Chaplain. When the troops were withdrawn the Government grant was also withdrawn and the Church was handed over to Trustees for this Community and a deed of Trust drawn up having the proviso that a pew should be set aside for the British Consulate in perpetuity free of charge, and further that the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England and none other can be followed. That Trust has been faithfully guarded ever since and will be in the future. Who have you got for Trustees? You cannot get rid of them until they die or leave this place, but out of the 4 there are 3 who have spent some 38 years each in this country and have known every clergyman that ever held office in this Church. Surely, ladies and gentlemen, if they can do you no good you may trust them to do you no harm. None of them are High Churchmen and they all agree that the Rev. W. Field has fulfilled the duties for which he was sent out by the conduct of the English Church service, and they can find no fault in him. For some time past they have noticed an ugly growth on the outside of your Church, and fortunately, finding it to be of a most malignant and cancerous nature and after carefully diagnosing it, they decided to use the knife and cut it out. Before commencing the operation they consulted the seatholders, wishing to know only if they considered the Rev. Walter Field had better assist or not. A fair and just expression of opinion was taken, with the result that 83 were for and 31 were against, to which one has since been added who declined to express an opinion. The sealed ballot was opened in the presence of the 4 trustees and the Hon. Treasurer. Well, we have offered Mr. Field to continue his Incumbency for 3 more years, with the option of terminating the agreement by 6 months' notice from either side, and he accepted. You seatholders may now go home with the assurance that you can have 3 years of peace and quietude. In personally taking up their expression of opinion I have met nothing but courtesy. I refused to discuss the question at issue, except in two cases where it could not be avoided, and where, expecting to meet with trouble, was told simply, "Mr. Walter, I will not vote at all, in our home we refuse to discuss Church matters, it brings up discussion between wife and husband, husband and wife and between children and parents and brother against sister." To you people who have attempted to stir up all this strife in God's Church I would say we forgive you, we bear you no malice or hatred, but go away, go away.

Mr. F. S. JAMES said:—I wish to claim your attention for a few minutes in reference to various remarks and criticisms which have been freely expressed in this community in connection with our Clergyman the Rev. Mr. Field. A great deal of harm and unpleasantness has been caused by some members of the congregation spreading reports, without in the first place finding out whether they were true or not, and in most cases when the rumour was investigated, it was found that no shadow of truth existed. Several instances have been brought to my notice, but I will deal with one only, just to show you what injustice can be done by scandal-loving people spreading reports without being sure of their facts. A few days since, I was stopped by a seatholder and asked



whether I had heard the latest cause of complaint against Mr. Field. On replying in the negative, I was informed that a foreign gentleman, not of British nationality, who was shortly to be married, had called on Mr. Field and had asked him to perform the marriage ceremony in the Church, whereupon Mr. Field had refused, giving as his reason, that the gentleman in question was not a member of his congregation. My informant then finished up by saying, "Did you ever hear of such a piece of narrow mindedness?" I replied, that I had heard such a number of untruths spoken of Mr. Field, that I never believed a report until I had proved it, and that I would make enquiries. This I did, with the result, that I found Mr. Field had never been approached by the gentleman in question. It was true, that he had expressed to one of the Trustees a wish to be married in Christ Church, but as the ritual which would have to have been used was different from that of the Church of England, he was informed by the Trustee, it was impossible that the marriage ceremony could take place in the Church, for the reason that the Church was held under Deed of Trust, and one of the clauses enjoined that all services should be performed according to the rites of the Church of England. If Mr. Field had been approached, he would have had no option, but would have been obliged to have refused the request. Again, there have been numerous reports in reference to Mr. Field's ritualistic tendencies, without any foundation in fact. Several of these good people who are so horrified at thinking they have found a tendency to Romish practices have been perfectly willing to go and lend their vocal aid at the Roman Catholic Church. There may be no harm in doing this, but where the inconsistency comes in is that they should vilify Mr. Field for apparently showing a tendency for what they had been joining in themselves. Further, a short time since a bazaar was held at the Public Hall for the benefit of the Convent. I was present and helped to the best of my ability, because I consider the Convent is an institution that should be supported by everyone. I noticed that a very active part in the arrangements was taken by several of Mr. Field's congregation, and I thought it very kind and considerate of them in doing so. I was therefore surprised to hear that some of their number were amongst the malcontents. If any of those who took part in the bazaar objected to Mr. Field on account of his supposed Romish tendencies, they should either have kept quiet or refrained from giving their services to help an institution whose principal purpose is to bring up children in the Roman Catholic faith. I quote you these examples, merely to show how inconsistent some people are in this settlement. All these various reports have been a source of great discomfort and unhappiness to both Mr. and Mrs. Field, who only hear part, and are hardly in a position to refute them properly, and my great reason in now speaking on their behalf, is to show how unkind and inconsiderate a small minority of the congregation appear to be. If they would only consider a little before making statements or bringing accusations on hearsay only, there would be more harmony in the Church, and instead of having constant frictions, the congregation would be more disposed to work together in such a way that our clergyman and his wife would find their work pleasant and profitable, and more, they would be better understood. It is perfectly true that the income from pew rents has fallen off somewhat, but this has been caused chiefly through departures from Yokohama, and when taking into consideration the net result of the collections, it must be remembered that the calls on individual purses have been very heavy, to say nothing of the balance of Church Building Fund which has been paid off. The result is that the Church has never been in a better position financially than it is to-day, and this result is almost entirely due to Mr. Field's exertions. I have been a Trustee of this Church for 30 years, and have taken part in all the various changes of clergymen since the Rev. Buckwith Bailey's time, and I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that we have never yet had any one clergyman who was unanimously approved of. In order to arrive at that happy

state, the Committee would have to build a church for each subscriber and import a separate parson. The only thing the Trustees can do, is, to be guided by the wishes of the majority. We know that Mr. Field is not perfect, but we believe him to be a sincere and good man. A man who lives up to his belief and professions, and one who deserves to be supported for these, if for no other reasons. I am glad to say that the Trustees and Committee are perfectly satisfied with the way in which the services are conducted, and as the great majority of seatholders have expressed themselves in favour of retaining Mr. Field, the Trustees, as you have already heard from the Chairman, have asked him to remain.

Rev. W. P. G. FIELD then addressed the meeting disproving the allegation that he had endeavoured to Romanize the Service in the Church and other statements that had been put in circulation about him. One of these statements, which he described as a down-right lie, was to the effect that he had refused to bury the child of a friend of his own which had died unbaptized. This was so far untrue that he did bury the child. Mr. de Becker spoke in advocacy of support being given to the chaplain, after which the meeting closed.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE RUSSIAN SPY CASE.

Mr. H. B. Collins who was sentenced on Jan. 24th in the Yokohama District Court to eleven years' confinement with hard labour, on a charge of having infringed the Military Secrets Regulations, has lodged an appeal in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision.

##### CLAIM AGAINST THE O. & O. COMPANY.

The hearing of a case lodged by a Chinaman named Lee Huan Tang, No. 146, against Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama agent of the O. & O. Steamship Co., claiming yen 108.90 was resumed on January 31st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's counsel, having produced a letter to the Court, stated that it was an alteration as to his complaint in which he had insisted that Plaintiff's representative in Honolulu shipped on Oct. 8th by O. & O. S. S. Co., 30 bundles of bananas, and that these were not landed at Yokohama so that the cargo was still missing.

Defendant's Counsel presented a protest to the court against the alteration made by Plaintiff in the complaint, and said that such an amendment as to the cause of claim could not be admitted in the Court in accordance with the Law of Civil Procedure. Counsel asked the Court to reject it.

After consultation, the Court sustained the alteration of the complaint by Plaintiff and ordered the resumption of the hearing, when Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case in order that he might make further preparations.

The Court decided to resume on February 14th.

##### CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which the National Bank claims yen 15,000 against Mr. J. T. Hamilton, representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was resumed on Jan. 31st before Judge Nakanishi.

As there was an alteration in the organization of the Court, the presiding Judge ordered the parties to reproduce their evidence, after which they entered into brief discussion. Mr. Sawada, Plaintiff's representative, said that the deceased Chinaman named Chang Yunsh had insured himself with the defendant company, and that before his death he transferred the policy to the bank in which he was employed as compradore. The reason of the assignation of the policy was that he owed money to the bank which he was unable to pay off. The policy was issued in New York so that the insurance contract could not be treated in accordance with Japanese law. Further, the policy did not give the name of the person

who should receive the benefit of the insurance. Dr. Masujima, Defendant's Counsel, contended that the policy was issued by the head office in New York but the contract was made in Yokohama between the deceased and the representative of the company so that it could be administered under Japanese law. According to that law, a policy of life insurance could not be assigned to a third person. Even if any agreement between the deceased and the bank had been made, the insurance firm had no obligation to pay the money claim, except to the heirs of the plaintiff.

The Court declaring the hearing closed decided to deliver judgment on February 4th.

#### CHINA NOTES.

One of the oldest foreign residents in China, and almost certainly the oldest in Shanghai, has passed away in the person of Mrs. Clifton, whose death at the age of 87 was announced by the *North China Daily News* on January 23rd. Mrs. Clifton came to Amoy in 1840, and went to Canton in 1842, and was one of the British residents there who were driven out by the Chinese. She came to Shanghai in 1854, just after the battle of Muddyflat; her husband having been the first Superintendent of Police in Shanghai. She had been a widow for a great many years, but had her daughters and grandchildren to cheer her up, having been tenderly cared for by her daughter Mrs. Limby. During her 64 years' residence in China, she had only been home twice, in 1859 and 1867.

Mr. W. N. Morehouse, Commissioner of Customs, late of Iappa, died at Florence on the 15th ult, in his 57th year.

Translating from a native paper, the *N.-C. Daily News* under the heading "One Way of Stopping Leakage," prints the following note:—

Owing to its having come to the knowledge of the Empress Dowager that many of her indigent and badly paid officials at Court have been getting large and in some cases regular revenues from the secret service funds of many of the foreign Powers represented in Peking by the sale of copies of important State documents and the like, which are supposed to be "secret" until published in the *Peking Gazette*; their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager have commanded that all State documents intended for the sole eyes of their Majesties are to be hereafter handed up in the Manchu language enclosed in specially made sealed envelopes and put in locked dispatch boxes. Should the business contained in these State papers be required to be made public, they will be translated into Chinese and published, but not otherwise. As few persons, even Manchus themselves, are able now-a-days to read the Manchu written language, it is thought by their Majesties' advisers that this procedure will be a reliable means of stopping the leakage of important State documents the knowledge of which would otherwise be transmitted to those who have no right to know them but which they have hitherto obtained by the assistance of the Almighty Dollar.

A Peking newspaper declares that Prince Pu Lun, who since his return from the United States has shown great interest in all modern inventions, especially admiring wireless telegraphy besides many of Edison's electrical inventions, has obtained Imperial approval to establish stations for connecting Peking with Shanghai and other important points by wireless telegraphy. Instructions have been sent by the Prince to H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, in his capacity of Comptroller-General of Telegraphs, to purchase without delay necessary instruments, etc., and to select a number of the best telegraphists in the Service to study the subject of wireless telegraphy so that they may be able to manage things when the time comes.

Our senior Shanghai contemporary says that the numerous steamers captured by the Japanese in the Tushima Straits took that route under the impression that the La Perouse Strait would be icebound; but news has been received that the *Taipei*, formerly the *Laertes*, has reached Vladivostok by the latter route, having fine weather and finding the Straits quite free from ice.

### THE TOKYO AMAIEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

A well filled house—unusually well filled for a second performance—assembled on the evening of the 27th to witness the Blind Beggars, "Dearest Mamma" and their accompaniments, again put upon the boards at the Shoreikai hall by the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Society. The "Beggars" provoked unlimited laughter as well as much applause for the excellent singing, and "Dearest Mamma" went with a swing and a sparkle that bore eloquent witness to the talent of performers who could make so much out of so little. The old sense of regret is suggested that Tokyo does not possess larger audience-furnishing capacities. It is really too uneconomical that so much trouble should be incurred for the sake of only two performances. After the curtain fell the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the theatricals repaired to the British Legation where a most hospitable entertainment awaited them.

### GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The thirty-first semi-annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel Ltd. was held at the Hotel on Friday afternoon. The chair was occupied by Mr. M. Kaufmann and there were also present Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Messrs. L. Mottet, A. Coye, R. Howie and G. C. Booth (Secretary). The report and balance sheet, (which we have already published) showing a dividend of yen 6 per share for the half year, were adopted.

Dr. HALL and Mr. B. C. Howard were re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. E. B. S. EDWARDS was re-appointed auditor to the company on the motion of Mr. Mottet.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend would be payable on January 28th.

The remuneration for the directors for the current year was on the motion of Mr. Howie fixed at yen 500 each.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that two old dynamos had been replaced by new ones. The sale of old materials for the half year brought in yen 4,456.48.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### RUSSIA AND CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

RESUME OF THE RUSSIAN NOTE PRESENTED TO THE POWERS RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY OF CHINA.

At the beginning of the war, the Imperial Russian Government agreed to the proposition having in view the localization of military operations and neutralization of China, and in so doing they laid down as indispensable conditions the strict observance on the part of China of the duties imposed upon her by neutrality as well as loyal adhesion by Japan to the principles above set forth. But from the actual facts that have transpired since the outbreak of hostilities, it is beyond all doubt that China is neither capable nor desirous of proving herself true to her pledges. Without mentioning the case of the *Reshetni*, which was captured at Chefoo, it would be very easy to cite instances in which China has acted contrary to her neutral obligations, to the benefit of Japan. Thus it has been ascertained time and again that several bands of the Chunchuses are engaged in hostile operations against the Russian army in the Chinese territories within the limit of the neutral zone under command of Japanese officers; that such Chunchuses are all enrolled in the Japanese army and paid by the Japanese Government; that Japanese officers are constantly admitted among the Chinese troops on the northern frontier of Chihli, in the capacity of military instructors. It has also been established that the Japanese made use of the Miaotao group as their naval base; that the Japanese army is importing without hindrance great quantities of contraband goods from Chefoo and other places on the Chinese coast; and that the Hanyang Foundry is supplying the Japanese army with cast iron. Moreover, the Chinese far from being content with such acts as aforementioned all in violation of their neutrality, are making serious preparations apparently with the intention of participating in war operations. Then, on the other hand, a violent anti-foreign excitement dangerous alike to all Europeans is being constantly fomented in the interior of China.

Such being the case there is no room for doubt that the efforts of the Imperial Russian Government

towards assuring the neutrality of China have been unsuccessful owing to the conduct of Japan and her intimidating pressure brought to bear upon the Government of China. The Russian Government have therefore to bring these facts to the notice of the Powers, declaring at the same time that should the situation continue as heretofore, they would be compelled to deal with the neutrality of China from the standpoint of their own interests.

### COMMUNICATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED TO THE POWERS RELATIVE TO THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The attention of the Imperial Government has been drawn to the communication recently addressed by Russia to the Powers on the subject of the neutrality of China. The duty of defending China against the accusations of Russia does not devolve on the Imperial Government, but so far as those accusations call in question the good faith and loyalty of Japan to her engagements, they feel bound to repel them.

1.—Russia indirectly suggests that the capture of the *Richtelni* involved a violation of Chinese neutrality on the part of Japan. The capture in question was, on the contrary, nothing more than a natural and inevitable measure of self-defence made necessary by the prior disregard of China's neutrality by Russia. The facts of the case were fully explained by the Imperial Government at the time and it is consequently unnecessary to repeat them in the present context.

2.—It is next asserted in the Russian communication that it has been ascertained many times, (a) that bands of Chunchuses operating in neutral territory were commanded by Japanese officers, (b) that whole detachments of these Chunchuses have been enrolled in the Japanese army and are in the pay of the Japanese Government and (c) that Japanese military instructors are constantly admitted among the Chinese soldiers stationed along the northern boundaries of Chihli. These allegations which it is asserted have been repeatedly ascertained, are one and all wholly and absolutely without the slightest foundation in fact and the Imperial Government consequently categorically and without qualification or reservation deny them and declare that Russia cannot produce any evidence worthy of credence to support their so-called ascertained charges.

3.—It is next stated that it has been established that the Japanese have been using the Miaotao islands as a naval base of operations. Nothing of the kind has been established; nothing of the kind can be established for the sufficient reason that the accusation is destitute of truth. As a matter of fact, however, those islands were used by Russia as a naval base until the blockade of the Liaotung Peninsula was proclaimed and thereafter until the fall of Port Arthur they were made use of as a place of call for military junks employed by Russia in smuggling military stores through the blockade into Port Arthur from the Shantung Province. During this latter period Japanese war-vessels, it is true, cruised in the neighbourhood of these islands as it was deemed necessary to keep a watch on the movements of the junks in question. But that a naval base in any sense of the word was ever created there by Japan is absolutely denied. It may be added that it was within the territorial waters of the Miaotao group that in March last, the privately owned Japanese steamer *Hanyo Maru* was fired upon and sunk by a Russian man-of-war.

4.—It is further charged that the Japanese are importing into Dalny from Chefoo and other Chinese ports without hindrance large quantities of contraband of war. The Imperial Government do not deny that they have obtained from Chefoo and elsewhere through private persons supplies for their forces in the field; neither do they deny that those articles, having in view their destination, were contraband of war. But they do deny that their action constituted a breach of China's neutrality on the part either of Japan or China. Trade in contraband is not interdicted by International Law. It is carried on subject to the right of hostile capture. The fact that Russia is not now in a position to exercise that right is not sufficient to make illicit a traffic which would otherwise be entirely illicit. That Russia did not regard trade with China in contraband as violative of China's neutrality so long as she was in possession of Port Arthur and was able to benefit by it, is shown by the fact that during the siege she drew a large portion of her military supplies for the fortress from China. Some idea of the extent of the traffic may be gathered from the fact that no less than half a dozen steamers and many tens of junks were captured in the attempt to pierce the blockade. Besides we have several instances in which Russia unlike the Japanese army which obtained supplies from private individuals, herself fitted out vessels at several Chinese ports and transported contraband goods in them in flagrant violation of China's neutrality.

5.—The complaint that the Government shops at Hanyang are furnishing cast iron to the Japanese army stands practically on the same footing as the

charge last above referred to. The facts of the case are as follows: About four years ago a private firm in Japan entered into a contract with Hanyang foundry for the supply of a certain quantity of pig iron. The Imperial Government were not a party to the contract, neither had they anything to do with the transaction. The due fulfilment of the contract in question furnishes the only foundation for the accusation under this head.

6.—It is finally alleged in the Russian communication that the Chinese, no longer satisfied with a violation of neutrality in the direction indicated, are making serious preparations with the apparent intention of taking an active part in military operations and that a feverish excitement dangerous alike to all Europeans prevails among the Chinese people and is being constantly fomented. This condition of things, it is insinuated, is due to the action of the Japanese and to their intimidating pressure on the Government at Peking. It is difficult to imagine how it would be possible to frame charges more mischievous or more remote from actual facts than these. That the Chinese are making preparations with the intention of taking part with the Japanese in the hostilities is entirely destitute of truth. That there is at the present time in China any anti-foreign movement or in peace in the anti-foreign feeling is equally unfounded. That Japan has attempted to draw China into the conflict or to cause a recrudescence of anti-foreign sentiment in China is precisely contrary to the facts which are Imperial Government believe, within the knowledge of all the Powers. At the beginning of the war the Imperial Government agreed to the localization of warlike operations and engaged to respect the neutrality of China outside the belligerent zone provided Russia making a similar engagement should in good faith fulfill conditions of such engagement. The Imperial Government loyally and in good faith kept their engagement and they have no other intention than to continue to do so. They have at all times since the outbreak of hostilities watched with the utmost vigilance the course of events in China and they have repeatedly, whenever occasions arose advised the Chinese Government in the strongest manner possible to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality and take all necessary steps to protect the lives and property of foreigners. They will feel bound to pursue the same course in future if the situation in China at any time becomes such as to make similar action necessary or desirable.

The conclusion of the Russian communication makes it abundantly clear that the motive of the Russian Government in formulating the baseless accusations which it contains, was to relieve themselves of an engagement the terms of which with the progress of war no longer inured mainly to their advantage.

### STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE POWERS TOGETHER WITH THE FOREGOING COMMUNICATION.

Statement of some of the more conspicuous instances in which Russia has violated the neutrality of China:—

1.—It is a notorious fact that Russia frequently despatches her troops into Mongolia for the purpose of imposing military requisitions and that she appropriated to military use horses, provisions, etc., thus collected from that province.

2.—In October last, Russia chartered at Tientsin a German merchant steamer, *Foeping* and loaded her there with arms, ammunition, provisions, etc. The vessel was placed under the control and direction of a Russian military officer, Captain Wasuly. Urieuich Essekalt, and was to run the blockade at Port Arthur. On her way to Port Arthur, however, she was captured by one of the Imperial warships off Pehuangcheng-tao, and taken to the Saseho Iyze Court, where the foregoing facts were disclosed upon examination.

3.—In December last, Russia attempted to forward from Kalgan to Port Arthur 3,600,000 rounds of small arm cartridges concealed in 2,330 sheep-skin packages, which were seized by the Chinese authorities at Fengtai. The latter also seized at Kalgan and other places about 4,000 packages of the same description and 3,200 sets of saddles at Hsuanhuafu, all of which had been clandestinely forwarded by Russia. Judging from the manner of packing as well as from the enormous quantity it is evident that these articles were intended for military purposes to be used at the theatre of war.

4.—In June last, wireless telegraphic apparatus were installed within the compound of the Russian Consulate at Chefoo and at some other places where direct communication was established with the Port Arthur Fortress and in utter defiance of the repeated protests from the Chinese authorities, the apparatus were maintained and communication continued.

5.—It is a well-known fact that the *Manjur*, a Russian gunboat, which was lying in the Port of Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities, unwarrantably refused to leave the port for several weeks after the demand for immediate departure had been made by the Chinese authorities, and it was only after pro-

longed negotiations that the Commander of the vessel finally agreed to disarm her.

In consequence of the naval engagement of the 10th of August last, the *Askold* and *Grasovoi* took refuge at Shanghai, and their commanders refused under various pretexts either to leave the port or disarm the warships and it was after several weeks' negotiations that they eventually affected disarmament.

6.—When in November last the members of the crew of the *Rashlebi* were on their way from Chefoo to Shanghai to be interned there, the commander of the vessel illicitly left the transport at Woosung on a pretence to pay a visit to the Russian Consulate, and escaped to Europe on board a steamer which was to leave the port for Europe on the same day, in total disregard of the internment enforced on him by the Chinese Government, and as if in approval of his action he has since been decorated by the Emperor of Russia. Later, on the crew of the *Rastoropy* were also to be interned at Shanghai. The commander of the said warship, Pawel Mikhailowich Plen and Sub-Lieutenant Klawdy Balentinowich Selow, secretly found their way to a merchantman the *Negretia*, and attempted to escape to Vladivostok in the disguise of freight agents. They were captured by the Imperial Navy and confessed the above facts at the Saseho Prize Court.

7.—In December last, Lieut.-Commander Mitsenroff (?) second in command of the *Poltava* and seven others including a naval officer, reached Chefoo in a small sailing boat from Port Arthur. Whereupon the Chinese local authorities opened negotiations with the Russian Consul at Chefoo, demanding that these Russians be interned in China; but the Russian Consul falsely pretending that they were merchants allowed them to escape to Tientsin and other localities.

8.—With a view to limit the area of hostile operations in the present war to as small a zone as possible, the Imperial Government have invariably respected China's neutrality in the region west of the Liaohe. But Russia has repeatedly violated it and is at this moment stationing a large force of her army in that region.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Faint praise is a well-known method of damnation. By this method, your theatrical critic has done all that well might be done to damn the efforts of those who assisted in the production of "Dearest Mama." His meagre remarks certainly, call for the apology he offers.

Where amateurs are concerned, and when the performance is for charity, I concede that criticism has license to be kindly, and to impose on itself reticence only in regard to short-comings. When, then, the readers of your influential organ peruse, first, the condemnation by faint praise, and, at the end, further learn that the writer has found himself compelled to violate his sense of justice by observing reticence, lest he should cause offence, they are justified in apprehending that the performance must have reached a very high point of incompetence.

Whether this was, in fact, so, I must leave to the spectators, of whom I was glad, myself, to be one, to judge.

But there is one thing of which I am certain. In securing the publication of so complete a condemnation on the very morning of the day when the second performance is to take place, your critic has quite certainly reached the very highest point of unkindness both towards the charity and towards the play.

After this, the actors should commence this evening, with Quince's prologue:

"If we offend, it is with our good will.

That you should think, we come not to offend,

But with good will. To show our simple skill,

That is the true beginning of our end.

Consider, then, we come but in despite.

We do not come, as minding to content you,

Our true intent is all for your delight,

We are not here. That you should here repent

you,

The actors are at hand; and, by their show,

You shall know all that you are like to know."

I enclose my card and remain,

Your faithfully

A PLEASSED SPECTATOR.

Tokyo, January 29, 1905.

[This correspondent has misinterpreted our concluding paragraph. The "justice" of which we spoke was that which would have impelled much more detailed applause of certain among the actors and actresses. The "offence" referred to those who would then have been annoyed by the comparative brevity of the notice given to them.—Ed. J.M.]

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read with interest the Critique in your paper of this morning regarding the theatrical Performance in did of Local Charities which took place at the Toro-no-mon in Wednesday night.

Your reporter observes with great truth that where a performance is for a charitable purpose the "convenances of criticism impose a reticence, which though it can not be observed with justice, may not be broken without offence."

As you are aware there is to be a second performance this evening. I venture therefore to think that the reticence you speak of might with great justice have been imposed until after this second performance.

A criticism such as yours is not calculated to increase the receipts of the second night, and the charities concerned will consequently suffer.

I enclose my card and remain.

Yours, faithfully,

X.Y.Z.

Tokyo, January 27th, 1905.

### AMERICAN INSURANCE METHODS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A letter from Mr. Rennie Tipple headed "American Insurance Methods" in your issue of 25th. instant, should be considered by all "lovers of fair play" with due regard to the other side. I am the holder of policies for a large aggregate sum, eighty-five per cent of which is covered by the Equitable of the United States. This Society conducts its business on the mutual plan which apportions to policyholders all the profits accruing from the business. The executive officers are, therefore, the guardians of the property and interests of the whole body of policyholders. The policyholders rely on the executive officers; their experience and skill as experts in this particular business; and their impartial administration of the Company's affairs on the mutual plan. Policyholders also reserve the right, which has been exercised on several occasions, to criticise the management's action; and an obligation rests upon them to endorse and support the management when its acts are unfairly, unnecessarily, or ignorantly assailed. These conditions are recognized by the Society and by the policyholders.

Mr. Tipple's complaint is this. He accepted a policy which contained certain restrictions on travel and residence; when the policy had been in force four years he announced his intention of deviating from this restriction; the Society, in pursuance of its duty to all the policyholders, having actual experience of the increased risk of the intended deviation, required compensation in the form of an extra premium, which Mr. Tipple declined to pay; and now, eight years later, he cites these simple facts as constituting a grievance. To strengthen his position he adds that an English life office "noted the fact that I had gone to Klondike and there was no extra premium"; but he does not say if the English policy's terms permitted an extra premium or conferred freedom of travel and residence, an important omission.

As a policyholder reviewing the action of the Society, I arrive at this conclusion. If a free permit had been issued to Mr. Tipple the latter's co-policyholders would have been robbed of sixty-five pounds. If this is not so the experience of the Society, which caused the assessment of the extra premium, was worthless.

Mr. Tipple knows perfectly well that all policies of insurance, life, fire, marine, contain conditions which can only be qualified by consent and compensation; and if he does not know it he must be informed that the policyholders of the Equitable have no inclination to imperil their own interests because one of their number chooses to incur extra risk which was specially guarded against by the Society when issuing the policy.

If the Equitable was right in its action it follows that the English company was wrong, unless it appears that the terms of the policy precluded the Company from demanding an extra premium for a rank and most material deviation from the risk as originally proposed.

A calm review of the whole circumstances disposes of Mr. Rennie Tipple's innuendoes.

Yours faithfully, AN OLD POLICYHOLDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read to-day's letter signed "An Old Policy Holder." The Equitable Society is to be complimented on having such a vigorous Old Policy Holder and I presume they include him as one of their valuable assets. The second paragraph of his letter seems familiar and reads like one of the Society's Officers holding forth on the virtues of his most estimable Society.

Yes, mine is a complaint inasmuch that it is a keen remembrance of a distinct lack of equity on the part of the Equitable Society to myself, and this remembrance will never leave me. I did not, and

do not, question the Equitable's right to enforce an extra premium, but I do question their right, from a point of equity, to have charged so extortionately. Where is the risk that should demand 17 per cent. premium, in all, for one year? The Policy was of 3½ years standing. At that time I was going to a healthy but cold country where thousands of others went. We were all engaged in good healthy work and my health was vigorous. As far as my knowledge goes it would be difficult to quote a parallel case, in a good sound English Company.

Now, Sir, I have finished, I am happier for having placed on record my opinion and experience of Life Insurance Methods. I have done it without malice but it was brought about by the impersonal advertising that some Societies adopt.

Yours faithfully,

RENNIE TIPPLE,

Yokohama, January 31st, 1905.

### THE HOSPITAL DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The committee of the Yokohama General Hospital have now received the final statement of accounts of the Benefit Performance given at the Public Hall on January 20th as follows:—

	Yen.	Yen.
To Hire of Hall .....	102.50	
To Hire of Piano .....	15.00	
To Commission on Booking .....	41.40	
To Author's Royalty .....	31.05	
To Costumes (making only) .....	61.05	
To Scenery, Carpenter, &c., &c. ....	44.33	
To Advertising Programmes, &c., ...	67.35	
To Gratuity to Momban .....	10.00	
To Refreshments .....	8.98	
To Messenger, rickshas, &c., &c. ....	19.06	
To Balance, being net proceeds .....	\$19.93	
By Tickets sold .....		916.00
By Donation Mr. Brady .....		5.00
		921.00 921.00

The committee considered the result as being highly satisfactory and desire to again thank Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, the members of the caste and of the Bijou and Midget Orchestras for their very kind assistance.

Special mention is also due to Mr. E. J. Moss for loan of furniture; to Miss Schwabe for painting a picture; to the local papers for inserting advertisements at reduced rates, and to the donors of refreshments.

Since making up the above statement Mr. Thwaites has handed in as a contribution the sum of yen 41.40 charged as a commission on booking, for which the committee tenders him their best thanks. The actual proceeds therefore stand at yen 561.33 and will prove a most substantial help to the Hospital funds.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. FRAZAR, Chairman.

Yokohama General Hospital Committee.

### CHRIST CHURCH ACCOUNTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the above report for 1904, the Committee state:—"If we compare the past four years since the new Church was opened, it may be pointed out that the amount received from Pew Rents and Church Collections during the year ending 31st December, 1901, amounted to yen 7443, and after remaining practically stationary in 1902, has since steadily increased to yen 9365, during the year under review."

This disingenuous Report implies that since 1902 the regular income of the Church has increased from yen 7443 to yen 9365, thus proving? that the present incumbent's doctrine and preaching have been entirely acceptable to the congregation at large; whereas as a matter of fact and figures, the regular income has decreased, as will be seen from the following extracts from the Reports of the last three years.

	REGULAR INCOME.		
	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Gross amount of Offer- tories .....	5,405.41	3,101.32	2,617.95½
Less Special Collec- tions paid .....	1,520.53	370.44	126.56
	3,884.88	2,530.88	2,491.32½
Less special Collec- tions on Oct. 2nd and 9th, to wipe out the Debt, but which are not shown "per con- tra" .....	1,791.13		
Nett Offer-tories available for Work- ing Expenses .....	2,093.75	2,530.88	2,491.39½
Pew Rents .....	3,960.00	4,040.00	4,730.83
Regular Income ...	6,053.75	7,170.88	7,222.22½

## WORKING EXPENSES.

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Incumbent's Stipend & Income Tax, .....	3,782.70	3,437.45	3,064.46
Organist's Honorarium .....		500.00	500.00
Choristers .....	44.50	16.35	25.54
Sacramental Wine .....		22.20	20.00
Ground Rent .....	73.20	73.20	73.20
Fire Insurance .....	445.25	396.00	402.43
Fuel, Light & Cleaning .....	281.98	224.13	296.68
Printing, Advertising &c .....	44.30	95.85	58.90
Flowers and Decorations .....	47.29	85.38	37.81
Monban's Wages and Labour .....	390.00	325.70	230.70
Repairs to Church, Parsonage, &c. ....	352.22	778.30	887.72
Organ Tuning .....	75.00	75.00	—
Sundries .....	138.56	55.34	45.31

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.	1902. Yen.
Regular Income ...	6,053.75	7,170.88	7,222.22½
Working Expenses..	5,695.00	6,084.90	5,642.93
Surplus of Regular Income over Working Expenses.....	358.75	1,085.98	1,579.27½

In 1902 the Pew Rents were yen 4,730.83; these it must be noted, are generally payable in January-February, so that the greater part of this sum was probably received before the present incumbent's arrival. For 1903, after nine months of the present ministrations, the Pew Rents were only yen 4,640.00, and in 1904 they only amounted to yen 3,960.00, or yen 770.83 less than 1902.

The Offertories for 1904 reached the sum of..... yen 5,405.41 from which has to be deducted for special charities as per contra..... 1,523.53

and further the sum of..... 1,791.13 ostensibly collected in the Church on Oct. 2nd-5th, to wipe out the Debt, which amount, however, is not shown "per contra" leaving available for Working Expenses 2,092.7300 as compared with 1902.....2491.39½

The nett result, after two years and nine months of the present incumbency, is that the Working Expenses for 1904 are yen 520.05 more than 1902, notwithstanding the saving of yen 500. in Organist's Honorarium, while the Regular Income for 1904 is yen 1,168.47½ less than 1902.

Those figures cannot be considered satisfactory, even from a monetary point of view, and might be discussed with advantage at the coming Annual General meeting of seatholders.

As the Trustees are at present taking a vote as to the advisability of renewing or terminating the agreement with the present incumbent, those seatholders who object to the teaching now imparted to them and their children, have the matter entirely in their own hands, whether the present unsatisfactory state of church affairs shall be continued or not; they have only to write "Yes" or "No" on the ballot papers which are perfectly secret.

If the Trustees and Committee are afraid that the termination of the existing agreement might involve them in personal pecuniary loss, they might safely leave this matter to the community; for there can be very little doubt that with pure and wholesome Gospel teaching, the Church Services will be ably supported and many who have withdrawn themselves and their families from the Services, will gladly return to the Church they love and helped to build.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. K. WILSON.

Yokohama, January 30th, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Having read your account of the Christ Church meeting held yesterday, I beg to protest against the Trustees' ungentlemanly attack on those benevolent ladies of Yokohama who assisted for charity's sake at the recent convent bazaar and also in the music of the Roman Catholic Church. If the objection which prompted the attack was a dislike of Romanism why then this determined support of a chaplain whose name figures in the latest list of the English Church Union—a Ritualistic Society which avows itself as ardently longing for re-union with Rome; and every member of which is bound by solemn vows to introduce into our Church six Romish practices. I think before the Trustees lay charges of "Malice" against one who is bravely and openly striving for Protestant teaching in Christ Church they should prove his plain and straightforward remarks on the Church accounts incorrect. It is noteworthy that the Trustees at the meeting were discreetly silent as to the year when the pew rents dropped,

owing to causes far different from departures from Yokohama; also, if there are 31 seat-holders still at Christ Church who voted against the re-election of the present Incumbent, how many more would there have been had the ballot been taken of those who have been driven from the Church?

Yours, etc.

## A DISGUSTED SEATHOLDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reading your report of seatholders in Christ Church, Yokohama, I was much struck by some of the remarks made on that occasion.

With your permission I should like to make a few comments on them.

In the first place, the tone of Mr. W. K. Wilson's letter was surely quite moderate and free from opprobrious epithets. If the statements he makes are true, how can they be objected to as insulting? It appears from the Chairman's statement at the meeting that a certain number of pew-renters have given up their sittings on account of the present incumbent—a regrettable fact, especially in view of the small proportion of the community who attend Church services.

As one who assisted at the Church Bazaar let me explain that the Sisters asked people of all creeds for contributions for the express and limited purpose of providing a warm *kimono* and a Christmas dinner for each of their orphan charges. We trust to their honour that they applied the money so raised to that purpose. This being the case I do not consider that assisting at the Convent Bazaar involved any disloyalty to our own principles. Even supposing that this action indicated an uncertain attitude towards sound Protestant (Church of England) doctrine, would this justify the clergyman in imitating the short-comings of members of his congregation? I also went to the Midnight Mass for the sake of those parts of the attractively rendered choral service in which I, as a Protestant Christian, could join. I went prepared to overlook the differences which I expect to exist in a strange Church. When I attend the Church of England, however, I am not prepared for any departure from Protestant doctrine. My attitude towards the Church of which I am a member is naturally very different to my attitude towards a Church which I merely attend as a visitor.

As for the charge against the minority of having caused a dissention, it is the present incumbent who makes innovations, and it takes two parties to make a difference of opinion. The majority is decidedly exceeding its legitimate privileges in saying to the minority, "Go away, go away," the minority being equally members of the Church of England.

Your's truly,

"AN UGLY GROWTH."  
(See Chairman's Speech.)

February 2nd.

## THE HABUTAYE PROBLEM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your commendatory reference to the Government's recent legislation respecting the mal-practices of the *Habutaye* weavers and others engaged in the industry, would probably have been expressed with greater emphasis had you shared the experiences of most of the foreign exporters of Japanese Manufactured Silk Goods. The evils in question have recently reached such flagrant proportions, and have so seriously impaired the development of the trade, that it is surprising to find such enlightened journals as the *Keisai Zasshi* referring to the present move of the Government as a "needless interference,"—and in case such views should gain ground for lack of correction, it might be well to briefly state a few of the more serious cases which have called for this measure.

Take two or three points which have recently arisen.

The light grade of *Habutaye* currently known as *Kawamata* was for some years very popular in the American and European trade, and would have continued so, had not those engaged in its production adopted the short-sighted policy of adding to the weight of the material by various forms of "filling"—rice-starch, for example. This adulteration was practised increasingly, until in some instances the starch amounted to 30 per cent of the entire weight of the material. One of the natural results of these tactics, was the entire cessation of the European demand for *Kawamata*, while the American market reduced its consumption to the lowest possible figures,—and then only accepting material which could be guaranteed free from all "filling." Various efforts have recently been made by the native *Kawamata* dealers to re-establish that lost confidence of the European buyers, and a few of the "guaranteed pure" brands now current on the local market appear to be fairly reliable,—but the European market is unresponsive. "Once bitten twice shy." That, in brief, is the record of one item of the

Silk *Habutaye* industry, which has been ruined by adulteration.

Turning to the more important field of Echizen and Kaga *Habutaye*, we find that during 1903, serious complaints were lodged respecting a practice of increasing the weight of Silk Piece Goods by water which was gaining ground in the districts referred to. The native seller, before delivering his goods to the foreign buyer, would by the skillful insertion of moistened cardboard between the folds, permit the material to absorb 5 and even 10 per cent of moisture. This trick, when played by the more accomplished hands, baffled even the expert inspectors employed by the exporting firms. At length the abuse assumed such serious dimensions that the various exporters individually and collectively, exercised what influence they could exert towards arresting the evil, but with only partial and temporary success. Some of the more enlightened Japanese dealers endorsed the attitude taken by the foreigners,—realising that a continuance of the abuse in question would result disastrously to the *Habutaye* trade. A petition to the Japanese Governmental Department of Agriculture and Commerce, jointly framed and supported by foreign exporters and native dealers, resulted in official attention being brought to the matter, and some measures were taken to stop this "watering" practice. Meanwhile however, one culprit had been arrested on the charge of having increased the weight of silk-goods by the fraudulent addition of moisture. He was arraigned on this account, and dismissed,—there being no law under which such a practice was punishable. Official inspectors from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce having been sent from Tokyo to Fukui and Kaga to investigate and report upon these matters, a wholesome fear possessed many of the culprits, and for a time the abuse was partially checked. It has again developed recently, however, and unless promptly stopped will result in the ruin of the *Habutaye* industry.

Other abuses relating to the "doctoring" of manufactured silks with various chemicals might be dwelt upon, but these would only interest those engaged in the industry, who are already no strangers to their existence, owing to the constant claims and difficulties which arise on this account.

It is only natural that those unprincipled dealers who profit from such tactics should oppose any measures adopted to suppress the evils of adulteration, etc, but there can be no two opinions regarding the view to be taken by those who desire to see the *Habutaye* industry develop and prosper.

An eloquent example of the benefits resulting from governmental "interference" is furnished by the Yokohama Raw Silk Conditioning House, which was established to detect and prevent various defects and adulteration in Raw Silk. The establishing of this check was opposed by those who found it to their interest to follow various mal-practices, but no one can question the benefit to the Raw Silk trade of Japan, which has resulted from this institution. Were a similar system adaptable to Manufactured Silk, it should certainly be instituted without delay, but many technical difficulties arise which have perplexed even the more astute specialists of Europe and America, who agree that no system of "conditioning" has yet been devised, whereby *Habutaye* can be dealt with in the manner now used for Raw Silk. However, any restrictions which the Government can impose, should certainly be commended, seeing that such measures properly conducted should lead to the development of an important industry, and its establishment upon a firm commercial basis.

I remain, yours faithfully.

EXPORTER.

COLONEL EMERSON.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Some time ago you commented editorially on a pretended repudiation by the *Kokumin Shinbun* of an interview obtained by me from General Sioessei, which was published in the *Japan Chronicle*, *Yorodzu-Choho* and *Japan Times*, as well as in London, Paris and New York.

Commencing your remarks with the sentence: "We now read in the *Kokumin Shinbun* that the whole thing is a figment of Mr. Emerson's imagination," you apparently endorsed this view by a series of alleged statements of fact which did not pretend even to be accurate quotations from the *Kokumin*. Thus you said:—

"During the General's stay in Nagasaki Mr. Emerson managed to make his way into a garden where the Russian officer was walking. He accosted the General, saying that he understood the Russians to be in some want of money, and that if the General would endorse a bill, he (Emerson) would get it negotiated. General Sioessei briefly declined the proposal and had no further communication with the unwelcome visitor. Out of this fragment of material the journalist manufactured a long interview." So soon as this item in your newspaper was



brought to my attention by the American Consul at Nagasaki I called on the Governor of Nagasaki, with whom I had stood in most friendly personal relations, and asked whether there were any truth in the story that the Governor had taken it upon himself to repudiate my interview, as alleged in your newspaper. The Governor being away, his secretary, who had been attached to General Stoessel's personal staff throughout the General's stay at Inasa, told me he knew nothing of such a repudiation. He did know, he said, that General Stoessel's aide-de-camp had paid a farewell call to the Governor on the day of the General's departure from Nagasaki. This was no news to me since my friend, the aide-de-camp, had told me of this himself when I came aboard the French steamer to say goodbye to him and to his General.

After my visit to the Governor's mansion I telegraphed you a general denial of the statement I had read in the *Japan Mail* and demanded a retraction of your reproduction of the *Kokumin's* libel.

On my return to Tokyo I was surprised to read in your newspaper this statement from you: "We of course, have nothing to retract, as Col. Emerson must be well aware."

So far from being well aware of such a conclusion on your part I hold that you certainly have something to retract, even though you did publish seven lines in fine print of a denial which was not your own, as against your own misleading editorial comment in thirty-six lines of leaded type.

Since you feel that you have nothing to retract allow me to deny serially your various statements concerning me as published in your newspaper, to wit:

General Stoessel's relations with me were not limited to meeting me at luncheon in Port Arthur. This I am prepared to prove to you by official Russian statements endorsed on my passport at Port Arthur. I do not believe General Stoessel expressed "considerable" annoyance at my alleged exaggeration in print of my visit to Port Arthur. In the first place I am not conscious of the exaggerations charged; in the second place General Stoessel told me himself at Inasa that he had wondered if my French companion and I ever got away from Port Arthur alive, he having heard nothing of us since that time.

It is quite true that at Inasa I managed to make my way into a garden where the Russian officer was walking. The garden was General Stoessel's own garden for the time being. I was conducted there by one of General Stoessel's own officers, having previously made an appointment to come there.

It is likewise true that I "accosted" the General. I also accosted Madame Stoessel and others I had the pleasure to know before, who were there at the time. It did not occur to me, though, to tell the General I understood the Russians to be in want of money, nor did I offer to negotiate a bill if the General would endorse it. General Stoessel, therefore, had no occasion "briefly to decline the proposal," nor is it true that he "had no further communication with the unwelcome visitor." As it happened, I went to his quarters again on the following day in the company of my friend, the aide-de-camp and with an English gentleman, and we remained talking with the General for over an hour. Afterward two of General Stoessel's aids accompanied me across the bay to Nagasaki, General Stoessel having given them permission to be my guests.

On these grounds, which I stand prepared to prove by credible witnesses, I hold emphatically that you owe me a retraction.

We do not all read the *Kokumin Shinbun*, some of us because we do not know Japanese, but those who care may find in the columns of the *Kokumin* that this newspaper has retracted its libellous remarks concerning me, and has stated that the Governor of Nagasaki did not utter his pretended repudiation of my interview to the *Kokumin's* correspondent, as alleged. The *Kokumin Shinbun's* editor, accordingly, has had the grace publicly to apologize to me, and I have accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was given.

I am Sir, yours respectfully,

EDWIN EMERSON, Jr.

Tokyo, January 29th, 1904.

## LAW OF SUCCESSION TAX.

(Law No. 10.)

Art. 1.—When succession occurs, no matter whether the place is in the Empire or not, or whether the ancestor or heir is an imperial subject or not, the property which remains in the place where this law takes effect shall be subject to the inheritance tax by this law.

Art. 2.—When an ancestor had a domicile in the country where this law takes effect the following shall be considered as property subject to this law:—

1.—Movable or immovable property in the country where this law takes effect;

2.—The right to or on immovable property in the country where this law takes effect;

3.—Any other property-right beside those mentioned in the foregoing two paragraphs.

When an ancestor had no domicile in the country where this law takes effect, the property mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be deemed to be such a property as is subject to the above tax.

A ship's domicile shall be deemed to be the place where it has been registered. Even if a domicile of a person, or of a ship has been removed from the place where this law takes effect to any place where it has no effect, if such change has been made within one year before the succession occurs, it shall be considered as if it had remained in a place where this law takes effect.

Art. 3.—When an ancestor had his domicile in a country where this law takes effect the value of property which remains in the place where this law takes effect, adding thereto the value of property which remained in the place where this law takes effect, and which was assigned to the other party by the ancestor as a gift within one year before the succession occurs, and after deducting the following sums shall be subject to the inheritance tax:—

- 1.—Public imposition.
- 2.—Funeral expenses of ancestor.
- 3.—Obligation.

When an ancestor had not his domicile in a place where this law takes effect, the value of property which remains in the place where this law takes effect, adding thereto the value of property which remained in the place where this law takes effect, and which was assigned to another party by the ancestor as a gift within one year before the succession occurs, and after deducting the following sums, shall be subject to the inheritance tax:

- 1.—Public imposition on the property.
- 2.—An obligation of security on the property such as the right of lien, special preferential right, pledge or mortgage;
- 3.—An obligation of the gift regarding the property.

The right of perpetual lease is not calculated in the value of the property subject to inheritance tax.

A gift or legacy which was made to a public corporation or alms-deed shall not be calculated in the value of property subject to succession tax.

Art. 4.—The value of the estate is estimated by the value when the succession occurs. The Government shall estimate the value in the following way for vessels, superficies, emphyteusis or annuity:

1.—The value of the vessel is estimated by subtracting 1/25 per year from the amount of construction expense after the date in which it was built, but a vessel after 20 years from her construction shall be estimated by the value of 1/5 of her construction expense.

Days less than one year shall be calculated as one year;

2.—The following sum shall be determined for the superficies as the value for the subject of tax:

Twice the value of its rent as the value of remaining superficies not more than 10 years;

3 times the value of its rent as the value of remaining superficies not more than 30 years;

5 times the value of its rent as the value of remaining superficies not more than 50 years or unlimited period;

7 times the value of its rent as the value of remaining superficies not more than 100 years;

12 times the value of its rent as the value of remaining superficies more than 100 years;

3.—The following sum shall be determined for the emphyteusis as the value for the subject of tax:

Twice the value of its rent as the value of the remaining year of emphyteusis not being more than 10 years;

3 times the value of its rent as the value of the remaining year of emphyteusis not more than 30 years or an unlimited period;

5 times the value of its rent as the value of the remaining year of emphyteusis not being more than 50 years.

4.—All the sum of the remaining term for the annuity of limited period shall be deemed to be a value of the subject of tax, but the sum shall not exceed more than 20 times one year's annuity.

5.—20 times of the annuity of one year is estimated as the value of the annuity of an unlimited period.

6.—The value of an annuity for life shall be determined by the total sum of fixed annuity of following years, according to the age of the person concerned:

Not more than 20 years of age 10 years

" 30 " 8 "

" 40 " 6 "

" 50 " 4 "

" 60 " 2 "

More than 60 " 1 "

The rental value of the ground in the foregoing paragraphs is an income received by the lender who has rented it with the condition of having liability of public imposition repairment, or premium for insur-

ance and other necessary expenses for the preservation of the ground.

Art. 5.—The value of conditional right, right for an unfixed period, or the right in question on a law-suit is determined by the Government. The sum of the obligation which is to be reduced according to the provisions of Art. 3, is the only sum which is acknowledged by the Government.

Art. 6.—The value of property which does not amount to the sum of yen 1,000 for succession to headship of a house, or of yen 500, for succession to property is not subject to the inheritance tax.

Art. 7.—When the succession occurs through death in battle, or wounds or sickness in battle causing death among the military class or officers, the property of deceased is not to be subject to the inheritance tax, unless death takes place after one year from the date of the wounds or sickness.

Art. 8.—Succession tax shall, after the value of assessment has been classified, be imposed applying the rate of tax according to the kind of successor by the following classification:—

### SUCCESSION TO HEADSHIP OF A HOUSE. RATE OF INHERITANCE TAX.

Value to be assessed.	When the successor is in line of descent as a member of house.	Successor who is appointed by an ancestor. One who is chosen according to the provisions of Art. 9, is a civil Code. Per-son who has been chosen as a head of a house.	Successor who has been chosen according to the provisions of Art. 9, is a civil Code.
Not more than 5,000.	12 mils.	15 mils.	20 mils.
More than 5,000.	15 mils.	17 mils.	25 mils.
" 10,000.	17 mils.	20 mils.	30 mils.
" 20,000.	20 mils.	25 mils.	35 mils.
" 30,000.	25 mils.	30 mils.	40 mils.
" 40,000.	30 mils.	35 mils.	45 mils.
" 50,000.	35 mils.	40 mils.	50 mils.
" 70,000.	40 mils.	45 mils.	55 mils.
If the amount exceeds Y. 100,000, per each adding	adding	adding	adding
Y. 50,000 of increase.	5 mils.	5 mils.	5 mils.
(Until Y. 1,000,000)			

### SUCCESSION TO PROPERTY. RATE OF TAX.

Value to be assessed.	When the successor is descendant of ancestor.	When the successor is a husband or wife or descendant.	When the successor is somebody else.
Not more than 1,000.	15 mils.	17 mils.	25 mils.
More than 1,000.	15 mils.	20 mils.	30 mils.
" 5,000.	20 mils.	25 mils.	35 mils.
" 10,000.	25 mils.	30 mils.	40 mils.
" 20,000.	30 mils.	35 mils.	45 mils.
" 30,000.	35 mils.	40 mils.	50 mils.
" 40,000.	40 mils.	45 mils.	55 mils.
" 50,000.	45 mils.	50 mils.	60 mils.
" 70,000.	50 mils.	55 mils.	65 mils.
If the amount exceeds Y. 100,000 per in-creased Y. 50,000	adding	adding	adding
(Until 1,000,000)	5 mils.	5 mils.	5 mils.

When the succession occurs under the law of a foreign country, the rate of succession to property shall be applied.

Art. 9.—Even though before the decree of a court relating to deprivation or cancellation of a right of succession, or before acceptance or refusal of a succession, the Government by necessity may impose the inheritance tax on the property, according to the foregoing rate upon the succession of an expectant heir of a house or an expectant heir to property. When the successor is not known, the Government shall impose an inheritance tax upon the property according to the highest rate of succession.

After collecting the tax according to the foregoing two paragraphs, when a successor is determined, the rate of tax may be corrected and the difference shall be collected or returned.

Art. 10.—When a succession occurs again within three years to property upon which the tax has been imposed, an amount of the inheritance tax corresponding to the tax before collected shall be exempted.

When a succession occurs again within five years to property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of inheritance tax corresponding to the tax before collected shall be exempted.

Art. 11.—When a successor knows that the succession occurs or when an executor of a will, or a manager of property has entered upon his duty he shall make a declaration to the Government, within three months, giving a list of the property and particulars of the amount to be reduced from the value of the property.

When a succession occurs outside the Empire or the person who shall make the declaration according



Amount of price under 100,000 yen, 85 yen.  
Amount of price under 100,000 yen, 100 yen.

12. Stamp Tax.—Documents and books under Art. 4 of the Stamp Tax Law, but promissory notes and *hanterichō* (a kind of pass-book) excepted, Stamp tax 1 sen, *hanterichō* stamp tax 5 sen.

	Yen.	Stamp Tax.
Under 1,000.....	1 sen.	
5,000.....	4 sen.	
10,000.....	13 sen.	
20,000.....	28 sen.	
30,000.....	58 sen.	
50,000.....	1 yen 18 sen.	
100,000.....	2 yen 38 sen.	
Over 100,000.....	4 yen 98 sen.	

13. Import duty. Per cent. ad. val.

Arms and ammunition, such as cannon, rifles, pistols, side arms, projectiles, cartridges, etc.	5
Balances, measuring scales and tapes	10
Barometers	5
Crucibles of all kinds	10
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	5
Electric light apparatus or instruments and parts thereof	5
Fire-engines and parts thereof	5
Implements and tools of farmers and mechanics and parts thereof	5
Instruments, musical, and accessories	10
Instruments, philosophical, surveying, surgical and all other scientific, not otherwise provided for	5
Photographic apparatus and parts thereof	15
Photographs and parts thereof	10
Spectacles and parts thereof	10
Sporting guns and accessories	10
Telephones and parts thereof	5
Thermometers	10
Articles enumerated in Group II of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff	5
Law fresh eggs excepted	15
Fresh eggs	10
Articles enumerated in Group 3 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law.	

<i>a.</i> —Articles made of silk wholly or partly, or made of gold, silver, platinum or set with gold, silver, or gems	20
<i>b.</i> —Other kinds	15
Articles enumerated in Group 4 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law, excluding alcohol, all kinds of changed alcohol, all kinds of alcoholic medicine (opium tincture excepted) camphor, <i>ngai</i> camphor, photographic collodion with iodizer, musk, resin, soda ash, caustic soda	5

Alcohol	6
All kinds of changed alcohol	6
All kinds of alcohol medicine, (opium tincture excepted)	6

Camphor and <i>ngai</i> camphor	10
Photographic collodion with iodizer	10
Musk and artificial musk	10
Articles enumerated in Group 5 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law excluding cobalt oxide, gold, silver and platinum, liquids dry indigo and logwood extract	5

Articles enumerated in Group 6 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law; excluding ordinary window glass, plate glass silvered or unsilvered and glass broken or powdered	10
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Articles enumerated in Group 7 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law; excluding cotton seeds	10
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Articles enumerated in Group 8 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law; animal bones and hair (excluding wool, goat's and camel's hair), cow and buffalo hides, (raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed), ivory or tusks, (elephant) waste ivory or tusks, tortoise shell, waste tortoise shell and shells are excepted	5
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Brass—	
Bar, rod and sheet	5
Pipes and tubes	5
Screws	5

Copper—	
Bar, rod and sheet	5
Nails	5
Pipes and tubes	5
Wire	5
Coins and nickel coins	5

German silver—	
Sheet, rod and wire	5
Iron and mild steel—	
Wire-ropes, galvanized or otherwise	5

Lead—	
Sheet	5
Pipes and tubes	5
Steel, (not mild)—	
Wire (Paragon for umbrella ribs)	5
Wire-rope (galvanized or otherwise)	5
Yellow metal and Muntz metal—	
Sheet	5
Bar and rod	5
Nails	5
Pipes and tubes	5
Nails and screws, not otherwise provided for	5
Bag Frames	10
Capsules for bottles	5
Door-locks, knots, bolts, hinges, &c.	10
Foils and powder of gold, silver or other metal (bronze powder excepted)	10
Gold and silver ware, not otherwise provided for	10
Galvanized gold and silver ware, not otherwise provided for	10
rates, fenders, stoves, and fittings thereof	10
Safes and Cash-boxes	10
Umbrella ribs and furnishings thereof	10
All other manufactures of metals, not otherwise provided for; excluding building materials, bridge girders, telegraph posts, and similar other materials	10
Articles enumerated in Group 10 of the Import Tariff appended to the Customs Tariff Law, excluding coconut oil, kerosene or petroleum, linseed oil, turpentine oil and schalin	5
Kerosene or petroleum	30
Albums (photographic and postage stamp)	10
Blank or printed books, blank or printed blank forms	10
Ink (copying and writing)	5
Chinese paper (of all kinds)	5
Pencils—	
<i>a.</i> —In gold or platinum case	10
<i>b.</i> —All other	5
Pen-nibs—	
<i>a.</i> —Gold	10
<i>b.</i> —All other	5
Sealing wax	5
Straw-board	5
All other stationery	10
Sugar, No. 15 and under Dutch standard in Colour	25
Molasses	20
Syrup	20
Cotton thread	10
Bookbinder's cloth	10
Woolen felt	15
Silk thread and kinds not otherwise provided for	10
Silk crêpe, Chinese	10
Silk pongee, Chinese	10
Silk satins, Chinese	10
Silk satins, figured, Chinese	10
Silk-faced cotton satins	10
Silk tissues and silk and cotton tissues, embroidered	10
All other silk tissues (pure or mixed with other materials, the silk, however, predominating in weight)	10
Hemp thread	10
Felt carpet	15
Curtains—	
<i>a.</i> —Of silk, wholly or in part	20
<i>b.</i> —All other	15
Elastic boots webbing—	
<i>a.</i> —Silk, in part	15
<i>b.</i> —All other	10
Elastic bands and cords	10
Handkerchiefs—	
<i>a.</i> —Of cotton, of linen, of linen and cotton (single)	15
<i>b.</i> —Of silk, or of lace	20
Mosquito-nets of all kinds	15
Leather cloths (for furniture, etc.)	15
Oil cloth and linoleum cloth for floor	15
Tablecloths or covers—	
<i>a.</i> —Of silk, wholly or in part	20
<i>b.</i> —All other	15
Towels, of all kind, single or in piece	15
Twines of cotton, flax, hemp	5
Threads, not otherwise provided	10
All other works of tissue—	
<i>a.</i> —Of silk, wholly or in part	20
<i>b.</i> —All other	15
All prepared tobacco	100
Chinese alcoholic liquors, (brewed)	30
Sake	30
Liquors of all kind, excluding beer, ale, champagne and similar fermented liquors, Chinese sake (brewed) port, sake, sherry, vermouth and wines (white or red) per litre	5 sen
	Per cent. ad. val.
Aloes-wood	10
Amber—	
<i>a.</i> —Unworked	10

<i>b.</i> —Worked	10
Animals, excluding cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and domestic fowls	5
Asbestos in sheet or board	5
Bamboo, unworked	5
Belting of leather or canvas and hose of canvas (for machinery)	5
Billiard tables and accessories	10
Braunstein Gelatin, and other similar Explosives, Detonator and Fuse	10
Bricks and tiles (for building purposes)	5
Brushes and brooms (of all kinds)	10
Canes, sticks and whips	10
Carriages, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof	10
Cars or drays for conveyance of commodities	5
Celluloid—	
<i>b.</i> —Worked	10
Chalk and whiting	5
Charcoal, wood and animal	5
Clay (of all kinds)	5
Coke	5
Coals, (worked or otherwise)	10
Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, (for rigging or otherwise)	5
Diamond glaziers	5
Emery sand	5
Emery cloth and sand paper	5
Emery wheels and grindstones of all kinds	5
Fireworks of all kinds	10
Flowers and blossoms, artificial	10
Frames for pictures and mouldings	10
Funori ( <i>glipetis intricata</i> )	5
Furniture, new and old, not otherwise provided for	10
Games, all articles of, used in playing tennis, cricket, chess, etc., not otherwise provided for	10
Glue, common	5
Gun-cotton	10
Gypsum	5
Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	15
Jewellery set with precious stones, pearls, etc. or not	10
Labels, for bottles, tins, etc.	5
Lamps, lanterns, and part thereof	10
Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	10
Malt	5
Matches of all kinds	10
Matting, China, in rolls of 40 yards	5
Matting, cocoa	5
Mats and matting, and all others	5
Powders, all kinds	10
Paintings, in oil or watercolour, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, calligraphical albums, and all other paintings, pictures and calligraphy, not otherwise provided for	10
Pitch, wood-tar, and coal-tar	5
Plaster of Paris	5
Playing cards of all kind	10
Plumbago or blacklead	5
Pottery, including porcelain and earthenware, not otherwise provided for	10
Precious stones and pearls	10
Precious stones and pearls, imitation of	10
Putty	5
Rattans, split or otherwise	5
Saddles, bridles and harness	10
Sandalwood	10
Shoe-blackening of all kinds	5
Smokers articles, excluding those for smoking opium	10
Soapstone, in lump or powdered	5
Spartic, for making hats	5
Sponges	5
Stones and slates, not otherwise provided for	5
<i>a.</i> —Rough or unworked, for building purposes, etc.	5
<i>b.</i> —Worked, for ornamental work or furniture, etc.	10
<i>c.</i> —Statues and others, sculptured or engraved	10
Wires, submarine or underground telegraphs	5
Timber, santalum ( <i>Shitan</i> )	5
Toilet or dressing case	10
Tortoise-shell, manufactures of	10
Toys of all kinds	10
Trunks, portmanteaux and travelling or courier bags	10
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades—	
<i>a.</i> —Of silk, wholly or in part	15
<i>b.</i> —All other	10
Umbrella sticks and handles, except those made of gold or silver	5
Vessels of steam or sail's and boat	5
Wares of santalum or ebony wood	10
All articles raw or unmanufactured, not herein enumerated, excluding materials of hat leather and braid or wire (for the use of manufacturing watches spring wire and umbrella ribs)	5

All articles, manufactured wholly or in part, not herein enumerated..... 10

The number of shareholders or shareholders and partners mentioned in No. 3 of the previous paragraph is decided by the largest number during the business year.

The amount of the prices mentioned in No. 11 of the first paragraph is decided by the whole amount during the previous year.

Art. 3.—Stamp tax on cheques, tax on the area of gold dust collection and gold dust collectors, travelling tax on passengers on trains, electric cars and steamers, consumption tax on textiles and import duty on cocoons, and rice and paddy shall be imposed at the following rates:—

- 1.—Cheque stamp tax ..... 1 sen for each cheque.
- 2.—Tax of area of gold dust collection—  
Alluvial ..... 30 sen annually per  
one cho of the area of  
collection.  
Other ..... 30 sen annually per  
1,000 *tsubo* of the area  
of collection.

3.—Travelling tax—  
200 miles or nautical miles and more. Sen.

- 1st class ..... 50
- 2nd class ..... 35
- 3rd class ..... 4

Less than 200 miles or nautical miles.

- 1st class ..... 40
- 2nd class ..... 30
- 3rd class ..... 3

Less than 100 miles or nautical miles—

- 1st class ..... 20
- 2nd class ..... 10
- 3rd class ..... 2

Less than 50 miles or nautical miles—

- 1st class ..... 5
- 2nd class ..... 3
- 3rd class ..... 1

4.—Consumption tax of textiles—  
Woolen textiles..... 15 per cent of the value.  
Textiles except woolen  
textiles..... 15 " "

5.—Import duty on cocoons  
(all kinds) ..... 10 per cent ad. val.

6.—Import duty of rice and  
paddy ..... 15 " "

In case the travelling tax is to be imposed on passengers by trains, electric cars and steamers which have no distinction of classes, 3rd class tax shall be applied, and if there are two distinctions of classes 2nd and 3rd class tax shall be applied, but if there are 4 or more distinctions of classes the first two classes shall be of the 1st class and 2nd class and for the others the tax of the 3rd class shall be applied.

In case an agreement has been made for the trains, electric cars and steamers to be hired for a limited period or for excursions the travelling tax shall be five times the amount mentioned in No. 3 of the 1st paragraph.

Art. 5, shall be considered as 1 of Art. 5 and 6. Provisions shall be added as follows:

No. 2 of Art. 5.—Documents of administrative complaint shall have the following amount of stamps to be used on their originals but in case an inquiry document has been prepared by making an oral statement to the clerk of a court the stamp tax shall be applied to that document.

- 1.—Writ of complaint ..... 7 yen.
- 2.—Statement for objection ..... 1 yen.
- 3.—Statement for evidence to be examined ..... 1 yen.
- 4.—Statement for demanding a judgement to be sent ..... 1 yen.
- 5.—Statement for change of date, postponement of discussion or appointment of date at discussion ..... 45 sen.
- 6.—Application as a secondary party ..... 45 sen.
- 7.—Application for rejection ..... 45 sen.
- 8.—Application for deciding amount of costs ..... 45 sen.
- 9.—Writ of defence and other statements or applications not specially mentioned in previous paragraphs ..... 45 sen.

Except in case court expenses have been temporarily released from payment, documents of administrative complaint which have no stamp according to the previous paragraph is void, but when a stamp has not been used or if there is still a deficit though stamp have been used, the court may make that document effective after affixing the proper stamps.

No. 3 of Art. 5.—With regard to the stamp tax on cheques the provisions of Arts. 6, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 14 of the Stamp Tax Law shall be applied.

No. 4 of Art. 5.—In case of collecting the tax on an area of gold dust collection a fraction of one *cho* or 2,000 *tsubo* shall be counted as one *cho* or 1,000 *tsubo*.

No. 5 of Art. 5.—The tax on the area of gold dust collection for each year must be paid during December of the preceding year.

Regarding the tax on the area of gold dust collection imposed newly or deficient by the license of the business of gold dust collection or by the change of the area of gold dust collection it must be paid at once if the case concern to the first year.

Tax of the area of gold dust collection to be paid according to the foregoing paragraph shall be calculated by monthly ratio and the accounts shall be made at the time of discontinuing the business.

No. 6 of Art. 5.—Travelling tax shall be collected from business persons on trains, electric cars or steamers and what is collected during a month shall be paid into the Treasury before the 10th of the month following.

When trains, electric cars or steamers companies do not pay the tax which is collected according to paragraph, the tax shall be collected from them according to the national tax collection Law.

Travelling tax shall not be imposed on any person who is going from the country by steamers which are bound abroad. Authorized officials may examine all documents and books which are in possession of business persons.

No. 7 of Art. 5.—Regarding the import duty on cocoons, rice and paddy the provisions of durable articles of Customs Laws and tariff laws shall be applied correspondingly.

Art. 6.—With regard to the following articles consumption tax shall be exempted according to the ordinance:

1. Textiles to be exported or those to be exported as manufactured articles.
2. Textiles for manufacturer's household use.

When textiles on which have been imposed consumption tax have been exported, cash or the proper amount of stamps shall be given according to the ordinance.

Art. 7.—When woollen textiles are to be taken from a factory, Custom or bonded warehouse, the consumption tax shall be paid by the person who is taking delivery.

Regarding the consumption tax of textiles except woollen textiles, the proper amount of stamps shall be affixed instead of the payment of tax before they are taken from manufactory, Customs or bonded warehouse, but when the certified seals of payment of the tax have been made on the textiles with the payment of tax corresponding to the price of textiles before taken out, stamps need not be affixed.

In case stamps are to be affixed a fraction of a *sen* of tax shall be counted as a *sen*.

The way of treating stamps to be affixed or to be defaced and the certified seals as to payment of tax according to paragraph 2 shall be determined by ordinance.

Art. 8 shall be revised as follows:—  
No. 1 of Art. 8.—When the security corresponding to the amount of consumption tax has been deposited, the Government shall postpone the collecting of the consumption tax on woollen textiles within the term of three months.

No. 2 of Art. 8.—In the following cases textiles may be taken out without the payment of consumption tax according to the ordinance.

- 1.—When textiles are taken out for transportation to another manufactory or storing place with the permission of the Government.
- 2.—When textiles are taken from the manufactory, or storing place for dyeing, printing, embroidering and others.
- 3.—When textiles are to be delivered from the house of a weaver who is getting wages to the person who has ordered it to be woven.

4.—When textiles are taken out according to the condition fixed by the Government for the payment of consumption tax at a fixed place.

5.—When the certified seals of exemption of tax have been affixed by the Government to the textiles at the manufactory which are manufactured specially for the purpose of export.

In case of the foregoing paragraph the place where the business is transferred to shall be considered as a manufactory and the business person of the place shall be considered as a manufacturer.

3 of Art. 8.—In case the woollen textiles with the recognition of the Government regarding their kinds and quantities carried back to the manufactory where they were taken out after the payment of the consumption tax, should the textiles to be taken out again from the manufactory consumption tax shall not be collected.

The word "Manufactory" in the 1st paragraph of Art. 9 shall be revised to the words "Manufactory except in case of 2 of Art. 8."

Next to the paragraph 5 of Art. 9 following two paragraphs shall be added.

Any person who wishes to take out textiles except woollen textiles from any manufactory, customs or bonded warehouse except in case of 2 of Art. 8 shall mention its value and affix the stamps corresponding to the amount of consumption tax but exempted in case of applying the provisional clause Art. 7.

The manner of applying foregoing paragraph shall be determined by ordinance.

The words "or Art. 8" in Arts. 10 and 11 shall

be revised to the words "or 1, 2, 3, of Art" and the words "woollen textile and kerosene oil" in the same Articles shall be revised to the word "textiles."

Art. 12.—Persons wishing to manufacture or sell textiles shall send in an application to the Government but persons wishing to manufacture only for household use shall be exempted.

Art. 13 shall be revised as follows:—

No. 1 of Art. 13.—Manufacturers of textiles are not allowed to carry on the business of paying and selling textiles at the place of their respective manufactories, but in case the place of manufactory and selling place have been separated by permission of the Government it is exempted.

No. 2 of Art. 13.—When sellers of textiles wish to sell textiles to which the stamps are affixed the price mentioned there on shall correct the price and the proper amount of stamps shall be official.

The words "Woollen textiles or kerosene oil" in Arts. 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21 shall be revised in the sense of the word "textiles."

Art. 17 shall be revised as follows:—

No. 1 of Art. 17.—Persons offending against one of the following items shall be liable to a fine corresponding to five times the amount of consumption tax and the tax shall be collected at once but in no case shall the amount of fine be below 10 *yen*.

1.—When textiles are manufactured without presenting a report to the Government except those to be made for manufacturers' household use.

2.—When textiles which are exempted from the consumption tax as exports or articles made from them have been consumed within the country or when they are proposed to be consumed within the country.

3.—When the textiles which were taken out according to 2 of Art. 8 are not transported to the place of destination or have been consumed.

4.—When the injunctions of Arts. 10 and 11 are contravened.

No. 2 of Art. 17.—Persons offending against one of the following items shall be liable to a fine corresponding to five times the amount of tax evaded and the tax shall be collected at once. The amount of fine shall not be below 5 *yen*.

1.—When textiles on which stamps are to be affixed have been sold without the proper amount of stamps affixed.

2.—When textiles to which stamps are affixed have been sold over the price mentioned or without according to 2 of Art. 13.

No. 3 of Art. 17.—When a seller of textiles has possessed textiles to which stamps are to be affixed without the proper amount of stamps being affixed he shall be liable to a fine of from 5 *yen* to 500 *yen*.

When a revenue officer has discovered the offence he may affix the proper amount of stamps to the textiles at the expense of the seller.

Regarding the collection of expenses according to the foregoing paragraph the provisions of the National Tax Collection Law shall be applied.

The words "Woollen textiles or kerosene oil" in paragraph 1 of Art. 18 shall be changed to the word "textiles" and next to it the following two paragraphs shall be added and paragraph 2nd shall be revised.

2.—When a person does not affix or deface stamps according to the manner determined by ordinance.

When a person does not mention the price according to the manner determined by the ordinance.

The words "Business tax and Income tax" in the 3rd paragraph of Art. 22 shall be changed to the words "Business tax, Income tax and Mining area tax."

Art.—24 repealed.

Art.—25 repealed.

#### ADDITIONAL RULES.

This law shall be enforced on the date promulgated, but with regard to the registration tax on immovable properties and vessels, from the date of 1st April in the 38th year of Meiji, and regarding the registration tax of mining business and the tax of trial mining area, from the date of the enforcement of the mining law, and regarding the consumption tax on textiles except woollen textiles, from the 1st of February in the 38th year of Meiji, this tax shall be enforced, and regarding the import duties this law shall not come into force until six months after the promulgation of this law.

With regard to land tax, business tax, income tax and patent medicine business tax, this law shall be applied from the 38th year of Meiji.

Provided that the increased amount to be collected for the first half year on patent medicine business tax of the 38th year of Meiji must be paid within a month after the promulgation of this law. Increased amount on tax of mining areas and tax of gold dust collection area for the 38th year of Meiji must be paid calculating the monthly ratio from the month of enforcement of this law within 60 days from the date of operation of this law.

When a person, who has sent in prior to the enforce-

ment of this law an application regarding the mining business according to the regulation of mining business and had paid already an increased amount of registration tax according to the law of extraordinary special tax, wishes to get registration in the principal books of mining business in accordance with the Mining Law, he ought to pay the increased amount of tax according to this Law.

When a person manufacturing or selling textiles from the time prior to the enforcement of this law wishes to continue to manufacture or sell he shall send in an application to the Government within 30 days after the enforcement of this law, but a person who is manufacturing woollen textiles or who is manufacturing only textiles except woollen textiles for the purpose of his own consumption is exempted.

During the term of the foregoing paragraph the business of manufacturing or selling may be continued.

Textiles, except woollen textiles, possessed by any seller of textiles at the time of enforcement of this law must have stamps affixed corresponding to 10 per cent. of its price.

Provided that a seller of textiles may make a request to be exempt from affixing stamps on the condition that he pays money to the Government within one year from the following month corresponding to 10 per cent. of the amount of sales every month from the month of enforcement of this law.

Persons wishing to make a request for such exemption must make a report to the Government (within 20 days after the coming into operation of this law,) mentioning the amount and value of textiles, except woollen textiles, possessed at the time of enforcement of this law.

To any person who is selling textiles at the time of enforcement of this law the provision of 3 of Art. 17 shall not be applied except within 30 days after the operation of this law.

In case of the affixing stamps according to paragraph 7 of additional rule, the provisions of paragraphs from 2 to 4 of Art. 7 shall be applied.

In case of exemption according to paragraph 8th of the Additional Rule textiles are required to have certified seals of payment of tax affixed, previously taken out, but those for retail are exempted.

Persons who have received permission for exemption according to paragraph 8th of Additional Rule shall make a report to the Government every month about the amount of sales of textiles.

Regarding the amount to be paid by the person who has received the exemption of affixing stamps according to paragraph 8th of Additional Rule the provisions of the National Tax Collection Law shall be applied correspondingly.

#### THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following are the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904, for presentation at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Company's Office at the Brewery, Yamate-cho, Yokohama, at 4 p.m. on Monday, 6th February, 1905:—

Your Directors now beg to present herewith the audited Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1904.

The prosperity of the Company has been materially affected through the war between Japan and Russia which broke out in February and which has continued up till the present without any signs of peace being arranged.

The Net Profit for the Year has consequently been reduced to yen 60,111.14, which with yen 4,670.73 brought forward from 1903, makes the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account yen 64,781.87.

Deliveries up till the middle of August compared favorably with last year, but since then the falling off has been considerable, so that the total deliveries for the 12 months are below those of 1903.

From the 1st January, 1905, the Government has raised the Excise Tax on Beer, and the Income and Business Taxes; the Import Duty on Malt and Hops is doubled, and the Duties on other brewing materials are largely increased.

Competition has become keener than before, probably caused by over-production and the decrease in consumption.

All these factors have had the careful consideration of your Directors, and as the outlook at present is not encouraging, they cannot recommend a Dividend. They think it will be for the best interest of Shareholders to place the sum of yen 60,000 to Reserve Fund, and carry forward the balance of yen 4,781.87. If this is done, the Reserve Fund will amount to yen 170,000.

The Buildings, Brewing Plant and Machinery are in first class condition, and Stocks of Beer, Stores and Sundries are entered at actual cost.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. Jas. Dodds left for England in April, and your Directors wish to place on record the

great loss they have sustained through his departure. He was Chairman of the Company for many years, and took an active part in its affairs since its inception.

Mr. F. S. James has been elected Chairman. Mr. Haynemann resigned on his departure for home in September and Mr. R. Fachtmann was elected in his stead. Mr. C. B. Bernard was granted leave of absence and Mr. L. J. Healing was asked to join the Board.

The present Directors of the Company are as follows:—Messrs. F. S. James (Chairman and Managing Director), T. B. Glover, W. R. Bennett, C. B. Bernard, R. Fachtmann and L. J. Healing.

Under the Articles of Association two of these gentlemen, viz: Messrs. W. R. Bennett and C. B. Bernard retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Meeting will be asked to confirm the appointment of Messrs. R. Fachtmann and L. J. Healing.

The Auditors of the Company are Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox-Edwards, who resign in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election at the recommendation of the Directors.

F. S. JAMES, Chairman and Managing Director.  
W. R. BENNETT, Director.  
J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

Yokohama, 23rd January, 1905.

#### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1904.

LIABILITIES.	
Dr.	Yen.
To 9000 Shares at yen 50 each, fully paid up .....	450,000.00
To 2000 Debentures at yen 100 each ..	200,000.00
To Reserve Fund .....	110,000.00
To Guarantee Funds .....	27,432.79
To Sundry Creditors .....	52,282.40
To Profit and Loss Account .....	64,781.87
	904,497.06

ASSETS.	
Cr.	Yen.
By Land and Buildings .....	290,262.57
By Machinery in operation .....	200,503.41
By Casks, Vats, &c., and Stable Plant ..	122,199.92
By Stock of Beer, Malt, Hops, Bottles, Coal and Working Stores .....	157,895.70
By Office and other Furniture .....	1,494.63
By Fire Insurance current .....	1,171.16
By Sundry Debtors .....	130,595.62
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....	52.65
By Cash in hand .....	321.40
	904,497.06

WORKING ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	Yen.
To Interest and Exchange .....	20,739.47
To Coal and Working Stores .....	27,881.71
To Ground Rent and Taxes .....	7,321.85
To Beer Tax .....	116,401.27
To Fire Insurance .....	4,663.41
To Salaries and Wages .....	67,969.64
To Wear and Tear .....	8,616.85
To Charges and Advertising .....	41,044.98
To Depreciation of Machinery, Buildings, &c. ....	24,628.65
To Directors and Auditors' Fees .....	3,100.00
To Balance to Profit and Loss Account ..	60,111.14
	382,478.97

Cr.	Yen.
By Gross Profit on Beer Sales .....	382,456.97
By Share Transfer Fees .....	22.00
	382,478.97

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	Yen.
February 2nd, 1904:—	
To Final Dividend of yen 6 per share for the year ended 31st December, 1903 ..	54,000.00
To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund. December 31st, 1904:—	25,000.00
To Balance .....	64,781.87
	143,781.87

Cr.	Yen.
December 31st, 1903:—	
By Balance .....	83,670.73
December 31st, 1904:—	
By Profit on Working Account for the Year .....	60,111.14
	143,781.87

RESERVE FUND.	
Dr.	Yen.
December 31st, 1904:—	
To Balance .....	110,000.00
	110,000.00

Cr.	Yen.
December 31st, 1903:—	
By Balance .....	85,000.00
February 2nd, 1904:—	
By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account .....	25,000.00
	110,000.00

F. S. JAMES,  
Chairman and Managing Director.  
W. R. BENNETT, Director.  
J. H. DINSDALE, Secretary.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books, Vouchers and Securities in the possession of the Company and find them to be in accordance therewith.

J. F. COX-EDWARDS, } Auditors.  
F. J. HALL, }

#### AMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMPANY INVESTING IN A JAPANESE LAMP FACTORY.

The General Electric Company of New York has entered into a manufacturing agreement with a Japanese lamp manufacturing concern, the Tokyo Electric Co., Limited, whereby the American Company invests a considerable amount in the manufacturing business here. Incandescent electric lamps are now to be made in Japan under the important Edison patents owned by the General Electric Company and by the same process as established in the American incandescent lamp factories by years of experience.

The General Electric Company employ approximately 20,000 men in America in its several electrical factories, and has a large trade in Japan, China and the Philippines. This new enterprise in Tokyo in which the American Company has now become interested, will not only bring capital into the country but will probably employ a number of workmen. It is to be under Japanese management.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

London, January 26.

The Cossacks on Tuesday fired on a body of 3,000 demonstrators at Moscow, wounding many of the latter.

General Trepoff, the new Minister of the Interior, has had notices posted at the various works, ordering the workmen to return to work within 24 hours, otherwise they will be deported to the villages. Two of the factories have resumed work. Meanwhile the movement is apparently spreading in the provinces.

By order of the Tsar, General Trepoff and the Minister of Finance have issued a proclamation, explaining to the workers that they are being exploited by self-seeking and evil-disposed persons, who have misled them, thus rendering intervention by armed force inevitable. The Government, the proclamation adds, is now as ever ready to listen to the just desires of the people.

London, January 27.

Moscow is quiet. A proclamation issued by the Governor of that town promises that the fullest protection will be given to the men remaining at work.

The police at Moscow have posted notices in the streets, alleging that the strike movement is due to Anglo-Japanese intrigues and that the strikers are supported by British money. Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has protested against this calumny, and has received assurances that measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of the publication of the notices. The British Embassy at St. Petersburg is guarded by sentries. A similar notice to the above was also posted at Odessa.

St. Petersburg is returning to its normal aspect. The Government is confident that the movement has been checked.

**DISAFFECTION AMONG KUROPATKIN'S TROOPS.**

London, January 27.

The London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Kuropatkin has telegraphed to the Tsar that his offensive power is seriously hampered by the reluctance of the European regiments to march against the enemy, the troops arguing that now that Port Arthur has fallen, the war is objectless.

**WHOLESALE ARRESTS AT ST. PETERSBURG.**

The London *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that 5,000 persons were arrested in the capital on Wednesday evening. This number included one hundred lawyers, who are now en route to Siberia.

**AMERICA AND CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.**

A Washington dispatch states that Mr. Hay, the U.S. Secretary of State, has suggested to Russia the submission of the questions concerning the violation of Chinese neutrality to a conference of the Powers.

**PROTEST AGAINST THE RUSSIAN MASSACRES.**

The councils of the Civil Engineering, Polytechnic and Mining Institutes at St. Petersburg have sent to the Ministries to which they are subordinate, resolutions denouncing the butchery on the 22nd inst., and refusing to continue their courses at the University. The Senate has therefore suspended the reopening of the University till the 28th February next.

**KUROPATKIN RESUMES THE OFFENSIVE.**

London, January 28.

Kuropatkin has resumed the offensive against the Japanese left wing.

**POLICY OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.**

M. Rouvier, the new French Premier, speaking in the Chamber, announced his adherence to M. Combes' anti-clerical programme and to the Russian alliance.

**THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.**

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, January 29.

M. Rouvier's reference to the French alliance with Russia was greeted with uproar.

M. Jaurès and others protested against a continuance of an alliance with a government composed of murderers, etc., etc.

M. Declasse repeatedly intervened imploring the Deputies to refrain from making such remarks for the sake of France's good name and interest. It must never be forgotten, he said, that the alliance had given France security.

A vote of confidence in the new Ministry was passed by 410 to 107.

**THE RUSSIAN LYING PLACARDS.**

It is stated that Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has made a fresh and stronger protest in the matter of the placards posted by the Moscow police saying that the strikes were the result of Anglo-Japanese intrigues and that the strikers were being supplied with English gold. The Chief of Police at Moscow, it seems, has informed the British Consul that he was leaving the posters for two days longer on his own responsibility as an assistance towards tiding over the present troubles and to prevent further difficulties. Thereupon the consul telegraphed to Sir Charles Hardinge.

**THE BALTIC ARMADA.**

Later.

Reuter's agent at Port Said telegraphs

that there is reason to believe that at least some of the Baltic Squadron will shortly return by the Suez Canal. Of those that remain some will visit the Persian Gulf.

**THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.**

London, January 31.

The North Sea Commission at Paris has been sitting for a week with open doors. The Commission has examined the Hull fishermen and elicited from them flat denials of the presence of Japanese torpedo-boats among the fishing fleets.

**THE HOLY SYNOD ON THE SITUATION.**

A circular has been issued by the Holy Synod of Russia inviting the people to return to their obedience to the Emperor and to obey God's commands, at the same time warning them against advisers who are in the pay of Russia's enemies. This circular to the Orthodox Church further says that the strikers are instigated by enemies at home and abroad, and are led by a criminal priest. The movement has broken out at a moment when all should co-operate to protect the fatherland. The object of Russia's enemies was to produce civil war and to prevent reinforcements being sent to the Manchurian army. The circular concludes by an appeal to the people to return to work.

**SERIOUS RIOTS AT WARSAW.**

Serious riots occurred at Warsaw on Saturday. Many of the finest shops were sacked and burned. The cavalry charged and the troops fired on the mob at several points.

**BRITISH OFFICIALS ATTACKED IN RUSSIA.**

The British Consul-General at Warsaw (Mr. Alex. Murray), and the Vice-Consul (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) have been separately attacked by the patrols. The latter received terrible sword cuts on the face.

Later.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, has sent the British military attaché to investigate the reported attack upon the British Consul-General and the Pro-Consul, made by soldiers at Warsaw.

**FURTHER BRITISH PROTESTS.**

Sir Charles Hardinge has protested again against the republication at Libau of the notices saying that British gold is being supplied to the strikers. He points out that it will seriously affect the friendly relations between the two countries.

**THE WARSAW DISTURBANCES.**

The disturbances at Warsaw were renewed yesterday, 160 were killed or wounded.

**MATTERS WORSE AT LIBAU.**

The troops at Libau have been reinforced. The situation is worse.

**THE LAST BATTLE.**

The Japanese estimate their losses in the recent fighting at 5,000, and the Russian losses at 10,000.

**ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.**

London, February 1.

Count Lamsdorff has informed Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that he has ordered a searching enquiry at Warsaw into the attacks on the British Consul-General and the Vice-Consul. He has further ordered the complete effacement of the anti-British placards at Moscow and Libau. Count Lamsdorff has expressed unqualified disapproval of the Moscow prefect's conduct in the matter.

**PARIS AND THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.**

Six thousand men in Paris yesterday

evening denounced in mass meeting recent events in Russia. Extraordinary police precautions were taken. As the meeting was leaving the hall, a bomb was thrown and two Republican Guards were wounded. Several arrests followed.

Another bomb has been found outside the residence of Prince Troubetski, the Russian military attaché.

**DEATH OF MR. LAURENCE JACKSON.**

London, February 1.

The death is announced of Mr. Laurence Jackson, lately Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States.

**CAPTAIN KLADO'S STORY.**

Captain Klado, in his evidence before the North Sea Enquiry Commission at Paris, emphatically and circumstantially reiterated the story of an encounter with torpedo-boats in the North Sea.

[Note.—In the course of a lecture Captain Klado has made the following statement with regard to the alleged attack by torpedo-boats on Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron in the North Sea:

Towards the evening of the second day we began receiving such strange questions by wireless telegraphy regarding the longitude and latitude of the position of the *Kniaz Suvoroff* that we felt sure that suspicious vessels were near us. Shortly afterwards I and several other persons who were on the *Kniaz Suvoroff's* bridge distinctly saw two torpedo-boats which seemed to attack us. One was on the port beam of the squadron, the other on the starboard. As soon as we had persuaded ourselves by the aid of searchlights that the craft were really torpedo-boats we opened fire on them. Our searchlights, in revealing the torpedo-boats, also discovered some steam fishing-boats, one of which crossed our bows so close that we had to pull aside to avoid her. This ship, too, was the cause of some suspicion. Having been repulsed, the torpedo-boats steamed rapidly in the opposite direction—namely, to the north-east. Some shots were fired on them from the transport *Anaplyr*, which was the last ship in the line of our squadron. As regards the question which is often put to one regarding the present whereabouts of these torpedo boats, I must say that I believe them to be at the bottom of the sea. After they had approached the collier, which must have been serving as their base, they must have transhipped their crews and been scuttled. It is possible that one of them, the one which was seen on the starboard of the squadron, was seriously damaged by our shells and sank at once. Naturally the steam fishing-boats which were so near the torpedo-boats found themselves in the line of fire, although measures were taken to train the guns only on the torpedo-boats. Some shells struck the cruiser *Aurora* by ricochet, she being in front of the port line of ships.]

**ILLNESS OF PRINCE VICTORIA.**

Princess Victoria, second daughter of King Edward, has been operated on for appendicitis. She is progressing favourably.

**JAPANESE PRISONERS.**

London, February 2.

General Sakharoff estimates that the Japanese prisoners total over three hundred.

**POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS.**

The St. Petersburg police yesterday surprised a meeting of strikers in a tavern. They fired on the meeting, wounding four and killing a girl.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

**A RUSSIAN UKASE.**

The ukase just issued by the Tsar recognises the necessity of taking extraordinary measures to preserve general peace and good order in consequence of recent events in St. Petersburg. For that purpose the decree announces the appointment of a new Governor-general of St. Petersburg and states in detail the military and police powers conferred on him. The nature of these powers is very great. They amount to the administration of a military dictator. General Torepoff, former chief of police in Moscow, is appointed to the post.



## LATEST FROM RUSSIA.

Several more Liberals were arrested on the 25th January in St. Petersburg, and it is expected many others would follow. The streets of St. Petersburg were quiet on the 26th; the shops were reopened; work was resumed at some factories.

In Riga all the factories are closed. On the 26th a collision occurred between the troops and the strikers and about 30 were killed and wounded. The demonstration is growing rapidly.

In Moscow on the 25th 30 factories were closed representing 30,000 workmen, and the strikes were extending. The owners of these Moscow factories held a meeting on the 25th January and decided to petition the Government that so long as the strikers did not resort to violence the troops should not use their arms.

At Libau some workmen incited by Terrorists went on strike and injured telegraphs and telephones. In Reval the strikers and others held a meeting on the 25th January at which the local officials were present.

The strike is spreading at Saratoff.

In Helsingfors, 5,000 workmen made a demonstration on the 25th and were attacked by the police, many being killed and wounded.

A telegram having been officially posted in the streets of Moscow to the effect that the disturbances at the dockyards of St. Petersburg, Libau and Sevastopol, and the coalmines of Westphalia had been planned to prevent the despatch of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, and that large sums of English money had been given to assist the strikers, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg protested.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The number of strikers who returned to their work in St. Petersburg on the 27th instant increased. A Laffin's telegram says that during the disturbance on the 22nd, three-fourths of the troops in St. Petersburg were despatched to the provinces, mainly to the ports along the Baltic Sea.

At Moscow on the 27th the printers, whose demands had been granted, returned to work, but among other workmen, the strike is spreading.

In Kiev a strike commenced on the 26th. In Vladimir and in other districts on the north-east of Moscow it commenced on the 26th and in Mitou on the 27th. In all these places there were disturbances.

In Warsaw the strike spread on the 27th. A collision occurred between the strikers and the military and there were some killed and wounded.

In Lotz also all the workmen are on strike.

## SPANISH POLITICS.

There has been a change of Cabinet in Spain.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the arrest of literary men and others who hold their views continues. If any of the workmen show obstinacy they are banished. Secret police detectives are watching the rest.

Reuter telegraphs that the chief of the Holy Synod on the 29th January issued a circular condemning the strikers and their leader. The circular says that the disturbances are fomented by men in the pay of Russia's enemies, and that their object is to prevent the dispatch of stores and munitions of war to the Army and the Navy at the front, with which object Russia's enemies continue to distribute large sums among the strikers.

The strikes are spreading. At Warsaw there has been some disturbance. At Moscow there is a tendency to take stronger measures with the strikers.

On the 28th January the British Consul-General at Warsaw is said to have been attacked by the cavalry.

## KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

Reuter.—Kuropatkin's report dated the 29th January, says:—"At 7 p.m. on the 28th the Japanese assumed the offensive on both sides of the railway, but after a fight lasting one hour our infantry and artillery repulsed them. Our casualties were 2 men killed, and 35 wounded, including 3 officers. The enemy advanced along the Mukden road also towards Sanjoza, but did not press his attack. On the same day at 5 p.m. our forces, after a cannonade by the reserve artillery, attacked Santaitz and Lapatai. We captured the whole of Santaitz and a part of Lapatai. Our casualties were insignificant. Our detachment, having accomplished its contemplated duty, withdrew at night-fall to Chusanji but the Japanese did not pursue.

On the 27th of January our column was fired on at Heikautai by the Japanese infantry. This infantry retreated to the south-west. Our column pursued the Japanese troops which had abandoned the villages along the road. The column reached the neighbourhood of Langtangkau which was occupied by a Japanese detachment with guns. The Japanese again assumed the offensive and attacked one of our artillery positions. Our cavalry regiment, for the purpose of a diversion, attacked the enemy's infantry and artillery. Our troops, being re-inforced, began to retire.

With regard to the fight at Santiehpu (called Chenchiehpau in the Japanese reports) General Klipenburg reports that Generals Mischenko and Kondradowitch were slightly wounded.

## RUSSIAN NEWS.

A Reuter's telegram of the 30th ultimo says that the Governor of Warsaw has promulgated a peace-preservation law in two districts under his jurisdiction.

On the 29th the strike commenced in Gomel and on the 30th in Kiev.

The *Times* publishes a statement of the movements of the Baltic Fleet from the 26th of November to the 30th of December:—

On the 26th of January 5 battle-ships, 3 cruisers, 2 steamers flying mercantile flags, 2 flying the naval flag, a water vessel, a hospital ship, a scouting-ship (flying a mercantile flag) and a French provision ship (*l'Esperance*) arrived outside the harbour of Gaboon in French Western Africa.

Of the above the *Roland* (scouting vessel) entered the harbour and conveyed instructions to two coaling steamers—one British and one German—which had been waiting there that they should move out to the squadron, which, with several other German coaling steamers, was anchored 4 miles outside. Thereafter the work of coaling continued until the 30th, when the colliers, with the exception of those which had discharged their cargo, were ordered to move on to Great Fish Bay (Portuguese West Africa) where they arrived on December 5th. The Squadron followed, reaching Great Fish Bay on the 5th and coaling there until the 7th. Then the colliers were directed to steam for Angra Pequena (German South-West Africa). There on the 10th of December 3 of the coaling steamers (2 English and 1 German) arrived; while two others, the *Kaschira* and the *Orel*, proceeded

to Capetown, the *Orel* being ordered to take off any coal remaining in the *Kaschira*. On the 12th of December the squadron reached Sheer Water Bay and ordered the colliers to approach, but this was prevented by the state of the sea. Five German colliers from Dakar had already been for a week in Angra Pequena. The work of coaling commenced on December 14th at night and continued till the 15th, when the colliers were ordered to proceed to St. Mary's Island in Madagascar, where 2 English ships and 2 German arrived on the 29th of December. The squadron left Sheer Water on the 17th of December and (including the *Orel* which had joined it) arrived at St. Mary's Island on the 30th of that month. The place for the squadron to assemble for coaling purposes is Diego Suarez, whither the remaining colliers and destroyers are to come, it is said.

The work of coaling has resulted in injuring several of the colliers.

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A question having been asked in the Austrian Parliament as to whether an agreement existed between Austro-Hungary and Russia, providing for the preservation of order by Austro-Hungarian troops in Russian territory adjacent to the Austrian empire's frontiers, the Prime Minister replied that there was no foundation whatever for such an idea.

## THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The strike extended to Grodno and Narva on the 30th January, and to Elizabethgrad and Ekaterinoslav on the 31st.

In Kovno and Warsaw things are quieter. Since the 27th January the killed in Warsaw are said to have reached 300, and there are many hundreds of wounded.

## THE RECENT BATTLE.

A private telegram which has reached St. Petersburg from the front says that in the battle of Jan. 25th-28th the Russian casualties were 10,000.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters, from Field Marshal Marquis Oyama.)

## FIGHTING AT THE HUN.

Since the 25th instant the enemy on the right bank of the Hun River has begun to move. His forces, amounting to not less than a *corps d'armée* advanced from the district on the south of Changtan towards Heikautai and Chenchiehpau. Therefore on the 26th our troops immediately assumed the offensive, and a body of our men drove back a force of the enemy numbering about one division in the direction of Liutiakau. Another body of our troops has been fighting since the 26th against more than a division of the enemy in the vicinity of Heikautai.

On the right and centre of our army the enemy's artillery occasionally bombarded our positions on the 28th instant, and small forces attacked us in various quarters, but these were all repulsed at once.

As to our left, our force which on the 26th instant had driven back the Chenchiehpau enemy, occupied Liutiakau and Likawopeng (about 2½ miles west of Chenchiehpau) on the 28th instant. The enemy who had confronted this force retired partly to the north and partly to the west. Also our troops fronting Heikautai succeeded in taking possession of the infantry position on the south-east of that place, and are now endeavouring to take Heikautai. Another body of our troops drove back a force of the enemy consisting of a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and 12 guns and oc-

cupied Harhpau (about 5 miles south of Heikautai).

The enemy's forces which have been engaged in the attack on our left wing up to to-day seem to have consisted in the main of the following:—

The Eighth Army Corps (Divisions X V. and XV.)  
The Russo-European Rifles, two Brigades.  
The Tenth Army Corps (Division IX.)  
Part of the Sixty-first Division of Reserve Infantry.  
Part of the First Siberia Army Corps (the East Siberia Rifles Infantry, Divisions I and IX.)

Our force which yesterday occupied Liupiaokau was twice attacked during the night by a strong body of the enemy, but he was repulsed. Another force of ours at dawn on the 27th attacked the enemy's rear at Feitsaihotsz, which is about 2½ miles north of Heikautai, and captured the position. Our troops which attacked Heikautai were subjected during the night of the 28th to several severe counter attacks, but these were eventually all repulsed and this morning we occupied the position. The enemy from Liupiaokau and Heikautai all retired to the right bank of the Hun and our troops are pursuing them.

The enemy made several attacks last night in the direction of Litajentun and Chenchiehpu, but they were all repulsed. The enemy who attacked these last two places consisted of the 8th and 10th Army Corps; those that attacked at Heikautai consisted of the 1st Army Corps, and another consisted of companies of infantry of the Rifles, with a division of Mischenko's cavalry. We took about 500 prisoners, including officers. The casualties on both sides are now being investigated.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the night of the 29th January from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.)

#### FIGHTING AT CHANGTAN.

Last night there were continuous collisions between scouting parties of ours and the enemy's on our centre and left, but no great change took place.

On our left the enemy carried on an unceasing but ineffectual cannonade.

The main body of the enemy's forces which had moved against Chenchiehpu and Heikautai seem to have retreated in the direction of Sufangtai (which is about 10 miles north-west of Changtan) from Nienyupau (about 2½ miles west of Changtan).

A great number of the enemy's dead are lying in the Chenchiehpu and Heikautai districts but no accurate report has yet been received.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the night of the 30th ultimo from the Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria.)

#### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Yesterday night on our right flank the enemy's scouts approached several points of our positions but were driven back by our outposts. There was no other change.

On our centre from 10 p.m. last night until 11 the enemy's artillery posted on the highland westward of Wanpaoshan fired on the neighbourhood of Tensantaukongsz and Yaotun. To-day (30th) about 2 guns of the enemy's on the north-west of Liuchangtun and his mortars posted on a hill west of Wanpaoshan cannonaded the height north of Changlingtsz and the vicinity of Yaotun.

On our left at 11 p.m. on the 29th about two companies of the enemy's infantry in the neighbourhood of Linshingpau fired wildly in our direction. Also last night at a place about 200 metres south of Pehtaitz he dug two trenches, and issuing from them constructed small entrenchments at several places. From 8.30 this morning his heavy

guns posted near Hsiaohantaitz and about 12 field-pieces fired continuously on Chenchiehpu. Again at 3.30 p.m. some six companies of his infantry charged into Hwangchi from Rhtaitz.

On the right bank of the Hun at about 2 p.m. some two battalions of his infantry attacked Tutaitz. Our force there engaged these battalions but the result is not yet clear.

Since the 25th the enemy's dead found on the field at Litajentun, Chenchiehpu and Heikautai are not less than 1,200.

#### FIGHTING AT CHANGWAN.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters from the Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Armies, on the 31st January.)

On the 30th instant the enemy's artillery cannonaded our positions on the centre and right. Small forces of his approached at various points but were all driven back by our outposts.

On our left, the same day, the enemy's heavy guns vigorously bombarded North Yentai (about 2½ miles south-east of Wan-kiayuantz) and Chenchiehpu. Again on the 31st in the forenoon he cannonaded Chenchiehpu, Yapatai (about 2½ miles east of Chenchiehpu) and Litajentun. About 2 companies of his infantry moved against Chenchiehpu from the south of Pehtaitz, but were repulsed.

On the afternoon of the 30th instant 2 companies of the enemy's infantry, advancing from Changtan attacked Pautszya (2½ miles north-west of Chenchiehpu), and about 2 battalions with a regiment of cavalry, coming from the same place, attacked Tutaitz, but all were repulsed.

According to the statements of prisoners, General Mischenko, the officer commanding the enemy's cavalry in its bold movement some days ago against our left, was wounded in the leg near Harhpau on the 27th instant.

[Published by the "Asahi."]

A telegram from the front, dated 10 a.m. 29th ultimo and received at the depot of a certain Division, says that the losses sustained by General Tachimi's command since the 26th ultimo were 32 officers wounded and 2,500 rank and file killed or wounded. The prisoners reach 1,500, including officers: There are many spoils. The attack (Japanese) is progressing rapidly. The enemy's losses are twice ours.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters.)

#### THE BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.

The battle which lasted from the 25th to the 29th of January is to be called the "Battle of Heikautai."

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

In Kuropatkin's telegraphic report of the battle of Heikautai there is said to be a statement that the Japanese casualties were not less than 10,000, and that they lost about 300 prisoners, who have been sent to Mukden.

#### A DARK FUTURE.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMBUN.")

London, January 25.

The future is darker than ever. The strike spreads daily. In Kovno district there were 21 factories closed yesterday. The Governor threatens to resort to strong measures of suppression. In St. Petersburg Torepoff has been appointed governor. He is in truth invested with the powers of a dictator. The council held at Tsarkoe Selo decided to continue the work of suppression. The Emperor must be still staying there.

He is reported to be ill. There is a very great commotion in Odessa, Sevastopol, Karkoff, Vilna and Kishinief. The people seem likely to rise. At Lodz there is a general strike. The garrison is shut up in its barracks. Radom also is surrounded. The troops, in order to disperse the people, are constantly firing volleys. In St. Petersburg a number of eminent men have been arrested, including Maxim Gorky.

#### VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Viscount Hayashi has been specially invited to Windsor by the King and the Queen. He is to remain there 3 days. He will arrive in London next Saturday.

#### RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, January 26.

The law of siege is virtually in operation in St. Petersburg under the Governor's direction. His policy is to employ the severest measures for checking the demonstrations now being organized. According to present appearances the outbreak of a revolutionary movement will not, it is thought, be seen quickly, but the people throughout the whole country are in a dangerous and unquiet state. The strike is spreading to all districts. The Moscow police are making out that the Japanese and English have fostered this disturbance in order to prevent the eastward voyage of the Baltic and Black-Sea Fleets. At Libau the preparations for the departure of the Third Squadron are interrupted by the disturbance. People fear that a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction is stirring among the troops about to start for the seat of war in the Far East, and that danger will result. Free looting of the military stores destined for Kuropatkin's army is taking place here and there. In the various districts of southern Russia also demonstrations to oppose the war are being planned.

#### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, January 30.

The Times, expecting that a general election is imminent, asks what attitude the Opposition will adopt with respect to Japanese relations. It argues that the alliance with Japan is the pivot of England's world-policy, and that this alliance has had a great effect in limiting the arena of the war. It concludes by insisting that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be firmly maintained.

#### STRIKERS RESUMING WORK.

With the exception of Poland, the strikes are quieting down in the various districts of Russia. In Poland many of the reservists have taken advantage of the confusion to effect their escape.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Benlarig*, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 27th Jan.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 25th Jan., General.—Corney & Co.  
*Indasamha*, British steamer, 3,376, Wm. E. Craven, 27th Jan.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Bink Thuan*, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 28th Jan.,—Chefoo, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 20th Jan.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nanyetsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 826, G. Murakami, 29th Jan.,—Yokkaichi, 28th Jan., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Brand*, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 29th Jan.,—Osaka, Coal.—Hirama.  
*Tylatjah*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 29th Jan.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Tenshin Maru*, Japanese steamer, 2,580, Geo. Lapraik, 2nd Feb.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nierop & Co.

	New York.	Eastern.	Total Sales.
Hongkong .....	20	—	20
Yokohama .....	273	—	273
	per ton, net.		
Total.....	393	—	393

Per British steamer *Jarra*, for London via ports:—  
Raw Silk for Europe, 38 bales; Waste Silk for  
Europe, 799 bales.

1 Left Vancouver on the 23rd ult  
2 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieren	Sa. Feb. 4
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Feb. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tamir	Sa. Feb. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yam. of Japan	M. Feb. 6
Portland	P. & A. Co.	N. Muniam	M. Feb. 6
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bergl s	W. Feb. 8
Fongko-g	P. M. Co.	Mauchurin	Th Feb. 9
Seaulte	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Feb. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	Sa. Feb. 11
Seaulte	P. & A. Co.	Arachnia	M. Feb. 13
Hongkong	H. T. Co.	Lynx	Th Feb. 14
Vancouver	H. T. Co.	Pleasant	W. Feb. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Yam. of India	F. Feb. 17
Hongkong	H. M. Co.	Peric	Th. Feb. 18
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. Mar. 5

Yokohama, February 3.  
Nothing doing in Yarns. Small sales from stock of Grey Shittings. Some enquiry (future) for Whites and small contracts have been booked. But business is limited by high Manchester prices.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. ...	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. ...	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 yds. 35 1/2 yds. 39 inches V	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—6 1/2 yds. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	3.50 to 4.40
2.80 to 4.10	
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	0.20 to 0.30
WOOLENS.	
Flannels ... ..	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ....	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Crapes, 24 yards,	0.35 to 0.50
30 inches ... ..	
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb	0.50 to 1.00
per lb ... ..	0.60 to 0.66

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON YARN.	
Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	440.00 to 470.00
RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling ...	28.00
Indian Broach ...	27.00
Chinese ...	26.50 to 27.00

## METALS.

Business has been fairly active and considerable sales have been put through.

	PER PIECE.
Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward ...	4.40 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.30 to 4.60
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanised iron sheets ...	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.40
Hoop Iron ( $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

This market is weak.

American ...	\$3.26
Russian ...	3.20
Langkat ...	2.45

## SUGAR.

There is no sign of improvement on the market. Prices show a downward tendency in view of the small demand. No business in either imported or native refined.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao ...	Y. 11.10 to 11.50
Brown Manila ...	10.60 to 11.80
Brown Datong ...	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton ...	10.00 to 14.20
White Java and Penang ...	13.00 to 14.20
White Refined ...	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No change.

	PIECE.
Java, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Aurpab), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market is dull and prices are generally lower. There has been more doing in Kakedas lately.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	950 to 975
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Fine ...	—
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coarse ...	935 to 945
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	—
Common—Coarse ...	—
Re-reels—Extra ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	940 to 945
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	910 to 915
Re-reels—No. 3 ...	900 to 905
Kakedas—Extra ...	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	915 to 920
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	885 to 890
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	850 to 860

## WASTE SILK.

There has been a steady business at current prices. Kibiso is quoted a shade lower.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	170 to 175
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	145 to 150
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	135 to 140
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Bushi, Best ...	165 to 175
Noshi—Bushi, Good ...	155 to 160
Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...	145 to 150
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	90 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	125 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	115 to 120
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	105 to 110
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ...	50 to 55

## TEA.

Market closed.

# ITCHING HUMOURS

## SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and exoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

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Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

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## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 2.

London silver rather firmer, Shanghai sterling quotations unchanged and Hongkong  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower has caused local rates on China to rule firmer, other rates being unaltered.

London Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight ...	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259
— 6 months' sight ...	260
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 99
— Private 10 days' sight do. ...	97
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight ...	74 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	150 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	152 1/2
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2 @ 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	210 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	28 1/2

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, February 3, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds Ven. per cent. Ven.		
1st Issue ...	95	5 89.30
Provincial Exchequer Bonds		
2nd Issue ...	62	5 55.20
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5 84.30
War Bonds (Ganji) ...	100	5 84.30
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100	5 81.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5 83.00

Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.60
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.80
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.30
Sanyo Railway Debentures and	100	6	88.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	65.80
Kyushu Railway	50	8	59.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	\$71.80
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	\$54.80
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	74.30
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12	76.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	—	30.55
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	46.80
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	28.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	27.50	—	25.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	20.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	54.60
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.70
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.10
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	20.40
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	48.60
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	45.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	48.00
Yokohama Dock	53	10	43.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	83.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	72.60
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	29.30
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	94.50
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	80.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	84.30
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	21.80
Osaka Gas new	25	—	33.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	89.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	68.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	184.10
Nippon Sugar Refined new	1	—	21.20
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	45	20	94.20
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	93.50
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	51.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	65.00
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	10	45.80
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	6.50
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	12	56.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	11	23.00

\* Ex dividend.

† Ex new.

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sustenance and energy—that's what Bovril is. Bovril represents a perfectly scientific combination of the stimulative and flavouring features of meat extract with the nutritive properties of beef. Bovril is readily taken and easily digested and assimilated by even the most feeble constitution.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., February 4th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 4th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Feb. 4th, the "RICHMOND CASEL."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BREMEN and HAMBURG, via ports, Feb. 4th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Feb. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadores and Anping (from Kobe), Feb. 5th, the "KOTSU MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Feb. 6th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 6th, the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about February 7th, the "PERSIA."—Pollak Bros.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb. 8th, at 11 p.m., the "BENGLOE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Feb. 9th, the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about Feb. 10th, the "JESSERIC."—American Trading Co.

For MARSHALLS, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb. 11th, at 9 a.m., the "POLYNESIAN."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Feb. 13th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Manila, Feb. 13th, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 14th, at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSHALLS, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Feb. 14th, at Daylight, the "FORMOSA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Feb. 15th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 17th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月十日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	141
The Shaho	142
Port Arthur	143
Ad Clerus	144
Vladivostok	144
The "Nippon Maru" and the "Hongkong Maru"	144
Superstition	144
Germany and Contraband	145
General Gripenberg	145
The Mining Law	145
Admiral Togo	145
The Next Loan	145
The "Novoye Vremya"	145
Death of Lieut. General Matsumura	145
The New German Organ	145
Naval Casualties	145
Korea	147
Prisoners	147
The Talk of Peace	147
Notes on Current Events	148
Some Future Russian Problems	149
The Supreme Prize Court	149
Leading Articles:	
The Battle of Heikantai	150
Christianity in Japan	151
General Densho	151
The Diet	151
The Naval Engineers of Japan	153
Commercial Reports	153
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press	154
Silver Wedding Bells	156
The Bookshelf	157
The Sleeping Beauty	157
Football	158
The Law Courts	158
Union Church "Social"	158
Japan Brewery Company, Limited	159
Union Church	159
Helm Brothers, Limited	159
Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association	161
Correspondence:	
Christ Church	161
Japan and Korea	162
The Late Dr. McDonald	162
How English is a d is not taught in Japan	163
Telegrams	163
News of the Week	163
The Tokyo Theatricals	166
Latest Shipping	166
Latest Commercial	167

"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVENEZ QUE POURRA."

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FIGHTING still continues near the Hun.

PEACE RUMOURS have been prevalent during the week, but they have been generally discredited.

TELEGRAMS from Kure, Matsue and Shimomoseki report heavy snow on the night of February 6th.

DURING January, the transport tax received at Shimbashi Railway Station amounted to yen 2,887.56.

It is reported by a telegram from Sapporo that five cases of small-pox appeared on Feb. 6th at Muroran.

THE steamer *Kissho Maru* has been converted into an hospital ship, and left Ujina on Feb. 6th for the front.

THE production of "The Sleeping Beauty" by Yokohama amateurs last Wednesday was a pronounced success.

H. I. H. PRINCE EUI-CHIN, who has been studying in America, returned to the East by the last Canadian Mail steamer.

MR. S. TSUKAMOTO, Councillor of Fukui prefecture, has been appointed to the same post in Kanagawa prefecture.

A MATSUYAMA telegram says that the Buddhist temple, Raikwoji has been prepared for the accommodation of the Russian prisoners. As the building is situated in the village of Miyaki, near

the well-known hot springs, the sick and wounded it appears, will be removed there.

It is reported that the Korean Post and Telegraph office at Chemulpo has been destroyed by fire. Incendiarism is suspected.

ABOUT 3.30 a.m. on Feb. 5th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Hamamatsu, Gifu, Kyoto, Otsu, Maidzuru and other western cities.

It is reported by telegram from Shanghai that about three hundred Russian officers from Port Arthur intend to proceed to America via Japan.

DURING a gale, some fishing boats capsized on Feb. 1st off the district of Yuri, Akita prefecture, with the result that thirty fishermen are missing.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHIMASAKI, who had been ill, passed away on Feb. 2nd in Tokyo. Previous to his death, the Emperor promoted him to the Junior Fourth Rank.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that £900,000 of the second war loan bonds issued in London will shortly be delivered to the Japanese Government through a syndicate.

MR. ITO, Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies, and Lieut. Colonel Nagayama have been decorated by the Kaiser with the First Class of the Hohenzollern order.

Six hundred Russians arrived on Feb. 4th at Ujina from the front and have been removed to Hamadera. The families of two prisoners at Matsuyama have arrived there.

THE Minister of Communications has notified that the lights and buoys and beacons in Tsugaru Strait and neighbouring places may often be extinguished to suit military necessities.

LOCOMOTIVES imported from Germany were tried on Feb. 4th between Shimbashi and Omori. Count von Arco Valley, German Minister, was present. The trials all proved successful.

ON February 6th, Major-Generals Fujii, Iida, Arai, Yamauchi, and Manabe were promoted to be Lieut.-Generals, and Colonels Ishida, Ishibashi, Amada and Ishihara to be Major-Generals.

VISCOUNT YOSHIKAWA, Minister for Home Affairs, on February 3rd, granted a permit to Dr. Neil Gordon Munro, No. 91, Bluff, Yokohama, who had applied for papers of Japanese naturalization.

A PASSENGER train and a freight train on the Nippon Railway collided on Feb. 3rd at Omiya station, the result being that one passenger was injured. The cause was the negligence of a pointsman.

EARLY on the morning of Feb. 4th fire broke out at Utsunomiya, destroying 22 houses. The cause arose from sparks left in a bath-room belonging to a tailor named K. Tetsuka, residing at Kiyosumi-cho.

A TELEGRAM from Shimomoseki reports that the steamer *Kyoto Maru* went ashore on the morning of Feb. 4th in the neighbourhood of Ainosima, Chikuzen province. Measures for floating her are being carried out.

T. OKADA, a farmer, residing at the village of Kano, Tottori prefecture, who was sentenced on February 15th 1904 in the Matsue District Court to death on a charge of robbery and murder, has been executed.

THE War Department has received a telegram from the commander of the garrison at Dalny that the place has been renamed Dairen and that the

new appellation will be enforced after February 11th. It may be added that the new name is pronounced by the Chinese Talien and that the 11th of February is a Japanese National Holiday, *Kigenetsu*, celebrating the coronation of Jimmu Tenno.

It is unofficially reported that England will retain Wei-hai-wei, holding that the fact of the Russians maintaining a claim to Port Arthur constitutes a theoretical occupation sufficient to satisfy the terms of the British lease.

MR. S. H. KUHN has been formally entered in the law records of the Tokyo Appeal Court and the Yokohama Local Court as a *tasosha*, or person who, in absconding, is eluding the ends of justice. His bail of 3,000 yen has been estreated.

I. KIRAGUCHI (51), a rice merchant, residing at Aioicho, Honjo, Tokyo, on the night of Feb. 3rd, murdered his wife named Hisa (24) by inflicting fatal injuries on her with a sword, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat with the same weapon. The cause was jealousy.

MR. KOREIYO TAKAHASHI, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, who lately returned home from London on temporary leave, is again to start abroad on the 17th inst. During his short stay in Tokio, he received, among other honours, the appointment of life member of the House of Peers.

It is reported by a passenger from Port Arthur that some two thousand Russian invalids have been landed from three hospital ships in the harbour. They were removed to the Japanese field hospitals. At Port Arthur dysentery and small-pox are very prevalent among Russians and Chinese.

N. KUSANAGI (23) employee of a merchant named Y. Takada, residing at No. 27, Ishikawa, Rokuchome, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide at 8 a.m. on Friday (Feb. 3rd) by injuring himself in the throat with a revolver in the godown of his employer. He was removed to the Yokohama Hospital. The cause was insanity.

T. KAMIYA (39) and Y. Kibota, residing at Asakusa in Tokyo, were sentenced on Feb. 2nd in the Tokyo District Court to fines of yen 795 and yen 500 respectively on a charge of having clandestinely manufactured saké. The same day Mr. K. Makino, a graduate of the College of Science, was prosecuted on a similar charge.

MASA, the wife of a merchant named Yamada, residing at Noge, Yokohama, who was suffering from slight brain disorder, on the morning of Feb. 7th killed her infant by inflicting fatal injury in the throat with a knife. She also injured her husband who tried to prevent the crime. The woman was temporarily detained in the Tobe police station.

VICE-ADMIRAL MISU and Rear-Admiral Takekuni who are now in Tokyo will shortly leave for the front. The *Fiji* reports that the former has been transferred from the Second Squadron to the First Squadron as Commander-in-Chief and the latter, who had been Commander of the cruiser *Iwate*, is now promoted Commander-in-Chief of the Third Squadron.

THE *Hochi* has a telegram from Hiroshima that Lieutenant T. Nogami, of Navy, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a sword while on a train which left Onomichi at 3.27 a.m. on February 7th. He was on his way to Tokyo and the affair was discovered when the train arrived at Fukuyama. The officer was removed to hospital. His condition is very serious.

## AD CLERUM.

"No class in the community is more exposed to the faithful dealing of candid friends than the clergy of the English Church," says a *Times* critic dealing with the recently published "Diary of a Church-goer." "Men criticize statesmen, it is true, especially those of their own party and especially when the party has been long in office; but they do so with a tolerance born of the comfortable certainty that the 'ins' will in due course be the 'outs.' The clergy, on the other hand, form a ministry that never resigns, and never runs the risk of 'heckling' on the platform. The individual withers, but the Church is more and more. So, though the clergy are not the Church, their perpetuity as a body tends to make criticism more desperate than edifying, more concerned with the particular parson's idiosyncracies than with the relation of his teaching to the needs of the taught. And the end of these things is a death to all confidence between pulpit and pew. The pew will not tell the pulpit what it craves to hear, and the pulpit with dogged tenacity either keeps the pew to the old lines when it desires new, or bids it alter its fashioning before it is ready for the change."

The present unfortunate condition of affairs in the Anglican community of Yokohama, as revealed by the recent public meeting of seaholders and the flood of letters which has since inundated our columns, lends additional weight to the opinions enunciated above. There are no sadder or more unedifying spectacles in modern life than the thrashing out of family quarrels and the airing of religious squabbles in the columns of the daily or weekly press. Both are unseemly, both can serve no good purpose by seeking such a channel of publicity. There can be little doubt that the disputants in a religious controversy are actuated by the highest motives according to their lights, though unfortunately, neither will allow this to the other, and consequently we see charges of baseness and low morality laid which make the judicious grieve and the unbelieving scoff. When we remember that the Anglican church of the present day is the outcome of one long series of compromises, surely it is not too much to ask its adherents to abide in the counsels of their forefathers and agree to the wholesome principle of "give-and-take." The writer of the "Diary of a Church-goer" is one of those, if we mistake not, who follows this golden rule. He belongs to that increasingly large class of Church-goers who are conscious that they are not Churchmen in the sense that Liddon, Pusey, or Wilberforce were Churchmen. As *The Times* reviewer says:—"He does 'not accept every article of the Apostles' Creed or of the Creed of Nicaea.' It is long since he partook of the Holy Communion, though there was an Easter Day, of which he writes, when 'he might have remained quietly in his corner during the office,' if his sense of the indescribable beauty of the Easter Psalm had not been dissipated by the *Quincunx* cult, which made it seem that 'the rest of the morning service was covered for him with a pall'; so that he escaped at the customary break to get out again into the clear spring sunshine." There are other details that trouble him, such as 'the cursing Psalms,' though he admits that some Psalms 'climb to heights that have never been exceeded.' Yet this man finds peace for his soul in attending the services of the Church of Eng-

land and does not go about to stir up discussion because all that is done within the four corners of the Prayer book, as interpreted by the latter-day clergy, is not according to the way in which he would have it done. The trivialities and unessential of ritual he passes by as things of little moment as compared with the glorious truths of the Gospel message which it is the great privilege of the clergy to convey to their people day in day out through the whole period of their ministry. In one beautiful passage the diarist makes this clear:—

"The story is quite familiar to us. We supply the sentences beforehand as the reader proceeds. Yet it has happened—one knows not how—it will doubtless happen again—one cannot tell when—that, as the verses follow one another, suddenly out of the well-known story there comes a strange, thrilling sense of heights and depths never before scaled or plumbed. Something in ourselves, something, it may be, in the voice of the reader, on sunny mornings, in country churches, when the scents and sounds of summer come through open windows, in the equable atmosphere of some vast minister, when the words spoken at the lectern are encompassed with stillness—under all varying circumstances, defying calculation and explanation—the new comes out of the old, the passion out of the commonplace, and we say within ourselves, 'This thing is of God.'"

Cannot something of the same broad clarifying spirit be imported into our midst so that an end may be set to the present distressful era of unedifying bickering? Concessions surely can be made by either side, for both profess to serve a Master who above all things was meek and lowly, and who won his disciples by gentleness in word as well as in deed.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

A British steamer, the *St. Anthony*, entered Moji on the 5th instant having left Vladivostock on the 2nd. She had cleared from Cardiff on the 15th of November and she reached Vladivostock on the 18th of January, having escaped Japanese observation by passing through the Soya Strait. Her people say that at the time of her departure there were 2 British and 4 German vessels in Vladivostock. The ice outside the port was 18 feet thick, and the ice-crushers were constantly at work. Owing to the ice, however, some of the mines placed by the garrison had changed their position, and access to the harbour was consequently very dangerous. Two German ships had been injured owing to this cause, and three men among their crews had been killed. There were 35,000 troops in garrison when the steamer left. They were much dispirited by the news of the fall of Port Arthur, followed as it was by intelligence of the disturbances in Russia and the repulse of Gripenberg on the Hun. All hope of restoring the situation seemed to have been abandoned. A number of the non-combatants had taken passage by a German steamer to Possiet Bay, and the heavy guns at the latter place had been dismounted and shipped by the same vessel to Vladivostock where the main defence will be made. It is conceivable that this strategy may be responsible for the withdrawal of the troops hitherto engaged in raiding north-eastern Korea. These troops are reported to be destroying the telegraphs and burning their stores. They are concentrating at Kyongsong. Rumour alleges that they were much delighted at being withdrawn, which is very probable, for service in this part of the field must be arduous work in the depth of winter. Kyongsong is very far north. The next stage for these Cossacks will be to cross the Tumen.

## THE "HONGKONG MARU" AND THE "NIPPON MARU."

We do not hear anything now-a-days of the doings of these auxiliary cruisers. They furnished at first a striking illustration of rumour's magnifying glasses, for they became a whole squadron of fighting ships, and while Admiral Kanimura was listening to the cheers of crowds in the streets of Tokyo, he was represented by European and American journals as leading a fleet of battleships and cruisers towards the Red Sea. It is really wonderful that such statements could have found credence among intelligent men, but they certainly did find it. As for the *Hongkong Maru* and the *Nippon Maru*, they are doubtless in constant communication with the Naval Department in Tokyo. Shanghai represents them as having steamed as far as the entrance of the Red Sea and as having approached within sighting distance of one of the Baltic Squadrons, but we do not see what Shanghai can know about the matter. At all events what is plain is that a fleet moving at the snail's pace adopted by the Baltic invites espionage even by ordinary mercantile steamers, and that the movements of Rojestvensky will be regularly wired to Tokyo as soon as he really begins to approach the field of active operations. When that "as soon" will materialize there is now no means of conjecturing, but we recall that the end of January was the date originally assigned even by leisurely calculators for his appearance in Far-Eastern waters, and he seems to be still at Madagascarc on the 8th of February.

## SUPERFICIES.

It must be fresh in the minds of many residents that when the privilege of acquiring the title called "superficies" was first granted to foreigners in Japan, the greatest discredit was thrown upon it, and certain publicists made strenuous efforts to prove that such a kind of land-tenure would be practically valueless. They would not admit for a moment that it could be compared to what are known as "building leases" in England, and they wrote as though the whole institution was a make-shift if not an actual deception. A very complete answer to these scoffers is furnished by statistics which the Government has just placed in the hands of the Lower House. A special committee of the House asked for information about the holders of superficies—not foreigners alone but all nationalities—and the Government delegate handed in a list revised up to March 31st, 1903. From it we take the following facts relating to foreigners only:—

## HOLDERS OF SUPERFICIES FOR PERIODS OF

100 YEAR AND UPWARDS.

	Unlimit- ed.	1000 yrs.	500 yrs.	200 yrs.	100 yrs.	50 yrs.	20 yrs.	10 yrs.
Tokyo.....	2	4	2	1	—	6	—	—
Yokohama...	—	11	7	—	1	14	—	3
Odawara.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka.....	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe.....	1	28	9	—	—	—	—	1
Akashi.....	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	1
Nagasaki.....	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
Hakodate.....	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
Totals....	18	49	30	2	1	20	8	5

From this it appears that 133 foreigners are superficiesaries. It is curious to note their conservatism. Forty-nine have selected the rational period of 1,000 years, but no less than 30 cling to the old-fashioned English term of 999 years.

## GERMANY AND CONTRABAND.

If Reuter be correctly informed, which in this case there is no reason to doubt, certain German publicists are disposed to protest against Japan's reading of international law, though they acquiesced in the incomparably less justifiable reading of Russia. Without having their arguments before us it is impossible to form any definite opinion, but we presume that their contention is the familiar one, namely, articles of commerce are not necessarily contraband because they are consigned to a port of a belligerent. That is true. Even Russia recognises that. For although the Vladivostok Prize Court decided that 5,000 sacks of flour carried by the *Arabia* to a Kobe firm were contraband, the Naval Prosecutor did not attempt to uphold the decision before the higher tribunal in St. Petersburg. But the question of coal and provisions bound for Vladivostok belongs to a wholly different category. Vladivostok is a Russian fortress with a large garrison. All supplies carried thither are obviously for the use of the garrison and for transport thence to Kuropatkin's army. There could not be any clearer case of contraband character determined by destination. We must say, too, that although our disposition is to refrain from ruffling the tender susceptibilities of the Germans, their conduct in this war does not qualify them to make protests on the subject of contraband. The German Government is evidently disposed to obey the letter of its neutral obligations, but the German people are rendering to the Baltic Squadron assistance of the most flagrantly friendly character. Quite a flotilla of German merchantmen are engaged carrying coal for the use of the squadron, and, what is more, they accompany the Squadron and behave just as though they formed an integral part of it. British subjects are not guiltless. By no means. But if any question of degree be admissible in unlawful acts, then the chief responsibility rests with Germany. There can be no hesitation in saying that Germany, France and Spain have been guilty of flagrant breaches of neutrality in connexion with the eastward progress of this Baltic Squadron. The Russian war-ships may not have been allowed to rendezvous at German, French or Spanish ports, though even that point is exceeding obscure, to say the least, at Madagascar. But the colliers accompanying the fleet are permitted to enjoy the shelter of these Powers' ports for any length of time, though their notorious business is to supply to the squadron the one article without which it could never reach the seat of war. It would not be one whit a greater abuse of neutrality to permit Russia to establish stores of gunpowder and ammunition at German and French ports, provided that she used non-combatant vessels to transport the materials from these depots to her war-ships. It is beyond all doubt that Europe's manner of observing its national obligations is not informed by any sense of justice, and that such doings would never for an instant be tolerated were not an Oriental Power their victim.

## GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

It is not easy to share the German view that General Gripenberg's resignation is due to his failure at the battle of Heikautai. He is subordinate to Kuropatkin. The advance of the Russians against Liaoyang from the west bank of the Hun must have had the

Commander-in-Chief's full approval; must have been planned with Kuropatkin's knowledge and carried out with his connivance. If the attempt made by Kuropatkin to turn the Japanese flank from Penhsihu was warrantable, then this attempt made by Gripenberg's army was at least equally warrantable. Indeed, as between the two, although Gripenberg took the greater risk, it seems probable that success in his case would have been proportionately signal. At all events no one can imagine that fully one third of the forces at Kuropatkin's disposal were sent out upon a great expedition of the kind without his full consent. The only perplexing feature of the affair is that no effort was made to second Gripenberg's essay by active blows in other parts of the field. The interpretation of that, however, seems to be, not that Kuropatkin disapproved of the adventure and was indisposed to promote it, but that the head-quarter's programme was to make the operations against Oyama's front and right dependent on the issue of the turning movement against his left. Most assuredly if Kuropatkin allowed a hundred thousand men to be marched out and thrown against the Japanese left contrary to his own judgment, then his unfitness to be Commander-in-chief is incomparably more conspicuous than Gripenberg's unfitness to be his subordinate. The truth is probably on the surface. General Gripenberg had an attack of apoplexy before he left for the front and much surprise was expressed that under the circumstances he should have proceeded to his post. The probability is that he has had another stroke and is quite unfit for work.

## THE MINING LAW.

It is now explained that the opposition to changing the Mining Law in the sense of extending its privileges to individual foreigners as well as to foreigners organized as a juridical person, is due not to any conservatism or any objection to placing aliens on the same footing as natives in these matters, but to the fact that a conflict of law will result if land-ownership be permitted to foreigners in the matter of mines only and denied to them in other directions. The Peers, who are supposed to be averse to any alteration of the present regulations and who would therefore leave the Government Bill unamended, are understood to argue in that manner. They are quite willing to vote for abolishing all restrictions upon the acquisition of real estate but they object to abolition in one respect and retention in others. The result is that the amendment proposed by the Progressists is not likely to be carried this session. It must be admitted that the explanation is plausible, but in the meanwhile we are reminded of the old Oriental saying that while doctors differ the patient dies. The upshot of all this academical care for uniformity is that the impasse remains, and now just at the time when Japan needs all the foreign capital she can get to recoup the unproductive outlays she is making, the avenues to its inflow are closed because to amend one law would require the amendment of another also. That is not practical. Public opinion, if we may judge from the newspapers, is universally in favour of extending to foreigners the privilege of land-ownership. We can not find one leading journal that adopts an illiberal attitude towards the question. It is hard, therefore, to understand why there should be any further delay.

The *Shogyo Shimpo's* opinion is that if

foreigners were granted full mining privileges, it is to Hokkaido they would chiefly turn. As a matter of fact, says that journal, immense areas of mineral-bearing land are already in the hands of Japanese capitalists, though no active steps are taken to exploit them. Throughout the whole empire the area of such lands, if coal alone be considered, is 2,150,000,000 *tsubo*, out of which total a pretence of working is made in the case of 2,100,000,000. In Kyushu it is probable that all the really paying coal mines are already in operation, but such is by no means the case in Hokkaido. There there is an area of 350,000,000 *tsubo* where trial borings are supposed to be in progress, and another area of 45,000,000 *tsubo* over which permits have been granted though nothing is being done. It is to the coal industry of Hokkaido that foreign capitalists are most likely to turn in the *Shogyo's* opinion. At present the development of coal-mining in that part of the empire is greatly impeded by want of transport facilities. The only available railway is that belonging to the Tanko Company, and since the Tanko Company owns mines as well as the railway, it will not carry mineral for competing mine-owners. The *Shogyo* urges that the railway should be nationalized so as to remove this obstacle at all events.

## ADMIRAL TOGO.

Admiral Togo left Tokyo on the 6th by the 4.30 p.m. train from Shimbashi. His immediate destination is Kure, but of course there is no statement as to his ultimate bourn. It is noticed by Tokyo journals as somewhat remarkable that the Admiral set out from Sasebo in 1904 on the 6th of February, and he now leaves Tokyo on the 6th of February, 1905. We need scarcely say that the leading journals of the capital assure him that he carries with him the nation's good wishes.

Admiral Togo's train called at Hiranuma Station, Yokohama, when Governor Sufu, Mayor Ichihara, and representatives of various bodies attended to say farewell to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadron. The station was filled with a crowd of citizens who tendered emphatic *bansais* while bands played selections. The Governor and Mayor on proceeding to the Admiral's carriage congratulated him and wished him *bon voyage*. The great sailor briefly returned thanks for the profuse sympathy of the citizens. The president of the Shohai-Gikwai presented the admiral and his staff officers with some articles, including cigars, etc., and the Ladies Patriotic Society gave a basket of beautiful flowers. After a stay of about four minutes the train left for Kobe.

## THE NEXT LOAN.

Steps are now being taken by way of preliminary to the floating of a fourth domestic loan. On the 13th instant consultations are to be held with leading bankers of the three principal cities. It is said that there are two views in business circles. One is that the bonds should carry 6 per cent, that their issue-price should be 90 *yen*, and that their period should be 7 years (or 5). The second is that the interest should be 7, the period 7 years and the issue-price par. It is expected that a compromise will be effected at 5 per cent. interest and an issue price of 92 with a five-years' period. The large commissions of one per cent. paid to the bank on previous occasions will probably be greatly reduced.

## THE "NOVOYE VREMYA."

The following appears in the *Novoye Vremya* of December 7th:—

## THE PROVISIONING OF PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Ginsburg, the agent of the Marine Department for the supply of all necessities to the fleet in the Far East is at present in St. Petersburg. Mariners have told me marvels of Mr. Ginsburg's activity; Gromof on shore and Ginsburg at sea is what they say. Ginsburg's role is, however, a considerably wider one than Gromof's, and the carrying of it out is far more difficult, as to his lot falls the supplying of all necessities to Port Arthur cut off on shore and blocked at sea. I had heard so much of the daring running of the blockade by Mr. Ginsburg's vessels that I betook myself to him in the hope of hearing something of interest. The interest was doubled by the fact that Mr. Ginsburg spent some twenty years in Japan and left Yokohama a few days before the declaration of war.

In conversation with me, Mr. Ginsburg showed some reserve in regard to his methods of provisioning Port Arthur.

Yes; my steamers have run the blockade several times and they may do it again, so I should prefer to postpone our conversation under that head till the arrival of the second Pacific squadron in the Far East. When we have command of the sea, I will tell you a lot of interesting things about the blockade and the running of it; to speak about it at present might entail disagreeable consequences for me.

Mr. Ginsburg then spoke willingly about Japan and the Japanese and their relations with us before the war.

Did you really expect that there would be war?

Did I? Why the Japanese began to get ready for war immediately after the China war; they could not forgive us for taking Port Arthur from them. All we Russians living in Japan clearly perceived these preparations but only did not know what proportions they had assumed, but our military agents undoubtedly did. Our naval attaché, I know, wrote to St. Petersburg about these preparations. Two or three months before the beginning of the war the Japanese did not conceal their preparations, a fact I had, many a time, the opportunity of convincing myself of. I had to despatch to Port Arthur some large supplies of coal, canvas and other goods, which are generally purchased in Japan. Up to October 1903, I bought everything without the slightest hindrance, but in November, all the Japanese firms refused to do business with me. Why? I asked—Because we are going to war with you. My position and also that of Port Arthur was a terrible one. To get all that was required from Europe would demand months, and war was expected from day to day. I was saved however and by a Japanese, Mr. — With what object?

He is the owner of vast coal-mines and he sold me about 120,000 tons (7 million poods, more or less). Of course the transaction was unofficial. Mr. — sent his agent to me expressing his consent to sell the coal, but he declared that it was imperative that it should not be sold through the medium of a Russian. He suggested that I should furnish funds to the captains of my steamers and entrust the purchase to them.

I must tell you that I had chartered 15 Norwegian steamers sailing under the Norwegian flag; it was no secret to anyone that the steamers were entirely under my management, but Mr. — apparently thought it would not be so dishonourable to do business with Norwegians.

For me the form had no importance whatever, so long as the squadron got its supply of coal in time, and so it did, although the last portion of the coal from the mines only reached Port Arthur after the first bombardment by the Japanese. Thanks to Mr. — other Japanese merchants began to do business with me through the medium of my Norwegian captains. In this way, I was able to furnish Port Arthur with all necessities, in the requisite quantity and in good time. Openly the Japanese merchants did not sell to Russians, in accordance with the orders of the Government. Mr. Ginsburg left Port Arthur at the time of its investment on the land side, but continues to receive letters from his agents and employees. All the news received by him testifies to the insignificance of the decrease in the number of officers. Typhus it appears is more dreaded than explosive shells.

I asked my companion to what extent the garrison was provided with warlike stores, provisions and warm clothing.

With regard to the supplies in the fortress of defensive material, I am not competent to give an opinion; of provisions, there is ample for a very long time. There is no scarcity of clothing as in my godowns and in those of the Volunteer fleet, there is plenty of all kinds. The godowns of the Volunteer fleet are rich and their contents are of all descriptions. There is in fact nothing which they have not got: clothing and materials for making it, tea, sugar, tobacco, matches, even vodka. Smyrnoff sent 10,000

cases of vodka for sale, which arrived in Port Arthur at the beginning of the siege and are still in the godowns.

Of General Stossel, Mr. Ginsburg spoke enthusiastically.

The conversation then turned on Japan and the Japanese. The financial condition interested me greatly.

I fear the expectations of the exhaustion of the finances of Japan will not be realized so soon. It is true that the Japanese treasury is having recourse to foreign loans, but at the critical moment, it would apply to the inhabitants, and get no amount from them. Every Japanese will give all that he possesses. A German calculating what the population can give, put it at two milliards of roubles, (40 roubles per capita). This sum is exaggerated, but we shall not be far from the truth in estimating that every Japanese on an average would give 20 roubles, which would produce a milliard of roubles. And rest assured that the inhabitants will give this sum, as they are convinced of the necessity of the war. For Japan, the acquirement of further territory is indispensable and she is at war with Russia. If she should be unsuccessful, she will begin afresh to make preparations for war, in order to attack the Indian possessions of the French or the English. Mark my words! The English will have some bitter moments to live through and some surprises to receive at the hands of their present Allies.

(sd.) E. V.—EFF.

It will be observed that Mr. Ginsburg speaks under the impulse of an unquiet conscience. He assumes that the post-bellum scheme of increased armaments undertaken by Japan in 1896 was directed solely against Russia, and he assigns as a reason that the Japanese "could not forgive us for taking Port Arthur from them." Why then should these preparations have been against Russia only? Why not against France, or against Germany, which had been Russia's partners in the business of the Liaoting retrocession? But in truth it is like flogging a dead horse to discuss the origin of this war. The whole civilized world is agreed in placing the responsibility on Russia's shoulders. Never in all history has there been such a complete consensus of opinion as to the guilt of a belligerent. Concerning Japan's preparations, the only comment is that had she not made them Russia's aggressions would now be assuming overwhelming dimensions. To blame her for getting ready her defensive weapons is like condemning a householder for locking his door when burglars are on the prowl.

## DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL MATSUMURA.

Tuesday, February 7.

Lieut.-General Matsumura's malady has nothing to do with wounds. He had a stroke of apoplexy when travelling to take up his duties at a new post. We gather that the end came speedily but it is not yet announced. Lieut.-General Matsumura was educated in the Kyodo-dan, a military school for the training of non-commissioned officers of the Osaka Division, and in 1872 was promoted sergeant, and the following year, sub-lieutenant. During the Satsuma rebellion, he was commander of the Third Company belonging to the Second Brigade of Infantry, and fought at Tawarazaka, Kumamoto, and other places. In 1887 he was promoted Major and appointed staff officer of the Sendai Division. In the Japan-China war he was chief staff officer of the Sixth (Kumamoto) Division which formed part of the Second Corps, and he fought at Hushan (near Talien bay) and Wei-hai-wei. After the fall of Port Arthur he was promoted Major-General and appointed commander of the Second Mixed Brigade of the Formosan garrison. When the present war began he was Commander of the First Brigade of Infantry and participated in the battle of Nanshan under General Oku, and later he commanded a detachment of the besieging

army under General Nogi. On July 10th he was promoted Lieut.-General and appointed Commander-in-Chief of a division. On Feb. 5th, appreciating his meritorious services, the Emperor decorated him with the Third Class of the Golden Kite and the First Class of the Rising Sun with the grand cordon, and promoted him to the Junior Third Rank.

Wednesday, February 8.

Lt.-General Matsumura's death is now announced. He died at Port Arthur, having been struck down by apoplexy just at the time when he was about to start for the north. He was only 54 years of age, but he had led a most strenuous life, having begun his fighting in the Fushimi battle when his years were only 16, and continued it in the Satsuma rebellion, the China-Japan War, the Formosan campaign and the present war. But rumour says that he had undermined his constitution by too free indulgence in that most insidious beverage, Japanese sake.

## THE NEW GERMAN ORGAN.

It is stated that the *Japan Herald* has become a German organ, having been purchased by a syndicate of German residents. That is a wise measure if the Germans desire to make their views known in British circles where a newspaper published in the German language necessarily finds few readers. Presumably its new character informs an article appearing in our contemporary's issue of the 7th. The article is based on Reuter's telegram relating to uneasiness in German shipping circles regarding the seizure of Hamburg vessels bound with contraband to Vladivostok, a telegram which our contemporary condemns as a compound of news and comment, and describes it as "unreliable and one-sided." It is noticeable, however, that the *Japan Herald* wholly ignores the most important clause in the telegram, namely that German shippers are now protesting against the Japanese interpretation of contraband. Upon that clause we made some remarks and they have elicited from the *Japan Herald* its familiar charge that we are anti-German, that we are "merely actuated by race prejudice," and that we "welcome any statement, however vague and unreliable, which gives us an opportunity of venting it" (i.e. the prejudice). Such charges, coming from the *Japan Herald* in the original character would not have attracted any attention, but if they indicate the spirit in which the new German organ is to be conducted, neither the cause of Germany nor the cause of good fellowship will be promoted.

## NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The total number of deaths in the Navy from the outbreak of the war until the 31st of December was 1,758, of whom 1,472 were drowned at the sinking of vessels by mines or collisions, &c.,—the *Hatsuse*, the *Yoshino*, the *Saiyū*, the *Heiyei*, &c.,—so that the number actually killed in action was only 286. The wounded aggregated 1,154. Among these 88 died of their hurts; 899 recovered and are again serving; 23 have been released from duty; 130 are in hospital, and 14 are receiving treatment on board. These 88 deaths are said to have occurred mostly in cases which were hopeless from the first. Only 12 deaths occurred among patients duly admitted to hospital under all favourable circumstances. This result is regarded as very remarkable considering the generally serious character of gun-shot wounds.

## KOREA.

Monday, February 6.

There was a large conflagration in Seoul opposite the Palace on the night of the 1st.

The Korean Government has agreed to grant a mining concession to an Italian syndicate. The place has not yet been selected, but the conditions are said to have been very carefully drawn up with the advice of Mr. Stevens.

The Russians continue to retreat northwards in Korea. It is stated that they are burning their stores in Songchin, which of course means that they intend to abandon that place. There is a conjecture that the news of the fall of Port Arthur is responsible for this retrograde movement.

The particulars of the First Bank's loan to the Korean Government are published. The amount is three million yen; the rate of interest 6 per cent., payable semi-annually; the period, 6 years for half the money, 10 years for the remaining half, with the stipulation, however, that payment may be made at any earlier date which suits the convenience of the borrower. The customs revenue is hypothecated, the Bank acquiring a prior claim on it.

The agreement to engage Mr. Maruyama as police adviser to the Korean Government has been concluded.

Friday, February 10.

From the terms of the First Bank's agreement with the Korean Government it is evident that the Bank is to be, in effect, the State's banking institution. It is to receive and pay out the proceeds of all taxation, no interest being allowed on money thus deposited. On the other hand, the Government is to be free to over-draw its account by 300,000 yen, without interest. On any excess over and above that sum 6 per cent. interest must be paid, and such excess must never be more than one million yen. With regard to the 3 millions lent by the Bank to the State, this money is to form a fund for purposes of currency adjustment, and will consequently remain in the keeping of the Bank, since all financial arrangements are to be entrusted to the latter.

Subsequently to the China-Japan War many outrages were committed against the persons and property of Japanese subjects in Korea. On each occasion due claims for compensation were presented, but the Seoul Authorities postponed their settlement on one pretext or another. Now, at length, satisfaction has been given. The Emperor of Korea has "donated" a sum of 183,750 yen in full settlement. There seems to have been some "face-saving" idea in the formula used to describe this transaction but that is a point of small moment.

Little is heard now from the Hanchang region, that is to say from the extreme right of the Japanese position on the Shaho, though the Russians recently showed considerable activity there. An officer who has just returned is quoted as saying that from the indications observable the enemy seems to be apprehensive of a wide turning movement on the east, and that his apparently strenuous and even offensive tactics in front of Fushun are prompted by that fear. He is said to have chosen his advanced positions skillfully, but this officer alleges that the Russians suffer much at the hands of the Ichun (righteous army); that is, Chinese who have been driven by Muscovite excesses and depredations to form themselves into a band of guerilla braves.

## KUROPATKIN.

The *Hochi Shinbun's* London service of telegrams—a new institution upon which we congratulate our contemporary—says that there is a movement in St. Petersburg to secure the recall of Kuropatkin. If that be true it will be a blow to "Calchas" and others of his creed, who hold that the whole of the strategical laurels of the war rest on the brows of Kuropatkin and his generals, not one solitary spray being the duly earned property of the Japanese. "Calchas" is generally a lucid writer, but he has wholly failed to explain the grounds of this appreciation, and inasmuch as it is a novelty to be told that a general who has never won a single victory throughout a year's fighting and who has suffered numerous defeats, is an illustrious strategist, we want to hear some reasons before endorsing the strange doctrine. Moreover, if the *Hochi's* news be correct, St. Petersburg is not deceived by fabulous accounts like that recently published by General Dessino in Shanghai with reference to the battle of Heikautai. We gather from another telegraphic summary of Dessino's tale that he seeks to invest the combat with the character of a reconnaissance in force, and as troops generally retire when they have completed a reconnaissance, the story thus acquires at least the redeeming feature of coherency. But what a story it still remains! However, no intelligent man in Russia is deceived. We should be sorry to see Kuropatkin recalled; sorry for Japan's sake since we doubt whether she can hope to find a better General from her point of view. But we certainly should not be surprised.

## PRISONERS.

The *Asahi's* correspondent sends an interesting statement made by some 30 Russian prisoners whom the Japanese captured on the 27th of January at Liutiaokau and Likiaowopeng in the Battle of Heikautai. These men said that they belonged to the Fifth Brigade of the Rifles, and that they had left Warsaw about 2 months previously, arriving at Mukden on the 9th and 10th of January. After 2 or 3 days' rest in Mukden they were despatched to the front by Kuropatkin's orders. Thereafter, until the time of their capture, they had never once been under the cover of a roof. All day and every night had been passed in the open. (It should be noticed here that these prisoners are said to have been well supplied with warm clothing). Three regiments of the Brigade, the 17th, the 19th and the 20th, had originally been in the fighting line, the 18th Regiment being held in reserve. But when the battle became fierce on the 27th and when the Japanese had been re-inforced, this reserve regiment also was moved up. The Russian troops engaged in the Battle of Heikautai consisted of 4 brigades from each corps d'armee, and this force cooperated with Mischenko's Cavalry Division. The 18th Regiment, to which, apparently these prisoners belonged, had been carried from Mukden in three trains. (From this it would seem that the new line said to have been built by the Russians from a point south of Mukden westward to the Hun was utilized, as was subsequently conjectured, for the purposes of this flanking movement.) At the time of the regiment's leaving Mukden 5 or 6 trains were arriving there daily from the north. The Russians had found the rifle and gunfire of the Japanese to be terribly accurate. One of their com-

panies had lost its two officers and been reduced to 30 effectives. The bursting force of the Japanese shells was much feared by the Russians and caused cruel havoc in their ranks. It was the habit of Russian officers to send their men forward into the zone of danger, but to remain themselves at some distance behind, under the shelter of the trenches or in some more or less covered position. Thence they issued their orders, which necessarily did not reach their troops effectively. These prisoners claimed that they had endeavoured to do their duty faithfully, but that they were wholly dispirited whenever they looked back and saw themselves unaccompanied by "friends or officers." Therefore they had surrendered. They said that their daily food consisted of some black bread, one quarter of a pound of meat—half a pound was requisitioned but the men only got a quarter—and a modicum of vegetables.

The *Asahi's* correspondent adds that most of the prisoners made identical statements. They abused their superiors and praised the Japanese, but it was hard to tell whether they spoke the truth or jested.

The *Jiji Shimpō*, speaking presumably on official authority, says that the number of Japanese made prisoners at the Battle of the Shaho—not the recent Battle of Heikautai—was 48. Of these 11 were unwounded and 37 wounded. Among the latter one died at Harbin and 36 are in hospital there. Our contemporary prints the names of these prisoners.

## THE TALK OF PEACE.

Little credit appears to be attached in Tokyo to the rumour of peace sent across the wires by the *Jiji Shimpō's* London correspondent. The *Jiji* itself dismisses the story as unworthy of serious notice. It admits that the interior condition of Russia must inspire a wish for peace in the breasts of many Russians. Above all, if there be truth in the last news received telegraphically that the police and reservists in Siberia have raised a rebellion. For the distribution of the population in Siberia is such that any disturbance there, especially a disturbance fomented by policemen and reservists, would immediately touch the railway and thus tell directly on the supply of troops and provisions to the Army on the Shaho. It is very plain that all the steamers now endeavouring to make their way to Vladivostok must have some purpose over and above the supply of munitions to the garrison, and if in addition to this last sea-route being closed to him, Kuropatkin finds the Siberian Railway also breaking down, his situation will be indeed embarrassing. But as for peace, the *Jiji* does not anticipate it in the near future. Russia has a big army on the Shaho; she has a big squadron on the sea; she has Vladivostok still in her possession, and she has in her own country elements of disturbance which an inglorious peace might make terribly formidable. The time has not come for her to speak with her enemies in the gate, and those enemies would be most unwise if they allowed any talk of peace to influence their manner of prosecuting the war. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* view is that Russia is halting between two stools. It is not to be believed for a moment that she seriously contemplates peace at this moment; least of all that a proposal for peace should have come from the war party, whose leaders are the Grand Dukes. Were the Tsar a man of great moral strength, he might put down his



foot and insist upon the vigorous pursuit of some definite policy. But it would seem that his invertebrate mind constitutes one of the drifting factors of the hour. Appearances are kept up. Big sums are borrowed in Paris; there is loud talk of a third Squadron, and Europe hears much about the despatch of troops to the front. But through it all a thread of indecision can be seen running. Nevertheless, peace is not in sight. There is much fighting to be done still. That is the *Nichi Nichi's* view, and the *Nichi Nichi* is now directed by a statesman whose opinion on any subject of foreign policy must command high respect.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Japanese authorities released 29 Russian prisoners, some of them on account of age, some because they were maimed and unfit for further service. Apparently these prisoners, whose feeling ought to have been one of unalloyed gratitude, consented to be the sereet conveyors of letters greatly libelling the Japanese and preferring very false charges against them in connexion with their treatment of prisoners. All the leading Tokyo journals refer to this matter, and publish a detailed refutation furnished by Japanese officers. There does not seem to be any reason for entering into the particulars. The Japanese are evidently surprised that Russian officers should have been guilty of such conduct as this abuse of Japanese leniency displays, and they take pains to combat the accusations seriatim. But the broad fact is sufficiently eloquent; the fact that the prisoners are accessible to all the world and that their actual condition and treatment are not matters of conjecture but have been accurately ascertained by many eye-witnesses. Doubtless there are among the officers some who, being accustomed to such a life of luxurious self-indulgence as rumour has again and again depicted, find existence as prisoners of war in a foreign country somewhat monotonous and difficult to endure. But all the most trustworthy testimony goes to prove that the Japanese are behaving in this matter with the utmost kindness, and as between the two combatants the credit of having been strictly guided by civilized principles in conducting the war, undoubtedly belongs to the Japanese. Among about thirty thousand Russian prisoners it is inevitable that there should be some malcontents, and even some unscrupulous men who, having shown themselves comparatively worthless as soldiers, are now seeking to fight with weapons of falsehood and slander. That can not be helped. Happily the world's judgment has already been formed.

Very severe sentences have been passed on Lieut. Milsky, a naval cadet and four privates who have made repeated attempts to effect their escape from their place of detention at Matsuyama. They were given the option, finally, of being tried by court martial or of taking an oath not to make any further attempts. They chose the former, and the result is that Milsky is condemned to 15 years' imprisonment, the naval cadet to 11 years, and the other four to 1 year each. This means that the two officers, at all events, will remain in prison until the end of the war, when, of course, their release will follow in the ordinary routine. They appear to have behaved with much violence, and evidently the only way to preserve order among such a crowd of prisoners as

the Japanese have now to look after is to adopt stern measures for repressing insubordination.

The Emperor of Russia has caused profound astonishment in Japan by his statement to the deputation of workmen whom he received at his palace. He told them that they had been deceived by their country's enemies. It was indeed quite sufficiently astounding that the police authorities of Moscow and Odessa should resort to such a device for quelling a disturbance with which they found themselves incompetent to deal by legitimate methods. Few Governments have been obliged to resort to a manoeuvre so flagrantly false, and the Russian Government is to be pitied as much as condemned. But what total indifference to the dictates of dignity the Tsar displayed when he too used this falsehood towards the workmen's deputies! Either His Majesty believed what he said, in which case he must be singularly shallow; or else he did not believe it, in which case he must be singularly unscrupulous. Leading Japanese journals arrive at the conclusion that no device is too humiliating for Russians to employ in moments of extremity.

The officers and crew of the *Bawtry* have been released. They consist of 6 Englishmen, 1 German, 1 Swede and 24 Chinese. The fate of the vessel and her cargo is still under consideration by the prize court at Saseho.

The *Fiji Shimpō* reports that Viceroy Chang has ordered to be built at the Kawasaki Docks in Kobe 6 shallow-draught gunboats for service in the Yangtze and 4 second-class torpedo-boats. The gunboats are to cost 455,000 yen each, and the torpedo-craft 300,000 yen. It is added that the agreement was recently signed at Wuchang.

The Bijo S.S. Company's steamer *Musashino Maru* was lost on the 3rd instant at the Haiyang Islands. This vessel was originally the British steamer *Hindustan*. Her displacement was 2,978 tons.

The death has just occurred at Sheerness, England, of Warrant Officer Hoskins, R.N., retired, who came to Japan in 1867 as a naval instructor to the Japanese Navy, being among the first to be lent to Japan by the British Government. Mr. Hoskins had reached an advanced age.

Among nine captured steamers now lying at Saseho, one has in her hold the materials for building a destroyer. It is stated that a member of the crew of this vessel recently conceived the idea of sinking her as she lay at her moorings. He opened her sea-cocks, and his design would certainly have succeeded when some Japanese naval men discovered it in the nick of time.

We read in Japanese journals that the number of officers to whom the military order of the Golden Kite has been granted during the present war is 2,853, thus far, among which total 2,267 belong to the Army and 586 to the Navy. Stated by classes the figures are:—Third Class 10; fourth 121; fifth 885; sixth 119, and seventh 1718. During the China-Japan War the total was 2,172. Naturally a very much larger number will be conferred on the present occasion.

These being the days of February just a year ago when the first operations of the war took place, there is a natural disposition in Japanese newspaper circles to make a retrospect. The *Asahi* epitomizes the

situation by saying, "during these twelve months we have spent six hundred millions on the war, we have paid a hundred millions in the form of increased taxes, we have increased our debt by three hundred millions, and we have sent out half a million of soldiers. Yet we are not at all distressed. In Russian eyes the process of evolution has probably transformed us from the monkeys we were in February 1904 to quite a respectable beast in February 1905."

Soya Strait is said to be now practically closed by floating ice. Details are given by Tokyo journals, but the broad fact is that this avenue of access is closed to vessels steering for Vladivostok, and there now remain only the two gates, Tsushima and Tsugaru. A German steamer recently made her way successfully through the strait, but she apparently had the good fortune to seize the final moment on the eve of the ice blockade.

The following promotions are gazetted:—To be Lieut.-Generals—Major-Generals Fujii, Iida, Arai, Yamanouchi and Manabe.

To be Inspector-General of Hospitals—Inspector-General Baron Hashimoto.

To be Major-Generals—Colonels Ishida, Ishibashi, Kamada and Ishiwara.

A stirring tale of the sea, now more than half a century old, is revived by the news of the death in England of Captain John Castle, who has just passed away at the age of 82. He was the brave master of the transport, *Sarah Sands*, bound from Portsmouth to Calcutta, with 300 rank and file of the 54th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moffatt, and a number of women and children. It was on November 11, 1857, that the ship caught fire, and gallant hands volunteered to clear away the barrels of powder from the magazine. Two barrels could not be removed, and as an explosion seemed inevitable, Captain Castle had the boats lowered, and the women and children safely transhipped. The explosion which followed fortunately did not do irreparable damage, and the soldiers and crew, who obeyed the word of command with as much order as if on parade, were mustered forward to escape the fire raging in the stern. Fortunately the ship was of iron, and after superhuman exertions for 24 hours, the flames were got under, and the *Sarah Sands* was a mere shell drifting on the water. Resource and seamanship prevailed in spite of a heavy gale, the women and children were taken on board again, and sail being set, the vessel reached Mauritius without the loss of a single life. It should be added that both Captain Castle and Colonel Moffatt were awarded a special resolution of thanks engrossed on vellum by the Royal Humane Society.

The Japanese press of course comments on the fact that Japan is now entering the second year of the war. It may be said that the general tone is one of strong resolution and entire confidence. Thus the *Kokumin Shimbun* observes that signal as have been the triumphs of the past twelve-month, the half-way house can not yet be said to be in sight, and the Japanese nation must remember the old aphorism that a journey of a hundred miles is not by any means accomplished when ninety have been covered. The *Fiji Shimpō*, after recounting briefly the various successes won since the night of February 8th, 1904, when the torpedo attack against the Russian squadron in Port Arthur was delivered, notes that the

enemy's armies are still in Manchuria, that Vladivostock is still in Russia's hands and that Saghalien has not yet been recovered. The *Chuo Shinbun* considers that from a belligerent point of view, from a financial point of view, and from the point of view of the nation's moral fibre, Japan has to congratulate herself sincerely on the results of the year's doings. Her confidence in her own capacities is now very different from what it was twelve months ago, and her responsibility is correspondingly greater. There will be no flinching; no turning back. The *Asahi's* epigrammatic comment we have already published. It now quotes the *London Times*, which, in an article published on the 6th instant, said that Japan had splendidly emerged from a trial of the severest nature, that she had exceeded the expectations of even her greatest admirers, and that the future has not one source of fear in store for her.

The sudden access of sharp cold experienced in Japan during the past week, has been felt at Dalny also, where ice three inches thick has formed in the harbour, offering no small impediment to shipping operations. We have remarked for many years that the weather in Japan is generally a replica—within limits—of the weather in the Liaotung Peninsula. As for this recent bitter snap, something of the kind invariably accompanies the passing of the great cold. The 3rd of February was the *kan-aki*, that is to say, the end of the maximum cold and the opening of spring. But the days immediately preceding and immediately following the *kan-aki* are always the coldest in the year.

In the *Kokumin Shinbun* we find a statement which reads very like a warning to speculators in coal. Our contemporary says in effect, that the Japanese navy has now all the coal it requires, and even more than it requires. Abundant supplies had been laid in prior to the recent captures of coal laden steamers bound for Vladivostock, and from these an addition of some fifty thousand tons has been made to the stock in hand. Incidentally our contemporary observes that some of the captured steamers have had the fine assurance to claim that they were bound for Japanese ports.

The wolf which recently escaped from a menagerie and created such devastations among the flocks on the Cumberland fells came by a dramatic end. After eluding many hunting parties and packs of hounds he finally tried conclusions with a railway train, and came off worst, being cut in two.

The sun's disc shows at present a spot of unusual dimensions. Its position is near the right-hand rim of the orb in the lower quadrisphere, and it is travelling towards the edge with tremendous velocity. Persons desiring to view the phenomenon should lose no time in bringing their smoked glass into requisition.

Messrs. Nabholz & Co. of Yokohama have called the attention of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to the fact that the *habutaye* of Kanazawa is noted for shortness of length. Sometimes there is a deficiency of 3 yards in one piece of 50 yards, and much complaint is made by buyers in Europe. Messrs. Nabholz & Co. are said to have expressed strong approval of the recently issued regulation for correcting abuses in the manufacture of this staple, and they suggest that attention be paid to the matter of length. A small margin of

difference is allowable but 6 per cent. passes all reasonable limits. They add that this shortage is actually found in *habutaye* bearing the mark of the Kanazawa examining guild.

The Emperor and Empress have donated a sum of a hundred thousand yen to the non-combatants of the Army and Navy in connexion with the *Kigen-setsu* on the 11th instant.

### SOME FUTURE RUSSIAN PROBLEMS.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The following letter signed K. (obviously the initial of the now well-known Captain Klado, *Trans.*) appears in the *Novoe Vremya* of the 8th December under the heading of "The Third Squadron and the Straits."

The mere suggestion that a portion of the Black Sea fleet should be sent to the theatre of warlike operations has called forth a perfect storm of dissatisfaction both at home and abroad. That the passage of the fleet should be displeasing to England is perfectly natural. Nothing that we can do for the good of the State meets with sympathy in England, but a note of harsh and dissonant mistrust in this measure has also been sounded here in Russia. But nevertheless it is absolutely indispensable to send ships from the Black Sea; whatever squadron we may have formed from the remaining ships of the Baltic Fleet, it will not be as strong or as dangerous to the Japanese as a Black Sea one. In the latter fleet there are new ships splendidly armed and well protected, and most important of all, of the same type; these can constitute a homogeneous squadron, an enormous advantage in fleet manoeuvres.

A little while ago, in my article "Is it necessary to send a third squadron?" I mentioned that three battleships, the *Rostislav*, *Kniaz Potemkin* and *Tsarevich*, and the *Tri Svistilna*, and two cruisers, the *Otkhodoff* and the *Kugul*, might be sent from the Black Sea. It appears to me now, however, that once the exit of these ships is decided on, the *Dvenadtsi Apostolov* and the *Gheorgi Pobedonosets* might with advantage be added to the squadron. These ships, carrying a large stock of fuel, more than enough for 2,000 miles, could proceed after some repairs and alterations to their 6 inch guns, repairs which would not demand much time if they were entrusted to some man interested in their quick despatch. The *Gheorgi Pobedonosets* has, moreover, six 12 inch guns, which would be a great advantage in firing at long distances.

If, however, it is unnecessary to send such large reinforcements, the *Dvenadtsi Apostolov* could at least be added to the three above-mentioned battleships, as it would be possible to employ her as a cruiser.

Many objections have been raised to this scheme; the most weighty in the opinion of those opposed to it, being that with the exodus of the Black Sea fleet, the Sea would be in the hands of the Turks, who would immediately become more exacting in their relations with us.

To me this objection has never appeared either a weighty one or even a serious one, for the reason that even the whole of the Black Sea fleet cannot be a menace to the British Mediterranean squadron, which consists of battleships of the latest type. The same may be said in regard to the other suggested enemy, the Americans. Be there eight or four battleships in the Black Sea, it is all the same, as they would have to take refuge in Nikolaief if the English or Americans should decide to take their fleet into the sea. Even if our Black Sea fleet should succeed in taking the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus, it would not be strong enough to engage the monsters of the Mediterranean Squadron, more especially when we take into consideration the fact that on five of the ships of the Black Sea fleet the guns are not quick-firers and to our shame, use non-smokeless powder.

The fleet consequently only constitutes a menace to Turkey, but for that purpose, it is unnecessary to have the whole of it. In the course of twenty-five years, the Turkish fleet has only succeeded in renovating three small battleships of 6,000 tons and in building one of 8,500 tons. These vessels, thanks to the fact that they never go to sea, but lie majestically in the Golden Horn for decades, have no fighting value whatever. They would never risk a fight with the battleships still remaining in the Black Sea of the "Sinop" type.

But enough of this. Nothing hinders us from equipping these vessels with better artillery and armour. If our gun factories are so full up with work just now that they could not do it in four to six months, then the German firm of Krupp, or one of

the French firms would willingly undertake the business. Even better than this, I am firmly convinced that the English firm of Armstrong would undertake the work with the greatest pleasure and we should soon have in the Black Sea a splendid fleet of modernized ships.

The fleet at present in the Black Sea is not needed. As an independent fleet for independent naval operations, it is weak. It could not engage fortifications on shore armed with quick-firing and long-range guns: all the more reason therefore, to modernize it and build new ships.

With regard to England's protests, one may say that they are short-sighted. At present we are fighting on the open sea, on the eastern coasts of Asia and so far away from the English colonies that the distance itself is the best ally for England against us. The picture will, however, be none the pleasanter for her, if we should meet with un-success in the East. We will give up Manchuria, Korea, possibly Vladivostock, but then we shall begin to look for free access to the sea nearer home. We must have it and we shall get it. But where? Either in the Mediterranean or in the Persian Gulf. Will it be pleasant for England if 300 or 400 miles from Bombay, a Russian port should arise with a large harbour and a strong fleet? To this people will say, that this is such a great problem that it will demand a strong policy. Is then our political programme to be marked by such weakness in the future, and more especially after the lesson we have received from Japan, as not to understand that serious problems spread over decades, and that to carry them out, not only must money be sacrificed but also the blood of the people for the good of the country, a good that will be appreciated by posterity.

Japan, as has been said over and over again, began to prepare for war with us in 1895. The programme was marked out, the means were marked out, but nine years passed before they were put into systematic execution. A fleet was built, an army, was created. It is strange that during these nine years, our expenditure on the navy was four times greater than that of the Japanese, but the Japanese fleet nevertheless their's proved itself stronger and better-trained than ours.

It is to be hoped that on the conclusion of the present war, the political problems, and together with them, the creation of the naval power necessary to carry them out, will be treated in a more satisfactory manner and that we shall have no surprises.

One word more in regard to the unprotectedness of the Black Sea in the event of its being entered by an English or American squadron. The solution of this problem rests in the fortifying, or rather the completion of the fortifications of Sebastopol and the construction of a submarine fleet. The Black Sea would appear to have been specially created for such a fleet, as it is enclosed, has a splendid climate for eight months in the year, and would permit, in consequence, of our carrying out as many experiments as we want to, which would remain as great a secret for the rest of the world as the present condition of the Japanese fleet is for us.

### THE SUPREME PRIZE COURT.

Viscount Tanaka, President of the Supreme Prize Court, has rejected an appeal lodged by M. Wentzel, Vice-President of the East-China Railway Co., St. Petersburg, against the decision given in the *Sascho Prize* Court confiscating the steamer *Manchuria* and her cargo.

The *Manchuria* was captured on Feb. 17th, 1904, by the Japanese warship *Katsuragi* while in the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Dock-yard at Nagasaki. Mr. M. Nagashima, representative of the appellant, contended that the ship was undergoing repairs in the yard when she was captured, so that it might be taken that she was in the possession of a Japanese subject. Further, she was destitute of means of moving when the Imperial ordinance No. 20 was proclaimed in 1904, which stated the time in which vessels belonging to belligerent countries must leave the ports or seas of the Empire of Japan. Therefore she and her cargo should be released.

The appeal was not sustained on the ground that the fact that the steamer was undergoing repairs in a Japanese dock was no hindrance to her capture, since she belonged to a belligerent country. The Imperial Edict also did not set a term with regard to vessels unable to proceed on a voyage.

Several hundred workmen employed at the Uruga Shipbuilding Yard struck work on Feb. 7th, asking for an increase in wages by *sen* 15 per day. The employers refused their request.

## THE BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.

Saturday, February 4.

IT is now evident that the conception already formed as to the general strategy of the Russians in the recent engagement was correct. Their plan was to pour a force of over 100,000 men across the Hun, and thereafter to divide it into two bodies, one directing its march nearly due east against the railway which runs from Liaoyang to Mukden; the other circling round to the south and striking direct at Liaoyang by marching up the valley of the Taitsz River. By the 25th of January the crossing of the Hun was accomplished, and this strategy began to develop. General GRIPENBURG, who commanded the Russians, saw clearly that such a manœuvre would expose his army to one serious danger; namely, the danger of being cut in two, for when the two columns reached the lines of their ultimate advance their heads would be separated by an interval of 10 miles, and if the Japanese drove a wedge into this interval disaster might overtake the Russians. Therefore GRIPENBURG detailed a powerful force to avert any such danger by holding Heikautai, the point on the west of the Hun whence his two columns may be said to have commenced their divergent march. As long as this place remained in his possession, a safe line of retreat offered for his troops in the event of defeat. The Japanese, on their side, fully appreciating the situation, directed their main attack against Heikautai. They saw that if they could succeed in capturing that place and pushing westward across the Hun to Yentaitz and Tutaitz, not only would the connexion between the two Russian columns be completely severed, but also the column operating in the southern section of the field, namely, against Liaoyang, would find its communications severed and would be threatened with annihilation. This was the gist of the Japanese plan of action, and it was thus that Heikautai became the scene of the fiercest fighting and the pivot of the whole situation. Pending the development of the Russian plan, the Japanese massed their forces at Tatai and Kuchingtsz, that is to say, in the rear of the centre of the field. Their scouts had detected, since the 20th, indications of abnormal activity on the Russian right. It was plainly seen that large forces were moving down the right bank of the Hun, and General Oku and his staff rightly conjectured that the enemy intended to cross the river somewhere near Changtan. But of course there could be no certainty as to his subsequent route. Everything, however, seemed to indicate that he would march direct upon Liaoyang, which is only 18 miles distant from Changtan. Therefore, pending some instructive development, the Japanese assumed a defensive attitude. Their dash against Heikautai was a later conception. On the 25th the Russians crossed the Hun, and rapidly began to carry out their plan of operations. One powerful column headed

southward along the left bank of the river, with orders to bear eastward from Niuku and advance thence parallel to the Taitsz *via* Hungkiawapeng and Harhpau. Another column headed eastward, its ultimate objective being the railway and its proximate point of attack, Chenchichpau. A third force of great strength, well supplied with artillery, directed its march against Heikautai, and found at Taupau, on the immediate south of that place, an excellent position where the troops immediately proceeded to entrench themselves as best they could, and to mass a big park of artillery, field-guns and quick-firers. In Heikautai a Japanese outpost was stationed. Completely outnumbered, it nevertheless held its ground until nightfall, and then under cover of darkness retired—in a decimated condition we may presume—towards the Division to which it belonged. It was now the night of the 25th. Snow had commenced to fall that morning and was continuously falling. By this time General Oku had formed a tolerably clear idea of the situation and had determined that the wisest strategy was to seize the opportunity offered by the diverging columns of the enemy. He ordered an attack upon Heikautai. To that end dispositions began to be made on the morning of the 26th. The Japanese troops massed at Tatai and Kuchingtsz deployed in a westerly direction so as to advance against Heikautai from the south and east. Snow continuing to fall heavily rendered all movements very difficult, and it was noon before the battle could be joined. It is very doubtful whether General Oku had yet recognised the great force of the Russians. He seems to have hoped to check them effectually by striking at their centre, not estimating that they had strength sufficient to hold him there while simultaneously moving round on the north and the south. If he fell into any such miscalculation, however, he was quickly undeceived by the receipt of news, on the afternoon of the 26th, that the Russian northern column was attacking Chenchichpau, and had detached a force to operate against the right of the Japanese position at Tatai. It must be remembered that in this part of the field the Japanese movement against Heikautai and the Russian movement against the railway were taking place in close proximity, Chenchichpau being only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Tatai. Oku at once detached a force to operate against the Chenchichpau column. But, it may here be noted, Chenchichpau had already been garrisoned by the Japanese, and the Russians never succeeded in dislodging this garrison. Returning now to the attack against Heikautai, we find the Japanese deployed along a line stretched from Laokiao *via* Sumapau to Wukiatsz, whence they had to advance over open ground against the Russians, who held the Heikautai-Taupau line. The Russians had pushed forward as far as Laokiao, but here they received their first check, being driven back by the Japanese right. Reserve

troops were now (27th) moved up by Oku from Lantungkau and deployed on the east of Heikautai (on the Likiaowopeng-Liutiaokau line) so as to protect the right flank of the forces assailing Heikautai. These troops succeeded in driving back the Russians in that quarter of the field, and thereafter the eastward progress of the enemy's northern column may be said to have ceased. But the assault upon Heikautai met with little success. The Japanese in their advance were subjected to a terrible cross-fire of field guns and quick-firers from Taupau and Heikautai, and their casualties were very heavy. At the same time this delay in carrying out the cardinal plan of the Japanese—the driving of a wedge through the Russian centre—exposed them to great danger, for the march of the southern Russian column had now (afternoon of the 27th) carried it as far as Niuku and Pahwangchi, whence it threatened the left rear of the troops engaged in the assault of Heikautai and Taupau. Coming under gun-fire and rifle-fire from this column, the Japanese left had to fall back to Sanchienpau. The position would now have been critical for the Japanese had not Oku already despatched a force in the direction of Hsiurhpau for the purpose of checking the Russian southern column. This force, however, had not yet made its presence felt, and the night of the 27th saw the offensive entirely in the hands of the Russians, who attacked the Japanese left on the Sumapau-Sanchienpau line from front and rear simultaneously. Here evidently was the turning point of the battle. The fight reached the bayonet stage, in which the Japanese have always showed themselves superior to the Russians, and the latter were driven back, sustaining a defeat which probably dispirited them fatally. On the morning of the 28th the attack was renewed against Heikautai and Taupau. Nothing could daunt the Japanese. They had now been fighting almost continuously since noon on the 26th, yet they continued their assaults with unabated vigour. Nevertheless Heikautai and Taupau still held out. A small force of the enemy which had remained in Sumapau after the repulse of the Russian attacks during the night, was annihilated, but this did not advance matters appreciably so far as the main position was concerned. An important success was gained, however, in the northern part of the field, where the reserves sent from Lantungkau captured Likiaowopeng and Liutiaokau, thus menacing the right rear of the enemy's northern column and partially effecting the separation which the capture of Heikautai would complete. Further on the afternoon of this day (28th) the southern column received a conclusive check on the Harhpau-Hsiurhpau line and began to fall back, thus abandoning the attempt to reach Liaoyang. Heikautai, however still defied all attacks. Throughout the 28th the assault continued, entailing heavy losses on

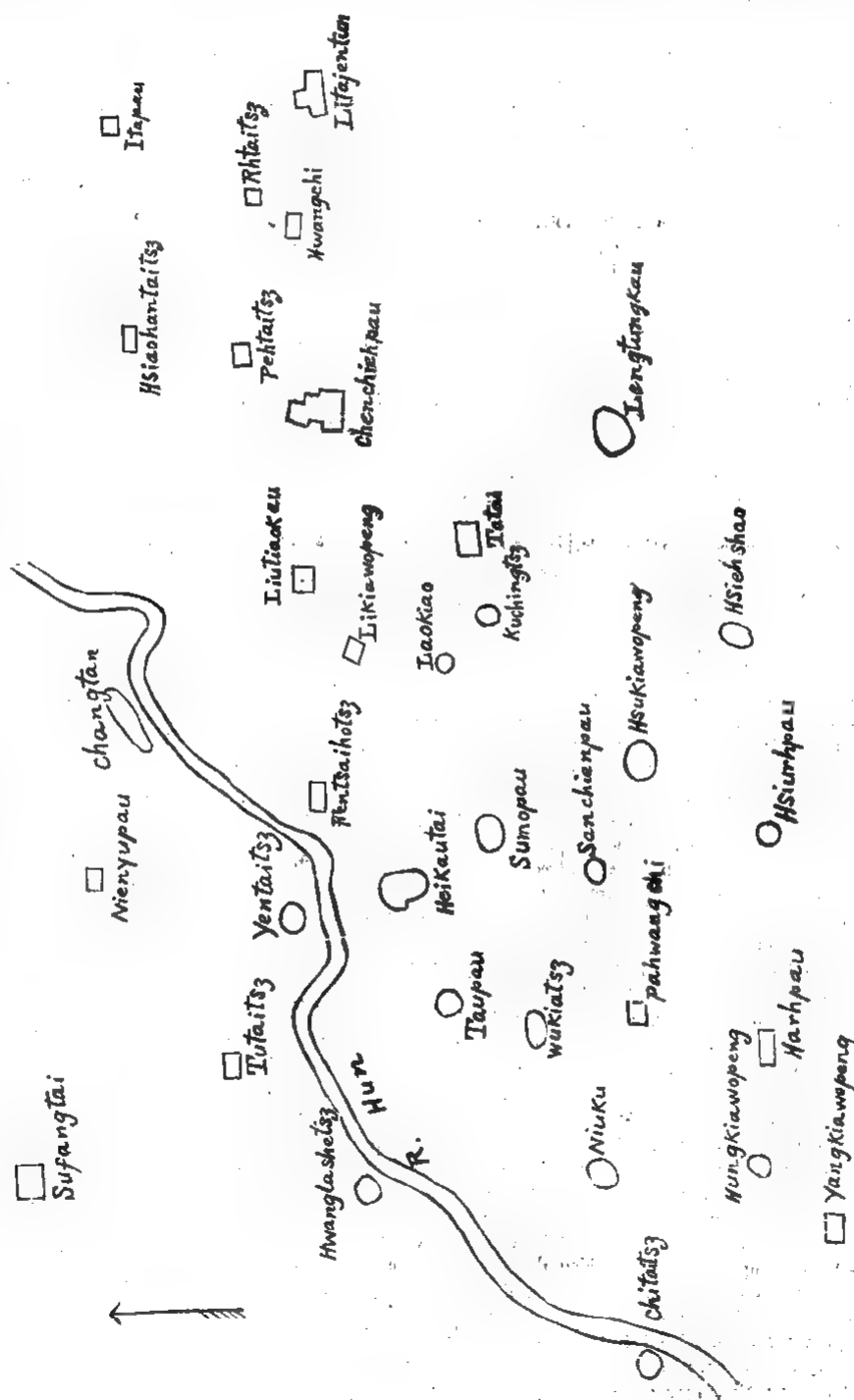
the Japanese, who, owing to the state of the ground, could not entrench effectively as they advanced. During the night of the 28th final success was achieved after a long fight ending at 5.30 a.m. on the 29th. The battle was now won. At every point the Japanese line pressed forward. They forced the enemy across the Hun from a point 1,000 metres below Changtan as far south as Chitaitz and they occupied Hwanglachetsz and Tutaitz.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

THERE is evidently an impression among propagandists of Christianity in Japan that their efforts are materially assisted by the war. We gather this from the *Japan Evangelist* and other publications. The origin of the impression is that access to the sick and wounded opens an exceptionally wide field to the missionary. The invalid soldiers are said to be glad to read the Bible, and many are touched by the evidences of sympathetic charity that Christian agents

display. We confess that these things belie our own expectation, and we even venture to think that they are not an altogether trustworthy index of the nation's mind. No one can doubt that the extremely friendly attitude of the United States and Great Britain, which are eminently Christian countries, has imparted some element of attractiveness to the foreign faith. But can this comparatively negative attraction outweigh the positive repulsion exercised by the methods of Christian Russia? Diplomatic guile is perhaps not specially important.

MAP SHOWING POSITIONS IN BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.



Japanese statesmen have learned that in dealing with the diplomats of some Western countries the qualities most condemned by Christian canons must be expected to display themselves in all crises. But diplomacy, after all, is a thing apart. The manner of its conduct does not appeal to the sense of the masses. What we are thinking of when we speak of the repulsive effects of Russia's procedure is rather the behaviour of her soldiers, the writings of her newspapers, the methods of her administrators and the acts of her Christian teachers themselves. There may have been exaggeration as to the cruelty practised by Russian soldiers. We do not forget that in many instances they seem to have shown themselves kindly, merciful fellows, ready and pleased to help a hurt enemy. But the balance swings heavily to the other side. Even if we credit only a fraction of the evidence offered, the conclusion is forced that they have displayed much inhumanity and have disgraced not only the civilization they represent but also the Christianity they profess. Ignorance, absolute want of education, may be pleaded on behalf of many of them, but of that excuse little note can be taken by the Japanese, who see only that these men who butcher the wounded and mutilate the dead follow the cross into the combat and are blessed by priests on the eve of battle. Besides, the ferocity thus displayed in the field is in consonance with the writings of Russian journals, which are supposed to reflect the sentiment of the upper classes. Recall, for example, the journal which urged, and re-urged, that every Japanese should be exterminated as noxious vermin are exterminated. And recall the chorus—a chorus in such absolute unison of tone and time as to have been plainly pre-arranged—the chorus of the religious press of Russia crying for Japan's destruction as the adherent of a strange creed. Is it conceivable that any thoughtful Japanese could retain his respect for a faith productive of such savage intolerance? Nor is it by the utterances of religious organs alone that Christianity is thus disgraced. The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, M. POBEDONTSHEFF himself, publicly attributed Port Arthur's powers of endurance to the intercession of the Holy Virgin. Thus Russian Christianity has openly allied itself with the war, and is doing everything within its competence to hound Russia on to the strife. What can the Japanese think, too, of the Russian administrators and the Russian religionists who by means of deliberate lies recently attempted to check the people's aspirations for reform? The men who, with full knowledge of its falsity, trumped up a tale about millions of British and Japanese gold having been scattered among the labouring classes for the purpose of crippling the empire's belligerent capacities? An empire governed by oppression, administered by falsehood, inspired by aggression, represented by cruelty and honeycombed by sedition

—what a product of Christianity? Which is the more likely—that Japan should respect the ideals of Christianity or credit the practical types it presents for her observation? That is why we do not feel altogether satisfied that the influence of this war is working quite so wholesomely as some missionaries seem to think. It will certainly tend to elevate so-called "pagan" nations in the esteem of the Occident, but that it will perform a similar office for Christianity in the eyes of the Orient, we doubt.

#### GENERAL DESSINO.

GENERAL DESSINO has published in Shanghai an account of the battle of Heikautai which, when compared with the Japanese account, reads like a wild romance. Briefly speaking the gallant officer announces that in continuous fighting from the 25th to the 31st of January—the 27th excepted, about which day he says nothing—the Russian right was engaged winning repeated victories and seizing numerous positions of vital importance from the Japanese. There was not a single Russian reverse. The Japanese were driven from their entrenchments, their attempts to recover them were repulsed, and their independent essays in other directions were all defeated. Never was a battle more completely won, and as General DESSINO copied the report for circulation—copied it absolutely faithfully as we have no manner of doubt—he must have felt a thrill of exaltation that now at last the sun of York had begun to shine upon Russia's winter of discontent. But unhappily at the end there comes the wonderful finale so familiar to all readers of Russian triumphs. It is this surprise which imparts such piquancy to the tales of the Muscovites, for in their preliminary descriptions of their victories there is a certain monotony of success. Having won all along the line, having driven out the Japanese and seized every one of their important positions, concerning which latter fact General DESSINO is specially explicit, the Russian army did—what does the reader think? Why, it retired! Was there ever such an anti-climax! What with manufacturing falsehoods to account for lunatic acts in the North Sea, manufacturing falsehoods to account for domestic disturbances in Russia, and manufacturing falsehoods to account for defeats at the front, the amount of grey brain-tissue wasted in St. Petersburg and Mukden is quite shocking from an economic point of view. General DESSINO being himself a soldier, presumably of some experience and discernment, must be well aware that armies do not retreat after winning great victories, and that battles are not fought without any object. GRIPENBERG'S army did not move out into the wilderness of snow and ice in the valley of the Hun at the end of January merely to see "a reed shaken by the wind." DESSINO knows that well. It moved out for the purpose of turning the Japanese left and striking at Liao-

yang. It failed completely in that purpose, and the 30th of January saw it streaming in full retreat across the Hun to the region whence it had come, a thoroughly beaten force, with a list of casualties which DESSINO himself puts at ten thousand. That is what he calls a victory and describes as a series of signal successes. This reliance upon the credulity of the masses has become too comical. There are still publicists in France who, retaining some measure of faith in Russian assurances, profess to think that if ever there was a drawn battle it was the battle of the Shaho. Neither side, they say, gained a foot of ground. Now even supposing that such was the case—and as a matter of fact the Japanese gained 15 miles and inflicted from sixty to seventy thousand casualties while suffering only sixteen or seventeen thousand themselves—but even supposing there was no gain of ground on either side, can not the French critics perceive that such an admission amounts to an unequivocal confession of Russian defeat? Do they suppose that KUROPATKIN put his whole army in motion, assumed the offensive with an unparalleled flourish of trumpets and fought one of the most sanguinary battles on record, merely for the sake of not gaining an inch of ground? If we expect anything from any nationals we expect logical reasoning from Frenchmen, but in this instance the glamour of Russian falsehood seems to have clouded their judgment. As for General DESSINO, he has the profound sympathy of all thinking men. For what position could be more painful or more humiliating than to be the knowing and unwilling mouthpiece of tales which his military training no less than his human intelligence show to be fictions? The Russians marched out of their lines on the 20th of January to turn the Japanese left and to strike at Liaoyang. The 30th of January saw them driven back effectually to the west bank of the Hun without having either turned the Japanese left or even placed Liaoyang in jeopardy. And that is a Russian victory; a long series of victories, indeed, for DESSINO's account details day after day of unvaried triumph! There is of course a dire necessity which forms the foundation of the whole factory of falsehood—the Russian people must be kept ignorant of the truth. But the question is, how long can this game of fabrication continue. How long can a war last where victories are won in imagination only and how long can the Russian nation be deceived by these impositions? Is it not certain that every thoughtful man in Russia must at once appreciate the inherent absurdity of romances such as the unfortunate DESSINO is compelled to circulate? And if they do appreciate it, will their respect be increased for the bureaucracy which thus deceives them, or will they tamely consent to be thus continually befooled?



## THE DIET.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m. on Saturday. On the motion of Mr. Eto Shinsaku it was agreed that the House should express its condolences on the death of Count Soyejima.

Four Government Bills were then entrusted to special committees.

Mr. Hotta Rentaro, Chairman of the Special Committee, reported on the Mining Bill. He explained its provisions in detail and said that the Committee recommended its adoption as drafted by the Government with the exception of the 5th Article which restricted the grant of mining privileges in the case of foreigners. The majority of the committee disapproved of this Article and considered that foreign individuals as well as juridical persons consisting of foreigners should be eligible for the privileges in question. In short, the Committee advised that foreigners and Japanese should be placed on exactly the same footing.

Dr. Hatoyama supported the Committee's amendment. He contended that the restriction contained in the 5th Article as drafted by the Government indicated a spirit such as prevailed in the anti-foreign days, and was unworthy of the Japan of the present time, where public sentiment had changed so greatly that even the men who, a few years ago, advocated the *joyaku-reiko* (strict treaty enforcement) policy, were now prominent supporters of exactly the opposite view. (Dr. Hatoyama here alluded evidently to the *Hodo Kaiho Kisei-kai*, an association having for avowed object, as its name indicates, the extension of freedom of the soil to all nationalities, though its chief promoters are Mr. Abe Hankon and his associates in the strict-treaty-enforcement doctrine of 1892). Some people professed to think that the Government was influenced in this matter by apprehension that a liberal measure could not be passed through the House of Peers. But he ventured to think that when the House of Peers perused the proceedings of the Lower Chamber, any conservatives included in its ranks would change their minds. The war Japan was now waging against Russia was not merely a war of country against country. It was a war of enlightenment against barbarism; a war of intelligence against stupidity; a war of constitutional institutions against despotism. That a country actually engaged in conducting such a campaign abroad should enact at home laws convicting itself of a barbaric spirit of exclusiveness was ridiculously inconsistent. The time had come to do away with all such restrictions and limitations.

Mr. Ooku Ikuzo (*Seiyu-kai*) said that in opposing the Committee's amendment he and his Party were not influenced by any desire to withhold from foreigners the privilege of owning real estate or to set up any distinctions between aliens and natives. Neither did they vote in one way because they apprehended that the Upper Chamber might overturn their decision if they voted in another. Such considerations he emphatically disavowed. They had a good reason for their attitude, namely, that the Government had not yet completed its preparations for the proposed change. When the necessary preparations were completed, the *Seiyu-kai* would not hesitate to give its consent.

Mr. Hadano Zenaburo (Progressist) supported the Committee's amendment. He argued that the proposed change would be useful from the point of view of the introduction of foreign capital, and the point of view of the abolition of the Conventional Tariff.

Mr. Sakamoto Kinya (Independent) enunciated the old conservative opinion that the country was not ripe for such a change and that if the mining industry were thrown open completely to foreigners, they would monopolise it.

The closure having been applied, the House rejected the Committee's amendment, its only supporters being the Progressist members, whereas the whole of the remainder of the House ranged themselves on the other side.

Bills for extending to Riukiu the operation of the pawnbrokers regulations were then passed, as was also a bill relating to the collection of taxes in Hokkaido.

The House then proceeded to the Second reading of a Bill concerning the Land Tax. This Bill provides for certain exemptions and certain inclusions. The exemptions are that Land Tax need not be paid upon grave-yards, upon lands held by public associations formed under certain conditions, on temple lands, on railway lands, on forests conserved for hygienic purposes and on public roads. The inclusions are that Land Tax shall be levied on lands pledged (not mortgaged), the tax being paid by the pledgee; and on lands held under a superficies longer than 100 years. This Bill was passed.

A Bill was also passed providing that customs duties shall not be returned in the case of molasses resulting from the manufacture of refined sugar from imported materials.

Some minor measures having been dealt with the House rose at 5 p.m.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

The House met at 10.15 a.m. and having entrusted to Special Committees three Bills of minor importance, heard the Special Committee's favourable report on a Government measure for amending the charter of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the object of the amendment being to extend the Bank's sphere of operations. This Bill was carried to its second reading but the reading was not taken. A similar measure with regard to the Kwangyo Ginko was similarly treated, and after some other business the House rose at 11.23 a.m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The House met at the usual hour, and after entrusting two Government bills to a special committee, gave *post-facto* approval to two ordinances issued last year, one providing for the punishment of forgers and utterers of false money in foreign countries, and the other for the punishment of prisoners of war. Two private bills dealing with the same subjects on the same lines, were subsequently introduced and passed through all their readings. Six bills introduced by members of the House were then entrusted to special committees, as were also five representations.

The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The House met at the usual time and having entrusted a Bill relating to the payment of travelling expenses to men of the Army and Navy, proceeded to take the second reading of a Bill for amending the Law of Drugs Taxation. The amendments related to a few changes of rates and also to the remission of taxes in the case of drugs for export. The Bill was passed as recommended by the Committee.

Two Bills were then passed. They related to changes in the Law for assisting the victims of calamities, natural or otherwise, in the sense of granting greater discretion to dispensing officials.

The next business was a Bill for amending the Income Tax Law. One of the amendments proposed by the Government was a provision that tax-payers who objected to have their incomes investigated by the Examining Committee, might submit their objection and thus avoid investigation. It was understood that this amendment pointed to the convenience of foreign residents who found such scrutiny unwelcome, but the House held that to admit the proposed change would be to deprive the Examining Committee of any *raison d'être*. This amendment was therefore rejected, but for the rest the Bill was passed.

Four private Bills were then taken. Three of them were passed with or without amendments, and one—for amending the Game Law—was rejected. One private Bill relating to lung distemper in cattle was handed to a special committee.

Three Representations were next considered. One of them advocated the publication of diplomatic correspondence in the same open manner as that adopted in England. The presenter of this Representation was Mr. Kubota, and it was opposed by Mr. Hanai Takuzo, who insisted that all the necessary information could be

elicited by means of questions in the House. This Representation, like the other two, was handed to a committee.

The House rose at 2.30 p.m.

## THE NAVAL ENGINEERS OF JAPAN.

A Naval Officer writing in the *Fiji Shimpō* says:—

We have read with feelings of pride the official reports of how, during the siege of Port Arthur, our gallant seamen made successive attempts, under a galling fire from the enemy's guns, to block the harbour, while others, on the torpedo boats and destroyers, attacked his ships. In all these operations our sailors showed distinguished merit. We must not, however, overlook the equally meritorious services of another class of men, whose unremitting attention, continued endurance, and great ability contributed largely to the success of our naval operations. We refer to the engineers and engine room staff of our fleet, whose distinguished services are not so well known to the public. In many instances their invaluable co-operation was not mentioned in the official reports. They have had many difficulties to surmount and have been found equal to the task. Many of our ships are fitted with Belleville boilers, with regard to the superiority of which the question is still unsettled even in England, by which the system had been adopted but since replaced in part by another class of boilers. Thus in Japan, some anxiety had been felt at the beginning of the war as to the efficiency of this system in our ships, but on many occasions during the fighting it has been shown that the Belleville proved more serviceable than was expected. Notably, on Aug. 10th, when the Port Arthur squadron attempted a sortie, and on the 14th Aug. when the Vladivostok squadron attempted to pass through the Tsushima Straits—presumably to join the former—the enemy appears, from the official reports, to have miscalculated the steaming capacity of the Japanese vessels. He seems to have supposed that the speed of our ships would have been much reduced after their long spell of duty off Port Arthur or in the Tsushima Straits without docking, whereas they worked up to their proper capacity of speed under the able management of our engineers, with the result that Russia's first Pacific fleet was virtually crippled. The new system of boilers differs from the old in being more complex in character, so that the engineers require special training and ability. Our engineers, however, as the result showed, proved themselves fully equal to the task and thus enhanced the fame of our navy.

## COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Japanese Consular officers abroad have telegraphed the following business reports.

Rome, February 4.

According to the Japanese Honorary Consul at Genoa, the estimated crop of cocoons this year in Italy is 42,743,000 kilos. These figures show an increase of 8,576,000 kilos over last year.

New York, February 3.

There is no change in the raw silk market and generally the business is quiet. Quotation for Japanese filature No. 1 is \$3.97 to \$4.

The cotton market is steady but the general condition seems changeable. Closing price to-day was cents 7.26 for delivery in May and cents 7.60 for present delivery. Stock throughout the country was 1,390,754 bales.

Lyons, February 4.

Owing to scarcity of demand from factories, transactions in raw silk are still dull and prices show a lower tendency. Japanese filature No. 1 1/2, 9-11 deniers is quoted at francs 46.

The *Habutae* silk market is still inactive and there has been no large demand. The price of Echizen, 23 inches, 6 *momme*, about francs 40.

Chemulpo, February 3.

Having been influenced by the fall in prices in Japan, business in beans and hides, which had hitherto been very active, has fallen off since the new year, and accordingly the delivery of goods from the interior is scarce. Consequently the import of general goods from Japan has fallen off very greatly and business in the settlements is at its worst.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A new Christian magazine made its appearance on January 1st. It is called *Kirisutokyo Kōdan* (The Christian Pulpit or Platform). It has been started by Christian students in Tōkyō and by certain members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Its object is to publish the sermons of noted preachers, to give an account of Christian work abroad, and to indicate what is the tendency of thought in the Church and the world. It is edited by a Committee of 5 young men. The first number contains a sermon by the Rev. Y. Honda on "Self-denial," a Sermon by the Rev. T. Miyagawa on "St. Paul," a sermon by the Rev. D. Ebina on "A Sound Religion"; a sermon by the Rev. M. Uemura on "I am the Way;" a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Vandye on "The Significance of Human Life," and a short résumé of the questions discussed by the press last year. Mr. Ebina refers to Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's views on religion, observing that there is no life in the religion which Dr. Inoue is attempting to found. Religion of this kind resolves itself into mere opinion and has no power over men's lives. Mr. Ebina then goes on to trace the characteristics of real religion according to his conception of it. It must, he says, be a living religion. It must have its seat in a sound heart, it must develop itself by means of a superior type of character. One of the things this religion does is to make people discontented with this world, is to make them feel the evanescence of all things earthly. Such persons live in an invisible world of their own, where they hold fellowship with God. Among the subjects alluded to in the summary of the discussions of 1904 given at the end of the magazine are the contest between the anti-war socialists and the general literary public; the attitude of Count Tolstoi to the war; the controversy between Major-General Satō and Mr. K. Ukita, and a University Ethical Society discussion on the relation of religion to morality. There is also mention of Dr. Anezaki's new book on Buddhism entitled *Genshin Butsu to Hōshin Butsu*,\* which is said to be one of the great religious works of the Meiji era. Dr. Anezaki is rightly regarded as one of the most interesting figures in the modern religious world. A mystic by nature, he has made a special study of religions ancient and modern, Christian and Buddhist, and seems to have decided that there is nothing superior to what is to be found in the deeper teaching of great Buddhist writers. But he is of opinion that the higher truths of Christianity are capable of amalgamation with the higher truths of Buddhism. A man of gentle manners, refined feelings, connected by birth with the aristocracy, yet living a simple, unworldly life, an ardent worshipper of ideals, he commands universal respect from all serious-minded young men. He is a man of quite a new type, one of those rare cases in which religious devotion and simple faith survive all the disturbing and distracting influences of modern learning. His career will be watched with great interest by religious people of all schools. The *Kirisutokyo Kōdan* is published by the Hidaka Yūindō, No. 2 Moto-fuji-chō, Hongo, Tōkyō, and sells at 10 sen a copy.

The recently compiled Mombushō moral text-books have formed the subject of lengthy discussion during the past 5 or 6 weeks. The ethical attitude of the Department of Education to-day is naturally keenly scrutinized by religious teachers, philosophers and educationists of all schools and, it would seem, by certain prominent politicians too. We regret that we have not yet been able to thoroughly examine the series of text-books known as the *Kokutei* (國定) *Shūshin Kyōkasho*, which appeared last fall, but we find an interesting article in the January *Taiyō* written by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, which explains the general line adopted by the compilers of these works.

\* This first term *Genshin Butsu* refers to the concrete form of the Buddhist faith as taught by Shaka and embodied in his life. The *Hōshin Butsu* includes the more abstract and reconducive truths which are only comprehended by the initiated, that is, esoteric Buddhism.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Dr. Katō was a member of the Committee appointed to examine and report on these books. Since he approves of the views to which they have given expression, he now comes forward in their defence against the attacks of certain elder statesmen. In the introduction to his article Dr. Katō says that the compilers of the text-books and the Committee appointed to pronounce an opinion on their suitability for school use welcome criticism. They do not claim infallibility nor even freedom from the defects incident to work of this kind. Dr. Katō claims to have read all the most important comments of the press. He says that the best review of the books he has seen was written by an Englishman residing in Saga Prefecture. This gentleman has evidently examined the books with great care and his criticism is characterized by thorough impartiality, says Dr. Katō. These text-books have, we are told Dr. Katō, not given satisfaction to certain elder statesmen, and they, considering the subject very important, have addressed a letter to Mr. Kubota, the Minister of Education, stating that in their opinion the compilers of the text-books have not given sufficient weight to the culture of loyalty and patriotism. They do not deny that these subjects are treated, here and there, but they are put on a level with the development of independence of spirit, self-reliance, and the like; whereas in the opinion of these old statesmen they should occupy a higher rank. Dr. Katō informs us that the correspondence on this subject will shortly be published, but in the meanwhile he can assure the public that traditional Japanese ethical teaching is embodied in the text-books in a most unmistakable manner. But at the same time he and the compilers of the books are strongly of opinion that the altered circumstances of the country demand that Japan should add some new elements to the moral training she gives her young people, and the most important of these elements is the cultivation of self-reliance, self-respect and independence of spirit. In Japan these qualities are not so highly developed as they are in the west, observes Dr. Katō, and this fact militates considerably against Japan's success when competing with foreigners. That the culture of these virtues need not interfere with loyalty and devotion may be demonstrated, says Dr. Katō, by the history of moral development in England. In that country great loyalty and patriotism are joined to independence and self-defence, *firmitas fidei*. There is great public spirit alongside of high development of individual character. It is undoubtedly this combination that has enabled the Anglo-Saxon race to wield the power they now possess in every part of the world. And Japan cannot do better than follow in their footsteps. She need lose none of her loyalty or patriotism by paying increased attention to the development of individual character.

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Mr. K. Hirayama, Bachelor of Law, writing on the "Indifference of Educated Laymen to the Church" in the *Gokyo* (Methodist) says the following reasons account for the state of mind complained of. (1) The weakness and shallowness of the theology current in the churches. (2) The impossibility of defending and teaching earnestly all the doctrines embodied in the articles of the creed. This feeling is probably shared by foreigners as well as Japanese (*Kyōkai jōrei wa konnichi no thonjin ni usorakunwa gaijin ni mo kotogetoku reikō-sōnu itashigataki no kan aru koto*). (3) Even pastors and teachers, while entertaining doubts as indicated above, go out of their way to make it appear as though this were not so (*Bokushi, Kyōshi shoshi saye, zenki* (前記) *no gotoku gūwaaku to fuman wo idaki tsutsu, shiite shikarazaru ugatoku yosou no yō aru to koto*). (4) When doubts that are working in the innermost recesses of the heart are stated to pastors, no sympathy with the doubter is shown. On the contrary he is regarded with suspicion. (5) When as a result of investigation unorthodox views are defended, this expression of views is at once condemned as heresy and the person who is guilty of it is regarded with estrangement by his fellow-Christians. (6) Dissatisfaction is felt with Church organization and with certain prevailing practices.

(7) The want of independence and the spirit of self-support, the helpless reliance on foreign aid unfavourably impress educated men. (8) In the annual conferences and synods the power of the laity generally is too limited. (9) Worship is lacking in solemnity. (10) There is too much of the sectarian spirit and the desire to obtain converts from other sects. There are many other charges of the same sort for which we have no space. There are also other letters expressing discontent of various kinds. We rather expected to find an editorial summing up the results of the inquiry originated by Dr. Takagi last year, but so far nothing of this kind has appeared in the paper. The correspondence is anyhow too bulky to be treated thoroughly in these Summaries, but it is well worthy of the attention of missionaries. Judging from the general tone of his editorials, we should say that Dr. Takagi shares the views of those who are dissatisfied with the progress the Church of Christ is making in Japan to-day. Here are a few quotations from his New Year's editorial:

Stagnancy in the Church has now prevailed for a long time. Year after year we have lived in the hopes of things mending, but year after year we have been doomed to disappointment. (*Kuwaoku sūnen kan waaga hai wa nannen kibō wo motte shinnen wo umakete-taredomo, mata nannen shitubō wo motte kyūnen wo okuritari*). Dr. Takagi proceeds to compliment his fellow-countrymen on the great military achievements of the past 11 months and then goes on to ask, what great things have been accomplished by Christianity during the year? The answer is practically none at all. He pronounces the efforts made by the Fukoin Dōmeikai and those made by his own Church as puny compared to the requirements of the existing situation. We are not pessimists from choice, says Dr. Takagi, but only because hard facts force us to this state of mind. Looking back over the past year we see no advance to record and to our great sorrow stagnation seems at present to be irremovable among us. He ends his article with an earnest call to arms. He advocates war with everybody. "We must fight the defenders of old ideas, the transmitters of false learning, the corrupt society in the midst of which we live; we must fight the nation; fight religion; fight political parties, fight the Mombushō, fight the newspapers and magazines of the country. If we make peace with those we ought to fight, it is because our religious salt has lost its savour. Fight, we say, fight with all your might."

There is a good deal in the *Gokyo* about the various receptions given to Bishop M. C. Harris, for many years Methodist missionary at Hakodate and recently appointed Bishop of the Methodist Church in Japan. It is stated that Mrs. Harris, whose beautiful poems are known to many readers of this journal, is now undergoing medical treatment for weakness of the nerves in a Californian hospital, but that she hopes to be able to join her husband in Japan in the spring.

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The *Kōye* (*Revue Catholique*) has a leading article on Dr. Anezaki's *Taiyō* essay on European Churches. The *Kōye* says that there is no religious person who can feel anything but profound respect for Dr. Anezaki as a thoroughly devoted, sincere and truth-seeking man. He has the credit, says the *Kōye*, of having drawn the attention of the Japanese public to the position held by the Roman Catholic Church in Europe as well as of pointing out the connection of Protestantism with politics and its dependence in some instances on state support. He might have told his readers, continues the *Kōye*, that Protestantism owed its origin to a considerable extent to politics. The *Kōye* proceeds to fill in the picture of the Roman Catholic religion in Europe the outlines of which were given by Dr. Anezaki.

The *Kōye* has, we observe, commenced to publish Latin proverbs with Japanese translations and explanations. Considerable taste is shown in the constantly-changing get-up of the *Kōye*. The covers and the frontispieces of the January numbers are most attractive. The New Year's articles are written in a hopeful tone. Month by month the *Kōye* follows the practice of other religious journals in giving a short account of contemporary

religious thought; usually in the form of short extracts from the organs of other sects, Buddhist and Christian. It is a carefully edited magazine.

The *Setkyō Shimpō* in Nos. 578 and 579 publishes articles by Mr. K. Yamada entitled "The Outlook of the Greek Church (promising or the reverse?)" of which we give the substance below. It is quite impossible for us to enter on the new year with the same jubilation we have felt in former years. The dark war clouds still cover the sky, bringing gloom to many a home. We are men of peace and can not take delight in war, even though it be successful. We see the evils that it causes everywhere. Though the thoughts of most people are absorbed by the war and hence it is not easy to awaken interest in sacred things, yet we intend to make the attempt. Since to us the future of the Church is second to no subject in importance, we propose to inquire what are the prospects of our missionary work? Does the situation compel us to adopt a pessimistic tone, or does it allow of rational optimism? A Moscow newspaper, commenting a few months ago on evangelistic work in Japan, quoted some remarks said to have been made by Marquis Itō, among which were the following words:—"Nihon wa sekai ni oite mottomo mushin shugi no kokumin nari." "The Japanese are the most atheistic people in the world." Whether Marquis Itō did actually make this remark we think to be doubtful. But even if he did make it, we do not believe it to be correct as stated. Yet nobody can deny that there is a certain amount of truth in his comment. The outlook in this country for Christian Missions has been considered by some Americans to be so unpromising that we heard a few years ago of a society that had decided to withdraw its missionaries from Japan and send them to India or Africa. In the interior of Japan to-day there are not wanting men who despair of effecting any good by teaching religion. We as a mission by no means share this feeling and we purpose going on with our work as earnestly as ever. When we peruse Christian journals published by other sects, we find that some of them are highly optimistic in tone and others quite pessimistic; and the pessimism prevailing in the minds of some Japanese evangelists seems to be shared by certain foreign missionaries as well. These things do not disconcert us in the least. We are, on the contrary, pleased to find that foreigners take such a keen interest in our spiritual welfare as to be depressed when Christian work is not prospering as much as they wish it to do. And even the somewhat adverse comments of the Moscow paper we consider to be well-meant and therefore we welcome them.

We do not deny for a moment that there are many discouraging features connected with Christian work in this country. When we consider that the work has been going on nearly 40 years, that there are a very large number of foreign missionaries here, that vast sums of money have been expended on the work, the net results seem to be poor. The Kingdom of God appears to be coming very slowly. The total number of converts compared to the population is very small. Among these a large proportion are no credit to the Christian Church. Even many pastors on whom dependence has been placed have forsaken their calling and taken to business or joined the Unitarians. There are all kinds of worldly and otherwise objectionable practices in the church. Looking at the actual situation of affairs to-day, who is there that can avoid the conviction that considering the greatness of the efforts, considering the nobleness of the aims, considering the variety of the means employed, the results cannot be regarded as satisfactory?

Though we have in the above remarks been treating the Christian work carried on by the three great sections of Christendom represented in this country as one, in the methods adopted for teaching religion, those of the Protestants are essentially at variance with those followed by the Roman Catholics and the Greek Church Christians. We not only differ from the Protestants in doctrine, we radically differ from them as to the

proper way of carrying on missionary work. The many devices (*hōben*) used by the Protestants as a means of attracting notice and bringing themselves into contact with the people, such as the erection of big churches before there are any converts to fill them, the establishment of schools for teaching English, and social functions of diverse kinds, we object to on principle. The message that we bring is delivered without any intermediary agencies. In our work it is a case of soul dealing with soul. Our work is all spiritual and there are no worldly elements mixed up with it. The progress we make is slow, but it is sure, when compared to that made by the Protestants with their unreliable methods. To us nothing seems more foolish than to expect that the teaching of English is going to make converts. The resort to secular methods of this kind is a mere hiding of the light under a bushel. Here it is pertinent to remark that, though in doctrine we differ from the Roman Catholics, our and their methods of propagandism are one and the same. They like ourselves eschew all display, ornamentation, and worldly devices for attracting people. All their work is on the very face of it *pro Deo et ecclesia*. They have their schools and their charitable institutions, but they are not conducted in the same way as those run by Protestants.

We have frequently dwelt on the enormous difficulties attending evangelistic work. To worldly persons the occupation of an evangelist may seem to be the easiest imaginable; but those who know how obstinately men cling to their old beliefs and ways will realize how hard it is to make real converts. Yet admitting all this, we are still full of hope for the future of our mission and we think that anybody who is thoroughly well acquainted with what we have already accomplished in the way of real spiritual work cannot but take an optimistic view of the prospects of the mission. It is said to be one of our weaknesses as a nation that we easily get discouraged when results are slow in making their appearance. Infinite patience is needed for evangelistic work. There is no such thing as preaching to-day and getting a convert to-morrow. The impatient clamour for greater speed, but this is the result of entire misconception of the nature and objects of the work in hand. To argue, as some do, in a worldly, utilitarian fashion that for so many *yen* there ought to be so many converts is to debase Christian work and put it on a level with ordinary secular business—so much outlay, so much return—this is a rule only applicable to commercial transactions. The souls of men are not to be reduced to terms of *yen* and *sen*. Taking all the spiritual results of our 40 years of labour in the cause of Christ in this country, we find them to be worth more than the money laid out for their attainment.

The work of the Greek Church was divided by Bishop Nicolai into three distinct departments from very early days. (1) The evangelistic department. (2) The educational department. (3) The publishing department. The education carried on consists of the training of mission agents. Now when we look closely into the work accomplished by our various agencies in the past 4 decades and remember that we are better equipped for work to-day than ever we were, we see every cause for encouragement. Our progress only seems to be slow when our work is compared to the material progress this country has made in the Meiji era. But this is an unfair comparison.\*

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* publishes an article from the pen of Mr. N. Tamura entitled "My Impressions in America," which contains the following observations: The sympathy of the American people with Japan in the war is certainly very remarkable. It may perhaps be said that out of every 10 Americans 9 side with Japan. In the Transvaal war the nation was about equally divided and even in the war against Spain there was a large amount of sympathy felt for Spain. Some say that though America sympathizes with

\* *Gojin wa somozomo waga kyōkai ni zento wo hikawan suru no riaru wo mitaru nari. Tada kyōkai jigyō wa kore wo seaku no bushitsuteki jigyō no hattatsu ni hisoriba, sono shimpō no chichi taru kwan naki ni arazu. Shikaredo kaku no gotoku wa jigyō no seishitsu jō yamu wo yezaru nari.*

us, she would not lend us money if asked to do so, but this is not my opinion. The reasons for America's present sentiments towards us are too numerous to be discussed here. To come to religion, public opinion in America is in favour of mission work in this country being carried on exclusively by Japanese. On this subject there has been great progress of thought made during the past five or six years. As a nation we are no longer classed by thoughtful Americans with Indians and Chinese, and the general feeling is that we are thoroughly competent to manage and support our own churches. The age has passed for Japanese to be travelling through the United States collecting money for mission work here. (*Dare demo waga kuni kara Beikoku no kyōkai ni kane wo boshū ni yuku kotō wa mohaya danner* (断念) *shinakereba narimasen, dare ga itemo dame de arimasu.*) The money annually subscribed for missionary work and for various charitable purposes in America amounts to an enormous sum. This mostly comes out of the pockets of the middle classes, that is, of people who have comparatively small incomes. The Church is beginning to feel that its burdens are somewhat too heavy, and it is not at all easy to increase the amount of money collected annually, because the capitalists as a class are not liberal subscribers and the people in receipt of moderate incomes are giving as much as they can afford. Hence the desire to withdraw from fields like Japan where the work ought to go on without foreign aid. . . . There are 9 Japanese students studying at the New York Union Divinity School. Taking all the Divinity Schools in America, there are at least 40 Japanese students in them; more than are studying at the Dōhisha, the Meijigakuin, and the Awoyama Divinity Schools. When these 40 students return to Japan Mission work ought to receive a great impetus; but whether they will all devote themselves to the work of the Church is doubtful. . . . The Americans are very curious to see what will be the effects of the war on us as a nation. Many of them fear that we shall suffer from a swollen head when it is all over. If they perceive that we are not at all puffed up on account of our victories, but that in all humility we persevere in the path of enlightened progress, they will regard this state of mind as a greater honour than any that the war has brought us. History records that great wars have often been followed by great religious revivals. It was so in America after the civil war, and not a few expect to see the same thing in this country.

We read in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* that Professor Harnack attended a large meeting of educationists and others held at St. Louis at the time of the Exhibition. This was the Professor's first visit to America. He is said to be held in great respect there on account of his consistency and great devotion.

According to the same paper the anniversary of Dr. Niijima's death fell on the 23rd of January, it being 15 years since his decease. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* comments on the permanency of much of his work.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* writes thus about the Bushidō: The Bushidō has three main features (1) Devotion to a lord and master, and willingness to die on his behalf. (2) A high regard for reputation, amounting to preference for death rather than disgrace. (3) A desire to right the wrongs of the world, to crush strong oppressors of the weak, to fight for what is right and just. Christianity not only approves of these three principles, but she has embodied them in her teaching. 1) St. Paul says:—"None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord." (2) The same Apostle says, "Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." This passage embodies the teaching of the Bushidō on the subject of reputation; and as for the third characteristic, fighting for justice and fair play, it is repeatedly insisted on in the Bible. The writer then goes on to point out that the reputation sought for by

a Christian is not mere earthly fame and glory, but the approval of Christ.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* has undergone a slight enlargement and the price has been raised.

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The *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Episcopalian) contains a notice of a new religious magazine that has been started called the *Dai Nihon*. Its objects as stated in the opening number are (1) To ward off the moral deterioration which is likely to follow the conclusion of peace with Russia by proclaiming the truths of Christianity. (2) To blend in the world of thought the old with the new, Oriental and Occidental ideas. (3) To help the development of Christian literature. (4) To provide sound Christian teaching whereby to strengthen faith and spread the gospel. The *Nichiyō Sōshi* reviewer is of opinion that there is room for this magazine and that it will become the organ of a line of thought which finds no adequate expression either in the *Shinjin*, the *Seisho no Kenkyū* or the *Jidai Shichō*.

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The *Rikugō Zasshi* commands the services of a great many learned writers and having no "specialism" or "shibboleth" to defend, it welcomes the expression of widely divergent views. For many years the liberal section of the German Protestants who have missions in this country published an excellent magazine called the *Shinri*, from which we freely quoted at the time. But this organ has long since been discontinued, and the Rev. R. Minami, an extremely well versed and enlightened Christian writer who did much of the writing for the *Shinri*, now supports the *Rikugō Zasshi*. In the November and December numbers of this Christian free-thought organ he writes on "The New Methods of Studying Christianity," giving a concise account of advanced thought on the interpretation of the Bible and especially on the origin of the traditions preserved in the Old Testament. The time is past, says Mr. Minami, for regarding Christianity and the Hebrew religion on which it is based as isolated phenomena in the world's history. The study of comparative religions has exploded that theory most effectually. It is plain to all well-read scholars that Christianity is part of a great whole, that it is a special development of lines of thought whose source it is no longer difficult to trace. In order to determine what is the actual historical origin of the Christian faith, learned investigations have been steadily carried on during the past 70 years. The publication of Strauss's *Leben Jesu Kritisches bearbeitet* in 1835 and the writings of Baur\* during the five years that followed this date may be said, observes Mr. Minami, to have created a "new heaven and new earth" for Christianity. The Tübingen School methods have been conscientiously followed by a number of English and German writers, resulting in discoveries of an undreamt of kind. To attempt to explain the Bible to-day without a knowledge of what has been established by historical criticism is not a course to be recommended to anybody. Mr. Minami speaks highly of the great English authority on Old Testament historical criticism, Professor Robertson Smith. Mr. Minami gives a very lucid account of the result of comparatively recent investigations on the connection of Jewish and Babylonian traditions, specially with regard to the flood and the part Noah played in it.

In the December number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* there is an editorial on "The Authority of Morality," arguing that all important moral obligations may be logically deduced from thoroughly reliable premises in the same way as

\* The great founder of the Modern Tübingen School of Theology. His "History of the Doctrine of the Atonement" was published in 1838 and his History of the Doctrine of the Trinity and the Incarnation in 3 volumes in 1841-3. Both Strauss and Baur were the subjects of bitter persecution, being expelled from their professorial chairs in consequence of their views. The same was the case with Robertson Smith at Aberdeen, who subsequently became editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and later on Professor of Arabic at Cambridge.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

scientific facts are deduced and that hence the observance or non-observance of these is not a matter of choice, but compulsory on all members of the community. To base morality on religious teaching and sanction is one way of weakening it in an age when not a few question the claim of religious teachers to possess any authority to fix on what shall be accepted as true. The great virtues—sincerity, a regard for truth, forbearance, self-control, self-denial, love, regard for health (*Eisei*) are independent of time, place and nationality, commanding themselves to all the world alike as essential to the welfare of all communities. The article then goes on to show how superior in many ways in morality to law, how effectually without reliance on physical strength it can enforce its canons on the various members of society. The question of how to teach morality to the young so as to make them acknowledge and bow to its authority is one which, as the *Rikugō Zasshi* points out, should engage the serious attention of all educationists.

It is announced that a book of some 200 pages is shortly to be published by the Rev. K. Ishikawa, the Greek Church pastor and the editor of the *Seikyō Shimpō*, entitled *Komakyō Bembōron*, being an answer to certain criticisms of I. Abbe E. Ligneul on Greek Church teaching in one of his recently published works.

### SILVER WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pender Mollison celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage—their silver wedding—on Saturday, February 4th, with an "At Home" at their handsome residence No. 118-a Bluff, at which something like 300 guests were present. Amateur theatricals were the principal feature of the delightful entertainment provided by the thoughtful host and hostess, and, needless to say, they were carried through with great éclat. To accommodate the players and dancers, the music-room and hall were turned into a miniature theatre, tastefully set out with all the proper accompaniments of stage, flies, footlights, proscenium and scenery, the audience overflowing from "the pit" into the library and dining-room. Over the proscenium arch hung an illuminated device in coloured lanterns bearing the letters "S.M."—1880-1905—"J.P.M." together with the heraldic shield of the Scottish clan to which Mrs. Mollison owes allegiance. Proceedings began about 9.30 p.m., when, after an overture by the Bijou Orchestra, Master John Mollison appeared upon the boards and spoke the following Prologue:—

To all our friends we offer kindly greeting  
As warm and hearty as at our last meeting.  
When "Doctor Mondshein" occupied our stage  
And Mrs. Hubbard helped, in spite of age;  
When Brady, as the jealous husband, posed,  
And N. G. his fair patient's symptoms diagnosed.  
Just take "Zee's little pill," the doctor said—  
Like many doctor's pills 'twas made of bread,—  
And so all ended happily, you could plainly see,  
Husband and wife united as they ought to be.  
And, now, let me once more recall "San Toy,"  
That sweet presentment of both girl and boy.  
I hardly know in which I liked her best,  
For both were lovely, it must be confessed.  
To-night "San Toy" appears in different guise  
And takes you with her'neath Italian skies,  
Helped by "Yen How" and "Rhoda," as in days  
gone past,  
Whilst Cooper's tenor voice completes the caste.  
For each and all our faults we crave your pardon,  
Remember, you are not at Covent Garden.  
True! we've had Beart to coach us as a friend in  
need,

And when Beart's with us he's a friend, indeed.  
Mr. Williams too, as "props," has staged our play;  
His wife's advice has cheered us on our way.  
With Vincent at the helm to guide our song,  
In his safe hands the score could not go wrong.  
To supplement the music of the Southern Land  
We've commandeered friend Berrick and his Bijou  
Band.  
Of Berrick's work we all feel justly proud,  
He's got together such a clever crowd.  
I thought I heard a whisper, "Don't ignore us,"  
I'm sure it comes from one amongst the Chorus.  
And true it is, without their kind assistance.  
Our play had lacked its *pièce de résistance*.  
Though last not least the dance now claims my  
rhy-me.

A rhythmic melody of tune and time  
Of bright young faces and of twinkling feet,

I'll wager never yet was seen as sweet

A sextet in this place before.

As that which quickly now will take the floor;

The prettiest dance you've seen for many a day

A worthy opening to our little play.

Once more, I bid you welcome: Welcome all!

And may *Banzais* resound throughout the hall.

The speaker was cheered to the echo, as he deserved to be, and then a Venetian dance, arranged by Miss Anna Carst, was danced by the following young ladies:—Miss Rosie Cameron, Miss Reah Kenderdine, Miss May Cameron, Miss Georgie Kenderdine, Miss Leslie McWilliams and Miss Madeline Mollison. The dancers were clad in accordeon pleated dresses of white silk, with trimmings of pink ribbon, they carried plumed wands of pink, and wore picturesque Venetian hats of pink and white. Altogether the *tout ensemble* was most charming, and at the close of their dance they were asked to repeat it, which they kindly did.

Another selection by the Bijou Orchestra, and then the curtain went up on "A Venetian Singer," a comedy opera in one act by B. C. Stephenson (author of "Dorothy"), and music by Edward Jakobowski (composer of "Erminie"), which was cast as follows:—

Bianca, engaged to be married to Matteo.....  
.....Mrs. Mollison.  
Paolina, Matteo's Sister.....Mrs. E. W. Maitland.  
Matteo, a Gondolier.....Mrs. E. W. Maitland.  
Gregorio, a Sergeant in the Doge's Guard.....  
.....Mr. A. E. Cooper.

The action, which takes place in the fourteenth century, is based on this Argument:

Bianca, the daughter of an old lute-player of Venice, has been left by her father at his death in charge of Paolina, whose brother Matteo has fallen in love with the orphan. They are engaged to be married, but Paolina's prudence forbids the ceremony until the young couple are provided with sufficient money. Matteo works hard as a gondolier, and adds his earnings to the little store, to which Bianca contributes the wages she is supposed to receive as a beadmaker. But they are still far off the sum which is to be made up before they marry, when Bianca hits upon the idea that more money is to be made by singing as an improvisatore in the streets and on the canals of Venice than as a bead-maker in the factory. The laws of the State make it impossible for her to appear as a woman, and therefore, masked and disguised as a boy, she delights the crowds on the piazzas with her melodies, and rouses their patriotism with her songs. Her earnings, which she conceals from Matteo and his sister, are rapidly swelling the little store, when the Doge sends Gregorio, a sergeant of his guard, to find the masked singer and reward him for his patriotism. Unfortunately for Matteo's peace of mind, Gregorio has succeeded in tracing him to Paolina's home and Bianca's subsequent appearance in her disguise gives rise to suspicions, which are only removed when she claims the Doge's gift, which enables her to marry Matteo, and proves by her singing that she is the improvisatore.

"A Venetian Singer" is full of melody and pretty songs and each and all received full justice at the hands of the players. Mrs. Mollison was in splendid voice and had to repeat some of her lyrics before the house would allow the play to proceed; while Mrs. E. W. Maitland proved as delightful as ever as actress and singer. Both the male parts were good. At the close the ladies received floral tributes across the footlights, and all engaged in the production were "called."

Mr. Brady having recited "Our Bazaar," in his own inimitable style, was recalled and in response sang a song to which were appended several local allusions, concluding with two verses in which the happy event of the day was referred to. This brought forth hearty applause. One further selection by the Bijou Orchestra and then Mr. Murray Mollison brought the stage-play to an end with the following Epilogue—the work, we believe, of the gifted pen to which the Prologue was due:

Stay, just a moment, I would like to say  
A few short words on this eventful day.  
A day of memories, of sweetness and of sadness  
But let your dominant note be gladness:  
A note of harmony and congratulation  
On this most joyous celebration,  
A symphony of love in tuneless keeping  
With an auspicious day that knows no weeping;  
But rather speaks of happiness galore,  
With heartfelt thanks for what has gone before.  
For this day, five-and-twenty years ago,  
Began an era, I would have you know,  
Of happy wedded love so pure and bright—



We thought it worthy to recall to-night  
The great event that happened long ago  
By getting up a little mimic show,  
And calling in our friends and neighbours to rejoice  
And join with us, in heart as well as voice.  
The Show is over. We have done our best  
With you, our friends, we safely leave the rest.  
If we have pleased you with our efforts small,  
Once more let Banzais ring throughout the hall.

Supper was served soon afterwards, and in the course of the proceedings, Dr. Wheeler rose and said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We are met together to celebrate a very joyful occasion, the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison.

Those of you who have come to Yokohama in more recent years, and who, therefore, judge from appearance, will certainly think I have made a mistake, that it cannot be possible that our fair hostess, has really worn the fetters of Hymen for 25 years—but, hard as it is to believe, we, who can look back to her arrival as a bonnie bride, know that it is true. Twenty-five years have come into light and glided into shadow since then,—each year in passing but touching her with a new grace. All who have come within our good friend Mollison's "sphere of influence," will there find the most generous qualities display themselves; love, sympathy, consideration for others, and a liberal spirit; prompt not only in private but in public service.

Need I speak to you, who know her, of Mrs. Mollison? Of the charm of her manner and the witchery of her voice, her loving heart, kind hand, warm and generous feeling? In her, we find all the sweet charities of life, affection, benevolence, sympathy to those in sorrow, sickness, or adversity. In short, ladies and gentlemen, old friends and new, I am sure we all agree, in considering it a privilege to enjoy the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison. They lose no opportunity of conferring pleasure, of contributing to the happiness of all with whom they come in contact. Their kindness, loyalty to their friends, and delightful hospitality, render them a combination of all that wins and retains affection. I ask you to join with me heartily in drinking to the health, happiness and continued prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison on this their silver wedding day. (Loud cheering, followed by "They are jolly good fellows.")

Mr. J. P. Mollison, on rising to reply, was met with a volley of cheering. He said—Our dear Doctor, and you our kind friends all, have placed me in the most difficult position I have been in in my life, and given me a task that I feel wholly unequal to. For my shortcomings I must trust to your kind forbearance and if I fail to say all I ought to say, or would like to say, I must ask you to put it down to the nervousness inevitable to such a highly momentous occasion. Let me, in the first place, express my own and my wife's warm appreciation of your coming in such numbers to-night to help us to celebrate our Silver Wedding. In the second place, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the very cordial manner in which you have endorsed the all too flattering remarks that have fallen from the lips of our dear friend—and more than friend—Dr. Wheeler. I fear the doctor has said more nice things about us than we deserve; that he has been to our virtues wondrous kind and to our faults not a little, but far more than a little, blind. But be that as it may, I am free to confess to a feeling that we have both endeavoured to be good citizens throughout the long period of our residence in Yokohama, and have done our best at all times to promote the welfare and best interests of the community. We have been before the public, so to speak, for 25 years. Our lives have been like an open book to our friends, and it is for you to say whether or not we have done our duty. One thing I can safely say, I say it with pardonable pride, and that is, that neither of us has ever done anything that we have reason to be ashamed of ("Hear, hear," and loud applause). Mr. Mollison then alluded to his Wedding Breakfast of twenty-five years before and to the speech he made on that occasion—a speech he remembered as well to-day as on the day he delivered it—and then continued: Since then my wife and I have gone hand-in-hand through the battle of life. We have had our ups and downs, our joys and our sorrows. What one sorrow was many of you know, but I would not wish to dwell upon it now. We have always been together and under God's help have been able to support and comfort each other at all times. And now, good friends, we are, as you know, thinking of taking a run home in the spring, but it won't be for long. We shall surely come back to the land we love so well, and the friends we love so dearly, and if we find the same friends to welcome us as we have here to-night, it will be a happy return. I dedicate this glass of wine to our good friends in Yokohama and drink to the health and happiness of you all.—(Loud applause.)

The festivities continued for some time longer,

concluding with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison were the recipients of many handsome souvenirs of the day in silver, which were set out in an upper room, where they attracted much attention.

### THE BOOKSHELF.

*River, Road and Rail*, by FRANCIS FOX: London, John Murray.

AFTER forty years of a strenuous life, Mr. Francis Fox, the eminent civil engineer, has yielded to the desires of his friends and written some reminiscences of his engineering experiences, and, as his life embraces nearly the whole of the railway era in Great Britain, during which he actually took a part in the building of the Mersey Tunnel, saw the Simplon Tunnel started and almost brought to completion, and in the person of his son is superintending that gigantic engineering feat, the throwing of the cantilever bridge over the Zambesi River, it will readily be seen that Mr. Fox has a more than usually interesting story to tell. He says in his preface that his narrative is of necessity discursive, but his readers will find no fault with him for that. The book opens with some incidents in the life of his father, Sir Charles Fox, who, starting life as a surgeon, abandoned the pursuit of medicine in 1831, for railway engineering. Becoming associated with Ericsson, who was afterwards to fill such a large space in the world as an inventor, Mr. Fox drove in the celebrated Rainhill Trials the locomotive known as "The Novelty," which, but for the fact that it blew a tube, would probably have been the winner of the prize of five hundred pounds. Mr. Fox, by the way, was present on that memorable occasion when Mr. Huskisson was killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. He had his first great opportunity of showing the stuff that was in him when the Watford Tunnel caved in in 1834, when 11 men were killed, and a panic ensued among the workmen. By the force of a strong personality and by his individual example in going down the shaft with a single ganger, he stayed the panic and got the tunnel finished. The late Herbert Spencer, in 1837, entered Mr. Fox's office as an assistant engineer, and it was during his time that Sir Charles designed the present roof over Euston Station, the first of the kind ever made. It was Charles Fox, too, who had the courage to take the contract for the erection of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, the forerunner of all subsequent World's Fairs. We have not space in this review to quote the many interesting stories connected with the building of the Crystal Palace which Mr. Francis Fox has to tell, but must pass on to his own reminiscences. He seems to have had a very happy childhood, and an equally happy school-time, and on starting life took up his father's profession. Many are the good stories he has to tell of amusing adventures that befel him as a surveyor, when railways were an absolute novelty in the great majority of English counties. What could be more laughable than the remark that he overheard in Essex, when passing a cottage garden with his surveying instruments and flags, a stout old lady called to her daughter, "Marie, here come the surveyors; take in the clothes." She evidently classed railway surveyors in the same category as tramps and gypsies. It was the case of diamond cut diamond, too, in many instances when speculative builders and hostile land-owners tried to "do" the railway companies; generally the railways won, for the tribe of Sir Miles Over-reach generally over-reaches itself. An interesting chapter is that devoted to diving and sub-aqueous work with which Mr. Fox had a good deal to do in the course of his long life. He tells a story of how the Severn Tunnel was saved by the courage of Lambert, a well-known diver, who volunteered to go down the shaft, walk in absolute darkness down the tunnel, blocked by floating timber, trucks, tubs, rails and heaps of bricks, turn from the tunnel into the staple shaft which led into a drainage heading, a total distance of 400 yards, and close a flood-door, thus shutting out the great spring which had been unex-

pectedly tapped and was flooding the tunnel at the rate of 27,000 gallons per minute. As Mr. Fox says:—

Those only who are acquainted with diving can realize what this meant. The mere losing of the sense of locality is bad enough; but, added to this the pitch darkness, the terrible loneliness, the depth of the water, the distance to be traversed, and the powerlessness of any help being given, were sufficient to cause the bravest heart to fail. Lambert went down, was absent an hour, returned, and had failed. He was induced to make a second attempt, the pumps being worked to their utmost capacity during his absence, but no lowering of the water was observable. He was away so long that it was feared he was lost, when suddenly the water in the shaft began and continued to fall, showing that he had succeeded."

Mr. Fox begins a chapter on tunnelling with some references to similar work done as early as 600 B.C. at Babylon under the river Euphrates, and after a glance at early Roman aqueducts brings his story down to date by an intensely interesting description of that greatest of all tunnelling enterprises, the excavation of the Simplon Tunnel. We can recommend this chapter to even the average reader, for the facts given are of moving interest to any person who takes a delight in reading of how nature is made to bow to the imperative demands of man.

It was not only as a railway engineer and tunnel-builder that Mr. Fox touched life. He was also interested in mining, and several of his chapters are devoted to this branch of engineering, chapters which teem with many a good thing which we have difficulty in refraining from lifting out of his book into our columns. The pursuit of his profession has taken Mr. Fox to many lands, including the United States, Canada and South America, and he enhances the charm of his narrative by the reproduction in black and white of many beautiful water-colour sketches which he took at the spots described. Spain and the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Holy Land have also been the scenes of Mr. Fox's enterprise, and each receives due notice in his book. To many the chapter devoted to Rhodesia will make the strongest appeal, for here he deals with the Cape to Cairo Railway and the bridging of the Zambesi River. Many beautiful photographs of the magnificent Victoria Falls are given. These Falls were first discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1855. They have a height of 400 feet, and a width of about 5,700 feet, and they fall into a narrow gorge which is said to extend for about 30 miles. It might be mentioned here that the Niagara Falls are 167 feet in height, and the Niagara river gorge extends for 6 miles, so that the Zambesi Falls take premier place of them in every way.

One further extract from Mr. Fox's book and we must conclude. He says:

One is often asked how soon the railway will be completed between the Cape and Cairo, but this is not easy to answer, it may be many years; but, on the other hand, a rapid through communication is quite within measurable distance. Lake Tanganyika, being 40 miles in length a railway there is unnecessary, as commodious steamers will be placed on the lake, and the same remark applies to the other two lakes and the Nile. Thus out of a total distance of 5,611 miles no less than 1,800 miles will be performed by steamer, leaving 3,811 miles to be accomplished by rail, and of this distance 2,770 miles are already built. In other words, only 1,041 miles of railway remain to be constructed to get through communication, and as 350 miles of this are to be built shortly to reach the copper-mines, only 700 miles will then have to be accomplished.

Altogether Mr. Fox has compiled a book which will interest a very large circle of readers and he must not be surprised if he is asked to supplement it by another on similar lines.

The captain and twenty-seven sailors of the Austrian steamer *Burnah*, recently captured in the neighbourhood of Hakodate by a Japanese destroyer while on the way to Vladivostok carrying contraband of war, and brought to Yokosuka, were released on Tuesday (Feb. 7th) at the Kaigawa Kencho in the presence of the French Consul at Yokohama. They will leave by the next French mail steamer for home.



## "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Beautiful costumes, delightful singing, entrancing dancing, witty dialogue, clever players, capital scenery—what more could the most captious playgoer desire! All these and much besides combine to make the musical extravaganza written by W. S. Dinsdale around the old fairy tale of "The Sleeping Beauty" one of the finest things in its way ever put upon the Yokohama stage. In years gone by Mrs. Dinsdale has placed the community hopelessly in her debt by writing and producing similar whimsicalities and there are many who still look back with pleasure and recall to happy recollection the droll characters she introduced in "Cinderella"—the two Sisters, for instance, and that inimitable life-like *junsan* (a born-in-Japan, too)—; while others, more recent comers, remember with an equally pleasant gusto her "Bluebeard" and all the fun derived from it. But "The Sleeping Beauty" in every direction outranges its predecessors, and if the temper of last night's crowded audience is any gauge this extravaganza is in for a very "long run" indeed. From the very opening, when *Alphonse*, the Chef, refuses "to make the baby's bottle," considering it an insult not to be tolerated by a *cordon bleu*, and is therefore consigned to the dungeon vaults, to the grand finale when the various couples have been paired off to the satisfaction of each and all, the best of good humour prevailed, the players and their audience being in perfect accord. But it was when *Sans Atouts* was on the stage that ripple after ripple of laughter swept over the house, to gather volume and break into a veritable storm of applause at many a telling quip and local allusion. There were very few topics of the day that did not come in for some lively sally at his hands, from the visionary golf links at Hodogaya to the latest quotation for a certain stock which shall be nameless; from the newest business enterprise in Main Street to the late church meeting; from the doings at Negishi racecourse to the writings of local Society journalists—everyone and everything came in for genial banter, while some suffered the penance inflicted on aspiring local greatness by receiving extra attention at the punster's hands—and such punstoo! Among the outstanding songs were *Sans Atouts*' "A popular man about town," and "In the good time coming" (wherein the easy gullibility of Yokohama in the matter of entertaining total strangers was smartly satirized); *Sir Ranulf de Sangazure*'s "Trifle not with Love," and his duets with *Dulcibella*; *Earl Fitzhardup*'s "Oh! married life," and the finale "A Volunteer wanted." The *caste*, as we have already said, was excellent, and though some characters naturally filled their parts better than others, there was a splendid evenness about the performance which spoke of much hard work at rehearsals. *The Lady Mandragora* filled her unpleasant rôle splendidly, and her singing was most enjoyable. The Ladies-in-waiting, *Gundrey* and *Brynild*, and their attendant swains, *Tete de Veau* and *Bovril de Boeuf* were very good, the temperamental contrast between the different couples being capitally sustained; while as for the Nurse Girls, *Philopena* and *Fritola* we will only say they danced divinely and took every possible occasion to flirt with those most handsome of pages, *Boozza* and *Baccak*. Mr. C. H. Ferrier, as *Nightshade*, the wicked fairy, took full advantage of his part, and threw into it all the malignancy required—his dancing was such that the audience would have liked to have had more of it. The part of the heroine, *Dulcibella*, was taken by Mrs. E. W. Maitland, and it could not have been in abler hands. Always a charming actress, Mrs. Maitland surpassed herself last night and loud and long were the plaudits which she drew from a delighted house.

And now a word or two to others who were greatly instrumental in achieving this famous success. The new-drop scene painted by Capt. Harrison, R.E., is a veritable work of art; it represents a scene on the grand canal at Venice, and is a worthy successor to Wirgman's beautiful *Nojiri-no-ike*, which has done such yeoman's service at the Public Hall. The setting of the various

scenes was very charming, being the work of Mr. E. Curjel, and he deserves the highest compliments. The musical director, upon whom fell a tremendous amount of work, was Mr. H. Horne, and a more capable pianist and conductor could not be found; the stage manager was Mr. E. Beart, the property man was Mr. F. J. Hall; and the prompter Mr. H. W. Kilby. Throughout the evening the Bijou Orchestra rendered selections in their usual bright fashion. The net proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the Japan Red Cross Society.

## CHARACTERS

Earl Fitzhardup, a great Lord of the 14-15 Centuries.	Mr. Skrimshire
Sir Ranulf de Sangazure, a Noble Knight	Mr. N. G. Maitland
Hon. Ralph Bareacres { A young gentleman of the 20th Century, impetuous but of ancient name }	
Bovril de Boeuf { Gentlemen in Waiting }	Mr. O. M. Poole
Tete de Veau { }	Mr. K. Dodds
Boozza { Pages }	Mr. O. M. Poole
Baccak { }	Mr. R. Bowden
Marston, Valet to the Hon. R. Bareacres	Mr. C. F. Stephens
Alphonse, Chef to Earl Fitzhardup	
Sans Atouts, the Earl's Jester	Mr. G. G. Brady
The Lady Mandragora, a Lady of Character	Miss Lloyd Thomas
Gundrey { Ladies in Waiting }	Mrs. N. G. Maitland
Brynild { }	Miss Mendelson
Nightshade, the Wicked Fairy	Mr. C. H. Ferrier
Honoraria { Good Fairies }	Miss Merriman
Hilaria { }	Miss Blundell
Hysteria { }	Miss Cameron
Mysteria { }	Miss James
Felicia { }	Miss A. Harrison
Fidelia { }	Miss A. Blundell
Deliria { }	Miss C. Merriman
Delicia { }	Miss Dinsdale
Nurse	Miss M. Kilby
Philopena { Nurse Girls }	Miss Moss
Fritola { }	Miss Rogers
Joan, Head Housemaid at the Castle	Mrs. Dinsdale
Dulcibella, "The Sleeping Beauty"	Mrs. E. W. Maitland
Attendants:—Messrs. A. Bishop, T. Kilby, E. Dinsdale.	

## FOOTBALL.

Teams captained by Messrs. W. B. White and W. S. Moss, respectively, played a match on Saturday afternoon under Rugby rules. Owing to the failure of some of the men selected to turn up it was necessary to play three men a side short. The match does not call for special notice, except for its roughness, lack of good play, and the casualties that occurred during its progress—the most regrettable of which was an accident to E. W. Kilby. While running with the ball he was tackled by Libeaud and pitched forward. He continued to play for some time but an accident later caused H. J. Hearne to retire, and it was then found that Kilby's left collar-bone was broken. In his case the unfortunate result will be his enforced absence from "The Sleeping Beauty" (where his place will be taken by Mr. Chester Poole) and from the Rugby and Association interport matches. The game resulted in one goal and three tries (14) for Colours, and one goal (5) for Whites. Teams:—

(Colours.)		(Whites.)
W. Goddard	Backs.	T. W. Kilby
E. W. Kilby		W. H. Ferrier
H. W. Kilby	3/4	B. C. Foster
L. D. Tebb	Backs.	C. E. Libeaud
K. van R. Smith		J. Abbey
W. B. Mason	3/4	D. Weed
H. J. Hearne	Backs.	W. Graham
W. S. Moss (Capt.)		W. B. White (Capt.)
F. W. R. Ward		O. Strome
A. Hills	For-	A. Kingdon
R. C. Bowden	wards.	A. W. S. Austen
F. G. Correa		L. Stornebrink

A telegram from Ujina says that 480 Russians captured at the recent battle on the Shaho left Talien on Feb. 6th and are expected to arrive at Ninoshima on the 9th.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE COLLINS CASE.

The preliminary examination of Mr. H. B. Collins, who has appealed against the sentence of eleven years' confinement with hard labour, given in the Yokohama District Court, began on Feb. 3rd in the Tokyo Appeal Court. The open trial will take place at 9 a.m., on Feb. 13th before Judge Watanabe.

## CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The case instituted by the National Bank claiming yen 15,000 against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, judgment in which had been fixed to be given on Feb. 4th was reheard on the 7th in the Yokohama District Court on account of further investigation by the Court regarding certain evidence. The Court asked for evidence of the standing of the representatives of Mr. Otani and the Sanchu Gomei Kaisha, two of the intervenors in the case, but Counsel could not give a definite reply. Again, the Court questioned which of the plaintiffs in this case and which of the participants had lodged a petition in the court to seize the policy of the late Chinese compradore of the National Bank. Counsel was not prepared with the dates regarding the petitions lodged and promised to find out at the next hearing.

Mr. Sawada, Counsel for plaintiff, however, said that the date in question has no close relation to the case and that there was no necessity to ascertain it.

Thereupon the parties entered on a brief discussion after which the hearing was adjourned till Feb. 14th.

## YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. STORNEBRINK.

The hearing of this case, in which plaintiff claims five thousand yen, was resumed on February 9th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

The Court declared that a statement given by Mr. Uchiyama Rossetu, as a witness before the Japanese Consul at Chemulpo, had been received by the Court. Defendant's Counsel made a protest as to the statement given by this witness, contending that the summons and examination of the witness was made in accordance with Art. 280 of the Procedure of the Civil Code and that therefore it could not be taken as valid. Counsel further stated that though Mr. Tamono deposed as a witness in the previous hearing that he had asked Mr. Stornebrink to receive a cheque of ten thousand yen payable at the Teikoku Commercial Bank, Tokyo, and drawn by J. Tominaga, now deceased, and which defendant refused to receive because his business hours were over, the fact was very vague. Mr. Tominaga never did make out a cheque in favour of plaintiff, and the former had no credit with the bank on Sept. 10th, 1896. Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon Fuji wife of the deceased Tominaga, and Mr. K. Shima, manager of the bank, as witnesses. After retiring for consultation, the Court rejected the request of Defendant's Counsel.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced a pamphlet and stated that it showed the payment of yen 1,100 made by plaintiff to defendant every month from May to July, 1896, and that defendant by signing with his initials acknowledged receipt. The monthly payment included rent of yen 100 regarding which defendant had a dispute. Discussion followed as to the rent, after which Defendant's Counsel admitted that the total sum included the rent.

As an alteration had taken place in its organization, the Court went through all the evidence, after which Counsel spoke briefly. The Court thereupon declared that the hearing was completed and that it would give judgment on Feb. 14th.

## UNION CHURCH "SOCIAL."

A very enjoyable social gathering of members of the Union Church congregation and their friends was held at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and with carpet squares and rugs spread on the floor and fauteuils and lounges distributed here and there,

assumed quite a drawing-room appearance. Rev. E. S. Booth and Mrs. Booth, as host and hostess, received the guests on entering and quickly made each and all feel welcome and at home. After half an hour's pleasant social chat and conversation Mr. Booth with a few happy remarks, in which he complimented the Yokohama community on their social proclivities, introduced the Rev. H. Loomis as chairman, and a programme of music, etc., was satisfactorily rendered to the enjoyment of those present, the attendance being quite as large as could be accommodated with comfort to all. The programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte Duet, "Larghetto" *Beethoven*, Misses Griffin and Moulton; Reading, by Dr. J. L. Dearing; Quattett, "Hold Thou my hand," Messrs. Griffin, Graham, Wallace and Macbeth; Violin solo, Mr. C. H. Thorn; song "I have something sweet to tell you," Miss Saunders; Organ and Pianoforte Duet, "Nocturne," *Chopin*, Miss Moulton and Miss Griffin; Monologue, Mr. C. Allen; Song, "The Lighthouse-keeper," Mr. L. D. Tebb; Double Quartette, "The Belfry," Miss Griffin and Moulton, Mrs. Bagnall and Miss Strain Messrs. Griffin, Graham, Wallace and Macbeth.

Miss Saunders was treated to an *encore* for her charming rendering of a dainty little *chansonnette* and the final number, the double quartette, was also deservedly and warmly applauded, while the other performers acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. After the conclusion of the music social intercourse was resumed and refreshments served and the witching hour of midnight had arrived before the last of the guests left the hall. The "social" was unanimously declared to be a success and all hoped to see it repeated on some future occasion.

#### JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at the Company's offices, Yamate-cho, on Monday afternoon when there were present Messrs. F. S. James (Chairman and Managing Director), W. R. Bennett, R. Fachtmann and L. J. Healing (Directors) and J. H. Rosenthal, Fr. Retz, M. Russell, H. J. Snow D. Marshall, R. S. Thomson and J. H. Dinsdale (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—This is the seventh meeting of the company and it is with regret that your Directors have not a better record to place before you. As you are all aware on the 8th February, 1904 a few days after our last meeting, war broke out between Japan and Russia which at first had the effect of stimulating consumption but later on, when it was realized that taxation would have to be enormously increased in order to provide funds for the Government to prosecute the war, the demand for beer fell off and, as we mention in our report, our total deliveries were less than for 1903. This decrease in the consumption is one of the most serious features because our expenses remain about the same, no matter what quantity we sell, so that any decrease reduces the profits on the amount sold in a much greater ratio. The demand for the coming year will depend greatly on the chance of peace being made. Should the war continue consumption is expected to decline but if, happily, on the contrary, peace is made, sales should resume their normal condition. The heavy increase in the taxes this year will enhance the cost of the beer, so that unless we can raise the price our profits must be curtailed. At present we see no chance of this owing to increased competition. The export trade, which has shown up well during the year under review, is now threatened with a dangerous rival in the shape of a new brewery in China. This year promises to be a very critical one in financial matters, a great deal of money will have to be raised by Government and the banks are likely to be very cautious. Now, gentlemen, you are all aware that this company is working on a very small capital in comparison with the business it transacts and for several months in the year has to depend upon its bank for accommodation. I am glad to say that up to the present our bankers have always given us the accommodation we required and we appreciate the way in which

they have treated us, and no doubt they will continue to support us. But at the same time we must remember that in a time of war it is impossible to predict the future, and, as business men, we feel our safest action is to guard our cash and strengthen the company by making ourselves, as far as possible, independent of our bankers. All the factors combined have induced us to recommend you to forego any dividend and to carry the bulk of the profit to the Reserve Fund. This will no doubt be a disappointment to shareholders and we sympathise with them but, at the same time, feel confident that our recommendation is correct and proper. If, happily, the present year should turn out more prosperous than at present seems, the shareholders will reap the benefit. There is nothing in the accounts that I wish to remark on but before formally moving their adoption from the chair I shall be pleased to answer any question as far as advisable.

Mr. RUSSELL asked if the Reserve Fund was in cash or paper and the Chairman replied it was part of the business assets.

Mr. ROSENTHAL asked the purpose of the Guarantee Fund and the Chairman said it was a guarantee against various accounts to make the Company sure in certain contingencies.

Mr. RUSSELL asked a question with regard to the sundry debtors accounts, to which the Chairman replied that so far as they knew those accounts were perfectly sound. The accounts were paid regularly every month but they always had a large sum out, as they were bound to do, because they gave credit. Nevertheless they took every possible precaution.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted on the proposition of the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN then asked the meeting to elect directors, and on the proposition of Mr. Marshall seconded by Mr. Snow, Messrs. W. R. Bennett and C. B. Bernard were re-appointed.

Mr. SNOW proposed that the appointment of Messrs. R. Fachtmann and L. J. Healing, as directors of the Company, be confirmed.

Mr. RUSSELL seconded and the motion was approved.

On the proposition of Mr. Retz, seconded by Mr. Rosenthal Messrs. F. J. Hall and J. F. Cox-Edwards were re-appointed auditors and the proceedings terminated.

#### UNION CHURCH.

The annual general meeting of seat-holders of the Union Church was held at Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday evening, the Rev. E. S. Booth (honorary pastor) presiding over a fairly large attendance.

The Rev. J. L. DEARING, in reading the report of the Trustees, said the pulpit had been filled during the past year by various ministers from Tokyo, Yokohama, and other places, and this constant change had perhaps enhanced the interest in and benefit derived from the services.

The CHAIRMAN said that though they had a very satisfactory balance shown in the statement of accounts, the membership of the Church had not grown during the year. He spoke in feeling terms of the loss the Church had sustained by the death of Mr. Geo. Booth who had long been an officer of the Church. The Consistory at their meeting had passed resolutions referring to this sad loss, and these had been engrossed and after signature would be presented to the family of the deceased. The Church missed Mr. Booth very much; he was a man of quiet demeanour, but had been steadfast in his work ever since he joined the Church years ago. Referring to the Trustees' report, the Chairman said they were under deep obligations to Dr. Dearing for the work he had done.

The HON. TREASURER (Mr. J. Macbeth) in presenting the report and accounts made special reference to the organ recitals, the proceeds from which had not been fully dealt with in the report published. The offertory at the recital held on November 29th amounted to 162.57 yen, and after expenses had been paid 62.91 yen had been donated to Van Schaick Hall Building Fund and 62.91 yen to the Union Church. Owing to the inclement weather there was but a small attend-

ance at the second recital given on December 13th, when the offertory amounted to 36.72 yen, and after paying expenses 13.27 yen was donated to the Yokohama Blind School and a similar amount towards the cost of installation of electric light in the Union Church.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the Rev. J. L. Dearing thought they ought not to congratulate themselves too much upon the balance in hand. The ministerial expenses during the past year (without a pastor) amounted to 775 yen and they ought not to reduce their offertories but rather to give more in order to form a pastor's fund, such money to be put away until they had accumulated a considerable sum.

Mr. ISAAC BUNTING called attention to the list published each year as pew rents and donations, and took exception to this list being published, as there were others who gave just as much whose names did not appear. Although they were not able to give any brilliant report of increase in membership, he thought the offertories showed that God was blessing their work.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN remarked that some people were saying they would not give further subscriptions unless a pastor were appointed. This Church after paying current expenses had only about 800 yen with which to pay a pastor, and it would be impossible for a pastor to reside here on any such sum as that. Could they possibly take some action to-night to strengthen those who were hesitating about subscribing? He thought they should empower the Trustees to form a Sustentation Fund, the balance at present remaining in hand to go to such fund. There was held by the Ladies' Auxiliary a fund known as the Building Fund. He would suggest that three funds be formed—Building, Parsonage and Pastor. They might have a collection once each year for each fund, and any balance remaining at the end of the year might also be placed to the credit of these funds; and if the Ladies Auxiliary fell in with this idea they might pass what they had into the fund and thus form a nucleus.

Mr. VILOUDAKI thought the suggestion a wise one.

The CHAIRMAN said the idea of making three separate accounts was that people might give to whichever they most favoured. He hoped the time would come when they would have a place of their own with Y. M. C. A. attached; to have a home of their own instead of merely a place where they could go and worship at the regular services.

After some further discussion, Mr. I. Bunting proposed that the Trustees be empowered to place 1,200 yen to form a Sustentation Fund, to be divided into three accounts for building, parsonage, and pastor, and that one collection be taken each year for each account.

The Rev. J. H. BALLAGH supported, and Mr. Viloudaki seconded the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. H. LOOMIS read the report of the Ladies' Auxiliary, whose annual meeting was held in November. The treasurer's report at that time showed a balance in the treasury of 131.78 yen for current expenses; 138.11 yen in Poor Fund and 792.50 yen in Church Building Fund.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Ladies' Auxiliary had done excellent work.

The report having been adopted, Mr. CLARENCE GRIFFIN read the report of the Sunday School. This showed that the school had gained in numerical strength, the actual number of attendances for the nine months during which the school was in session reaching 2,987 against the previous year's 2,769. Financially the school stood fairly well, the income just covering expenses. The little people had endeavoured to show their sympathy with the gallant defenders of the land in which we sojourn, and 750 little booklets filled with suitable pictures had been forwarded to the military hospitals and 500 more were in course of preparation. The children had also saved their candy money for one week for the purchase of chillies, and 1,600 packets of these had been forwarded to the soldiers in the frozen regions of Manchuria. Special prizes presented by a lady and gentleman in Yokohama had been awarded to Willie Scott, Jeannie Scott, Muriel Cain and Dwyer Neville. In moving the adoption of the report the Rev.

J. L. Dearing spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the very earnest efforts of the Superintendent, Mr. Griffin, and the Chairman also spoke to the same effect. The report was then adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Honorary Pastor, Rev. E. S. Booth; Elders, Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. J. M. Frank, Mr. I. Bunting, Mr. L. Pollard, and Dr. Saunders; Deacons, Messrs. E. Bunting, Macbeth, Wallace, and F. S. Booth; Trustees, Rev. J. L. Dearing, Messrs. Viloudaki, C. Griffin, Macbeth, F. S. Booth, Tebb and Harris; Sunday School Superintendent, Mr. C. Griffin; Ushers, Messrs. Gray, F. E. Bunting, F. S. Booth and Victor Hearne.

The CHAIRMAN said they had been excellently served at the organ by Mr. Karl Vincent, and he sincerely hoped that gentleman would consent to serve them for a further period. The Revs. Dearing, Ballagh and others having spoken in highly appreciative terms of Mr. Vincent's services, he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks, and an unanimous desire was expressed for his continued services at the organ.

Various other votes of thanks were passed, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the Doxology.

The annual general meeting of the church and congregation is announced for Tuesday evening next, the 7th inst. The statement of accounts for the year shows that the receipts of the Church compare favourably with those of the preceding year. In the Offerories there has been an increase of Y. 324.90 compared with that of the previous year, the figures being Y. 1,773.00 and Y. 1,448.10 respectively. There has also been an increase of Y. 235.75 over the previous year in the donations and subscriptions, the figures being Y. 1,170.75 and Y. 935.00.

The year closed with a balance to be carried forward of Y. 1,480.32, against Y. 410.36 of the preceding year, so that the receipts are Y. 1,069.96 in excess of expenditures.

The statement of accounts for year ending January 31st, 1905, was as follows:—

DR.		Yen.
Feb. 1st, 1904, Balance brought forward...		410.36
To Offerories .....		1,773.00
To Donations and Pew Rents .....		1,170.75
To Half proceeds from Organ Recital given on Nov 29th, 1904 .....		62.91
To Two Copies of "Church Praise" sold .....		5.00
To Interest on Current Account .....		20.79
	CR.	3,442.81
By Ministerial charges .....	Yen.	775.00
By Rent of Union Church .....		450.00
By Rent of Van Schaick Hall .....		150.00
By Grant to Sunday School .....		150.00
By Honorarium to Organist Mr. W. K. E. Vincent .....		100.00
By Offertory for Sunday School X'mas Entertainment .....		80.35
By Organ Tuning .....		75.00
By Offertory to Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip .....		38.86
By Momban's Salary .....		36.00
By Offertory to Y. M. C. A., per Mr. Fisher, Tokyo .....		28.58
By Donation towards installation of Electric Light in Union Church .....		25.00
By Insurance Premium on Church Property .....		19.25
By Printing and Stationery .....		18.45
By Collector's fees .....		6.00
By Communion Wine .....		5.00
By Christmas present to Momban .....		5.00
By Balance in hand Jan. 31st, 1905 .....		1,480.32

ROBERT WALLACE, Auditor.  
JAMES MACBETH, Hon. Treasurer.

#### HELM BROTHERS, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. B. Schmidt-Scharff, J. A. Harmsen, J. Helm, W. Cain, H. Mahr, W. Steinsch and C. J. Helm (Secretary).

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Mahr, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and approved.

The CHAIRMAN in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts said:—In

presenting this, the sixth annual report of the Company, your directors feel entitled to claim a certain amount of satisfaction. Notwithstanding the gloomy outlook at the commencement of the year, due to the certainty of a coming war, the shipping interests of this port have kept steadily active and, thanks to the masterful supremacy of the Japanese Navy, are expanding and increasing so rapidly so to further overtax an already inadequate landing accommodation. Extra work has been thrown on the staff, but by careful management and system good results have been attained without material increase of expenses. A glance at the balance sheet and comparison with those of preceding years will show a highly satisfactory reduction in the item of claims. The salary and wages account has gone up somewhat but only in keeping with a general movement all along the line of business houses. The fleet has been constantly overhauled and is to-day in a fair condition, while the substantial amount written off places it on a firmer basis than ever before. The year's working has resulted in a net profit of yen 20,515 which, with the balance brought forward from last year's account and the payment of a 7½ per cent. interim dividend in July, makes a total balance of yen 26,949.06 and the Directors recommend that a final dividend of 10 per cent. be declared at this meeting. This will absorb yen 18,600 and leave yen 8,349.06 to be carried forward to the next year's account. The Board continues to feel much pleased with the management of the company's interest at the hands of Mr. Julius Helm and his son Charles and consider the good results largely due to their careful attention and tireless activity. An appreciation is also due to Mr. R. T. Bell who, as supervising accountant, presents clear and concise trial balances to the Board each month. The outlook for the present year is encouraging and it is the intention of the Board to take an active interest in developing and improving the landing and handling facilities of the port so as to secure a due share of the work.

Mr. STEINSCH formally seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. H. MAHR said the report before the meeting was certainly a good one and the dividend proposed by the Directors was very satisfactory indeed. There was only one fault he found and that was with the Profit and Loss account and the amount of yen 18,000 written off the fleet. The fleet, which consisted of one steam tug, three steam launches and 56 lighters stood in the books of the company at the end of 1903 at yen 64,000, so that it was proposed to write off nearly 20 per cent. in one single year. Considering that over yen 23,000 had been written off the original value of the fleet before 1904 and considering further that all repairs and improvements to the fleet were not charged to "Fleet Account" but to Profit and Loss Account, he thought that the amount of yen 18,000 put aside for depreciation was extremely large. The fleet was now, he was told, just as good or even better than it was in 1899 when the Company was formed. He should like to see the directors taking advantage of prosperous times by making provision for rainy days. This might be done by putting part of the yen 18,000 proposed to be written off the Fleet Account into a fund to be called Depreciation Account, Reserve Fund or Dividend Equalization Fund or by any other name they liked to use. That fund would enable the Company to maintain an even rate of dividend in spite of losses, caused for instance by fire or poor years. Any such losses and differences would be borne by the Reserve Fund and the rate of dividend would not be affected at all.

The report and accounts were, on the proposal of Mr. Mahr, adopted and passed.

The retiring Directors and auditors were re-elected and the proceedings then terminated.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The net profit for the year (including the sum of yen 6,433.89 brought forward from 1903) after payment of a 7½ per cent. interim dividend of yen 13,950 in July last and writing yen 18,000 off fleet

account; yen 1,567 off drays and horses account; yen 2,650 off house property account and providing for the directors and auditors fees, also a bonus to the foreign and native staff,

Yen.  
Amounts to ..... 26,949.06  
Out of which the directors recommend that a final dividend of 10 per cent be declared, which will absorb yen 18,600, leaving a balance of yen 8,349.06 to be carried forward to new account.  
Board of Directors.—Messrs. J. Helm and E. W. Frazar retire by rotation from the Board, but offer themselves for re-election.  
Auditors.—The Directors recommend the re-election of Messrs. Hall and Showler.

#### BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
To Capital Paid up .....		185,000.00
" Sundry Creditors .....		1,613.34
" Balance Profit and Loss Account ....		26,949.06
		214,562.40

ASSETS.		Yen.	Yen.
By Sundry Debtors .....		21,380.04	
" Government Bonds deposited with Customs as Customs Brokers Surety .....		5,540.05	
" Fixed Deposit with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .....		15,000.00	41,920.09
" Stocks .....			
" Horse food and Stores ..		2,613.62	
" Coal .....		1,373.77	3,987.39
" Unexpired Fire Insurance premiums .....			97.07
" Property Account Fleet .....		75,000.00	
" Landing Gear, Working plant and Material .....		3,000.00	
" Office Furniture .....		1,500.00	
" Drays and Horses .....		6,000.00	
" House property and Land ..		48,000.00	133,500.00
" Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .....		31,109.97	
" 2nd National Bank .....		1,825.17	
" Cash on Hand .....		2,122.71	35,057.85
			214,562.40

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

DR.		Yen.	Yen.
To Horsefood and Stores .....		6,837.72	
" Fire Insurance .....		188.08	
" Rent .....		3,322.25	
" Clients Adjustment Account ..		1,685.45	
" Legal Fees and Taxes .....		2,062.06	
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees ..		1,500.00	
" Upkeep and Repairs .....		12,691.58	
" Expenses .....		5,574.96	
" Claims .....		802.65	
" Salaries and Wages .....		21,756.32	
" Fuel .....		3,764.50	60,186.18

" Amount written off, Fleet account .....	18,000.00	
" Drays and Horses account .....	1,567.00	
" House property account .....	2,650.00	22,217.00

" Interim Dividend at 7½ per cent. paid 1st July ..		13,950.00
" Balance Carried down .....		26,949.06

CR.		Yen.	Yen.
By Balance from 1903 .....		6,433.89	
" Gross Profit for Year .....		116,868.35	
			123,302.24

1905,  
January 1. By Balance Brought down.. 26,949.06  
E. W. FRAZAR,  
Chairman of Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and Vouchers of the Company and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

F. J. HALL,  
W. Y. SHOWLER, } Auditors.  
Yokohama, January, 1905.

Mr. Sugimura, Minister to Brazil, will leave Yokohama on Feb. 10th by the *Iyo Maru* for his post. The minister and his wife were received on Tuesday by the Emperor and Empress in audience.

# YOKOHAMA MEN'S READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of members of the above Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Reading Room, No. 32. Rev. E. S. Booth was in the chair and some twenty members were present.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman introduced the third report of the Board of Direction and the statement of accounts for the past year, which after a brief discussion, were adopted and passed *unanimously*.

The Chairman then laid before the meeting a proposition made by the Trustees and supported by the retiring Board of Direction that the clause in the constitution of the Association limiting the number of members elected to the Board of Direction to four, be altered and the number increased to nine. The Chairman explained the benefits they expected to gain from the change and upon Mr. Bunting's formal motion the proposal was seconded by Mr. Wallace, put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The election by ballot of the nine new members of the Board of Direction followed, and resulted in the election of Messrs. C. Allen, E. S. Booth, L. W. Tebb, J. Neil, P. L. Smith, L. Russel, C. Thorn, P. E. Nicolle and E. J. Moss, Jr.

The Chairman proposed that Mr. M. Russell be elected Hon. Chairman for the coming year, but Mr. Russell declined the honour, and on his motion, seconded by Mr. Macbeth, Rev. E. S. Booth was re-elected to the post.

Votes of thanks to the retiring Board of Direction, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and to the local press for publishing the proceedings of the Association, were passed and the meeting dissolved.

The Members of the Board of Direction of the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association have much pleasure in presenting the third Annual Report.

The past year has been rather a trying one, and the resources of the Association have at times been taxed to their utmost. Although the outlook now appears brighter the Board of Direction earnestly hopes that all who have the interests of this Association at heart will rally round it and so insure its permanent success.

The Board of Direction has had 11 meetings at which matters relating to the welfare of the Association have been discussed. The general working has been, as formerly, in the hands of several Standing Committees.

The furnishings of the "Rooms" still leave much to be desired, the funds of the Association not having permitted much outlay in this direction during the past year. The lavatory, however, has been well fitted up, through the generosity of several of the members, a work which has been much appreciated.

It will have been noticed that for the last 3 months the rooms have been closed at 8.30 p.m. during the week and 5 p.m. on Sundays, the reason for making this change being that these hours seem to serve the wishes of the members equally as well as the former hours, and at the same time some reduction on rather a heavy electric light bill has been secured.

The privilege of taking magazines, etc., home for perusal has been much taken advantage of by the members.

The library now contains 380 volumes, 320 having been added by contribution during the past year. The grateful thanks of the Association are due to many friends for their generous donations to this branch of the Association. Special praise is due to the Assistant Librarian for his untiring zeal.

The roll of actual members now contains 83 names. It will be observed that there is a slight falling off in membership. This is chiefly due to the fact that a number of the older members, who joined the Association merely to give it a start, have resigned and their places have not yet been refilled.

There has been an attendance at the rooms during the past year of 5,476, an average of 456 per month. The figures for the previous year were 5,400 and 450 respectively.

Three very successful Social Afternoons were held during the past session with an average attendance of 60. The thanks of the Association are due to the ladies who so kindly took charge of these "At Homes" and made them pass off so well. One illustrated lecture was given which was fairly well attended.

The debates have continued and have proved a

source of much enjoyment and profit to the members and their friends. It is to be regretted that the Literary Committee was not able to arrange for more of these enjoyable evenings, only four having been held during the session.

The supplying of light refreshments in the rooms has also been continued, and has been well patronized by the members, forming a slight source of revenue to the association.

A new feature of the past year has been the Photographic Competition which was organised by a committee specially appointed for that purpose. The number of entries was not large, still as a beginning it was gratifying to note the interest displayed by those who did send in pictures. The hearty thanks of the association are due to the ladies who so kindly presented prizes, and to the judges, Messrs. H. A. and O. M. Poole for the thorough way in which they did their work. The prize winners were Messrs. Austen, Devin, Nicolle, Weston and Wallace.

In conclusion the Board of Direction would once again emphasize the fact that this Association depends entirely for its success upon the efforts of the members as individuals, and hopes that each one will feel the responsibility which rests on him, and do his utmost to promote the interests and welfare of the Association.

For the Board of Direction,

ROBERT WALLACE,  
Hon. Secretary

Yokohama, February 1st, 1905.

## ABSTRACT OF REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

February 1st, 1904:—	Yen.
To Balance brought forward.....	28.33
January 31st, 1905:—	
To Subscriptions 1903 (balance) ...	88.00
To Subscriptions 1904.....	861.00
	949.00
LESS taken credit for in previous Account.....	124.00
	825.00
Subscriptions, 1904, due.....	50.00
To Donations.....	202.00
To Mitsui Bank, Interest for year on Current Account .....	.31
To Proceeds of Refreshments sold.....	17.00
To Balance carried forward .....	146.37
	1,219.01
CR.	
January 31st, 1905:—	Yen.
By Rent.....	480.00
By Newspapers and Magazines .....	219.60
By Fire and Lighting .....	178.78
By Boy's Wages .....	144.00
By Printing, Stationery and Advertising ..	43.55
By Lavatory Appointments.....	71.12
By Collector .....	27.75
By Social Entertainment Committee Exps...	11.40
By Donation to Library Fund.....	20.00
By Insurance of Books and Furniture .....	7.50
By Removing Piano from and to Van	
Schaick Hall .....	7.20
By Sundries .....	8.11
	1,219.01

Examined and found correct.

L. D. TEBB, C.A., Hon. Auditor.

JAMES MACBETH, Hon. Treasurer.

Books and Furniture insured for yen 1,000 have not been taken in account in the above.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHRIST CHURCH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir,—The Church Meeting must have been a disappointment to the High Church party, or perhaps they would prefer to be called Fieldites, inasmuch as the Chairman for himself and the other Trustees disclaimed all High Church tendencies. The "Malcontents" for the most part stayed away, so that the carefully prepared diatribes of Mr. Walter and Mr. James only fell on the willing ears of their own partisans, who were doubtless much edified and appreciatively acquiescent.

Mr. Walter's remark that Mr. W. K. Wilson's lucid statement of church accounts for the last three years was a malicious attempt to prove that the Rev. Mr. Field's incumbency was driving away seatholders from the Church, was uncalled for. Mr. Wilson merely gave figures that the Church Committee could not refute and his statement was no more an attempt in the direction indicated by

Mr. Walter than the Committee's figures were a disingenuous effort to prove that the offertories had increased from yen 3101, odd in 1903 to yen 5405, odd, in 1904. It is perfectly well known that in the latter was included a sum of yen 1791.13 specially subscribed to pay off the Church Building Debt, a large portion of which was obtained by personal appeals outside of the Church altogether and placed quite wrongly (the chartered accountant notwithstanding), to credit of offertory account. The "Malcontents" on reading the result of the so-called sealed ballot the morning after the meeting were surprised at the smallness of the vote against Mr. Field, as they believed the opposition to be much stronger than represented by the figures of 83 versus 32. It appears that the ballot box, notwithstanding Mr. Field's stating that it had been taken round to 120 seatholders at great personal trouble by the Chairman was in several, not to say many, cases not taken round at all, the ballot box in these instances being represented by the Chairman's coat-pocket, and although no one would for a moment question his scrupulous honesty in such a matter, or the honesty of the other Trustees and Hon. Treasurer in whose presence the box was opened, the fact remains that the whole proceeding was unbusiness-like and absolutely informal. The Chairman's remark that "The Trustees had noticed an ugly growth for some time past outside the Church and fortunately!!! finding it to be of a most malignant and cancerous nature and carefully diagnosing it, had decided to use the knife and cut it out, apart from its grossness, is certainly not the way to speak of people who hold different opinions from himself as regards the desirability of retaining Mr. Field's services, nor the way to breach the differences that exist amongst seatholders on the point. It is difficult to believe that this remark of Mr. Walter's was his own, savouring much as it does of the intolerance that is characteristic of the Romish Church. The Chairman's sentimental reference also to the British soldiers who had died for their country in the first attempts to open up this country to foreign trade was a bit of unnecessary clap-trap, whilst his pathetic appeal to the seatholders to trust the Trustees to do them no harm was childish and out of place. Mr. James's ideas about consistency would seem to require revising and adjusting, the matters he alluded to being more an evidence of broad mindedness on the part of the ladies who sang at the Roman Catholic Church and assisted at the Convent Bazaar; a distinctive quality that is so much lacking in the management of Christ Church affairs at present from the incumbent downwards. As regards Mr. Field's plaintive statement that he had only made a modest request to the ladies in the choir to turn to the East, it is hardly consistent with facts, he having plainly intimated that those who declined to do so had better leave the choir, which they did. If it was only conformity that Mr. Field aimed at, he might have given in to the feelings and wishes of the majority of the ladies, instead of by his arbitrary action, breaking up what used to be one of the greatest attractions of Christ Church services, viz. the singing. Mr. Field will probably say it was an equally "modest request" that resulted in the loss of Mr. W. K. Vincent as organist.

The Church meeting and the remarks that were made at it have done more harm than good, by widening the breach between Fieldites and "Malcontents"; and consequently something quite different to the three years peace and quietude prophesied by the Chairman, may be expected. The most sensible thing he said was that Mr. Field's renewed agreement for three years was terminable at six month's notice on either side and the sooner one or other gives that notice the better prospects there will be for peace and good-will in the community.

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—The remarks I made at the Church meeting were based on actual facts, which I challenged anyone to controvert. None of the letters which have appeared have a single sound argument against what I said, and they are not worth criticising.

The discontented Seatholders had an unique op-

portunity for ventilating their views and grievances at the meeting, but not a single one had the courage to make a remark; neither has any of them had the courage of writing over their own signatures, which shows what a weak-kneed band they must be.

Yours faithfully,

F. S. JAMES.

Yokohama, Feb. 4th, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In view of the attempt to explain the falling off in Pew Rents, the following figures may prove interesting:—

	1902	1904
Number of Seatholders.....	105	122
Amount of Pew Rents.....yen	4730.13	3966.00

Of the 105 Seatholders in 1902, 14 have died or left Yokohama; 18 are still in Yokohama but do not appear in the list of Seatholders for 1904; several of these 18 originally represented two or more sittings; I myself originally paid for five.

Of the 122 Seatholders in 1904, 47 are new names, not in the 1902 list.

The result is an increase of 17 Seatholders in 1904, but a decrease of yen 770.83.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

W. K. WILSON.

Yokohama, February 4th, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am surprised that my letter of the 4th Feb. has brought forward no explanations from the trustees or incumbent. Am I to understand from their silence that they admit the justice and truth of all my charges. If so, Christ Church is in a deplorable condition and the sooner a change is made the better for all parties concerned. From "Malignant's" letter I see that he is anxious for his party to know when the surgical operation will take place, and I should like to know if any anaesthetic is necessary, also which of the trustees feels himself qualified to wield the knife. The minority have written to publicly justify themselves from the various charges made against them at the Church meeting, surely it is now the turn of the so-called "sound" party to contradict, if they can, our accusations of Ritualism, otherwise, the next three years of the incumbent's ministrations will be far from peaceful.

Yours truly, etc.

A DISGUSTED SEATHOLDER.

Yokohama, February 4th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It seems a pity to disturb Mr. F. S. James' evident self-satisfaction with his indictment of certain ladies, members of Christ Church, in his speech at the Church Meeting. His statements were quite correct. It was a matter of common knowledge that the ladies he alluded to sang at the Roman Catholic Church and assisted at the Convent Bazaar, so there was nothing to contradict or deny. Mr. James' facts were incontrovertible, but, as already pointed out by various correspondents, his deductions were faulty and consequently of no value. That is all!

Yours truly,

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is such people as Mr. Wilson and his friends who make their world a dreary depressing place. They have not the slightest sense of humour, they are utterly void of any imagination, and the real meaning of the word "Charity" is unknown to them!

The one thing they love and prize is their label. It must be fine and large, and always to the front—and everybody who does not wear one like it is entirely in the wrong! The label of Mr. Wilson, etc., is "Protestantism!" "I am a Protestant!" Oh! what a pity he is not a "Christian" also! But, of course, if he were, he would abjure labels.

I remember in London, an old clergyman, a friend of the late Dean Stanley, answering a man, with a label, who was always troubling about the growth and well-being of his own soul, to the utter neglect of everything else. "Leave your precious soul alone," said his clergyman, "go, and make one person happy; do a kindness to another; give a word of sympathy to a third, and make the way easy for a fourth, and it will be surprising how that soul of yours will grow!"

The way some people talk and write of a clergyman, a gentleman, and a scholar, here in Yokohama, is most surprising, and very repellent to a new-comer.

It would be well if Mr. Wilson and those of his kindred could have joined Shylock and listened to Portia's advice, in old-time Venice.

"—though Justice be thy plea

Consider this, that in the course of Justice

None of us should see

Salvation.

We do pray for Mercy,—

And the same prayer,

Doth teach us all,

To render the deeds of Mercy."—

Yours etc.,

"NOT A SEATHOLDER."

Yokohama, February 4th, 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Who is "Non Seatholder" that he has the temerity to attack an old and respected resident like Mr. W. K. Wilson as he does in your issue of this morning? For a person who has no interest in Christ Church, or indeed from his own showing as a new-comer, no interest in the community, and therefore no right to offer his opinion, it savours of unqualified impertinence.

Yours truly,

INDIGNANT.

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Kindly permit me a few words suggested by your article in yesterday's issue, "Japan and Korea."

You find it "impossible to detect the least shadow of honesty or justice in some of the criticisms now published with regard to Japan's action in Korea." As far as my experience in Korea goes, there are few or no newspaper writers who have the slightest knowledge of things Korean, and I doubt that anyone who criticises Japanese doings in Korea would even attempt to lay a claim to a shadow of honesty and justice as to what he imparts to the public abroad on the subject. The only source of information, for critics abroad, that I could discover while in Korea, is the *Korea Daily News*, a tiny sheet, whose editor is either absolutely ignorant of conditions in Korea, or wilfully disfigures conditions there, for reasons best known to himself. Any critic of average commonsense, who knows anything about the Nagamori scheme could not help but compare it with what British enterprise has actually accomplished in Egypt on a larger scale. British schemes in Egypt have proved a most wonderful civilizing agent in the uplift of the down-trodden Egyptian fellah, by adding year by year to the wealth of the country.

It is Japan's logical mission to undertake in Korea what Great Britain has accomplished during the past century, with such signal success, in other parts of the world; develop resources in Korea, elevate the native to a higher level, by raising his material conditions and thus assist him to become a useful citizen of a country, which will, in the course of a few years, enjoy enlightened and just government, where individual life and property will enjoy the same enlightened protection and security which the formerly down-trodden natives of Formosa enjoy to-day to the fullest extent. Any impartial observer who travels in Korea cannot help but admire what the Japanese have accomplished during the past decade in Korea. Public and private buildings have been erected wherever Japanese have settled, such as would be a pride to any Western nation. Hundreds of Japanese who emigrated to Korea years ago as poor labourers or very small traders, are now owners of prosperous businesses, fine houses, and by their enterprise have directly benefited not only themselves, but thousands of natives as well. Public works are in construction in Seoul, Chemulpo, Mokpo, Fusan, Chinnampo and in many other places, and thus the actual wealth of the country and the standard of the people has increased. The Korean, commonly reputed as lazy, has become, wherever Japanese have settled, an industrious and satisfactory labourer, as the Japanese take very good care that native officials do not rob him of the wages earned by his industry, and thus the formerly exploited labourer is encouraged to become thrifty, feeling secure that he will remain owner of what he earns by his labour.

That the foreigner, as a rule, in China and Korea, is jealous of Japanese enterprise, is but natural, for whereas formerly he lorded it over the native, on account of his white skin, and had no competitor in his particular enterprise, he is confronted day in China, as well as in Korea, with Japanese competitors, who by their thrift, abstinence, frugality, will-power and better know-

ledge of the people and their customs, have become a very uncomfortable element for the ease-and comfort-loving foreigner, who spends his surplus energy after conservative business hours over the card table or whiskey bottle at his club.

Another factor, which gives the Japanese in China and Korea a great advantage over foreigners, is the establishment of elementary schools. Wherever a sufficient number of Japanese are settled, schools both for Japanese and Chinese or Korean children are opened. The teachers of these schools, are, without exception, true and real missionaries wherever they settle; men of high ideals, whose aim is to elevate the body and the soul of the native, without chaining the latter and the former as well, to a particular creed, not working for a salary, but for the love of the work itself, not living in comfortable and luxurious houses, furnished with the contributions of the faithful at home, but putting up with whatever circumstances afford. These teachers begin to gain a wonderful influence over the people, and are the most efficient agents for paving the way for their countrymen who leave their native land to better their conditions abroad. Not long ago, while travelling in the interior of Fuhkien Province, I discovered a Japanese settlement, some 200 miles distant from the sea, near the Min River. The settlers had, after enduring hardships for numbers of years, succeeded in developing an entirely new industry in those parts by carefully exploring the camphor forests and investing their small capital, which is now constantly increasing. They command all the native labour they require, and are on the very best terms with the Chinese, whose language they have acquired to perfection. When I returned to Foochow, the capital of Fuhkien, I heard nothing but violent criticism of the Japanese intrigues to monopolize the camphor industry in upper Fuhkien.

But, while the conservative critics had spent their time in their easy office chairs, or over the card table in the club, or private home, after a dinner in full style, the little Japanese had worked like bees in a part of the country where a foreigner would never dream of going, being afraid of the good-natured natives and the hardships connected with such a life up-country.

As to emigration, on a large scale, to Korea, that must and will come, in due time, and with it a new era of prosperity for a country and a nation that for the past century has been living in a condition of abject slavery and on a level with the common beasts of burden, but where thousands even now begin to see the dawn of a bright future.

Yours obediently,

OBSERVER.

THE LATE DR. MACDONALD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—By mail from Canada we have heard of the death of Rev. Davidson Macdonald, M.D. Thinking that the following might be of interest to the *Japan Mail*, I send it to you. Dr. Macdonald was a native of Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada. Entered Ministry 1860; came to Yokohama 1873; went to Shizuoka 1874, where he remained for four years laboring as teacher and physician and gathering the people of the city into his own house for religious services. At the end of four years there were 118 Baptized Believers in Christianity as a result of his work. He returned to Canada in 1878 on furlough. On his return to Japan in 1879 he settled in Tokyo where he remained until 1904. In 1880 he became the first president of the Japan Mission Conference of the Methodist Church—an office which he filled for ten successive years.

In 1904 he returned to Canada with Mrs. Macdonald and her sister, Mrs. Perry, expecting to leave them in Canada and to return to Japan alone. But just as he had settled in Toronto, after four months visit, the summons came. He was sitting, reading the morning paper containing the news of the fall of Port Arthur, on Jan. 2nd, when without warning to himself or his friends, he fell asleep.

Dr. Macdonald held for thirty years the fullest confidence of the Mission Board of the Methodist Church in Canada and was respected and loved by his fellow workers both foreign and Japanese. With his passing another of the pioneer missionaries in Japan has left us.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. L. BATES.

16 Tatsuoka-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.



## HOW ENGLISH IS AND IS NOT TAUGHT IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Sir.—In last week's issue (Jan. 28th) of your paper, there appeared a communicated article headed, "How English is Taught in India and How it is Not Taught in Japan." The writer of that article, basing his statements on the addresses of two gentlemen engaged in educational work in India, pictured in somewhat glowing terms the success attending the teaching of English in that land, and then depicted in terms correspondingly dark the failure to realize anything like the same success in Japan. "One thing is made clear," he says, "and that is that Indians do get to write and speak English well in a comparatively short time." After giving at some length their course of study, to explain how "the thing is done," he makes the interesting statement that "the student of India (of what grade is not definitely stated) use English from morning to night, they correspond in English, they read English newspapers, they attend English lectures for the pleasure of listening to the language."

Now, though the writer seems to me to be putting it pretty strongly, I do not here intend to question the truth of the above statement. I have on the subject no statistics to the contrary, and even if I had, they would be beside the point which is before us. But if one half of the good things said about the teaching of English in India is true, I heartily agree with the writer of the above, that such a result is in marked contrast to the results of English teaching in Japan, and that educationists here would do well to investigate the cause of, and, if possible, to find a remedy for the trouble. Why is such teaching in this country so comparatively void of results? What is the explanation of the difference in the two countries? It must be largely in the methods employed. True. And the writer of the article referred to above, then proceeds in a really admirable manner to detail some of the defects of the educational system in this country,—the lack of provision for the teaching of correct pronunciation, dictation, composition and conversation (though singularly enough nothing is said of the latter,—a most important subject if the student is going to use English "from morning to night," like the Indian). But on his next point the honorable gentleman appears to me to be sadly in error. He says: "In reference to the employment of foreign teachers in the Middle Schools," (though no previous reference to them had been made) "the men engaged are picked up in too haphazard a fashion." Then follows a lengthy digression on the foreign teachers in the Middle Schools, "young men . . . good Christians but poor teachers. . . who can't spell correctly or compose a grammatical letter." Is it not strange that so able a writer as the article up to this point shows him to be, should allow a little personal animus to interfere with the clearness of his thought? Is it not a pity? He professes to be candidly looking for the causes of failure on the part of Japanese schools really to teach English, and yet he must bring into his article, even at the expense of its real worth, a bit of his own purely personal feeling and prejudice.

Let me seem to be offending in the same way, let me say that though I did teach for one year in a school of that grade, I am not at present teaching in a Middle School. The point that I wish to make here is that the "reference" to the foreign teachers in the Middle Schools who secure their positions through the Y.M.C.A. (for it is evidently they to whom the honorable gentleman refers) is entirely inconclusive. The writer, apparently from the point of view of the High School teacher, says that the graduates of Middle Schools coming to them show an alarming ignorance of the elements of English. We do not question it. What astonishes us is that this ignorance should be laid at the door of the foreign teacher. Does the gentleman forget that every Middle School has not a foreign teacher of English? Of the 250 odd Middle Schools in the country, I doubt very much if there are foreign teachers in more than forty, or fifty at the most. Obviously then to make these fifty answer for the graduates of 250 schools is nonsense. For such a charge as the writer of the aforesaid article makes, to have any particle of weight, it must be accompanied by statistics showing how graduates of schools which employ foreign teachers, compare, in their knowledge of English, with graduates of schools which employ no foreign teachers. Even then it would be far from conclusive evidence of culpable inefficiency on the part of the Middle School foreign teacher, for the reason that in too many cases the attempt is made to spread him over more ground than he can properly cover. One man is scarcely enough for all classes in a school of 257, 400 students. He can usually meet his classes no more than twice a week, and often but once. I personally know of one case in which the foreign teacher met eighteen classes, consisting of thirty-five or forty students each, once a week. Under such

circumstances it is unnecessary to say to any teacher that satisfactory results are impossible. If, perchance, the school authorities recognize the fact that the foreign teacher cannot, with advantage to the students, take all the classes, what is done? He is given work almost invariably with the higher classes only, while the lower classes are entrusted to the tender care of the Japanese teacher. Here the beginner in the study of English learns those incorrect sounds of the vowels and consonants, and forms those habits of inaccurate pronunciation which stay with him, in too many cases, for life, while the fineness of his sense of hearing is all but irreparably lost. This is a vital mistake. The foreigner should have the student from the start, at least in the matter of pronunciation.

It will thus be conceded, I think, upon a little unbiased reflection, that the foreign teacher of English in the Middle School is very little to blame for the poor showing of graduates even of his own school let alone those of others. He will be found in most cases, like the teacher in the Higher School, doing his best under the conditions imposed. I entirely agree with the writer of the oft-quoted article in his conclusion that there is great need of reorganization in the English department of the schools. Adopt some comprehensive and thoroughly complete system, by all means, and then put men into power who can and will make it work. More foreign teachers of the right kind, and for them, more "say" in their department.

Yours, &amp;c.,

EX-TEACHER.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE TSAR RECEIVES A DEPUTATION.

London, Feb. 2.

The Tsar to-day receives a deputation of workmen in his palace at Tsarskoe Selo.

## PRINCE MIRSKY RESIGNS.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has finally resigned his position.

## RUSSIA SETTLING DOWN.

Except at Warsaw, where there is still considerable ferment, the Russian provinces seem to be generally settling down.

## THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

London, February 3.

It is officially reported that the Emperor, the Empress, and the Empress-Dowager of Russia, sympathising deeply with the families of those killed and wounded on the 22nd January, have placed £5,000 at the disposal of Governor Trepoff to assist those who are in need.

## RUSSIA'S "MAGNA CHARTA."

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that as the result of an interview with Minister Yermanoff on Monday, and in consequence of the latter's earnest representations, the Czar has signed a Ukase constituting Russia's Magna Charta. The Ukase directs M. de Witte to assume the post of President of the Committee of Ministers; further extends the reforms laid down in the Ukase of December 23rd; orders the people to be invited to co-operate in the Government, and leaves M. de Witte to determine the measures to be taken.

The Czar commands the restoration of order throughout the empire by peaceful methods and the pensioning of orphans and crippled through the riots of January 22.

The Council of Ministers afterwards discussed the new situation, De Witte throwing the whole of his weight on the popular side.

The captives will be released to-day. The press will be free.

Trepoff will be sent to Manchuria.

Later.

Representatives of a Council will be appointed in a fortnight.

## THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN REFORMS.

London, February 3.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg

that the report of the granting of a Magna Charta is incorrect. The report was based on the following circumstances:—The Council of Ministers having rejected the motion of M. de Witte to place on record an expression of opinion regarding the incidents of the 22nd ult. and to adopt measures to prevent their recurrence, M. de Witte, whose motion was minuted, thereupon submitted the memorandum to the Tsar, who approved it. The Council held an extraordinary sitting on the 22st ult. to discuss two memoranda when the question of an enquiry into the incidents of the 22nd ult. was considered, and the Minister of Finance was finally empowered to prepare a scheme of social legislative reform having special reference to the labour question.

## THE TSAR'S REFORM UKASE.

London, February 4.

With reference to one section of the Tsar's reform Ukase, the Committee of Ministers have decided to recommend a series of measures, limiting the individual initiative of Ministers with the Tsar, especially with reference to alterations and suspension of laws; increasing the control and initiative of the Senate thereon; facilitating prosecutions of officials by private individuals for illegalities; and establishing local Courts in connection with the Senate, and educated juries where the loss of civil rights is involved.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, February 5.

Admiral Bolrovosky's Squadron has left Jibutit for Madagascar. Eighteen German colliers follow the squadron.

Lloyd's correspondent at Mauritius says the Baltic Squadron were still at Nossibé on January 28.

## OTHER RUSSIAN NEWS.

It is reported that the news of Gorky's release is incorrect.

## THE OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

General Kuropatkin states in a report that the Japanese on Feb. 1st after a hot bombardment, attacked Liangtaukhan on the left bank of the Hun river, driving out the Russians who, being reinforced, recaptured the village.

## GERMAN VESSELS AND CONTRABAND.

Great uneasiness prevails in German shipping circles regarding the fate of Hamburg vessels bound with contraband to Vladivostok. The recent Japanese seizures of German vessels have caused consternation. Although Russian attacks on neutral shipping were viewed with comparative indifference, shippers are now protesting against the Japanese interpretation of contraband.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, February 6.

An assembly of nobles at Moscow has decided to present two addresses to the Tsar, one conservative, one adopted by a majority that peace is impossible at present without humiliation. It expresses confidence in ultimate victory, but deprecates any new reforms until the war is ended.

The other address is different. It suggests collaboration between the Tsar and the people with regard to reform.

## PLAIN-SPEAKING FROM THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

London, February 7.

Reference has been made to a speech by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lee, a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in which he stated that it was not because we had so much to keep our eyes on France in the Mediterranean as that we

had to look with more anxiety (though with no fear) at the North Sea, that the fleets have been re-distributed; that if war was declared Britain must get her blow in first—Lieut.-Col. Lee now writes that he was incorrectly reported. What he meant to say was that it must be assumed that all naval powers are possible enemies owing to the growth of their naval strength. Such powers having become more numerous than before, it is now necessary not merely to keep an anxious eye on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic but on the North Sea also.

The speech is reported to have caused a sensation in Germany, where the papers are angrily demanding explanations.

The London *Standard's* correspondent in Berlin states that unless Lord Lansdowne promptly repudiates the speech the German Government will ask for an explanation.

#### A RUSSIAN LOAN.

Later.  
Negotiations have been completed for the issue of a 5 per cent. Russian loan in Paris, amounting to nearly a milliard francs.

#### ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Johnsson, the Procurator of the Senate at Helsingfors, has been assassinated and his son has been wounded by a man disguised as an officer.

#### THE PETERSBURG NOTABLES AND THE TSAR.

London, February 8.  
The notables of St. Petersburg have adopted by 158 to 20 an address to the Tsar urging that he should summon elected representatives of the nation.

#### THE STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

Later.  
The strike movement is spreading in all directions in Russia. It is increasing at Tiflis (?) Batum and on the Trans-Caucasian Railway. There are sanguinary conflicts between the Cossacks and the revolutionary mobs.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, February 9.  
Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg states that Father Gapon is known to be in Switzerland. General Trepoff has summoned the Curator of the Education Department and informed him that he is determined to put down academic anarchy, and that all students or scholars refusing to return to their studies tranquilly will be summarily expelled. If any professor sympathises their education of students at St. Petersburg shall cease.

#### GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

Later.  
General Gripenberg and his staff have arrived at Irkutsk en route for St. Petersburg. The current reports are that the General is going to St. Petersburg for the purpose of accusing General Kuropatkin of leaving him in the lurch and of general inertia.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 1st instant from Field-Marshal Oyama.)  
FURTHER FIGHTING.

On the 31st of January various attacks were made by the enemy in small bodies on our right, but all were repulsed.

On the same day on our left a force of the enemy about one regiment strong attacked but was driven back. The main body of the enemy in this quarter is at Niennyupau and near Sufantai. He has a force in Chantan also.

To-day (1st) the enemy is entrenching at Sufantai, Changkiawopen and near Chantan. His cavalry are encamped along the line Tsuyuto-Pienpautsz-Yeuhpautsz.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 3rd inst. from Marquis Oyama.)

On our right wing small bodies of the enemy made attacks at various points on the 1st instant but were all repulsed by our outposts.

To-day (2nd) from 6 a.m. the enemy from the western base of Tashan and from the west of Liuchangtun fired on Fangshiu and Putsaowa (2 kilo. south of Liuchangtun). After a brief interval about 3 companies of his infantry surrounded Fangshiu and attacked it. They were repulsed. The enemy's casualties are not yet known but he left one dead and lost 2 prisoners.

In our centre to-day (2nd), the enemy's artillery, from a position about 1 kilo. north-east of Shahapau bombarded the hills on the south of Shahopau, and his force on the hill west of Wanpaoshan cannonaded North Changlingtsz and Yaotun. Further during last night there were constant collisions between his scouts and ours.

On our left the enemy from this morning (2nd) opened a heavy gun-fire on the neighbourhood of Chenchiehpau to which our artillery at the latter place replied. According to a trustworthy scout the enemy has extended the railway to Sukiatun and Suhopau—the former about 5 miles north of Lamutun, the latter 5 miles north of Mentapau—and is running trains both ways.

This morning (2nd) from 8 o'clock the enemy's field-pieces and heavy guns concentrated their fire on the vicinity of Yatszpau, whereafter about one Division entered Wangkiawopeng (a village south-east of Changtan). About one Brigade of this Division attacked us but was repulsed.

The enemy who yesterday (1st) were driven from Liutiaokau left from 160 to 170 dead upon the field as well as a number of rifles. According to prisoners' statements the colonels of the Second and Fourth Regiments of Rifles were wounded there. A reliable report says that on the 26th of January a small outpost of ours, consisting of one officer and 28 men, was surrounded by the enemy in Hwanglashetsz. The detachment fought to the end. The greater part were wounded and the rest were made prisoners. The Russians butchered all the wounded.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 3rd February from the Manchurian Army.)

#### FROM THE FRONT.

The enemy's artillery cannonaded various positions on our Right Wing on the 2nd. There was nothing else out of the common.

In our Centre at half an hour after midnight on the 2nd about a double company of the enemy's infantry, coming along the Mukden high-road and from places on its west, attacked our outposts. Also at half past 5 a.m. on the 3rd a single company of his attacked in the neighbourhood of Wankiayuantz. These attacks were repulsed. During the night there were four surrenders.

On our Left Wing the two brigades of the First and Fifth Rifles, which attacked Liutiaokau from the morning of the 2nd, were driven back in the direction of Changtan. The enemy's casualties were comparatively large. He can not have lost less than 700. He was observed carrying off over 300 dead. In the Battle of Heikautai the enemy's dead buried by our troops near Sumopau alone have already reached over 900.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 4th inst.)

#### HAMGYONDO DISTRICT.

Scouts report that since the 24th about 300 Russian cavalry which had been at

Tanchhon, with 2 guns, left that place for Songchin on the 28th January.

#### SHAHO DISTRICT.

During the night of the 3rd small bodies of the enemy's infantry attacked in the vicinity of Waitaushan and Titishan, but were repulsed. On the afternoon of the same day the enemy cannonaded our various positions north of Liuchangtun, Wanpaushau and Shahopau and near Hanchingpau (about 1 kilo south-east of Wenshingpau), East Kukiatsz (about 2 kilos. south-west of Wenshingpau) and West Kukiatsz (about 2½ miles north of Chenchiehpau). At 11 a.m. on the 4th a body of the enemy consisting of 500 or 600 cavalry, moving along the right bank of the Hun, together with a force of two double companies of infantry and a battery of artillery, advanced from Santaitz to attack Chitaitz. This force seems to be followed by others coming from the rear. Our garrison in Chitaitz is now engaged with it.

(Latest.)

The meaning of the telegram received on the 4th instant from Marshal Oyama may be briefly stated. It amounts to this, that during the night of the 3rd the Russians cannonaded five of the Japanese positions near the Mukden high-road and the railway, and also trained their guns on Chenchiehpau. In other words, they bombarded the Japanese centre and left. Then, on the forenoon of the 4th, they sent a force composed of about 600 cavalry, 500 infantry and a battery of artillery to attack Chitaitz, which is the most southerly point where they re-crossed the Hun when retreating after the recent battle. This force seems to be followed by others, and an engagement was in progress at Chitaitz when the telegram was despatched. We can neither decipher nor identify the village where, according to Reuter, Kuropatkin reports that his men, having been driven out by the Japanese on the 1st instant, recovered their ground on receiving re-inforcements. The Japanese official despatches do not describe any such incident on the 1st, and if the affair occurred at all it must have been very trivial. What seems evident, however, is that the Russians have not resigned themselves to the situation resulting from the battle of Heikautai. They are endeavouring to obtain a position from which to menace the Japanese left.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the 5th inst.)

#### HAMGYONDO DISTRICT.

Spies report that the enemy has burned the provisions stored by him at three places in Songchin. According to a letter from a Korean subject who was attached to the enemy's force in the capacity of interpreter, the Russian soldiers said that Port Arthur having fallen and Harbin being likely to be soon in danger, even if they won a victory in Hamgyondo it would be useless, and therefore they were to retire northward.

#### THE SHAHO DISTRICT.

On the afternoon of the 4th the enemy's artillery from a position west of Tashan cannonaded Machwangtszshan, and on the morning of the 5th detachments of his infantry attacked at various points but were repulsed.

In the Changtan region things are quiet except that the enemy is diligently entrenching. His troops who attacked Chitaitz on the 4th were checked by our garrison there, and halted at Santaitz. This morning (5th) they retreated in the direction of Tzuyuto (about 5 miles north of Chitaitz).

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 6th instant.)

#### THE SHAHO.

On the morning of yesterday, 5th, about a company of the enemy's infantry attacked Sankiatz (some 10 miles east of Hsiang-shantz) but was repulsed.

On the afternoon of the same day the enemy's artillery at Sanchingtszshan, Liu-changtun, on the western height of Wanpaoshan, at Sanglantz and at Kwanlinpau, cannonaded our positions. At about 10 p.m. his artillery at Hanchingpau fired in the direction of the railway bridge. Otherwise, with the exception of skirmishes between scouts there was no change.

On the right bank of the Hun River nothing special occurred.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 8th instant.)

#### THE SHAHO.

Yesterday, the 6th instant, the enemy at Tangkiatunshihshan, Sanglantz, Shahopau, Hanchingpau, Kwanlinpau and Hsiaohantai (about 2½ miles north of Chenchielpau) cannonaded our positions.

Also, last night, one or two companies of the enemy's infantry made attacks at Machwantszshan, Kingluntun and the heights westward of Yaotun, but were repulsed by our outposts.

In front of Wankiyuantz, Litajentun, Cheuchiehpau and Heikautai the enemy continues to construct defensive works.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

The British steamer *Eastly* (2,998 tons gross), under suspicion of carrying coal to Vladivostok, was seized last night (7th) in the northern sea.

The Port Arthur Admiralty Office was opened from the 6th instant.

#### THE SHAHO.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 9th inst.)

January 7.

The enemy's artillery on the hill west of Wanpaoshan, at Shahopau, at Hanchingpau and at Mantapau bombarded our position, also he continued his defensive works in front of Linshingpau, Wankiyantanz and Heikautai.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION IN PARIS.

The Chairman of the Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, now in session, in his remarks on the Foreign Office department of the Budget, makes some interesting comments on the Russo-Japanese war. He says that Japan took up arms to defend her peace and independence against Russian aggressions in Manchuria, and that Russia relied on her own contrivances and on her greatness to escape all the troublesome results of her foreign policy. He goes on to discuss in the clearest and most impartial terms the course of the negotiations and the rupture of diplomatic relations, and concludes by saying:—"Is it not strange that the Sovereign who took the lead in organizing the Hague Peace tribunal should have allowed things to reach such a stage."

M. Dubois, Chairman of the Budget Committee, is a most influential politician and the fact of his placing such remarks in such a document is an evidence of the state of feeling entertained in France regarding the Russo-Japanese war.

#### A RUSSIAN VIEW.

The *Russky Invalid* says that according

to telegrams received at the Headquarters Staff and at the Ministry of War, the present troubles in Russia are due entirely to English and Japanese contrivances. It goes on to say that 15,000,000 roubles were distributed amongst the revolutionists and Liberals to induce them to smash the dockyards and thus create obstacles for the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, and prevent the despatch of supplies to Kuropatkin and thus force Russia to sue for peace. The *Invalid* says this shows that Japan's resources are exhausted and that Japan has nothing to do but to ask for peace on any terms. It says that Japanese residents in Paris were the instruments through which the disturbances were caused in Russia.

#### THE STRIKES.

The strikes have spread to Irkutsk; 400 workmen at one station on the Siberian railway have stopped work. It is expected that Martial law will be proclaimed in Irkutsk. The strikes have spread to Kadow, Katush and some other places.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Czar received a deputation of 34 men, each man representing a thousand strikers. The Czar in addressing the men said that the late deplorable events were due to the influence of the enemies of Russia, who had misled the people. He went on to say that this was a time when all Russians should be united against the stubborn enemy by whom they were confronted. His Majesty promised that all legitimate complaints should be duly considered and pointed out their duty to resume work as speedily as possible.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

It is credibly stated that the second part of the Second Pacific Squadron under Dobrotensky, consisting of the *Oleg*, the *Izumrud*, the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*, with three destroyers and 18 transports, left Jibouti on the 2nd for Madagascar.

The Third Squadron, consisting of the *Semivine*, the *Oushakoff*, the *Apraksin* and the *Vladimir Monomach* is to leave Libau on the 8th instant.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

A Russian news agency reports that General Gripenburg has resigned owing to ill-health. With reference to this the German newspapers say that there is no precedent for a general officer retiring from his commission for such a reason. They are of opinion that his resignation is due to his failure in the recent battle, for which they seem to think he alone was responsible.

A further telegram from Mauritius, dated the 3rd, says that a traveller who has returned from Diego Suarez reports that on Jan. 28th nine German coaling steamers were at anchor in Diego Suarez and that the Baltic squadron were then at anchor in Nossibé.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Peking, returned to his post on the 6th, and on the following day attended the New Year's Levee.

#### THE ASSASSINATION OF A SENATOR.

A Senator of Finland who has been in disrepute on account of his pro-Russian tendencies, has been assassinated in his own house.

#### THE WORKMEN'S DELEGATES.

Although the representatives of the workmen recently met the Tsar in St. Petersburg, they were chosen by the employers of the labourers and were not direct representa-

tives. The labourers have therefore decided to choose representatives of their own and to seek for them a formal interview.

#### THE NOTABLES OF ST. PETERSBURG.

On the 6th the notables of St. Petersburg held a meeting and adopted an address to the Throne. It said that in order to deal with the difficult situation in respect of disturbances at home and troubles abroad, the prime necessity was for all subjects to unite their strength. It also asked that representatives chosen by the people themselves should be permitted to address the Throne and take part in legislation.

#### NOTABLES IN MOSCOW.

A meeting of notables in Moscow on the 4th adopted two petitions to the Throne. The first was affirmative and urged the carrying on of the war to the end. This was supported by 209 votes. The other petition was Liberal. It asked for the immediate convocation of a national assembly and it had 154 supporters. The supporters of the latter petition issued a manifesto claiming the vital importance of securing organized co-operation between the Sovereign and his subjects, and of having freely elected representatives, and condemning the petition of the majority as worthless and conducing to error.

The St. Petersburg notables have ranged themselves on the side of reform and have petitioned the Throne in that sense: namely that the people be given a share in legislation.

In various places a state of siege has been proclaimed.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

According to a Russian news agency the Council of nobles in St. Petersburg adopted a petition to the Tsar. In it they said that Russia has now to face two foes, foes at home and foes abroad. In this difficult situation their loyalty was unshaken and they relied on the Sovereign to rescue the people from their troubles. The petition proceeded as follows:—"This is not the first time that Russia has encountered evil fortune. But since ancient times whenever she has met trials she has emerged from them successfully and even with increased strength. In truth everything depends upon co-operation between Sovereign and subject. We noble, firmly believe that none can stand against such a union and that victory must crown it. Your Majesty is wise and all the people pray to see the practical operation of your wisdom. But unhappily the officials of the Government and the statesmen have no intelligence to solve problems that concern the weal of the State. Your Majesty's ancestors sought an expression of popular view through the people's representatives, but the foundations of autocratic government were never weakened by the act. On the country, there resulted the State as it now is. Therefore, we Your Majesty's subjects, trust that Your Majesty will order the people's representatives to submit their opinions to the Throne, and that Your Majesty will grant them a share in the legislative and administrative power. If Your Majesty has recourse to co-operation between ruler and ruled, the domestic troubles of the country will disappear, all the people will become zealous for the glory of Russia and will discharge their loyal duty so as to overthrow the enemy."

The Moscow nobles also have presented a petition. That of the majority merely displayed their loyalty towards the autocracy, but that of the minority set forth a desire for representative government.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, 2.50 p.m., Feb. 5.

European financiers, looking at the conditions existing in Russia, consider it impossible for her to raise another loan.

Witte is not engaged in the compilation of a constitution. He is making investigations as to a national council which shall enunciate opinions with regard to continuing the war.

The Tsar will assent to reforms such as will satisfy the people so as to secure the stability of the Imperial House.

It is anticipated in France that peace will be seen in a few months.

Many thousands of refugees are leaving Poland. A large number of them are arriving in London.

In Sosnitsa and Bombara (?) there are 30,000 strikers. In Warsaw the confusion continues. Armed insurgents are looting in the Caucasus.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, February 7.

The Russian Grand Dukes have held a meeting and passed a resolution in favour of restoring peace. The Russian Ambassador in London has been instructed to obtain the good-will of England with regard to peace-terms.

The disturbance in Siberia is spreading rapidly. The telegraphs are stopped. Three thousand police and reservists have raised a revolt.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the night of Feb. 5th, 1,790 invalids arrived at Ujina by three transports from the front.

A telegram from Ujina reports that on Feb. 5th, 1,014 invalids were brought there by three transports from the front.

The *Asahi* reports that on Jan. 19th, a floating torpedo was found about 100 feet off the village of Masuke, in Hokkaido. It was removed to a police office.

The list of Japanese Lighthouses, Lightships, Buoys and Beacons corrected to Nov. 30th, 1904, is to hand. It is as usual replete with information relative to the subject, including many charts.

The opium habit is said to be on the increase among Koreans and the Police Department, according to the *Korea Daily News*, has asked that some restraint be placed on the indiscriminate sale, by Chinamen, of this article.

Some one in the Home Office is a humourist, says the *Korea Daily News*. The magistrate of Hong Won having reported that the Russians have established telegraph offices there, the Home Office now informs him that "you may prohibit it."

A telegram has been received in Tokyo that the Oshiro Steamship Co's steamer *Musashiro Maru* (formerly *Hindustan*) went ashore on Feb. 4th in the neighbourhood of Kaiyo island. The details are not yet known. She was built in 1888 in England and had a capacity of 2,978 tons.

We have to hand *The Graphic* of Dec. 31st which contains a number of pictures illustrative of the war, the best of which is perhaps that demonstrating the "blast" from a heavy gun outside Port Arthur. The number is excellently made up and contains much good reading.

Early on Wednesday morning, fire broke out at Yoshidamachi near Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, burning down an unoccupied house belonging to Hamada-ya, dry goods dealer. The cause is not known. On the previous morning, a well-known tea-house, the Uwoyei, at Omori, was destroyed by a fire which occurred in an upstairs room. Two firemen were severely injured by falling from the roof.

## THE TOKYO THEATRICALS.

Following is the statement of accounts for the theatrical entertainment at Tora-no Mon, Tokyo, on January 25th and 27th:

RECEIPTS.	
558 tickets at 3 yen	1,674.00
96 tickets at 50 sen	48.00
Donations, yen 100	100.00
	1,822.00
EXPENDITURE.	
Band	41.40
Expenses at Theatre, including carpenters' repairs to scenery, heating, lighting, food for band, supers, etc. as per vouchers attached.	125.54
Painting Drop Scene	20.65
Printing:—	
Printing Synopsis	11.20
"Japan Gazette"	18.00
"Japan Times"	9.00
Programmes	7.50
"Japan Herald"	16.50
"Japan Mail"	11.00
Printing books	20.00
Electric light	12.64
Transport	5.50
Available for distribution to Local Charities	1,523.07
	1,822.00

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Fa. Feb. 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Al. Feb. 13
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Feb. 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. Feb. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. Feb. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Calendonia	F. Feb. 17
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	M. Feb. 20
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	W. Feb. 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Feb. 25
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. Mar. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Al. Mar. 8

- 1 Left Shanghai on the 8th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 3rd inst.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 7th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
- 8 Left Tacoma on the 2nd inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

To	Line	Steamer	Date
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Bengal	F. Feb. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. Feb. 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	Sa. Feb. 11
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Tu. Feb. 14
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. Feb. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. Feb. 17
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Th. Feb. 16
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Feb. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Feb. 21
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Tu. Feb. 21
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	F. Feb. 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Feb. 25
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aralia	M. Feb. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Mar. 3
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	M. Mar. 6

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

<i>Siberia</i> , American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 3rd Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
<i>Tartar</i> , British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 3rd Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 1st Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
<i>Hydrene</i> , British steamer, 2,377, James Tippet, 3rd Feb.,—Christmas Island via Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Comes & Co.
<i>Polynesian</i> , French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 2nd Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 2nd Feb., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.
<i>Mathilda</i> , Norwegian steamer, 2,230, Taarvig, 3rd Feb.,—Phosphate Rock.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
<i>Rockten</i> , British steamer, 1,198, Middleton, 4th Feb.,—Sydney, N.S.W., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
<i>Persia</i> , Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 4th Feb.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 31st Jan.,—Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.
<i>Cyrus</i> , British steamer, 2,174, F. T. W. Simmons, 4th Feb.,—Tegal, Java via Kobe, Sugar.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
<i>Richmond Castle</i> , British steamer, 2,298, F. McDowell, 4th Feb.,—New York via Hakodate, 2nd Feb., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
<i>Andalusia</i> , German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 5th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 30th Jan., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 5th Feb.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Nunantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 6th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 6th Feb.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 6th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 18th Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 7th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 5th Feb., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 7th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Spezia*, German steamer, 2,659, Ehlers, 7th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Moji, 5th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Forest Dale*, British steamer, 2,285, Noall, 7th Feb.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—Comes & Co.

*Marie Jensen*, German steamer, 1,771, Lorensen, 7th Feb.,—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*St. Fillans*, British steamer, 2,307, McPherson, 8th Feb.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 8th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th Feb., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ariel*, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 9th Feb.,—Moji, Coal.—M. Asada.

*Pandit*, British steamer, 3,832, N. J. Crebbins, 9th Feb.,—Java via Kobe, Sugar.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Queen Louise*, British steamer, 2,170, W. A. Nicoll, 9th Feb.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Udine*, Norwegian steamer, 1,017, A. H. Thorbjornsen, 9th Feb.,—Taku, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Tai Fu*, German steamer, 1,065, T. W. Felt, 9th Feb.,—Taku, Rice, Sugar and General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Bucentaur*, British steamer, 2,283, Risson, 3rd Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hopsang*, British steamer, 1,359, Jas. M. Hay, 2nd Feb.,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Sophie Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 3rd Feb.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 3rd Feb.,—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

*Bink Thuan*, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasne, 4th Feb.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binner, 4th Feb.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, F. W. Evans, 4th Feb.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 4th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Ajara*, British steamer, 4,478, H. Batt, 5th Feb.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Alesia*, German steamer, 3,312, Sachs, 6th Feb.,—Hayre, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 6th Feb.,—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Deris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 6th Feb.,—Kuchino, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 7th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Deubighshure*, British steamer, 2,489, W. A. Evans, 7th Feb.,—Moji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Rockton*, British steamer, 1,189, Middleton, 7th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nunantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 7th Feb.,—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Persia*, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 8th Feb.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

*Cyrus*, British steamer, 2,184, F. T. W. Simmons, 8th Feb.,—Kuchino, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Khalif*, British steamer, 2,219, J. H. Middleton, 9th Feb.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Richmond Castle*, British steamer, 2,298, F. McDowell, 9th Feb.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 9th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 10.

There is a small business but nothing special to report.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—[40 yds. 36 in.]	PER YARD.
[50 yds. 36 in.]	0.10 to 0.13
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.30 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	28.00
Indian Branch	27.00
Chinese	26.50 to 27.00

## METALS.

There has been a fairly active business.

Round and square 3/8 inch and upward	4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hot Iron (3/8 to 1 1/2 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

The market is still weak.

American	\$3.26
Russian	3.40
Langkat	2.45

## SUGAR.

Still little sign of improvement.

Brown Takao	V. 11.30 to 11.50
Brown Manila	10.60 to 11.80
Brown Daitong	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton	10.00 to 14.20
White Java and Penang	13.00 to 14.20
White Refined	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No change.

Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

More enquiry; the fall in prices having attracted buyers, prices at the close are somewhat firmer.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	—
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	930 to 935
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	940 to 945
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Re-reels—No. 3	925
Kakedas—Extra	Nom.
Kakedas—No. 1	945 to 950
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2	865 to 870
Kakedas—No. 2	830 to 840

## WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning, Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 90 doses.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. American Depot: E. T. TOWN & Co., Sydney. British Depot: J. B. CLARKE & Co., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forster Drug and Chem. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## WASTE SILK.

Fair demand, but stocks of good qualities small.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	155 to 165
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	155 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	130 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshi, Best	100 to 105
Noshi—Joshi, Good	85 to 90
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	130 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	100 to 105
Kibiso—Joshi, Good	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	50 to 55

## TEA.

Market closed.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 10.

London silver unchanged and the position of things in China as well as local rates have undergone no alteration.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	254 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	259
— 6 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight	98 1/2
— Private to days' sight	56 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private to days' sight	75 1/2
India—Bank sight	150 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	152 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	210 1/2
Rar Silver (16 ounces)	28 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, February 10, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Yen.	1 year.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5	89.40
2nd Issue	62	5	55.20
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	84.20
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	84.20
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	81.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	83.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	89.80
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.30
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	88.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	63.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	59.10
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	70.60
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	54.80
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	74.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	12	75.30
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	30.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	47.40
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	28.10
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	37.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	20.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	55.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	27.90
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.20
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	20.30
Kanegafuchi Spinning	50	8	52.20
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	45.80
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	49.80
Yokohama Dock	33	10	43.70
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	83.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	72.20
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	28.20
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	92.70
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	81.20
Tokyo Gas	50	14	83.90
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	21.30
Osaka Gas new	25	—	34.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	90.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	68.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	188.50
Nippon Sugar Refined new	1	—	21.30
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	45	20	94.00

\* Ex dividend. † Ex new.



# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

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Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

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in the  
WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (Ain 539, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

### The great food-value

of Bovril is known and  
appreciated by those to  
whom strength and endurance  
are a vital necessity,  
such as business-men,  
travellers, explorers, athletes,  
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officers, etc. Bovril represents  
sustenance, nourishment  
and stimulus in the  
most condensed and most  
convenient form. Bovril  
is the very embodiment  
of strength.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb.  
11th, at 9 a.m., the "POLYNESIAN."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 12th,  
the "TYDEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and  
Manila, Feb. 13th, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 14th,  
at Daylight, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield &  
Swire.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Feb. 14th, at Daylight, the "FORMOSA."—P.  
& O. S.N. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Feb.  
14th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Manila, about Feb. 16th, the "MANCHURIA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., Feb. 17th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 17th, at  
3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 18th, at  
9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,  
Pescadores and Amoy (from Kobe), Feb. 20th, the  
"TEUCER."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Feb.  
21st, at Daylight, the "SAMBIA."—C. Illies &  
Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 21st, the "DORIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Feb. 21st, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
Feb. 21st, the "SAINT FILLANS."—Dodwell & Co.,  
Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Feb. 24th, at Noon, the "BARA-  
LONG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
Feb. 24th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, Feb. 25th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 25th, the "ATHENIAN."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27th, the "ARABIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Feb. 28th,  
the "EASTERN."—Corney & Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and  
Macassar, about March 1st, the "TJIMAHU."—  
Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

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明治三十五年三月十日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	160
Affairs at the Front	170
The Minister of Finance	172
The Naval "Kamio"	172
The Numerical Strength of the Russians	173
Baroness Sonomiya and her Charitable Efforts	173
Famine in Rikhtu	173
More Captured Steamers	173
Prisoners' Stories	173
Port Arthur	174
Vladivostok	174
The "Kigen-sei"	174
The Siberian Railway	174
Another Meeting at the Front	175
The Japan Railway	175
Shipping Disaster	175
Japanese Anti-Bellum Sentiment	175
The Trade Association	176
Japanese Suit at the Louisiana Exposition	176
Tokyo Bankers and the Next Domestic Loan	176
Japanese Settlements	176
The Normal School at Urawa	176
Korea	177
The Third Squadron	177
Notes on Current Events	177
Concert in Tokyo	177
The Concert at the Grand Hotel	177
Leading Articles:	
Kuropatkin and Gripenberg	180
The Chinese	180
Japan's Financial Condition	181
A Representation Relating to Shipping Subsidies	181
Will Adams	182
The Imperial Diet	183
China	184
Fires	184
Ode to St. Valentine	185
St. George's Society	185
The American Legation	185
The Law Courts	185
"Kokoro"	186
Spring	186
Yokohama Literary Society	186
Football	186
Church-Congress	187
"Long Fingers"	187
Correspondence:	
The Teaching of English in Japan	188
Will Adams' Tomb	189
The Japanese National Anthem	190
Young Men's Christian Association Army Department	190
Telegrams	190
Customs Protest	193
News of the Week	193
The Interport Rugby Match	193
Latest Shipping	194
Latest Commercial	193

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE KITASHIRAKAWA was promoted Lieutenant on Feb. 11th.

THE French armoured cruiser *Sully* has been lost on the coast of Annam.

THE Italian cruiser *Marco Polo* left Nagasaki on Feb. 15th for Shanghai.

NINE fresh cases of small-pox were reported on Feb. 14th at Matsuyama.

THE Emperor has presented a thousand yen to the family of the late Lieut.-General Matsumura.

ON Feb. 9th, snow fell at Sasebo and other western places, and severe cold was experienced.

CAPTAIN PRINCE HIGASHI FUSHIMI, commander of a warship, left Nagasaki on Feb. 15th for the front.

MR. R. KAMEYAMA, Police Superintendent of Nagasaki prefecture, has been appointed attaché of Legation at Seoul.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, owing to the action of the Senate, has dropped the arbitration treaties with several foreign Powers.

M. ARTIMIEFF, the editor of the *Novoe Krai*, released at Port Arthur, arrived on Feb. 13th at

Nagasaki and left there on the following day for Shanghai.

PEACE rumours still come out from Europe; meanwhile preparations are being made by both sides for a big battle on the Hun.

THE *Jiji* says that Lieut.-Commander Kutsumi has been appointed to command the new destroyer *Ariake* which is being equipped at Yokosuka.

A NIGATA telegram says that typhus is prevalent in the district of Shibata. Some 130 soldiers in the Shibata barracks are suffering from the disease.

JAPANESE prisoners now in Russia number 410 including 302 non-combatants. Besides these there are 94 whose cases are under investigation.

MR. JAMES WALTER has been re-elected President of the St. George's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo. It is probable that the Society will give a ball this year.

THE Emperor of China has decorated General Nodzu, Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Army in Manchuria, with the Third Order of Double Dragons with Star.

SILVER bullion valued at yen 217,540 being the interest on the Chinese indemnity, was brought on Feb. 13th from Shanghai to Nagasaki, whence it was removed to the Osaka Mint.

IT is reported by telegram from Seoul that the Seoul-Anju section of the Seoul-Wiju Railway was opened for traffic on Feb. 8th. The remaining sections will be completed by March.

IT is reported in Tokyo that in appreciation of the excellent services of the late Lieut.-General Matsumura, the Emperor will confer posthumous honour, promoting him to the rank of Baron.

A TELEGRAM from Sapporo reports that owing to the heavy snow, traffic on the northern line of the Hokkaido Railway has been stopped since Feb. 8th. Postal matter is carried via Muroran.

K. HIRAKAWA (26) a delivery man of the Kyobashi Post Office Tokyo, has been arrested on a charge of having stolen several money orders from letters which he should have distributed.

AT 8.33 p.m. on Feb. 11th, a freight train collided with four empty goods cars at Nagoya, destroying the latter. A coolie was severely injured. The cause was negligence on the part of a pointman.

THE French Consul at Kobe recently re-visited yen 1,970 to the Russians detained at Nagoya. On Feb. 9th, General Smirnov paid a visit to the Nagoya Primary School in company with two Russian officers and two Japanese.

K. SUTO (46), who had been sentenced in the Tokyo Appeal Court to death, was executed on Feb. 15th in the Ichigaya Prison, Tokyo. Last year, he murdered C. Ito, a farmer residing at the village of Yagi, Chiba prefecture, and robbed his victim.

MR. K. TAKAHASHI, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, left Yokohama on Friday by the *Empress of India* on his way to London. His business is reported to be connected with the new loan which is now under negotiation by a British syndicate.

A TELEGRAM received at the Home Department reports that owing to heavy snow, traffic on the Hakodate-Otaru Railway was recently greatly delayed. A train left Hakodate for Otaru at 7.30 p.m. on Feb. 7th and was stopped by the snowdrifts for 10 hours in the neighbourhood;

another delay of 6 hours occurred at Kuchiyasu, but a detention of 96 hours was experienced at Ogawa, the journey to Otaru being finally accomplished at 1 p.m. on Feb. 12th.

THE Admiralty announces that the British fleets throughout the world will participate in the 1905 manoeuvres on a war basis, in order to test the strategic efficiency of the reorganisation.

A TELEGRAM reports that counterfeited notes and machinery for making them have been found in the residence of a farmer named S. Koniwa, in the village of Takeda, Hitachi province. All were seized and the man and others concerned in the work were arrested.

THE steamer *Fernand*, from Japan to Java with coal, put into Hongkong in distress on the 3rd. The chief officer died of small-pox in Japan, and the captain, chief engineer, and steward all had the disease at sea. The second officer brought the vessel to Hongkong.

THE Japanese Government intends to establish an administrative office at Dalny which has been remained Dairen. The organization will be proclaimed within a few days. A Tokyo paper says that Mr. Maeta Masana, will be appointed superintendent of the office.

IT is reported by a telegram from Ujina that 1,060 Russian prisoners and 922 Japanese invalids are expected to arrive there to-day, Feb. 15th. The same day, some seven hundred Russians, recently brought from Port Arthur to Ninoshin, a, will be removed to Hamada.

ONLY one bid, says the *Nagasaki Press*, was received in answer to the advertisement issued by the United States Quartermaster at Nagasaki for the supply of 5,000 tons of coal to be delivered at Honolulu. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were the bidders at \$5.75 (U.S.) per ton.

THE death is announced of Naval Paymaster General S. Hasegawa, in reserve, a member of the Upper House. He was 61 years of age. Previous to his death, the Emperor promoted him to Junior Third Rank and decorated him with the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, an Imperial ordinance was issued on Feb. 15th exempting from income tax the interest on Exchange Bills and on Savings Bonds of the Industry Encouragement Bank, issued since the year 1904. Tax which has already been paid to the Government will not be returned.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, entertained Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton, on the evening of Feb. 16th at his official residence when Sir C. MacDonald, British Minister, and his staff, Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, and other high officers of the army and navy were present.

T. OZAKI (37), residing at Yoshida-machi, Yokohama, at 3 p.m. on Feb. 10th attempted to murder Tsune (30) the wife of a merchant, inflicting severe injuries upon her with a short sword while she was passing Fukutomi-cho, Yokohama. The culprit was immediately arrested by the Iszaki-cho police. The cause is stated to be jealousy.

THE funeral of S. Onoda, a soldier who died at the front, took place on Feb. 16th at the Buddhist temple Joseiji, Chojima-machi, Yokohama, the cortege leaving his residence in Ota-machi Nichome at 2 p.m. His father being engaged in the export and import business, the leading traders in the city were present at the obsequies. The usual procession was made up of various bodies.

been sent to Dalny. The former official had previously served as Governor of Mukden, and it is supposed that he established very close relations with the Russians when acting in that capacity. If this step has really been taken, it will cause some commotion, though the Russians have acted similarly on more than one occasion. The Japanese must be in a position to judge very accurately what colour the conduct of Chinese officials at Liaoyang and Haicheng shows.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from the front says (*Nippon*) that the Russians have received and are still receiving many new troops, so that the number of Divisions now in the field is very large. They have not, however, filled up the vacancies caused by wounds, death and sickness, so that in all probability their Divisions do not average much more, numerically, than a brigade. He estimates their total force at 340,000 of all ranks. The great bulk of these troops are concentrated in and about Mukden, but about 40,000 are in the Hanchang district, where light railways have been laid establishing communication with Fushun. There is a report that a number of 13-cent. field-guns have been received. Hitherto the only pieces of this calibre used by the enemy have been mortars.

If these estimates be correct Kuropatkin should be satisfied, arithmetically at all events. His original estimate of the number required to crush the Japanese was 200,000 and he made the essay with 220,000 in the Battle of the Shaho. Between that fight and the 10th of February there was an interval of 120 days, and if we assume that the railway carried a thousand men daily to Mukden, it would follow that the total now at the front is 340,000, as estimated above. But that takes no account of casualties, so that if Kuropatkin now has 340,000 effectives, the railway must have been surpassing all expectations.

Friday, February 17.

The *Hochi Shinbun* quotes a high staff officer's opinion with regard to the situation on the Shaho. This authority thinks that the fight now impending will decide the fate of Manchuria. Something like a million men will be engaged. He does not predict definitely to which side victory will incline, but he plainly expects his countrymen to conquer. The question he then discusses is, what next? Supposing that fortune smiles on Japan's arms, what will be the course adopted by the Russians? Many people imagine that they will fall back upon Tieling. This officer does not think so. Tieling, being only 50 miles from Mukden, is too close to the latter place to be the rallying point of a huge army in retreat. Besides, it does not offer the necessary facilities: it is very far from offering them. Will the Russians, then, fall back upon Harbin? That, too, seems doubtful for if attacked and routed at Harbin they would be cut off from Vladivostok. By this process of exhaustion the *Hochi's* authority arrives at the conclusion that should they be driven from Mukden the Russians will make their next stand at Changchun, which is 167 miles from Harbin and 175 miles north of Mukden. Changchun offers some strategical advantages. It is within easy reach of Kirin and it has the Sungari River to flank it on the east. On the other hand it lies in a comparatively uninhabited region and a large army would be much embarrassed to find accommodation and facilities there. Therefore there is reason to doubt whether even at Changchun a stand would be made. The sum of the matter is that the pending battle in the valleys of the

Shaho and the Hun will be the decisive fight of the campaign, and both sides, being sensible of the fact, are omitting no precaution or preparation.

We may supplement this by saying that the distance from Port Arthur to Mukden is 250 miles in round figures. Therefore the march from Mukden to Changchun would be 75 miles shorter than the march from Port Arthur to Mukden. But whether Tieling be an advantageous position or not, it is certain that the Russians—supposing them beaten at Mukden—will fight a heavy rear-guard action at Tieling, and probably at other points between that place and Changchun.

#### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

It was expected that the meeting of business men at the house of the Premier on the 11th inst.—when 142 prominent merchants and manufacturers attended—would be the occasion for an announcement of another issue of domestic loan-bonds. Such was not the case, however. Baron Sone's main object seems to have been the cultivation of good relations with business circles. His speech was of a most practical character. In the head and front of his remarks he placed the unfortunate fact that Japanese manufacturers show a suicidal tendency to destroy their own prospects by dishonest practices. He adduced the cases of fancy matting and *habutaye*, for both of which staples a most promising market had offered in foreign countries when the reputation of the goods began suddenly to suffer from careless manufacture, short length and recourse to adulteration. Japan, he added, had now won by arms a place among the Great Powers, and it would be more than ever essential that she should cultivate her material resources. Therefore he exhorted his hearers to employ all their influence in the cause of establishing a higher business standard. Then, passing on to finance, he explained that the sum expended upon the war during the first year had been 520 million *yen*. Excluding the close of the year from the record, the total volume of paper currency did not exceed from 250 to 260 million *yen*, and as from 50 to 60 millions of that aggregate were circulating in Manchuria and Korea, it could not be said that the amount remaining in Japan proper was too large. On the other hand, there could be no question that large sums of money had passed into the hands of the people, since most of the war outlays had been made in Japan. It was the Government's object to recall as much of this money as possible so as to ease the future situation. The methods resorted to were by increased taxation, by encouraging economy and by floating loans. It was noticeable that the deposits in the postal savings banks alone had shown an increase of 8 million *yen* during the year, and that the amount of transactions at the clearing houses had grown from 3,600 million *yen* to 41,600 millions. On the whole they might congratulate themselves on the financial situation. But they had to remember that a very large expenditure would be required next year, and that although the country's arms had hitherto been successful, her enemy was one of the greatest military Powers of the world, a Power not likely to acknowledge defeat easily.

#### THE NAVAL "KANJO."

The staff officers of the Navy seem to be more erudite than their brothers of the Army. Admiral Togo's general order to the fleet after the destruction of the Port Arthur Squadron, an order for the literary polish of which the Admiral's Secretary may be presumed to have been responsible, is regarded by the Japanese as the most classical document published since the war began, and we now observe that the *Kanjo* granted by Admiral Togo to officers and men have the peculiar charm of being couched in exactly the language of their originals in the *Genki* and *Tensho* eras when Hideyoshi, the great employer of this kind of reward, issued so many of them to his warriors. The *Kanjo* being essentially a revival of an ancient custom, the use of the old forms of speech seems specially appropriate in its composition, particularly when we consider that the Sinitic-Japanese language employed for documentary purposes has not undergone during many hundreds of years any of the changes observable in Occidental languages. There are twenty-four different forms of *Kanjo* among those issued by Admiral Togo, and all recall the times of the Taiko.

Among these *Kanjo* there are two which reveal very interesting facts. One is addressed to second-lieutenant Yokowo of the *Fuji's* torpedo-boat. The achievements on account of which this much coveted honour is granted to him are these:—(1) Having frequently placed mechanical mines within the harbour at Port Arthur; (2) having on several occasions reconnoitered the state of the enemy to the no small advantage of the Japanese blockading squadron; (3) having on three separate occasions during the month of July undertaken the dangerous duty of swimming with a fish-torpedo into the harbour of Port Arthur; and (4) having, on the 13th of September, rescued from under the enemy's fire the crew of the *Maya's* torpedo-boat which had been shattered.

That is a sufficiently long list of achievements standing to the credit of this gallant young officer. His friends and relatives must be justly proud of him and so must the country he serves and the Navy he serves in. Imagine the grand courage and self-reliance of swimming on a dark night into the harbour of a fortress, steering a fish-torpedo, with the knowledge that at any moment he might find himself in the centre of a blaze of electric light and might become the target for innumerable rifles and quick-firers. Admiral Togo does not say how these extraordinary ventures fared in point of success, but that they were essayed, and thrice, is the wonder.

Another *Kanjo* is addressed to Lieutenant Hotta of the *Asama's* torpedo-boat. His exploits were:—(1) Frequently placing mechanical mines within the harbour; (2) frequently performing valuable reconnaissances; and (3) on the 20th of August and on 9th September steering automatic rafts into the port for the purpose of destroying the enemy's ships.

Of course no description is given of these rafts, but we judge that they were fitted with some contrivance which enabled them to be discharged like a torpedo in a given direction. Evidently the officers and sailors manning them must have escaped by swimming, or by the aid of a small boat. Again nothing is said as to their success. The brave lieutenant receives his *Kanjo* for making the attempt. What thrilling interest would attach to an accurate diary of the doings and experiences of the Japanese fleet during that blockade!

### THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians are said to have 450,000 men south of Harbin. That means 450,000 men including the garrisons in Vladivostok and elsewhere and including the non-combatant section of the army. Making deductions on these accounts the force nominally in the fighting line is put at 270,000, including the sick and wounded, of whom there must be a very great number. Heikautai is now reported to have cost the Russians 25,000 in killed and wounded, and a large addition must be made to that figure on account of frost-bite. In truth this last cause must have worked havoc unless the troops were extraordinarily well provided. For we must remember that they began the movement towards the Hun as early as the 20th of January, and that they did not re-cross the river until the 29th and 30th. We must also remember that the snow began to fall on the 22nd and continued falling until the 28th, and that out of these 7 days, 5—from the 24th to the 28th—were rendered almost unendurable by a heavy northerly gale which kept the thermometer 20° below freezing point. The Japanese were not exposed during much more than half of the period of the snow-storm. We shall not know for a long time, if ever, what the Russians suffered and how many of them perished or were crippled by the cold, but it may truly be said that this march through the snow and storm displayed a degree of endurance and bravery not inferior to anything that has hitherto taken place during the war. There could not, of course, be any turning back. Armies can not counter-march at a moment's notice. Gripenberg, or was it Kaulbars—was bound to go on, hoping always, no doubt, for kinder skies, and seeing his troops thinned every day even before they encountered the enemy.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the sufferings of the Japanese troops from frost-bite have been comparatively small. There have only been two hundred cases since winter set in, and of these the number sufficiently serious to require hospital treatment was but ten. Not one fatal case occurred. The Russians, on the contrary, seem to have suffered very much. Deserters and prisoners are unanimous in saying that their ranks are greatly weakened owing to this cause, and the fact is further established by examining the condition of the wounded and the dead, when it is plainly seen that the men are frequently unprovided with proper winter clothing and that their sufferings from cold must be intense. In the matter of foot-gear especially they seem to be deficient. Even the officers are not always provided with the boots which the Manchurian Chinese use and which are so essential as a protection. There can be little doubt that the Russians looked forward to the decimation, if not the crippling, of the Japanese army owing to climatic rigour during the long Manchurian winter. Very likely that conviction largely informed their plans in the Heikautai battle. For they, it must be remembered, have few opportunities of learning the condition of the Japanese. They do not receive Japanese deserters nor do Japanese prisoners give them much information. Kuropatkin recently described the condition of some wounded Japanese, and from his description one would infer that frost and snow must be playing havoc with the Japanese army. But we suspect that he was misled by the results of privations suffered after these men fell into the hands of his own troops.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Shanghai says that according to the statements of Russian officers there, namely, the statements of General Dessino and the naval men, Gripenburg was not in command of the Russian troops in the battle of Heikautai. They allege that the troops engaged were a mixed body, consisting partly of those under Linevitch and partly of the new arrivals under Kaulbars. Gripenberg, they add, had set out for Russia five days before the battle.

This is an interesting piece of intelligence but whether it is truthful or whether it is invented to cover up a scandal, who will venture to affirm? We are bound to say that the stories about the war which get into circulation from Russian sources in Shanghai have not hitherto been so veracious as to warrant implicit reliance on anything emanating from that quarter. The belief in Gripenberg's presence in the battle is too universal to be lightly dismissed.

### BARONESS SANNO MIYA AND HER CHARITABLE EFFORTS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Insane people in Japan are in no sense in a favourable condition. They are not at any rate the favourites of society as in some European countries. Unless generous folk come to their aid their circumstances will remain very deplorable, as now, till the war shall end. Baroness Sannomiya, a member of the Ladies Aid-Association for Lunatics, is one of the most warm-hearted helpers of insane people. She often visits the Tokyo City Lunatic Asylum, speaks in a friendly manner with the insane people, and sees where the gap of sympathy is widest. Many articles of which lunatics are destitute, have recently been furnished by many charitable people through the Baroness's hands. Among them were 20 *yen* in cheques from Lady MacDonald, the wife of the English Minister, and 268 articles of various kinds of clothing from the following ladies and gentlemen:—Madame Sonoda, Madame Ota, Madame Yamashita, Mr. Duer, Mrs. Brinkley, Mrs. Lowder, Madame Satoko Narita, Madame Matsumura, Countess Toda, Mrs. Sakata Riyoko, Madame Sakurai, Madame Terauchi, wife of the Minister for War, Madame Kurino, wife of the late Japanese Minister to Russia, Madame Watanabe, Mrs. Scidmore, Mrs. J. McD. Gardiner, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Wood, Mr. Swift, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Benetard, Mr. Adam, Miss Lowell, and Mrs. Wilson.

### FAMINE IN RIUKIU.

There appears to be a very unhappy state of affairs in the Riukiu Islands. With the exception of 3 months no rain whatever fell during 1904, and the drought has proved most destructive. Even trees a hundred years old have withered. No less than 2,486 wells are dry—68 per cent. of the total—and water has to be drawn from the river at 4 *sen* a bucket. The area of land rendered unproductive is 40,965 acres, representing a loss of 1,915,000 *yen*, and the crop of sweet potatoes on which the people place most reliance, failed to the extent of 1,314,747 *yen*. An official of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who has just returned from inspecting the islands, says that 13,970 households live entirely on purchased food; 30,990 live mainly on purchased food, and 13,884 are in a state of destitution.

The Emperor and Empress have given 2,500 *yen* to assist the sufferers by famine in Okinawa Prefecture.

### MORE CAPTURED STEAMERS.

Of the 10 steamers captured *en route* for Vladivostok since the 11th of January, four have been adjudicated lawful prizes with all their cargo.

The crews of the Austrian steamer *Siam* and the British steamer *Wyefield*, 28 men and 32 men respectively, were duly handed over on the 9th instant to the Austro-Hungarian and British Consulates. Mr. Consul Hall addressed to each crew—there being several British subjects among the men of the *Siam*—a warning that as the relations between Japan and Great Britain were of the closest character, violations of neutrality by British subjects should be avoided. We take this from the *Kokumin Shimbun*.

The steamer *Eastly* has been released by the Yokosuka Prize Court. She was able to prove that she was carrying a cargo of Yubari coal to Singapore. There seems to have been a rather grave previous record against her, which helped to bring her under suspicion, but the *bona fides* of her last voyage was successfully demonstrated.

The German steamer *Tavos* (2,398 tons) laden with war material for Vladivostok was seized in the north by our war-ships on the 10th instant.

On the 14th instant in the northern sea the British steamer *Apollo* (3,829 tons gross) laden with 5,700 tons of Cardiff coal for Vladivostok, and the British steamer *Scotchman* (1,679 tons) laden with provisions for Vladivostok, were seized by Japanese war vessels.

### PRISONERS' STORIES.

There is a striking uniformity in the statements made by Russian soldiers who come to the Japanese lines to surrender. They all complain that they are insufficiently fed—black bread only and not enough of that is the latest account—and they all represent a most dispirited condition among Kuropatkin's troops. On the right of the line, that is to say, in the positions occupied by Kuroki's Army, there seems to be a regular system of interchanging letters and presents. Certain places have come to be recognised as post offices, and thither letters and parcels are carried and deposited, no attempt being made to molest either those that carry them or those that come to seek them. Recently the Japanese left some white bread and some pictorial post-cards at one of these novel stations, and the Russians returned the compliment with some sweet-meats. The fall of Port Arthur was of course duly conveyed by letter, but the Russians declined to believe it. On the contrary, they accused their Japanese correspondents of seeing just a little too far in the exercise of their inventive faculties. For answer detailed accounts were "posted" as to the facts of the capitulation and General Stoessel's journey to Japan, so that probably light ultimately dawned on the Russians. It is said that these communications make quite an exciting feature in the monotonous life of the camps. The Japanese have been careful to send photographs illustrating the kindly treatment afforded to Russian prisoners in Japan, and have urged the Russians to be equally merciful in their treatment of the Japanese who have fallen into their hands, since men that fight for their country should respect each other.

## THE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The Trade Association of Japan has been engaged of late enquiring into business matters in China and Korea with a view to devising improvements in the methods now adopted. The Association has found in the conduct of the war a special subject of consideration, and has passed a resolution dealing with the question of the employment of Chinese coolies for transport purposes. It is well known that in the war with China a great number of Japanese labourers were taken across the sea and used on the line of communications. Experience proved that much inconvenience was connected with this system, and thereafter a new organization was formed in Japan, its leading idea being to draft into the transport corps men who, though not unfit for service in the field, laboured under some disqualifications which rendered them fitter for handling baggage than for taking their place in the fighting line. But the available number of these men has not proved, it is understood, more than sufficient for the work of transport at the front, and large bodies of Chinese have necessarily been engaged for the ordinary commissariat carriage. The Trade Association speaks of 100,000 men and 10,000 carts being thus employed, and estimating the men's wage at 1 yen daily and the hire of a cart at 8 yen, finds on this account an expenditure of 180,000 yen per diem or nearly 5½ million yen per month. The resolution speaks of this number having to be doubled soon, and then urges that Japanese coolies should be sent across the sea so as to keep down the prices charged by the Chinese. It puts the daily wage of a Japanese at 40 sen and calculates that if food and clothing be supplied the outlay per diem would not exceed one yen, most of which money, if paid to Japanese, would return to Japan. This last consideration probably, has much influence with the association.

The resolution refers also to the stringent regulations imposed on ships and merchants visiting Dairen (Dalny). So severe is the system of surveillance that no vessels can enter there at present except the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the number of tradesmen gaining admittance is very small. It is not claimed by the Association that to admit merchants is in any sense essential, but the committee think that not a few Japanese traders go thither with the purpose of exchanging the products of their country for the bank notes circulated by the army, and that if greater liberty were granted such traders might prove very useful in that way.

## JAPANESE SILK AT THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

We have received a copy of the report of Mr. Franklin Allen, President of the International Silk Jury at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, from which we learn that by far the greatest number of medals fell to this country. Japan gained 13 Grand Prizes for raw materials against France's 21 for tissue and Italy's 11 for raw materials. In all other departments she absolutely swept the board. Her awards were: Raw Materials: 13 Grand Prizes, 36 gold medals, 82 silver medals, 39 bronze medals—total 170; Tissues: 4 Grand Prizes, 6 gold medals, 22 silver medals, 31 bronze medals—total 63; grand total 233 out of 348 awards. She had 17 out of 71 Grand Prizes; 42 out of 76 gold medals; 104 out of 126 silver medals, and 70 out of 72 bronze

medals. We extract the following from the report:—

Japan contributed more than one-half of all the silk exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, there being 171 exhibits of raw silk, spun silk, etc., and 95 exhibits of woven tissues. The latter included Habutai silks from Kyoto, Kiriu, Gumma-ken Fukui-ken, (where the largest production of Habutai both plain and fancies is located), Kanazawa, Fukushima-ken, Toyama-ken, and Yokohama. The exhibits from Kyoto included also well constructed plain, fancy and white crepes, figured silks, satins for dresses made on power looms, black satins showing remarkable progress in the manufacture, export silks of good commercial value and harmonious colorings. Beautiful crepes were shown from Shiga-ken, Gifu-ken, and Gumma-ken. Gumma-ken, and Yamanashi-ken showed also lining and umbrella silks of good quality. There were also umbrella silks from Tokyo, silk fabrics mixed with gold from Osaka, excellent white satins and figured silks from Niigata-ken, kaiki silks from Kanazawa, and damasks from Yokohama.

Although the modern factory system including the use of elaborate machinery has been generally applied to the manufacturing industries of Japan it has not been generally introduced in the silk industry outside of reeling filatures and throwing plants. Mr. Haruki Yamawaki, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, who is a Commissioner of Japan at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition states in his admirable work, "Japan in the beginning of the Twentieth Century," that while the number of manufacturing companies, including joint stock, limited liability and unlimited companies was 2,477 in 1901 with a paid up capital of \$88,000,000, but 42 of the number with a paid up capital of \$500,000, were devoted to silk weaving. There were 321 raw silk companies with a paid up capital of \$3,000,000 and 11 throwing silk companies with a paid up capital of \$365,000.

The largest power loom silk fabric company in Japan, located at Kyoto with a plant of 500 looms, was an exhibitor at this Exposition. Its production is broadened silk fabrics and obis for domestic use, and cotton back satins chiefly for export to China. 464,000 yards output of cotton back satins was reported by this company for 1903.

The Jury awarded Gold Medals to each of the three following named organizations identified with the silk industry of Japan: The Imperial Japanese Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, the Silk Association of Japan at Tokyo, and the Government Sericultural Institute at Tokyo.

The raw silk exhibits from Japan were by far the most numerous and important of similar exhibits ever made by Japan at any previous International Exposition. This was a gratifying fact to the American silk manufacturers who found it more natural than surprising in view of the commercial fact that the United States now consume two-thirds of Japan's entire export of raw silk. The increase in the raw silk trade between the two countries has been very marked in recent years, and Japan's export of raw silks this year is the largest in its history.

The excellence and varied number of qualities exhibited being over 170 in number were fairly representative of the production of more than two thousand reellers in Japan and covered the grades Double Extra silk to Number One. The exhibit of reeels represented a large production of this class of silk and also that which has come to the particular notice of the American manufacturers within the last few years, namely, the better grades of Kakedas. On the whole it may be assumed that this is the most complete and diversified raw silk exhibit made by any country at any international exposition up to the present time.

## TOKYO BANKERS AND THE NEXT DOMESTIC LOAN.

On the 14th instant a meeting of the principal bankers of Tokyo was held in the Bankers' Club to consider the terms of the next domestic loan. There were present Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Toyokawa, Mr. Sonoda, Mr. Ikeda, Mr. Soma, Mr. Soyeda, Mr. Hayakawa and others. After much consultation they decided to formulate two proposals and submit them to the Government as representing the views of Tokyo bankers. One was that the amount of the loan should be 100 million yen; that the interest should be 5 per cent.; that the issue price should be 90 and that the period of maturity should be 3 years. The other was that, the amount remaining

the same and also the issue price, the interest should be 6 per cent. and the period 7 years. There is no indication as to which of these proposals has the greater favour with the bankers, but it will probably be agreed that the latter is the more onerous from the Treasury's point of view.

The Osaka bankers also have had a meeting, and they too are divided in their views, one party being in favour of a five-per-cent loan at 90 with a period of 3 years; while the other advocates a six-per-cent. loan at 90 with a period of 10 years. Further, the Osaka bankers think that the loan should be 200 millions, not 100. Both Tokyo and Yokohama seem to be agreed that the loan should produce, on the whole, about 8 per cent. interest, and upon that hypothesis they base their calculations.

## JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS.

The Japanese Government has submitted to the Diet a Bill for granting local self-government to communities of Japanese settlers in foreign countries, such grant to be dependent on the judgment of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Evidently the scene of the Bill's first operation would be Korea. There has long been a demand for some such measure among the Japanese settlers in that country. They claim that substantial progress is impossible in their settlements unless the municipal affairs are in the hands of the Japanese community. This is a problem about which many memories of old residents in Yokohama cluster. Yokohama never could get the boon because, as Sir Harry Parkes used to say, it would have required a century, more or less, to bring 17 Treaty Powers into line so that their consuls might be ended with the necessary authority. Kobe had it in a measure, and Kobe thrived under it. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says that this question has been before the Japanese Government since 1899, and that the delay in settling it is very reprehensible. The Japanese settlers have been unable to take any of the sanitary measures or to effect any of the improvements that any civilized community would deem essential.

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT URAWA.

A strange event has occurred at the Normal School of Urawa, in Saitama Prefecture. From accounts in the newspapers, accounts which have a prejudiced sound, the students asked twice for permission to hold a celebration on the 10th instant, that being the day when the Emperor's Declaration of War was published last year. The Director refused permission. Then the students collected in their class room, sang the national anthem, and after hearing one or two speeches, dispersed. Altogether their conduct up to that time is represented as quite harmless. But the Director thought differently. He put an end to the holiday and ordered the students to re-assemble in their class-rooms. This they did, remaining there until 3 p.m., when, as usual, they went out, only to find that they were not allowed to leave the enclosure. As the gate was not locked, however, they passed through freely, returning at the normal hour of 5 o'clock. Thereupon they were informed that, by the order of the local authorities conveyed through the Director, 220 of them were rusticated for an indefinite time, only 20 being allowed to remain. We suspect that this is only a part of the story.



## KOREA.

Mr. Megata, who has just returned to Tokyo from Seoul, says, speaking through the columns of the *Shogyo Shimpō*, that there is no occasion to be in a hurry about Korean reform. The time has fortunately come when the interference of other countries has ceased to impede Japan's efforts. As to the Koreans themselves, Mr. Megata seems to think that one of their great faults is love of academical formalities and neglect of practical facts. They will argue in the most learned way about international law and imperial rights as though these things were professionally familiar to them, but beyond discussion their ideas do not extend. By way of illustrating their attachment to fineness of terminology, he adduces the case of the late Crown Princess's obsequies. They were not called obsequies (*so*): they were called *charity* (*jutsu*). It was not a "national funeral" but a "national charity," the underlying idea being that all the money expended in connexion with such ceremonies goes into the pockets of the people at large. By this manoeuvre all criticism on the score of lavish expenditure is disarmed, and nobody pauses to consider whence the money is to come in the first place. It is so with almost everything, and to add to the drawback of this impractical disposition, which blocks all progress, there is the further trouble that offices are virtually bought and sold so that the best men seldom get into power. Still Mr. Megata is evidently hopeful. He thinks that with improved methods of agriculture the country's yield can be increased manifold, and he looks forward to the time when the revenue of the State will be 70 or 80 million *yen* instead of 10 millions. He expects, also, that excellent results will follow the currency reform just inaugurated. A great impetus will be given to trade. But on the whole the dominant note of his remarks is *festina lente*. Reform has to be very radical. In Japan's case there was no occasion to begin at the base: the foundations were already laid. But in Korea's case the building must be from the very bottom.

An officer who reached Moji on the 14th from Yuensan, reports that on the 26th of January 400 Russian troopers, hitherto stationed at Hoilyong, evacuated that place and retired northward across the Tumen. On the same day the remnant of Cossacks in Songchin broke the telegraph communicating with Kilju, burned their stores and retreated to the north.

We take the following from the *Korean Daily News*:

The Japanese Consul at Fusan complains that the officials of the Imperial Household Department are demanding excessive taxes on the Japanese exports of cotton, fish, rice and other produce.

On account of the murder of a Wei-hai-wei Chinaman at Haichu the British Minister has presented a claim against the Korean Government for \$2,674 and a request that it may be considered.

There is trouble in Djon-Chu. Taxes fell due, and the magistrate (supported by the governor) demanded payment in copper cash. Those who proffered nickels were imprisoned, hence the trouble.

We learn that the contract of Mr. Frampton, Head Master of the English language school, has been renewed for a further three years dating from January 1st.

The magistrate of Syukchōu is in hiding. He punished a man too severely; the man died under

the operation and the man's relatives are looking for the magistrate.

The magistrate of Wiju is not, apparently, very busy. He has found time to send the Home Office an account of a Japanese Port Arthur celebration which he recently attended in his district.

On Thursday night (Feb. 2nd) the Hotel du Palais was destroyed by fire.

Robin Hood and his merry men seem to have their counterparts in Korea. The magistrate of Tai-in reports that over 50 robbers armed with rifles invaded his district and "collected" 80 bags of rice from Mr. Kim, 130 bags from Mr. Min, 150 bags from another Mr. Kim, 28 bags from Mr. Choi, \$30 from a third Mr. Kim and 150 bags of rice from Mr. Yi. The robbers, after distributing their spoil amongst the poor people of that locality, left for fresh fields and pastures new.

A proposal is on foot to appoint only Japanese-speaking magistrates to the districts in North and South Ham Kyeng provinces.

It is reported that when Mr. Paik Sung Ki was Governor of North Pyeng-an province, he amassed considerable wealth at the expense of the people. Some of the people recently came up to Seoul and compelled him to disgorge.

Some Koreans who have studied police methods in Japan will, it is said, return to Korea and become inspectors.

It is reported that several millions of dollars have been recently received at the Imperial treasury. These are the taxes from the provinces.

## THE THIRD SQUADRON.

In connexion with the return of Vice-Admiral Kataoka to Tokyo the *Jiji Shimpō* calls attention to the record of the Third Squadron which, although its achievements were not so conspicuous as those of the United Squadron under Admiral Togo, nevertheless did work that the nation should long remember. It was this Third Squadron that cooperated with General Kuroki's Army so effectively at the Battle of the Yalu. It was the same Squadron that covered the landing of the troops on the Liaotung Peninsula. It was the same Squadron that assisted to win the Battle of Nanshan by its operations in the Bay of Kinchow. It was the same Squadron that protected the left flank of the army marching against Port Arthur. It was the same Squadron that undertook the work of clearing away mines and blockading Port Arthur, in which dangerous task the *Miyako*, the *Heien*, the *Saiyu* and the *Kaimon* were lost. And it was the same Squadron that made the last torpedo attack at Port Arthur, the attack on the *Serastopol*. It is quite true that Admiral Kataoka and his men have done splendid work though the public do not seem to have fully appreciated it.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Sugimura, who goes to Brazil in the capacity of Minister Resident, left Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train on the 10th instant en route for his post. At Yokohama he embarked in the S.S. *Iyo Maru*. Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and many others assembled at Shimbashi to bid him farewell.

The *Official Gazette* publishes, over the signatures of all the Ministers of State a series of rules prescribing the exact measures to be taken in examining Portland cement for use by Departments of State, and the

precise standards that have to be attained. Inasmuch as resistance to sea-water is specially mentioned, we presume that the cement is intended for use in coast fortifications.

It is confidently affirmed that General Kuropatkin has broken down under the nervous strain of the past ten months, and that he is now unable to take any decisive step or to come to a definite resolution on any subject. This is the state of affairs which General Gripenburg is expected to make known in Petersburg on his arrival. There is talk of Grand Duke Nicholas himself coming to Manchuria to examine the state of affairs.

There are now 30,897 Russian prisoners in Japan, namely, 3,789 who were in detention prior to the fall of Port Arthur, and 27,108 who have come from the fortress. These figures do not profess to be absolutely accurate, but if they err at all it is on the side of deficiency. Among the prisoners are 7 officers of the rank of general or admiral, all of whom are at Nagoya; 49 staff officers, of whom 44 are at Matsuyama and 5 at Shizuoka; and 612 officers of or below the rank of captain, of whom 557 are at Matsuyama, 55 at Shizuoka and 5 at Nagoya. The rank and file aggregate 30,229. Osaka has the largest number of them, namely, 17,597; and Matsuyama comes next with 3,036.

We have often thought, when reading or hearing the now familiar complaint about want of commercial probity in Japan, whether the formulists of the charge look at home as closely as they peer abroad. If, for example, one examines the latest report of Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations, one finds this declaration:—"Under the present industrial conditions secrecy and dishonesty in the promotion of companies, over-capitalization, unfair discrimination by means of transportation and rebates, unfair and predatory competition, secrecy of corporate administration, and misleading or dishonest financial statements are generally recognised as the principal evils." Mr. Garfield is here speaking of the ways of men who stand very high on the roll of business magnates. It is evidently unsafe for Occidental merchants of every degree to throw stones at their Japanese confreres.

One of our English contemporaries quotes a German trade-journalist who lectures his countrymen on their commercial "slowness" as compared with their English competitors. Egypt and Abyssinia are the fields where this unexpected rapidity is shown by the Britisher, and the particular business in question is the sale of needles and fancy pins, for which the slim Englishman finds custom by enclosing the articles in *necessaires* of great beauty and valuable out of proportion to their contents. "The whole thing shows in a most striking way," says the German critic, "with what prodigious rapidity the English move when business is at stake. The proverbial German slowness has certainly its good side, but in respect to export English swiftness of action is ever victorious. Let the German manufacturer learn mobility." This is turning the tables with a vengeance. The boot was supposed to be on the other foot.

From London again comes news that the Argentine Republic has sold its fleet of 7 cruisers to Russia, and that Rojestvensky is waiting for them to join him. The *Jiji Shimpō* says that nothing has been heard of this in official quarters and that the truth of

the story is very doubtful. The Argentine Republic might sell one or two vessels, but that it should dispose of its whole fleet is not credible, in view of its relations with Chile.

Mr. Kurino seems to have been interviewed, for we read in two or three Tokyo journals that he has again expressed himself as he did on his return to Japan after hauling down his flag in St. Petersburg. He said then that Russia had not intended to fight, and he says so now, observing, at the same time, that his original statement provoked much adverse criticism. Did it? We do not remember that any thoughtful person suspected Russia of any other mood. On the contrary the general belief was that the Government in St. Petersburg rested happy in the conviction that Japan was not in earnest and that the sword would never be drawn. It is tolerably certain that such was also the view of the Russian Legation in Tokyo. Indeed one can not easily avoid the conviction that had St. Petersburg received from Tokyo a correct estimate of Japan's mood, war would have been averted. Mr. Kurino's view, therefore, was almost axiomatic. He adds, to-day, that some further heavy blows will have to be given to Russia before the proper moment for peace comes. We agree with him.

There has been a sharp frost at Dalny. It is stated that ice has formed inside the breakwater to the depth of a foot. Ice-crushers are busily at work, but a cold westerly wind causes the water to freeze almost as soon as it is cleared, and much inconvenience is said to be caused.

The latest invention, credit for which belongs to Professors Simonsen and Classen of Aix-la-Chapelle, is that alcohol can be produced profitably from saw-dust or wood-shavings. The cost of obtaining a hundred litres from that material, after allowing for all charges, is put at 15.86 marks, whereas the cost of getting the same amount of spirit from potatoes would be 25 marks. The nature of the saw-dust and shavings or their kind does not seem to be a point of any importance whatever. Fir or pine is equally good though birch is slightly better than either. There is something respectable about whiskey brewed from potatoes, but a decoction of the sweepings of a carpenter's shop is not appetizing.

It is interesting to compare the quotations on the share market to-day with the quotations at the outbreak of war a year ago. Taking February 8th in both years as a date for comparison, the *Fiji Shimpō* gives the following figures:—

	Feb. 8th. 1905. Yen.	Feb. 8th. 1904. Yen.	Difference.
Kyushu Tetsudo .....	37.05	52.63	4.40
Tanko Tetsudo .....	71.85	68.50	3.35
Densha .....	74.55	77.80	3.25
Kei-Hin-denki Tetsudo..	54.90	50.00	4.90
Shigai Tetsudo .....	76.70	68.10	8.60
Yusen Kwaisha .....	81.80	70.90	10.90
Toyo Kisen Kwaisha ..	30.90	27.40	3.50
Kanagafuchi Boseki ...	54.10	52.80	1.30
Seito Kwaisha .....	90.00	50.80	39.20
Tokyo Kabushiki-Torishikijo .....	157.90	147.50	10.40

It will be noticed that the only shares which have declined are thus of the Densha Company—the old street cars. The 3 sen fare has brought down these once so favourite securities, and also, perhaps, the knowledge that relaying of the road-bed is a necessity of the not very distant future.

The *France Militaire* publishes a glowing account of the new French 9.45 in. gun by one of the French members of Parliament

who were present with the French Minister of War during the experiments at Havre on December 18. According to this account, the French regulation 10.63 in. mortar is a mere toy in its effects in comparison with the new gun, which weighs ten tons and throws a projectile of 359.35 lb., with a muzzle velocity of 1,610 ft. per second, making it impossible to follow its flight. The energy of the recoil being used for doing all the heavy work, including the loading, the crew of the gun is reduced to three—one to attend to the sighting, a second to duties which may not be revealed, and a third to the loading. The last is protected by a cuirass of padded material and a mask of the same, which closes hermetically his ears and mouth, as the return of the flame from that portion of the powder which ignites only on coming into contact with the air at the muzzle is so considerable as to be dangerous and the noise requires the ears to be protected. The three gunners who fired the 15 rounds at the experiments had worked the gun only three times before. These 15 rounds, however, made 480 rounds altogether which had been fired from the gun without its showing signs of serious damage, although 500 rounds represent the average capability of guns of this calibre. The cost of a single gun, including ammunition (the number of rounds is not stated), is estimated at £20,000. The firing of the gun took place from the battery of the Hève, which is so elevated as to be considered out of danger of return fire from the sea. The rate of firing was three rounds a minute directed against a target, towed at a speed of five knots, 5,000 metres (3 miles and 188 yards) out at sea. The French Minister of War expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results of the experiments.

The reports of the officer commanding the forts at Nagasaki, dating from the 10th of January to the 22nd, show that the total number of Russian officers and men paroled and released at Port Arthur was 1,250; of whom 652 were officers and 598 privates. They were accompanied by 83 females, 28 children, 3 maids and 3 servants.

The *Outlook* promises to begin, at an early date, the publication of "The Story of Port Arthur" from the pen of Mr. George Kennan, its special correspondent, who spent two months in the Japanese camp during the siege and saw everything there was to be seen. We look forward with much interest to this account. Mr. Kennan is, in our opinion, an ideal correspondent. His style, while of the most attractive and lucid character, is absolutely free from fine writing, and his wide knowledge, long and varied experience and sound judgment enable him to choose the most interesting features of his subject and to present all their most important aspects. In the latest number of *The Outlook* there appears an extract from a private letter of his which concludes with the words: "The general result of my observation and experience was to increase the profound admiration that I already felt for Japanese officers and soldiers. In daring, endurance and resourcefulness they are not only unequalled but they never have been equalled in the history of the world."

Antung seems to be flourishing. The military administration is under the control of Major Ohara, who enjoys a high reputation earned during his service at Wuchang where he filled the post of director of military schools. The Japanese methods of government have proved so satisfactory to the

Chinese inhabitants that many of these have asked to have the functions of the administration extended, a fruitless request, of course. Business is said to be very brisk, and the Japanese settlement is rapidly acquiring an air of prosperity. In fact the place promises to have a future rivalling that of Newchwang. Something of all this must be attributed to the artificial activity resulting from the war, but much is said to be of a permanent character. It is noticeable that Japanese women have been allowed to enter Antung and also Heng-hwang. In fact all signs of war have been nearly obliterated.

The death of Sir Erasmus Ommanney, last December has removed one of the very few and, perhaps, the most interesting among the survivors of the battle of Navarino, fought on October 20, 1827. There are still, however, two, if not three survivors of the battle—Com. John Cawley, who was a midshipman on board the *Genoa*, and was wounded in the action; he is more than 94 years of age. Jonathan Henderson, of Westward Ho, who was a boy on board the *Albion*, the ship in which Sir Erasmus Ommanney was a midshipman; he is reported to be in his 92nd year. John O'Sullivan, of Bangalore, who was a boy on board the *Asia*, the flagship of Sir Edward Codrington; he must also be over 90 years of age, if yet living. It is quite likely also that there may be survivors of the foreign squadron which took part in the battle. There were present four French line-of-battleships and one frigate, while the Russian force comprised eight ships. The Turkish-Egyptian fleet to which these vessels were opposed, consisted of seven line-of-battleships, 15 frigates, with a number of corvettes and smaller craft. The *Asia*, Sir Edward Codrington's flagship, is still in existence.

A Japanese who has just returned from China says that the Russian ships interned at Kiaochow have now been completely repaired as to their exteriors, and numbers of Chinese workmen are engaged repairing their interiors. They fly the German flag. The same authority alleges that the trade in contraband for Vladivostok continues as briskly as ever at Kiaochow. An uninhabited island is used as a place for storing goods, whence they are shipped without let or hindrance. Probably other places than Kiaochow are similarly utilized. The conditions of vicarious sovereignty and divided authority that exist in certain regions of the Far East lend themselves to curious incidents, but, as we have often had cause to observe, Germany at all events has shown an unflinching resolve to discharge her neutral obligations.

Although the industrial record for 1904 in Japan was remarkably satisfactory considering the existence of a state of war, the cotton-spinning industry undoubtedly suffered. Statistics published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce show that whereas the number of working days per month in 1903 was 26.65 on the average, it fell to 25.70 in 1904; the number of working hours per day declined from 21.46 to 20.50, and the average number of workmen diminished from 74,731 to 62,670. These figures, if reduced to per-centages, represent a fall of 2.8 per cent. in days, 4.4 per cent. in hours and 14.8 per cent. in workmen.

Disquieting rumours come from Shanghai about the *Askold*. She is said to have had substitutes made for the parts of her machinery which had been removed as a precau-

tion, and as she has not used any of the coal placed on board from time to time, she is in a condition to put to sea at any moment. These facts have been brought to the notice of the Taotai by the Japanese Consul and an examination of the ship's condition is to take place soon. There does not appear to be much ground for supposing that Russia would perpetrate such a flagrant breach of Chinese neutrality as to take the vessel out of Shanghai, and, moreover, although her machinery may be restored her armament must remain unfit for active operations, nor could she have it re-fitted without going to Vladivostok. On the whole, therefore, the rumour is more curious than grave.

Japanese securities continue to appreciate in the London market. The latest quotations were:—

Wednesday, February 15.

Four per-cents...£ 81 7s. 6d. (a rise of 17/6)  
Five per-cents...£ 98 17s. 10d. (a rise of £1 4s. 3d.)  
War Bonds.....£ 97 9s. 10d. (a rise of £1 5s. 7d.)  
Six per-cents...£ 102 5s. 0d. (a rise of 12/6)  
New Bonds.....£ 98 17s. 0d. (a rise of 12/6)

The Russian fives are quoted at £90 5s. 0d.

Friday, February 17.

4 per cents.....£ 82. 5s. (5s. rise.)  
5 per cent War Bonds.....£ 99. 0s. 5d. (5/1 rise.)  
Five per cents.....£ 100. 2s. 10d. (2/7 rise.)  
Six per cents.....£ 102. 17s. 6d. (as before.)  
Second Six per cents.....£ 99. 0s. 0d. (2/6 rise.)

It is noted by Tokyo journals that the *Ariake* and the *Fubuki*, two destroyers recently launched at Kure, are similar in all respects to the *Harusame* and *Murasame*, launched in 1903. That to say, they have a displacement of 380 tons, and a speed of 29 knots, and their armament consists of one 12 pr. gun, five 6-pounders and two torpedo-tubes. These two will soon be ready for sea. Another, called the *Arare*, belonging to the same class, will be launched at Yokosuka in a few days.

Admiral Togo left Kure in his flag-ship on the 14th instant. Some ceremony seems to have attended his departure, but there is naturally no bruit of the plan he intends to pursue. Meanwhile we notice that Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander of the Third Squadron, returned to Kure on the same day. Admiral Togo can not have any special work to do at Port Arthur, so that this synchronism between his departure and Admiral Kataoka's return is probably fortuitous.

It is stated that the machinery imported by the Japanese Government for the manufacture of coal briquettes has arrived and is now being erected, so that from the middle of next month the Japanese mineral will suffice for the uses of the fleet. The briquettes are said to be as good for steam-producing purposes as Cardiff coal. They have been manufactured hitherto at Amakusa for use in private factories, but the quantity thus obtained was very limited. The new machinery is in course of erection at Mine in Yamaguchi prefecture, where the Government, last year, acquired a mine. It is anticipated that a very large saving will be effected by the employment of Japanese fuel for naval purposes.

The Bank finds its loans returning on its hands. Its unsecured note-issues are now below the legal limit. The Bank's loans to private individuals total 41 million yen; its loans to the Government, 42½ millions; its note-issues, 247 millions; and its specie reserve 127 millions.

The *Shoyyo Shimpō's* Washington corres-

pondent writes that Mr. Griscorn, in response to a request from his Government, has submitted to the State Department a long analysis of Japanese finance and commerce. His Excellency takes an optimistic view. He shows with what alacrity the nation has paid the increased taxes; how readily the country's capitalists have come forward to subscribe the loans; how marked has been the expansion of the empire's foreign commerce and how little disturbance the war has produced in financial and economic circles. Altogether the report is most favourable to Japan, and is described as a masterly *résumé*, showing great research and clear insight.

What really happened in Washington seems to have been that the Senate inserted the following amendment in the text of the Arbitration Treaties' drafts:—"In future when an incident occurs which ought to be submitted to arbitration, the ratification (*hijun*) of the Senate must be sought in every instance." President Roosevelt seems to have regarded this as a vote of want of confidence.

### "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

"The Sleeping Beauty" was played to another good house at the Public Hall on Saturday night, and again the big audience went away thoroughly delighted with the evening's fun. Mr. Skrimshire was better than ever as *Earl Fitzharding*, singing and dancing with the gayest abandon. Mr. Brady had two new and thoroughly up to date verses added to his intensely popular song "In the good time coming," which went down splendidly; and of course he had several new jokes and local allusions, some of which referred to the Interport match played at Kobe that afternoon, to the *Minnesota*, etc. The Nurse-Girls had to repeat their song and dance—one of the most charming interludes in the whole performance—and encores were freely accorded the other characters. We were glad to see that the Fairies had arranged their coiffures in accordance with old-time tradition, thus greatly enhancing the picturesqueness of their appearance, while one or two other improvements which need not be particularly specified all tended to make the extravaganza sparkle with even a greater brilliancy than that which distinguished the opening night. The Bijou Orchestra's efforts were also warmly applauded, and in response to an insistent encore they played a selection from one of Gluck's operas that most of their hearers agreed was among the best things they have yet given us.

### CONCERT IN TOKYO.

The concert in aid of the Army Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which took place in the Uyeno Music Hall on the 11th instant was an eminent success. Four performers alone bore the burden of the first part, Miss Kayser, Miss Koda, Dr. von Koeber and Professor Junker. All were heard at their best, and the audience, which filled the Hall to overflowing, testified its delight in a most emphatic manner. The second part consisted of Japanese music solely. It was pronounced excellent by competent critics, and indeed the names of the instrumentalists and vocalists are to those acquainted with such matters a sufficient guarantee of high quality. We venture to suggest in connexion with this that if any foreigners among an audience on such occasions find themselves unable to suppress audible evidences of amusement when they hear Japanese music, it would be a wise precaution on their part to leave the hall before their courtesy was put to the test. The projectors of this admirable entertainment deserve great credit, and too much gratitude can not be expressed to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave their

services in the cause of a most deserving charity. We append the programme:—

#### PART I.

- I.—VIOLIN DUET: Concert .....Bach.  
Prof. JUNKER and Miss K. KODA.
- II.—PIANO DUET: Variationen über ein Thema  
on Beethoven.....Saint-Saëns.  
Dr. VON KOEBER and Miss N. KODA.
- III.—VOCAL SOLO:  
a. Largo.....Haendel.  
b. "Meine Seele ist stille zu  
Gott" .....Emmerich.  
Miss KAYSER.
- IV.—PIANO SOLO:  
a. Impromptu .....Chopin.  
b. Caprice .....Rubinstein.  
Dr. VON KOEBER.
- V.—VIOLIN SOLO: Romanze .....Jensen.  
Prof. JUNKER.

#### PART II.

- 1.—SANKYOKU:  
Totsugawa no Kyoku...Mr. S. Sato and others.
- 2.—TOKIWAZU:  
Tokiwa no Oimatsu...Tayu Rinchu and others.
- 3.—SHAKUHACHI:  
Zangatsu .....Mr. C. Araki and others.
- 4.—NAGATA:  
Sekikyo.....Mr. R. Kineya and others.

### THE CONCERT AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

The Filipino Orchestra afforded a very pleasant evening's entertainment to a fairly numerous audience that assembled to listen to their melodious strains in the dining saloon of the Grand Hotel on Wednesday night. Owing to the delay occasioned by clearing away the tables and arranging the stage and auditorium the hour was rather late, about 9.50 p.m., before the concert opened. This orchestral company, as many of our readers are aware, has been in existence as a company some thirty years, though many of its present members are quite juvenile, and is now on its way home to the Philippines after a season, as the musical representatives of their country, in the Visayan Village at the St. Louis Exposition. The Filipinos have always been credited with being naturally a very musical people, and the members of the Orchestra which performed on Wednesday evening proved themselves worthy representatives. The instruments included seven violins, cello and double bass, flute, two clarionets, cornet and two French horns. No score-books were used by any of the performers, except for the last item, the Japanese National anthem, which had been seen only for the first time on the previous evening, but nevertheless the time kept by each and every performer, under the skilful baton of the very able Conductor, Señor Juan Delors, was marvellously accurate and the technique and execution most finished. It was not easy to say which of the numbers of the Orchestra were the best, but two of them, "Carama" in the first, and "Annona," in the second part were vociferously *encored* and responded to. The vocal portion of the programme comprised six numbers and brought out some half dozen lasses and about an equal number of lads, it might be from ten to twenty years of age. The singers threw plenty of spirit into their parts and sang in excellent tune and time. The dances, "Cunacha" and the "Luzon Lancers," were of the old country dance style, graceful and grave. The full chorus, vocal and instrumental, the "Star Spangled Banner," sung all standing, and the Japanese national anthem, brought an enjoyable entertainment to an end. After this the room was cleared for an hour's dancing by such of the audience as cared to indulge at the general assistant manager's invitation, in terpsichorean evolutions. The programme was as follows:—

1. Orchestra....."Blanche."
2. Song....."Brind de la Mascote."
3. Orchestra....."Salud à Copenhague."
4. Song (Duet)....."Paqguas."
5. Dance....."Cunacha."
6. Orchestra....."Carama."
7. Song....."Cadis."
8. Orchestra....."Annona."
9. Song and Chorus....."Cavallero de Gracia."
10. Orchestrs....."Pepa Chating."
11. Song....."Bluebell."
12. Dance....."Luzon Lancers."
13. Orchestra....."Aguinaldo March."
14. Song and Chorus....."Timoratas."

## KUROPATKIN AND GRIPENBERG.

PRESENT appearances go to indicate that there may be truth in the rumour of strained relations between KUROPATKIN and GRIPENBERG. Hitherto the theory most widely entertained was that the Russian commander-in-chief had decided to regulate the movements of his own forces by those of GRIPENBERG's army. On KUROPATKIN's centre and left, where he is confronted by the corps of NOZU and KUROKI respectively, the Japanese are so strongly entrenched that no direct frontal attack could hope for success, and the same is true of the Russian position from a Japanese point of view. It was therefore essential that a staggering blow should be delivered against the Japanese left down the valley of the Hun, where level plains and comparatively weak entrenchments invite such an essay. This blow, then, GRIPENBERG undertook to deliver, and in the event of his getting within measurable reach of success, the Russian centre and left was to make a general advance. Such had been, in fact, the Shaho programme *mutatis mutandis*. But GRIPENBERG did not succeed and therefore KUROPATKIN remained quiescent. So it has hitherto been assumed. But a closer examination of the battle shows that on the 25th and the 26th victory seemed to be within the grasp of GRIPENBERG. On these days he drove the Japanese outposts from the west bank of the Hun, he gained possession of Heikautai, and he advanced the head of his flanking columns so far that the probability of being able to envelop the Japanese must have appeared very considerable. The force opposing him was then only one division whereas he himself had three *corps d'armee* in the field; in fact his troops outnumbered his enemy by about four to one. From the morning of the 27th two other Japanese divisions forced their way through the snow to the front, and from that time the complexion of the battle changed, though not by any means so signally as to indicate defeat for GRIPENBERG, since it was on the night of the 27th that he delivered his fiercest attacks against the extreme left of the Japanese. Now the question is, would an advance by KUROPATKIN upon the 25th and 26th, if not even on the 27th, would such an advance have ensured victory for GRIPENBERG? It would seem that GRIPENBERG thinks so, and that his indignation because of KUROPATKIN's failure to make such an advance has led him to resign his command and return to St. Petersburg. Incredible as such an event appeared at first sight, there is now some reason to think that the Berlin critics judged rightly and that we are witnessing the almost unprecedented sight of a second-in-command turning his back upon a campaign and, in effect, proclaiming not only his own defeat but also his disapproval of his senior officer's strategy. If such be indeed the case, General GRIPENBERG's anger must have been absorbing, if not blinding.

Whether anything conceivable could have justified the step attributed to him is a query that different minds may answer differently, but the vast majority, we think, will reply in the negative. The demoralization produced by GRIPENBERG's act; its most pernicious effect on the confidence of the troops and the example it presents of defective discipline must be patent to every one. Was KUROPATKIN in the right? It seems almost presumptuous to discuss such a problem, but one plain consideration suggests itself. KUROPATKIN's advance must have depended on the contingency that the shock of GRIPENBERG's flank attack would detach some important units from the Japanese centre. It was upon such a weakening of the centre that the chance against it depended, and, further, it was obviously not in KUROPATKIN's game to hold Nozu in position by prematurely assaulting him. The Japanese, however, appreciated this strategy. They did not detach so much as a company from the corps under Nozu. They trusted OKU to roll back GRIPENBERG. Thus KUROPATKIN's opportunity never came. Suppose that on the 25th or the 26th, when fortune seemed to be smiling on GRIPENBERG's venture, KUROPATKIN had launched his divisions against the strong fortifications guarded by the army under Nozu, can there be any doubt as to the result? There may be a question as to the degree of the resulting Russian defeat, but that a shattering repulse would have ensued appears quite certain. If these reflections be just, then KUROPATKIN gave another demonstration of one faculty which he certainly possesses, the faculty of waiting. But then, also, GRIPENBERG should not have complained, since the object of his attack not having been realized, there could have been no warrant for a general advance along the whole line. Thus we are landed once more at an impasse. If KUROPATKIN was right, GRIPENBERG was hopelessly wrong. Yet GRIPENBERG is an old man, who has seen much service, who enjoys the fullest trust and who must be accredited with a due sense of responsibility. It will be fortunate for himself and for Russia should sickness prove to be the true explanation of his return to St. Petersburg, yet, even to save his own life, he should not have abandoned the field at such a juncture.

## THE CHINESE.

IN the *Fiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondence there are some very strong comments on the conduct of the Chinese Authorities. They are said to be still wavering, still uncertain as to the result of the war, and still so reluctant to discharge their neutral duties or enforce neutral rights with any degree of vigour that Russia is taking flagrant advantage of their weakness. Thus instructions have been issued secretly to General MA forbidding him on any account to come into collision with the Russian soldiers. These may trespass in nominally neutral territory westward of the Liao or anywhere

else, but MA is to carefully restrain his men from interference. Then again, although Viceroy YUAN has attempted to prevent the carriage of Russian stores by the Shanghai-kwan line, he can not guard against the corruption of his subordinates, and these, acting in collusion with merchants who find their account in supplying the Russians, contrive to despatch some 4 trains daily to Hsinmintun, loaded with food-stuffs, clothing and munitions of war. The distress in Mukden is a most convenient and plausible pretext. Advantage is taken of it to forward large quantities of goods which, nominally intended for the destitute inhabitants, are really destined for use by KUROPATKIN's armies. On the other hand Japan is treating Chinese neutrality with the utmost punctiliousness. She has not allowed one of her soldiers to cross the Liao westward, and she is carefully avoiding every step of even a questionable nature. The *Fiji's* correspondent says that he learns these facts from one of the Foreign Representatives in Peking, who expresses profound surprise that such a state of things should exist. For our own part, we do not share the surprise. China having again and again proved her invertebrate character, even where her own most vital interests are concerned, could never have been expected to show efficient fortitude in carrying out such intangible and altruistic duties as those of neutrality; and, moreover, the corruptibility of her officials and the cupidity of her merchants constitute an admirable opportunity for any one desiring to exploit her weakness. Perhaps, indeed, when we remember what things are happening in Europe with regard to RODJESTVENSKY'S Squadron, we ought to speak with hated breath of the want of integrity of Chinese officials and the covetousness of Chinese merchants. Still these are the facts, whatever parallels may be found in the self-satisfied Occident. The amusing part of it all—if there can be an amusing element in such a matter—is that we can now see how absolutely and entirely the recent Russian complaint against China was intended to cover the tracks of Russia herself. The circular was an instance of that ancient device, carrying the war into the enemy's camp. Seeing that her own breaches of Chinese neutrality must involve international complications unless public attention was diverted from them, Russia's officials compiled a sweeping indictment against China on the pretence that she favoured Japan. One wonders whether there is no method of getting even with such duplicity. The Japanese should be able to collect evidences of China's laches so as at least to be in a position to fine her smartly if in truth she has been guilty. Nothing can compensate for the lives that are sacrificed to this corruption on the part of officials and cupidity on the part of tradesmen. But the prime offender can at least be made to pay heavily by and bye.

## JAPAN'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

**T**HE *Statist* (*Tokei Shushi*) makes some valuable comments on the financial condition of Japan. Last year, it says, 280 million *yen* worth of loan bonds were floated in the country and 50 million *yen* was collected in the form of extra taxes, yet the money market showed no signs of disturbance. In July and December the Bank of Japan raised its rate of interest, but neither did this produce any notable effect. Everything remained quiet. By way of illustration, reference may be made to the figures showing the amounts of note issues in December and November—which are the busiest seasons—during the past four years:—

## NOTE ISSUES.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	187,490,000.....	214,095,000
1902.....	200,435,000.....	232,094,000
1903.....	201,501,000.....	232,920,000
1904.....	248,069,000.....	277,000,000

It appears from this table that the volume of notes in circulation in December of last year was greater by from 36 to 44 millions than the volume at the corresponding period of any of the three previous years, but when we observe that the volume circulating in Manchuria and Korea is some 25 or 26 millions, it becomes evident that the increase in the domestic currency can scarcely be said to have outgrown the development which the population and the mass of business transactions naturally showed.

As for the circulation of specie at the same periods of the above 4 years, the figures stand thus:—

## CIRCULATION OF SPECIE.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	93,652,000.....	92,610,000
1902.....	97,255,000.....	94,478,000
1903.....	105,848,000.....	98,231,000
1904.....	101,139,000.....	97,247,000

The authorities state that in China, Korea and Formosa the quantity of Japanese coined money in circulation is from 25 to 26 million *yen*, a considerable part of which is likely to return to Japan. Hence the exact volume of the coins in the hands of the people at home is not easy to determine.

The Bank of Japan's deposits are next considered:—

## BANK OF JAPAN'S DEPOSITS.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	5,052,000.....	3,140,000
1902.....	4,679,000.....	4,295,000
1903.....	7,344,000.....	3,931,000
1904.....	9,337,000.....	17,000,000

(Approximately).

The last figure here given shows the state of affairs on the 27th of December. Very probably the deposit was much reduced by the 31st, for the payments made by all classes during the final 4 days of December are always very large.

The *Statist* now exhibits the deposits in the Banks of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobe, omitting, of course, the Bank of Japan. The figures are as follow:—

## DEPOSITS IN THE BANKS OF TOKYO, OSAKA, KYOTO, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA AND KORE.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	264,191,000.....	271,207,000
1902.....	307,578,000.....	309,926,000
1903.....	337,380,000.....	336,765,000
1904.....	351,730,000.....	355,502,000

(approximately).

There is here a very noticeable increase in the deposits for last year. Something of that may be due to dullness of trade and industry resulting from the war, but it must also be taken as indicating an augmented development of the effective spirit of economy, and it is certainly remarkable that such a phenomenon should be witnessed side by side with the fact that the people were paying much heavier taxes than usual and were also subscribing to large war loans. The Post Office Savings Bank's returns show a similar result:—

## DEPOSITS IN THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	27,393,000.....	26,806,000
1902.....	28,893,000.....	28,836,000
1903.....	31,736,000.....	31,257,000
1904.....	37,876,000.....	37,264,000

(approximately).

This growth of savings is emphatically a sign of economic habits and improved conditions, for the depositors in the Post Office Bank belong to a class distinct from merchants and manufacturers.

Of course at the outset of the war the Government had to borrow from the Bank of Japan. Its indebtedness grew to 82 million *yen* in July. But in May a loan was floated in London and New York, and with the proceeds these advances were repaid, so that in August the indebtedness fell to 27 millions. Thereafter it again increased, and on December 28th it stood at 89 millions. Meanwhile the volume of convertible notes in circulation swelled to the unprecedented figure of 277 million *yen*, and as the import trade for the year showed an excess of 49½ millions compared with the export, while, at the same time, payments had to be made abroad on account of war material, the outflow of specie amounted to 74 million *yen*. Under these circumstances the Bank of Japan raised its rate of daily interest by 2 *per cent* each in July and December, as was inevitable. The Bank's rates of discount for the past four years were:—

## DISCOUNT RATES OF BANK OF JAPAN.

	Sen.	Sen.
1901 End of Nov.....	2.4.....	End of Dec. .... 2.4
1902 ".....	1.8.....	"..... 1.8
1903 ".....	1.6.....	"..... 1.6
1904 ".....	1.8.....	"..... 2.0

AVERAGE MARKET RATE OF INTEREST IN TOKYO.

	Sen.	Sen.
1901 End of Nov.....	3.13.....	End of Dec. .... 3.01
1902 ".....	2.36.....	"..... 2.31
1903 ".....	2.00.....	"..... 2.02
1904 ".....	2.19.....	"..... 2.35

The year 1903 was one of comparative stagnation, and the increased rate of interest in 1904 indicates a brisker tone in business circles.

The volume of cheques dealt with at the clearing houses of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe is next given:—

## VOLUME OF CHEQUES PASSED THROUGH CLEARING HOUSES.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	162,784,000.....	182,359,000
1902.....	199,886,000.....	249,557,000
1903.....	234,460,000.....	289,893,000
1904.....	301,287,000.....	364,195,000

This table disposes of the idea that the increased deposits in the banks may have been due to business stagnation. On the contrary it is evident from the returns at the clearing houses that business was exceptionally brisk.

The *Statist* shows also the average prices of commodities in the Tokyo market:—

## AVERAGE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN TOKYO.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Yen.	Yen.
1901.....	95.14.....	94.54
1902.....	98.21.....	99.36
1903.....	103.41.....	102.98
1904.....	112.00.....	112.00

Most of the increase here noticeable in 1904 was in commodities used in war and therefore in exceptional demand.

Transactions on the Stock Exchanges in Tokyo were as follow:—

## TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

	End of November.	End of December.
	Shares.	Shares.
1901.....	208,735.....	234,830
1902.....	108,710.....	128,560
1903.....	359,370.....	360,010
1904.....	187,870.....	200,900

There was evidently great dullness in this region of business, but on the other hand, if 1901 or 1902 be taken as the basis of comparison no special change is noticeable.

Figures compiled by the Bank of Japan with regard to increased outgoings of capital in 1904 are as follows:—

## OUTGOING OF CAPITAL.

	Yen.
Throughout the year 1901.....	14,673,000
" " 1902.....	7,190,000
" " 1903.....	8,223,000
" " 1904.....	17,700,000

These figures relate to sums put upon the market by the Treasury. But in point of fact the figure for 1904 was only 2 millions, for the sum of 17,700,000 shown in the table includes a redemption of 15 million *yen* worth of Exchequer Bonds, which was immediately followed by an issue of similar amount.

## A REPRESENTATION RELATING TO SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

THERE is now awaiting discussion by the Lower House a Representation to the Government on the subject of shipping subsidies. The proposers are Messrs. HANAI TAKUZO, SHIMADA SABURO, TAGUCHI UKICHI, KONO HIRONAKA and 6 others, and the supporters are Mr. OZAKI YUKIO and 36 others. The gist of the document is that a large number of the subsidies now granted should be abandoned altogether or greatly reduced. In 1901, which is the year taken by the objectors, the Treasury paid out a sum of 8,295,218 *yen* in subsidies. They mention that in 1903 this total was increased by supplementary budgets to 8,818,723 *yen*, but the table on which they base their contention shows the former total only:—



	Yen.
To the Nippon Yusen Kaisha .....	5,231,191
To the Toyo Kisen Kaisha .....	1,013,880
To the Osaka Shosen Kaisha .....	977,210
To the Mitsui Bishi Building Yard .....	337,190
To the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	198,321
To Oye Shichibei .....	140,000
To the Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha .....	80,539
To the Kawasaki Building Yard .....	74,158
To the Daito Kisen Kaisha .....	57,873
To Others .....	184,847

Total..... 8,295,209

It will be observed that the total in this table differs by 9 *yen* from the figure previously given, but that, we presume, is a clerical error. The critics allege that the table, when carefully examined, shows many abuses. They set out from the conduct of the subsidized companies when the war began, and when the steamers of the various companies were requisitioned for the service of the State. Especially do they condemn the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, because, when required to supply its steamers at 3.75 *yen* per ton, it first asked for 7 *yen*, and ultimately came down to 4½ as a superior limit and 3 as an inferior. This behaviour the Representation calls "crafty and improper" on the part of a company which pays a dividend of 12 per cent, has a large reserve, works on extravagant lines, and secures the services of evil men to intimidate the public and silence their doubts. In fact it is quite plain that the Representation is an attack upon the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, not by any means a dispassionate exposition of the economical side of the question. The critics then go on to support their contention by quoting statistics relating to foreign countries, and naturally the results are striking, for since the State income of England is 7 times the income of Japan, and the income of France is 5 times as great, the subsidies paid by these countries, though larger in actual amount than the subsidies paid by Japan, represent a very much smaller per-centage of their respective revenues. Nothing is more deceptive than this method of per-centages, yet, at the same time, it can not be denied that Japan is very liberal in the matter of shipping subsidies. She stands third on the list of the 6 great Powers with regard to the actual sum paid out by her, yet she is sixth with regard to revenue. The explanation of that, however, seems simple enough. Japan is in a hurry. She has to be in a hurry. She does not already possess a great mercantile marine as England and France do. She has to equip herself with one as rapidly as possible, and we are astonished that men like Mr. TAGUCHI UKICHI, Mr. SHIMADA SABURO and Mr. OZAKI YUKIO do not take due note of that fact. The post-bellum programme of armaments expansion would have been entirely futile had it not been accompanied by a measure for encouraging ship-building and ship-owning, and when this war with Russia broke out Japan would have been virtually helpless had not wise statesmen like Marquis IRO inaugurated, 8 years ago, the system to which the country owes its mercantile marine to-day. If it had been necessary for Japan to go out into the highways and byways for the purpose of

chartering vessels to carry her troops over-sea, she could not have fought Russia or thought of fighting her. Yet it is just now when the war is at its height and when the advantages of the post-bellum system of encouragement are demonstrated by striking facts, it is just now that these members of the Lower House bring forward their Representation. We are constrained to say, too, that they confound sentiment with business in a manner not to have been expected from practical men. They appear to think, in fact they unequivocally assert, that the Directors of the Yusen Kaisha, bound by some tie of gratitude, should have handed over the Company's ships to the Government at prices only about one half of the rate then ruling in the market. In what did this obligation consist? It begs the whole question. It assumes that the subsidies are excessive and that their recipients are large beneficiaries of the State. There is a charming survival of old feudal notions in such a contention. One recalls the days when, in return for support in time of peace, feudatories had to supply a certain force of troops for service in time of war. The very essence of the system now in operation in Japan is that men who would not otherwise invest their capital in such a precarious enterprise as maritime transport, where they have to compete with old-established foreign companies and against the prejudice of foreign shippers and travellers, are induced by a promise of state aid to make the venture. The State wants transports always available. Private individuals can not be expected to supply the want at the expense of foregoing profits obtainable in other enterprises. There is nothing for it except that the State should overcome the natural reluctance of capitalists by extending to them compensatory benefits. It is a fair bargain by which both sides profit, and it does not place either of them under any obligation whatever to the other. There exists, however, another obligation which the proposers of the Representation do not seem to have considered; the obligation devolving on a shipping company which has established certain lines of steamers essential to the convenience of the public's trade and travel. Such lines have to be kept up, above all in time of war when there is a plain duty to promote in every possible manner the wealth-earning capacity of the nation. We presume that when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was asked to hand over its steamers, the thought immediately presenting itself was that substitutes must be found so as to maintain the various lines, and neither to inconvenience the public nor to sacrifice the custom built up by years of state-assisted effort. Therefore the Company probably asked for something like the market rate; the rate it would itself have to pay for chartered vessels to navigate in lieu of those requisitioned. That is precisely what English business-men would have done under the circumstances, and we venture to affirm that no English politician would have thought of censuring them. For the rest, it is difficult

to discover any sense of justice in the theory that a steam-ship company, because it habitually receives a subsidy, should be required to pay a war-tax enormously heavier than that imposed on any other enterprise. That is what the Representation asserts in effect. For if, in addition to defraying the taxes to which it becomes liable, in common with the general public, a maritime carrying company is to give the services of its steamers at rates far below those ruling in the open market, then to the extent of the difference the company is discriminated against fiscally. Conceive the British Government calling on the Peninsular and Oriental Company to submit to be thus penalized in return for the subsidy it has been receiving for a vast number of years? A Government that essayed anything of the kind would become a laughing stock. The feeling of instability that such propositions engender is also a serious obstacle to Japan's material progress. Who can be expected to invest capital in a Japanese enterprise if the laws under which he makes the investment are subject to radical alteration at the caprice of emotional politicians? It certainly is not from men like Messrs. TAGUCHI, SHIMADA and OZAKI that we look for such sentimental eversion of their legislative functions.

#### WILL ADAMS.

[On April 12th, 1600, a Dutch ship piloted by one William Adams, an Englishman, reached Japan. As the price of permission to build a factory at Firando they were compelled to hand over Adams to the Tycoon, for whom he built the first Japanese fleet. He was treated with all honours, but never allowed to return to England. He was the founder of Japanese shipbuilding, and after his death a shrine was built to his memory. He is buried on the hillside of Hemimura, above naval arsenal of Yokosuka.]

On the hill of Hemimura, looking out across the sea

O'er the docks of Yokosuka and the warships sailing free

Midst the Shinto pennons streaming,  
Lies Will Adams, still a-dreaming

Of the busy Port o' London and the Kentish wood and lea.

He forgets the fleet he builded and the decks that once he trod,

That his grave's afar from England and his pall is alien sod,

That the incense-sticks are burning  
And the praying-wheels a-turning

To the name of William Adams, Kentish sailor-man and god.

So he drowns till the screaming of the sirens once again

Calls him back to where beneath him, like mailed barons of the main,

Ride the warships; while the rattle  
Of Dai Nippon's seaward battle

Rings and mingles through his dreaming like a distant song's refrain:

For whenas the great grey battleships roll down upon the foe,

Or when Togo's lean torpedo-boats charge shoreward through the snow,

When the giant shells are crashing  
And the league-long searchlights flashing,

Then Will Adams sees the triumph of his toil of long ago.

J. H. KNIGHT-ADKIN, in the "Spectator."

## THE IMPERIAL DIET.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

The House met at 10.15 p.m. A number of Government Bills sent up from the Lower House were read for the first time and handed to Special Committees. Among these Bills was the measure for amending the Mining Law. Baron Kioura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, introducing the Bill, explained that one of its principal objects was to distinguish clearly between trial borings and practical workings. It was also designed to facilitate the mortgaging of mining property and to impose a tax on trial lots. The area of such lots held by speculators who had no intention of working them was no less than from two thousand two hundred millions of *tsubo* to two thousand three hundred millions, and the Government deemed that such a practice constituted a serious abuse.

An important Bill introduced by the Government related to the mortgaging of factories. This measure is on the same lines as that for amending the Railway Law. At present the law allows the mortgaging of immovable property but does not allow the simultaneous mortgaging of movable plant standing on that property. Hence it is impossible for a mortgagee to take over a factory as a going concern, and that disability greatly impairs the working resources of such concerns. Baron Hadano, Minister of Justice, explained the Bill and it was handed to a Special Committee. The same explanation was given of a Mine Mortgage Bill, which was similarly treated.

A Special Committee reported favourably on a Government Bill for subjecting Japanese banks in foreign countries to special regulations enacted by Imperial Ordinance, the regulations for banks in Japan not being applicable to such institutions. The Bill was passed through all its readings.

The Bill for amending the regulations relating to the Colonization Bank in Hokkaido, in the sense of extending the Bank's functions and powers, was read a second time and passed with some amendments, as was a similar Bill relating to the *Kwangyo Ginko*.

Two private Bills sent up from the Lower House were handed to Committees, the Government delegates having declared disapproval of them, and the House rose at noon.

The House met at the usual hour on Monday and committed to special committees 11 bills presented by the Government and sent up from the Lower House. Two measures similarly sent up by the Lower House were passed. The House rose at 10.45 a.m., after a session of 40 minutes.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour on Tuesday. On the motion of Mr. Ebara Soroku it was agreed that the House should be represented at the funeral of Lieut.-General Matsumura.

There appeared on the Order of the Day ten bills all seeking post-facto approval of disbursements made by the Government in previous years—5 for 1902 and 5 for 1903. With reference to the Bills for 1902, the chairman of the Special Committee reported that inasmuch as the Government had presented the Settled Accounts for 1902 simultaneously with this application for post-facto approval of some of the disbursements concerned, the committee regarded the procedure as irregular and likely to lead to confusion, and had therefore been disposed to recommend the House to withhold its consent. The Government Delegate, however, had explained that the Bills would have been presented sooner had not the House been dissolved, and had there been an opportunity in the subsequent special session. He had in effect promised that such an irregularity should be avoided in future, and in consideration of this explanation the Committee had decided to recommend the passing of the Bills. Among the Bills relating to 1903, however, there appeared expenditures for the official compilation of text books and for

harbour-works at Kelung. These appropriations had both been disallowed by the House and it appeared to the Committee that the expenditure of these monies in the face of parliamentary disapproval was a most reprehensible practice. Concerning the text-books the Minister of Education had explained that had not the official compilations of these text books been undertaken in 1903, there would not have been any books for use at the schools in 1904. It had been, he said, a matter of urgent necessity. As to the Kelung Harbour, that Government Delegate's explanation was that without the appropriation in question the harbour works already commenced would have become useless, thus involving a very heavy loss. There had virtually been no choice except to make such appropriations as would avert that waste. Nevertheless it seemed to the Committee that the Government's disbursement of public monies immediately after the Diet's refusal to sanction such a course, was too flagrant a disregard of constitutional procedure, and the rejection of the Bills was therefore recommended.

The Minister of Finance now ascended the rostrum, and having repeated the above explanations, said that the Government had acted after mature deliberation.

Considerable discussion ensued. This expression "mature deliberation," seemed to cause offense as it suggested that the Government, with full cognisance and a complete sense of responsibility, had disregarded the House's vote.

Ultimately the House decided to withhold its consent in the case of these two appropriations, namely, that on account of the text-books and that on account of Kelung Harbour, but to pass all the other Bills.

Mr. Motoda Hajime's Bill relating to the reform of the Judiciary, then came up for its second reading. The gist of this Bill is that the local courts (*Ku Saibansho*) do not now possess sufficiently wide jurisdiction, and that the convenience of the public would be greatly promoted by extending their scope. Thus whereas a local court is not now competent to try a case involving more than 100 *yen*, Mr. Motoda proposed that the limit should be raised to 300. He also proposed certain extensions of such tribunals' criminal jurisdiction. The Special Committee recommended this Bill with slight amendments, and the Government Delegate explained that the Government approved of the measure on the whole. The second reading was voted, and the provisions were discussed one by one. The clause relating to a 300 *yen* limit led to some discussion. The *Seiyu-kai* members supported the 300 *yen* limit, but the Progressists opposed it on the ground that such a figure was not of proportion to the Japanese scale of living, that if it were adopted, the district courts (*Chiu Saibansho*) would cease to have any criminal jurisdiction, and that 200 *yen* would be a suitable limit. A show of hands resulted in a majority vote for the 300 *yen* limit, but the President's ruling being challenged, a ballot was taken, when 152 voted for the 200 *yen* limit and only 128 for the 300 *yen*. Further, Mr. Motoda's proposal that crimes involving a year's imprisonment should be tried at the local courts, was amended to one half of that time. Otherwise the Bill was passed in its entirety.

Fourteen Bills presented by *Seiyu-kai* members were then handed to Special Committees and the House rose at 3.50 p.m.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

The House opened at the usual hour and having approved a proposal to convey a message of condolence to the family of the late Lieut.-General Matsumura and commissioned the President to attend the funeral in behalf of the House, proceeded to the Order of the Day.

The first Bill related to loans with security by syndicates (*shintaku*). The object of the measure is to facilitate the borrowing of money from syndicates by extending and defining the range of objects that may be given as security for such accommodation. It is provided that in the case of a foreign syndicate the permission of the authorities must be obtained, and that if such

syndicate has no branch office in Japan, it must appoint a representative.

Viscount Okabe, chairman of Committee, reported in favour of the Bill with slight amendments of phraseology, and with an addition to the 17th Article. The Article as it now stands seems to require that syndicates not having a branch office in Japan must appoint an individual as its representative, but the Committee recommended the addition of words indicating that a commercial firm in Japan might act in that capacity.

The House voted for the second reading and finally passed the Bill after discussing it clause by clause.

The second reading was then taken of a Bill for extending the functions of the Industries Bank. This Bill adds largely to the powers of the Bank for financial purposes, and was recommended by Count Okimachi, chairman of Committee. Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, explained that in view of the pending extension of Japanese enterprise to China and Korea, facilities for obtaining capital must be enlarged, and he added that this applied also to Japan where many mines were lying unexploited for lack of capital.

The House carried the Bill through all its readings.

A Bill for extending to Okinawa Prefecture the operation of the Revised Law for dealing with Second-hand objects; and two Bills relating to the consumption tax on sugar were then passed as sent up from the Lower House.

A private Bill sent up from the Lower House for amending the system of local government was rejected though it had received the Government's consent.

The 10 Bills relating to post-facto approval of State outlays, which Bills had been sent up from the Lower House, and a private Bill with reference to titles granted to persons not in the direct line of inheritance, were handed to special committees, and the House was about to rise when Mr. Komatsubara moved that a Bill for subsidizing vessels used for war purposes should be placed on the Order. This Bill had a very large number of supporters. Its ultimate purpose was to facilitate the formation of a volunteer fleet by extending the system of navigation encouragement to ships which, though not originally intended to engage in the ordinary maritime carrying trade, occupied themselves in that trade during the intervals of their war services. The Bill was handed at a special committee and the House rose at noon.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Inouye Jintaro explained a question relating to the encouragement of improved methods of rice culture.

Two Government Bills sent down from the Upper House were handed to special Committees.

The Government Bill providing for special legislation by Imperial Ordinance in the case of Japanese subjects engaging in banking business in foreign countries, led to some questions, but Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, explained that the different customs of different countries necessitated this provision. He quoted the case of the First Bank now doing business in Korea. Asked whether the First Bank was to deal with the military notes circulated at the front and what was the amount of such notes, the Vice-Minister answered in the negative as to the first point, and concerning the second said that the value of the notes actually struck was 80 millions of *yen*, but that not more than 30 or 40 millions had actually gone into circulation. The Bill handed to a special committee of 18.

A Government Bill relating to methods of collecting taxes was then entrusted to a Committee, as was also a Government Bill for extending the Japanese system of pensions to the families of teachers in schools established in Korea with the approval of the Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs and Education.

The House then took the Government Bill for extending the operation of Law No. 63 of 1896, namely, the Law investing the Governor General of Formosa with legislative powers. To this Law the House has always shown itself hostile.

Originally the period of the law was 3 years. Then in 1899 it was renewed for 3 years longer; then again in 1902 for a like period which will expire in March next. The Government now asks that the Law remain operative until the end of the year succeeding the restoration of peace. The Home Minister explained that the Government had hoped to propose some suitable measure as a substitute, but the war and the absence of General Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, had intertered.

Mr. Seki Naohiko objected that the Minister's explanation suggested the absolute necessity of Baron Kodama's aid in managing Formosan affairs, and also that the proposed extension was too indefinite. Mr. Hanai Takuzo supported the latter objection. But Viscount Yoshikawa easily disposed of these quibbles and the Bill was handed to a special committee of 18.

Six minor Bills were then passed through all their readings and one was handed to a special committee.

Three Representations were then taken and voted. One of them urged the necessity of losing no time in re-assessing the taxable value of building lands throughout the Empire. The Government Delegate declared that the purport of this Representation had the entire approval of the Government. Another Representation related to extending the rights and privileges of Japanese subjects settling in foreign countries.

The House rose at 4.35 p.m.

#### CHINA.

Telegrams to the *Fiji Shimpō* announce that the Chinese Government has arranged with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the German Asiatic Bank a loan of ten million pounds sterling, the proceeds to be applied to making up a deficiency in the payment of the Indemnity. The terms are 5 per cent. interest, issue price 91, and security the taxes collected at the Sungwen Gate of Peking and the Likin revenue of Shansi. Each bank takes one-half of the loan. The period of the loan is 20 years, with optional repayment at any time on giving 6 months' notice.

Rev. J. B. Martinet, late Procureur General in Hongkong of the Society of the Missions Etrangères, died at the French Sanatorium at Pokfulam, on February 7th. He was a Frenchman, who came to China so long ago as 1870. He was successively Procurator of his mission at Singapore (four years) at Shanghai (14 years) and at Hongkong, since 1889.

Few sea-faring men were better known along the China coast, from Hongkong to Tientsin, than was Mr. James Kirkwood, first engineer of the Chinese revenue cruiser *Chuen Tiao*, whose death is recorded in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. Mr. Kirkwood died at Chinkiang on the 5th inst. Originally in the service of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. as an engineer, he joined the Imperial Maritime Customs service in 1872, nearly thirty-three years ago, and held the rank of first engineer since 1876. When Admiral Lang undertook the organisation of a Chinese Navy, the Inspector-General of Customs lent Mr. Kirkwood to assist, and in the early Eighties he was stationed at Weihaiwei and Port Arthur with the rank of Engineer-in-Chief to the Peiyang Squadron, which the Japanese destroyed in 1895. Mr. Kirkwood was an active Mason, being an old member of Zetland and St. John's Lodges in Hongkong, and one of the founders of the Eastern Scotia Lodge there and the Saltoun Lodge at Shanghai. Mr. Kirkwood, who was 58 years of age, was a widower, his wife having died fourteen years ago, and he leaves a family of three children, two girls and a boy, who are living at Kilmar-nock, Scotland.

The aspect of things is everywhere so peaceful in the Far East, that it has been decided to reduce the garrison of Hongkong by one regiment of native infantry.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine is reported to be

issuing a further loan of 35,000,000 francs (£1,400,000) for the Pei-Han railway.

Staff Surgeon Bishop, R.N., of H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, has identified Malta fever as endemic in Shanghai. It is a disease, he says, of low mortality, and was formerly supposed to be of limited geographical range. It is made up of a series of febrile attacks, and may continue more or less for weeks or even months. Dr. Wright, the bacteriologist, states that it occurs in India, and this discovery is confirmed by Dr. Bishop's researches, in which he is confirmed by the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Kitasato, which shows that many cases in China heretofore treated as typhoid and malarial fever are really cases of Malta fever.

The *North China Daily News* has the two following paragraphs referring to the Russian refugees.

The M. M. steamer *Himalaya* left Shanghai for Europe on Saturday with a large number of Russian refugees on board. The numbers she took away were apparently but as a drop in the ocean, for after their departure the Settlement seemed every bit as crowded with our fur-capped and fur-coated friends as ever. Although the natives celebrated their Chinese New Year holiday as usual, some foreign stores were open on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday, presumably for the benefit of our Russian visitors, and seemed to be doing splendid business. During the past few days resident householders have had to be up very early indeed, as long before the accustomed hour for closing the markets the newcomers have cleared out all the stock. Riksha coolies have reaped a rich harvest at the time of the year when they most require it. Their favourite customer, "Jack Tar," has had to take to "shanks's pony" during the Russian visitation, for Russia's ignorance of fares and pidgin English has been a godsend to our local carriers.

Our streets have been full of Russian non-combatants from Port Arthur during the holidays, and as these visitors are likely to be with us for another ten days at least, we are glad to be able to bear testimony to their generally excellent demeanour, notwithstanding the difficulty they have in making their jinrikishamen understand where they want to go. Their pockets, almost without exception, are full of money, for up to the surrender they were earning from eight to twelve roubles a day in Port Arthur. This universal wealth is proving rather embarrassing to the captain and agents of the *Princess Marie* which is to take away a large contingent of them. Hitherto in a steamer crowded with emigrants it has always been possible to find many who would gladly assist in the stewards' and cooks' departments for a bonus of fifty or a hundred dollars, and the assistance is urgently required, but these men are so well off that they have been approached in vain. "We've got plenty of money, why should we work?" is their reply to the offers made them.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the following account of a noteworthy financial scandal in Hongkong:—

A tale of what may prove a most gigantic fraud has just been brought to light, and from the particulars to hand there is a fear that as a result several prominent Chinese business houses in the Colony may be compelled to close. It appears that a certain Chinese merchant leased from Madame Musso her godowns at West Point, called the Hop Yik Godowns, and it was agreed between the parties that Madame Musso should keep a set of books of the lessee's business, in order to secure better rates of insurance. This was the sole extent of the Musso connection with the business. Some little time ago, the man, as it is alleged, finding himself in financial difficulties, owing to some of his speculations having gone wrong, conceived an ingenious scheme to secure funds. He issued a number of what are known amongst traders as "godown warrants," purporting to show the quantity and description of the goods supposed to be stored in the various godowns under his control, and these warrants, being negotiable instruments with the Chinese, it is alleged that he set about securing all the advances he could obtain on them. He had a partner in the business, and this man too, it is said, negotiated some of these warrants. In the meantime, a number of the holders of these warrants began to apply for the goods supposed to be in the godown to their account, but were put off on various pretexts, until the man could stand out no longer, and finally made a bolt, his partner disappearing at the same time. From one firm so large a sum of money had been borrowed that when it was discovered that the warrants were bogus, that firm failed, according to report, for \$800,000, against which there is a small quantity of goods in the godown, consisting of tin,

sugar and rice. The head of that firm is also alleged to have left the Colony, on discovering the state of affairs. But a very few days ago, it is stated, the first debtor went to another firm with which he had had straightforward dealings previously, and on the strength of his supposed credit induced them to "lend" him a quantity of tin stored in their godowns, but not to stir properly, under promise of return in a few days' time. Before the time had expired the crash had come, and the borrower, it is said, had done the vanishing act. It is understood that the Wing On Bank is heavily involved over this affair, besides several banks of lesser business standing. The Yeung On Insurance Co. is also said to be a heavy loser, while but a few days ago the alleged absconder obtained from Mr. Cheng Chow an advance in hard cash of \$15,000. Other native firms, we learn on excellent authority, which stand to lose heavily, are the Fok Kee, \$40,000; Fok Su Ting, \$20,000; Wong Choi, \$20,000; Fok On, \$30,000; Chi Cheong, \$40,000; Ming Sun, \$60,000; the International Banking Corporation, \$10,000, and several others. While the Mussoes have no connection whatever with the defaulter's business beyond the keeping of the set of books in English, as stated above, they are doing all they can to bring order out of chaos, and trace the real ownership of the goods still lying in the godowns. Further developments are expected as the matter unwinds itself. Police detectives are now watching the premises.

Shanghai papers report the death at Berlin of Mr. H. Sneathage, a very well-known resident of Shanghai, who went home with his wife not long since suffering, it is believed, from cancer. Mr. Sneathage's first appearance in Shanghai was as a clerk in the Japanese Post-office, and he began business as a land-agent when the Japanese postal authorities were able to dispense with the services of European assistants. The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., was his conception, and to the success of that company he owed his fortune, which he increased by the lumber business which he subsequently started. His widow, for whom much sympathy is felt, was the only child of Mr. W. S. Percival, of the Supreme Court staff, and a niece of the Assistant Judge, Mr. R. A. Mowat, subsequently Judge in Japan. Mr. Sneathage was in his sixtieth year.

A Peking letter, translated by a Shanghai contemporary, reports the arrest the other day in that city by the newly-organised foreign-modelled gendarmes of the capital of two Manchurian impostors who have been going about Peking and vicinity, one masquerading as Prince Tsai Lien, 4th Order, and the other as Prince Tsai Chên, 4th Order, son and heir of Prince Ching. It is stated that the two impostors succeeded in "gulling" a large number of too easily persuaded people, and as a result have had a most "royal" time of it for quite six months. The two are now awaiting trial in the prison of the Board of Punishment, and it is quite probable that death by strangulation will be the penalty of their audacity in passing themselves off as princes of the Blood.

#### FIRES.

A fire occurred at the Atsuta arsenal, a branch of the Tokyo arsenal, on the 14th instant. The flames broke out in a store 180 feet long by 42 feet wide, at 10 minutes past 8 at night and were extinguished in 70 minutes. The store contained hides and machinery, and it is said that the damage was trifling. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

At 4 a.m. on Sunday, Feb. 12th, fire broke out at Aoki-machi, near Kanagawa, destroying three houses. The cause was incendiarism. A fireman was injured.

A little past noon on Saturday, fire occurred in the printing office Choyei-sha, Sakuragi-cho, burning down seventeen buildings, including a godown, and damaging six. Negligence was the cause. An employee of the printing office was severely injured.

At the Ashio Copper Mine, fire occurred on Feb. 9th, destroying some fifty houses. The cause is reported to be incendiarism.

On the morning of Feb. 9th, fire broke out in the house of T. Shimokawa, grocer, Idzumi cho

Kanda, Tokyo, destroying it. His wife was killed while struggling to remove articles from an upstairs room, the floor collapsing.

Fire broke out early on the morning of Feb. 12th in the compound of the Oaki Shipbuilding Yard, formerly the fourth fort off Shinagawa, burning down fifteen buildings.

The well-known Buddhist temple Keirinji, in Yamanashi prefecture, was destroyed on Feb. 11th by fire. It was built some three hundred and fifty years ago by Takeda Shingen, a feudal lord of that time. The temple was famous for its cherry blossoms and for a number of old and valuable works of art.

#### ODE TO ST. VALENTINE.

Gentle St. Valentine,  
Though others peak and pine  
You boldly come out in  
Such wintry weather.  
Come then to me a while,  
Give me one fleeting smile,  
Then quickly like you hence,  
Light as a feather.

If you stayed long, you see,  
You might extort from me  
Things I would rather not  
Tell such a fellow.  
You, with your childlike eyes,  
Are, I have heard too wise,  
And are a cynic too  
Though your hair's yellow.

Gentle St. Valentine,  
There is a friend of mine,  
Oh! how you listen, Sir,  
Think I'm confessing?  
Says you are out of date,  
And none of sane estate  
Would leave their love affairs  
To idle guessing.

For you've been known to cheat  
Taking some missive sweet,  
With the outpourings of  
Some silly lover,  
To the wrong Miss, and oh!  
Though its now long ago  
Such painful facts as these  
Nothing can cover.

Just think of Jane's surprise  
When fair Belinda's eyes  
Are praised by Charles, who once  
Thought her most charming.  
Think of her haughty stare  
And her pert head in air,  
Poor Charles, the innocent,  
Vaguely alarming.

So dear St. Valentine,  
No secret love of mine  
Will I confide in you,  
Now Sir or ever.  
I have more sense, you see,  
So you will bear from me  
Pink hearts and shooting darts,  
Never Sir, never.

M. K.

#### ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. George's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo was held at the Masonic Hall on Monday afternoon. Mr. James Walter, the President, being in the chair and 20 members being present. The report and accounts were passed on the proposition of Mr. W. H. Percival seconded by Mr. V. R. Bowden. Mr. James Walter was re-elected President by acclamation, and Mr. L. J. Healing Vice-President; Mr. E. Eddison was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. H. I. Sharp, Hon. Secretary. A ballot was taken for the new committee and resulted as follows:—Messrs. H. M. Arnould, A. Bellamy Brown, E. C. Davis, F. L. Elliott and C. Thwaites.

Mr. L. J. HEALING then proposed that the Society celebrate St. George's Day this year with a public ball.

Mr. F. S. JAMES seconded.—Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

#### THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The following is a list of guests at the Dinner given at the United States Legation, on February 9th, in honour of Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata:—Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, General Count Katsura, Minister President; Major General Nagaoka, Major General Murata, General Staff; General Sakuma, Commander-in-Chief of the Tokyo Garrison; Lieut. General Ishimoto, Vice Minister of War; Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Count Arco d'Valley, Minister of Germany; Mr. H. W. Denison, Viscount Okabe, Governor Sufu, Colonel Horiuchi, Lieutenant Kanare, Colonel Hume, Military Attache to the British Legation; Captain Tsuno, Secretary to the Minister of War; Captain Uda, Mr. Sugi, Baron Nakajima, Private Secretaries to the Minister President; Mr. Soma, Bishop Harris, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. Martin Egan, Mr. F. W. Horne, Mr. V. Ito, Mr. Huntington Wilson, Colonel Wood, Lieutenant Gillis, Mr. Laughlin, and Mr. Miller.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### THE COLLINS CASE.

The hearing of the appeal of Mr. H. R. Collins against the sentence of eleven years' confinement with hard labour given in the Yokohama District Court, took place on Feb. 13th in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Judge Watanabe and Public Procurator Matsutera.

Mr. K. Hara was present for the defence and J. Sudzuki as interpreter.

The course of the examination was generally similar to that in the lower Court. The accused stated that he had lived in Yokohama for about thirty years and that during part of that period he was employed in the offices of the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Gazette*. He does not speak the Russian language but knows the Japanese, Chinese and French. He married, at Port Arthur, a Russian woman who was carrying on business in curios and other goods. In March last, he and his wife were ordered to leave the fortress, so they removed to Tientsin, and later his wife left for Shanghai. At Tientsin he received instructions from Colonel Ogorodinkoff of the Russian army, to proceed to Japan in order to supply the latter with Japanese military secrets. Having received \$1,000 and a letter from the Russian Colonel recommending him to Major-General Dessino, he went to Shanghai, leaving Tientsin on July 5th last. He arrived on July 18th at Yokohama in company with his wife and put up at the Hotel de Paris. His wife returned to Shanghai about ten days after their arrival in Yokohama.

The Court—Did your wife carry your letter to Major-General Dessino when she left for Shanghai? Accused—No.

The Court—Why did you arrange with your wife to send her letters to *post restante* since you were residing at the hotel?—Because, I was often travelling about.

The accused further stated that he sent telegrams to Tientsin. He was acquainted with a girl named Fujita Bun, and he promised to give her money as capital with which to start the *geisha* business. On Oct. 24th, he wrote a letter addressed to Major-General Dessino and posted it on the 29th. The contents of the communication were made, up from various sources, viz.—from the *Japan Mail* of Oct. 24th, and from information given by Mr. Sekimoto a detective of the Kagacho police office, Yokohama, who, however, mixed his news with flights of his imagination. When he had obtained money from the Russian Officers for supplying them with Japanese military secrets, he was to give yen 500 to Mr. Sekimoto, the detective. His purpose was merely to obtain money from the Russians by fraud.

At this stage the Court closed the doors of the

Court-room in accordance with Art. 59 of the Imperial Constitution, on the ground that the further examination in public might be injurious to public order. After a short interval, the Court was re-opened when arguments between the Public Procurator and Counsel took place.

The Court decided to deliver its decision on Feb. 17th.

#### YOKOHAMA ICE WORKS v. L. STORNEBRINK.

This case, in which plaintiff claims five thousand yen, was brought up again on Feb. 14th in the Yokohama District Court, when Judge Nakanishi delivered judgment, rejecting the claim of plaintiff.

#### CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

On Feb. 14th, the hearing of a case instituted by the National Bank against the Equitable Life Insurance Society claiming yen 2,500, was resumed in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Mr. Sato, representative of intervenors—G. Katsumi and fifteen other Japanese merchants—in this case, stated that he had come to an arrangement with plaintiff as to the result of this case and that therefore he would not take up the time of the Court by replying.

Defendant's Counsel repeated that an order for transferring the right of receiving money stipulated in the policy was received on Nov. 12th 1903 by the Yokohama agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Society from the Yokohama Local Court but the company did not know when the intervenor had lodged a petition in the Court for issuing the order. The petition seems to have been lodged earlier than that of plaintiff. As the date is an important point in dispute, Counsel promised the Court to produce the copy of the petition made by intervenors in the Local Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the late Cheong Min Chee, Compradore of the National Bank, himself made the endorsement on his policy given by the Equitable Insurance Society and handed it over to the bank with instructions to receive the insurance money. The policy had been issued in New York in accordance with American law. According to this law, the endorsement is taken to be valid for transferring the right of receiving the money assured by the policy, whereas the Japanese Civil Code limits the right to the legal heir or successor only. Thus there should not be any protest against the seizure of the policy by plaintiff and further there is no necessity to ascertain the day when the intervenors lodged a petition in the Local Court for transferring the payment to them, and not to the heir of the deceased Chinaman. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine T. Yoshiwara, as witness and the Court gave consent.

Yoshiwara, called, deposed that he had been employed by the National Bank together with the late Chinaman and therefore he was well acquainted with the handwriting of the latter. Being showed the endorsement of the policy by the Court, which says: "Pay to the National Bank of China, Cheong Min Chee," witness stated that it was made by the Chinaman. The bank had received a telegram from Shanghai saying that some drafts and promissory notes guaranteed by him were dishonoured. As the result, the Chinese Compradore presented the policy to the bank as security for loss.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that the policy was a moveable property in accordance with American law, so that it might be transferred to a third person. Defendant's Counsel contended that the endorsement was made in Japan and consequently it must be treated under the Japanese Civil Code, which does not permit transfer to a third person other than the legal heir or successor of the deceased.

The Court declared the hearing finished and decided to give judgment on Feb. 18th.

A Hakodate correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* reports that on Feb. 13th, the German steamer *Hindo* (3,633 tons) arrived there from Vladivostok in order to undergo repairs. According to the Captain, defensive preparations at the fortress are complete and there are some warships and about ten destroyers there.

## "KOKORO."

## A MODERN JAPANESE PLAY.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Japan, was held in the Van Schaick Hall, Yokohama, to hear a paper read by Professor Arthur Lloyd of Tokyo, the subject of which is "Kokoro: a Modern Japanese Play." There was a very small attendance.

Mr. J. C. HALL, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, said he need hardly waste any words in introducing the lecturer of the evening, Professor Lloyd, who had, he thought, spent some 17 years in Japan. He had from an early stage of that period been one of the most prolific of the enquirers into Japanese subjects and now occupied a prominent position in literary circles in the capital. He was sure they were all very much obliged to Mr. Lloyd for coming down to Yokohama to lecture to them on a subject of such very great interest—indeed he could hardly have chosen one of more wide or universal interest than *kokoro*, the human heart.

Professor LLOYD's lecture was listened to with the deepest attention, but as it is to be delivered in Tokyo before the Asiatic Society of Japan on Friday we refrain at present from publishing a summary.

At its close the Chairman said he felt certain they had listened with great pleasure to Mr. Lloyd's paper. It was usual to have a discussion among members after papers were read, but as there were so few members present he would be glad if any ladies or gentlemen who were not members would make remarks upon the present paper.

Rev. W. WESTON spoke with reference to what he described as the deeply interesting suggestion as to the way in which the younger Japanese of the present day are looking upon such questions as that of adoption and the right to act for themselves in the matter of marriage. These questions, he said, had been brought before Mrs. Weston and himself in a very striking way and he now asked: if there is an individualistic spirit among modern Japanese in the way of more independence for the individual and less subjection to family restrictions—is that independence of spirit likely to be carried to a further stage impairing the loyalty of the individual towards his country? That is, the more individualistic the individual becomes the more his loyalty to his country is impaired.

Professor LLOYD said he did not think so. He thought one of their objections to sacrificing themselves for the family was that the family was very often merely conventional—so many had been adopted that the family had become a mere club. But the idea of the sovereign would always remain as a real true entity and was not likely to be disturbed by the ideas about adoption.

Rev. DR. DEARING thought it a rather remarkable fact that while the numerical strength of the Christian Church in Japan was so small, Christianity should in this play and in many other works be given such a large place. It might, he thought, be taken as an evidence of the growth of Christian influence in this country.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with Dr. Dearing that the paper showed the influence of Christian thought in the way it handled its topic of adoption into the family and in its reference to ancestral worship, a subject so closely connected therewith. It was a fact that ancestral worship was now condemned by all sections of the Christian missionary body and even by laymen. The Western man looked down upon ancestral worship as little better than idolatry. But he (the Chairman) asked to be allowed to put himself in the position of counsel for the defence, and to do so he would endeavour to place himself in the situation of an intelligent Chinaman in his attitude towards the objections raised against the time-honoured practice of worshipping ancestors. He thought that from a sympathetic view a great deal was to be said in favour of ancestral worship. In the first place the fact that a whole family on the *mei-nichi*, recalling the memory of an ancestor, should observe rites to his soul and honour his spirit, which was supposed to be present, was neither

a degrading nor an idolatrous practice. Christians and Orientals alike believed that after death the soul survived, that the spirit still existed somewhere apart from the body, the difference between them being that the Christian believed that the soul had gone to Heaven or purgatory, while the Chinese and Japanese thought it remained on this earth not far from its former home and its descendants. Both believed in the survival of the soul after the death of the body, and the Christian also believed that it would again be united with the body at the Resurrection. There was not therefore much difference in point of theory between the theological believer and the ancestral worshipper, and certainly the practice of the latter was not degrading from an intellectual point of view. Nor was ancestral worship degrading morally, for the intelligent Chinaman that he took the liberty of supposing himself to be would say that the consciousness of living in the presence of ancestors who presumably were good people during their earthly existence must have a good tendency. If the father taught his children to be good, and the soul of that ancestor still looked after them, they would be as anxious to win his approval in the after world as they had been before in this. Therefore he thought ancestral worship tended to promote good morals. In the second place the fact of a whole family annually uniting to worship the soul of a dead ancestor had a tendency to strengthen the family tie. That was the second advantage; and a third was that it promoted a sense of continuity between the generations. It helped to remind the living that they were the successors and inheritors of the past—of bygone generations. And the intelligent Chinaman, if they passed on to modern thought, would derive further confirmation of the excellence of the institution. He would be still less inclined to abandon that practice which the missionaries condemned. For modern science, whilst it had not a single argument to advance or a single theory to propose in favour of the immortality of the soul or of the resurrection of the body, had nevertheless something more to say about worship. Modern science had found religious thought inadequate to deal with moral and social phenomena. Some intelligent people all over the world now believed that the phenomena of society, of the heart, were as certainly subject to laws of nature as were the movements of the heavenly bodies or the reactions of the chemical elements: only that human beings and societies, being organisms of a highly complex character, were subject to laws which it was much harder to discover. In fact it was only in the last century that any discoveries in the science of Sociology were made; and the intelligent Chinaman would be aware that the very same thinker who founded the science of Sociology had also laid the doctrinal basis of a new religion—a religion that had no room for God or for the objective immortality of the soul in its scheme of doctrine. He believed that the missionaries were dashing themselves against a rock in China in the attempt to get the Chinese nation out of ancestral worship. He believed it would survive the attacks of all the missionaries; and that it would be expanded and developed and would ultimately be transfigured into the worship of Humanity with the spread in China of sociological science. Those were the ideas suggested to him by the reference to the subject in Mr. Lloyd's paper. He supposed they would to many appear heterodox; to his mind they were reasonable and sound. He added that all the foreign missionaries had not always condemned ancestral worship. One of the most successful missionary bodies, the Jesuit Society in China, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had carefully refrained from doing so.

Rev. E. S. BOOTH rose as a missionary to repudiate the idea that the missionaries condemned ancestral worship. They condemned it in the same way that they condemned sun and moon and star worship. But they were in favour of it in the way that St. Paul was when he declared to the Athenians that men are the offspring of God the Father, and it was therefore their endeavour to substitute the worship of God the Father for ancestral worship in China and Japan. That was his impression and it was also, he thought,

the impression of every sincere missionary who was engaged in that work.

The Chairman said there was one point on which he was sure they would all agree with him and that was that they were very much obliged to Mr. Lloyd for his most interesting paper. He understood it was to be repeated in Tokyo in the course of this week. He hoped there would be a much larger, but there could not be a more appreciative audience. (Applause.)

Mr. LLOYD thanked the audience for having thanked him, and said it had been a pleasure to him to think that they had been able to revive the practice of having meetings in Yokohama.

In the course of the evening pianoforte selections were given by Messrs. H. Horne and S. W. Argent.

## SPRING.

When the West winds blow, Babette,  
Over the hills we'll go  
To a sunny nook, by a rippling brook,  
Where the wild violets grow.  
There on the bank we'll sit, Babette,  
And mother will tell you, dear,  
How those flowers blue, the winter through  
Sleep, till Spring is here.  
Hearing her glad call, Babette,  
Up from their beds they rise,  
In dresses new, soft bathed with dew;  
To greet her with smiling eyes.  
Alone with Nature there, Babette,  
Happy the hours will be.  
And birds' their song, the afternoon long,  
Will sing to you and me.  
Then the hill we'll climb, Babette,  
To watch the sunset dye  
With crimson and gold, as the clouds unfold,  
The purple darkening sky.  
From that peaceful scene, Babette,  
Lit by the starlight's glow,  
Back from the hush, to the glare and rush  
Of the city, we must go.

"O."

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held last evening at the Van Schaick Hall. The lecturer was the Rev. I. W. Cate, who dealt in a most illuminative way with the life and writings of the American poet Eugene Field. He gave many delightful examples of the poet's work, dealing particularly on the charm of his verse written for or about children. The musical portion of the programme was as given below:—

Song....."Nowhere Land"....J. M. Capel.  
Mr. K. Dodds.  
Song....."Dutch Lullaby"....Words by  
Miss C. Saunders. Eugene Field.  
Song....."Only Once More"....Frank L. Moir.  
Mr. A. E. Cooper.  
Recitation...."Not in the Programme"....Edwin Collier.  
Miss Reah Kenderdine.  
Song....."The Worldly Hope"....Liza Leymann.  
Mr. B. C. Foster.

## FOOTBALL.

The Association game on Saturday naturally bore a scratch character so many of the regular players being absent in Kobe, and the sides were so unevenly balanced that Colours won by seven goals to one. Two goals were made by the winners in the first half, the other 5 being rolled up after change of ends. For Colours the goals were scored by D. Drummond (3) O. Strome (2) J. E. Drummond and Upton. Libeaud scored for Whites. Many of the younger players show great promise. Teams:—Colours: O. Strome, (Capt.) A. Andreis, J. F. Drummond, D. Drummond, J. E. Drummond, F. E. Bunling, G. Upton, G. N. Fairhurst, W. E. J. Demold, A. W. Read and a Momban. Whites: S. W. Argent, V. A. Hearne, Libeaud, Worden, J. Helm, C. T. Mayes, A. E. Cooper, W. B. Mason (capt.) Holmes. Mr. Pollard was referee.



## CHURCH-GOING.

(COMMUNICATED).

Why don't more professing Christians attend public worship? This is a question which certain Japanese Methodists have been asking of late. The answers given, which have been published in full in the Methodist organ, the *Gokyo*, may be summed up in a sentence. The services don't attract most of the people for whose benefit they are held; the doctrines preached are not those which educated men want to hear preached. Dr. Takagi, the editor of the *Gokyo*, observed some time back that the reasons which keep people away from Church are pretty much the same in Japan as in Europe and America. The subject of non-church-going seems to have been widely discussed in England. In a recent issue of *Longman's Magazine* no less a writer than Mr. Andrew Lang published a very racy, but in many respects a very superficial and misleading article on this topic. But since it contains a good deal of information on the state of English opinion on Church-going, we give the gist of it below.

The attendance of women is almost always larger than that of men. But that is the case in all non-political gatherings. At a series of Hegelian lectures in a University town most of the attendants were women, though the subject was incomprehensible to most of them. One cause of non-church-going and non-chapel-going is scepticism. But this need not be discussed here. Men believe in Haeckel who cannot believe in revealed religion. But those who stay away from Church are not necessarily irreligious. Most of them are tired and want to rest or spend the time in the open air after being shut up in offices all the week. They fish, or walk, or play golf. To don frock coats and tall hats and march solemnly off to Church is repugnant to them. The Israelites, from whom we inherit the sabbath, did not attend temple every sabbath. Jerusalem was too far away, and in their palmy days there were few synagogues anywhere. They were forbidden not to work, but were not told they must not play. "The command, not to play is a Protestant injunction, a thing of human invention." So Knox ought logically to have denounced it as idolatrous. Calvin played bowls on Sunday and would have no doubt umpired at least at cricket had it been popular in Geneva in his day. I follow Dr. Johnson in asserting that many not irreligious people seldom go to Church. Johnson says of his friend, Dr. Campbell, "He never lied on paper," "never with pen and ink. Campbell is a good man, a pious man. I am afraid he has not been on the inside of a Church for many years, but he never passes a Church without pulling off his hat. This shows that he has good principles." Campbell declared that he drank 13 bottles of port at a sitting. Dr. Johnson doubted this; but said:—"I loved Campbell: he was a solid orthodox man; he had a reverence for religion. Though defective in practice, he was religious in principle." Many of us, if the clergy will believe me, are Campbellites. Mr. Lang next makes a quotation from a sermon of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, in which the latter, according to Mr. Lang, grossly misrepresents the views and motives of the average workingman. This misrepresentation Mr. Lang goes for in his wonted style, scoffing at the notion that mechanical work, mere routine, can be liked for its own sake, as Mr. Campbell said it should be. Men work, not because they delight in it, but because they want money. Having finished the drudgery, they pine for recreation. The church or chapel does not supply the right sort. Had the workingman an innings in the pulpit he would like the excitement of the thing. "Though many Britons do not rejoice in being quiescent listeners in churches (or temples), I am convinced that almost every one of us would dearly love to have his innings in the pulpit." A workingman tells us that of about 3,000 factory hands with whom he worked not more than 20 per cent professed any interest in matters of religion. The remainder were indifferent. Dress is responsible for keeping many artisans away from church. His "Sunday best" is not a tasteful garb and he knows it. Why not have a church uniform for all male attendants?

Ladies would have to be exempted, or the congregations would thin down to nothing. "Let us have a church-going uniform—say, a vestment like an umpire's coat, made of canvas (or of sackcloth—anything cheap will do) and covering the wearer from neck to heel. A canvas cap will do the rest, and place all men on a level—in Church. Nobody will be ashamed to go because he has not a frock-coat and a tall hat. Let the bishops see to this, and let the non-conformists aid in this salutary reform of the vestments of the laity."

But the most serious of all obstacles to church-going is the class of sermons preached. In French *le prêche* means Protestantism; *aller au prêche* means to join the Protestant Church. Among a large number of Protestant sects the preacher is everything. His extempore prayers are only a variety of his sermons, being topical, political, often newsy. The hearers can "only listen, admire and criticize"; as they do not know what the minister is going to pray for, they can't pray with him. The number of silly sermons and irritating sermons that are preached is very large. Modern etiquette does not allow attendants to shout like King James:—"Man, either speak sense or come down," or with Queen Elizabeth:—"Hold there: leave that alone." The sermon has to be heard out. I resist the temptation to give examples of the kind of sermons alluded to. To be told that as in heaven "there will be no more sea," therefore there will be no more vegetation is a mild specimen of the thing that troubles us. We must not be too hard on the preachers. The art of literary composition, the saving sense of humour, knowledge, wisdom, are not given to all, even in holy orders, and yet these men are compelled to exercise a difficult form of the literary art. Their compulsory sermons are very great deterrents to the Campbellite: they frighten him away from church. What is to be done? Let laymen preach, in turn, I say, but the bishops would not sanction it. It would be possible to keep the pulpits for those who can preach, but this would upset the whole of the present church system. . . . Many of the clergy are quite ignorant of the views of non-church-goers. Mr. Lang proceeds to give an account of a certain vicar who took umbrage because a man was found reading Darwin's "Descent of man" on a Sunday and who denounced Darwin in the style of the Rev. Nehemiah Holdenhough. Thus far Mr. Andrew Lang.

The Protestant devices for attracting audiences are very numerous compared to those relied on by the Roman Catholics and the Greek Churches; if indeed it is correct to say that these latter bodies employ any devices at all. In addition to ritualistic practices, and elaborate music, we have Salvation Army tactics and clap-trap and social functions of all kinds held for the amusement of church-goers. These seem to outsiders to be attempts to render more palatable doctrines which are no longer accepted for their intrinsic value. Do these devices accomplish their object? The Roman Catholic and the Greek Church Christians say no. It is astonishing how much of a mixture of the secular with the spiritual there is in the Young Men's Christian Association work at the front. Mr. Ochiai, of Sendai, as stated in these columns, told his hearers a few weeks ago that it was not mere preaching work that was being carried on but forming clubs, lending novels to the soldiers, etc. The reports of the Young Men's Christian Association published in the *Japan Mail*, have all furnished the same kind of evidence that mere preaching of the Gospel is no longer found to answer. Nobody seems to ask why. Nobody seems to condemn the tea, the cakes, the dinners, and other entertainments given by Protestant Missionaries as bait wherewith to catch fish. When we say nobody, we mean Protestants, but these methods are habitually condemned and carefully avoided by the Roman Catholic body of missionaries working in this country and by the Greek Church Christians. It may be worth while to call the attention of Christian workers to this subject. Even what Mr. Lang says about preaching seems to us wide of the mark and in many ways objectionable. If people go to church to worship, if they sincerely believe

in Christianity, why need they insist on hearing an eloquent sermon? Is eloquence an essential part of Christianity or inseparably connected with Christianity at all? Why is so much stress laid on all the accessories of the faith—the preachers, the places of worship, the music, the manner of conducting the service, the dress of the worshippers, and what not—and so little said about the intrinsic worth of the faith itself? If this is a sign of the growth of religious belief, of the deepening of devotion, of the unworldliness of professing Christians, of a high spiritual tone in the Christian Church, then our eyes deceive us. We must confess that to us the methods of rendering Protestant Christianity palatable which are followed by the majority of Protestant sects in these modern days appear very much like a degradation of the noble faith of Christ, a departure from the lovely simplicity, straightforwardness and spirituality which characterized all Christian Churches in early times; but which only characterize a few Christian bodies to-day. The sum and substance of what Mr. Andrew Lang says is:—"Make your Christianity a bit more attractive by mixing more secular elements with it—copy the world more. The bar depends on eloquence; the hustings on oratory; follow suit if you would succeed. The Christian faith, pure and simple, in all its bare spirituality does not attract us. Dilute it, modify it, mix it up with secular things, only administering discreet, small doses at a time, and even the workingman of England may be made to swallow the pill. How will the thousands of really devout souls in the church receive such advice? They will of course utterly disregard it. It is all very shallow, though in many parts so racy. It shows that the talented, voluminous Scotch writer, though an adept in certain kinds of interpretation, has failed altogether to discover the true significance of the present attitude of the English nation to their traditional faith. When he observed at the beginning of the article that unbelief is the chief cause of non-church-going he stated a fact. But he was content to win a little cheap popularity by sneering at scepticism as though it were the result of mere perversity and blindness and not the effect of deep thought, extensive research, and a love of truth for its own sake."

## "LONG FINGERS."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "BERLINER TAGESBLATT.")

Far, very far from St. Petersburg lies the scene of war, and very strict is the censorship concerning all information intended for the world at large, more especially the dark side of the administration of affairs at the front. Nevertheless, the complaints from the scene of war are increasing and show that while Russia is supposed to be fighting for her honour many dishonourable acts are perpetrated, and that all is not as it ought to be. Here we read of great deficiency in foot-gear, and that in many cases feet have been frozen off. If we recall in this connection the official reports of last summer, of the enormous quantity of warm furs and boots that were sent to the front, the question arises where have these things gone to? One reads of millions which the Russian people have in all confidence contributed on behalf of the army, but here comes a letter from a Russian soldier at the front in which the following sentence occurs: "You have no doubt heard of the thousands of contributions, where these have gone to is not clear to me, for all we soldiers have received therefrom is two cigarettes each."

When the public reads such things its confidence is at an end. Why should it contribute after being once convinced that its contributions flow into the pockets of long-fingered officials, who transform, as it were, the blood and the tears of the people into rubies and brilliants which subsequently serve as ornaments of some coquette or chansonette singer? Alas! alas, these are no suppositions, they are naked truths! During the Russo-Turkish war the State was robbed of enormous sums. Now after 28 years that history is repeated, if not to the same extent yet to such a degree that it demands exposure. Before I produce

some characteristic evidences I will quote from a letter which appeared in the *Noroe Vremya* from a commander of a battery at the front. "A campaign against the numerous dishonesties is simply impossible. It would be as though one were surrounded, on a public highway, by a solid wall of thieves and robbers, who, if you would give alarm, would not hesitate for a moment to silence you for ever. Heretofore I had only served in large cities like Petersburg and Odessa, now I am paralyzed by fright. Where am I? What has happened to me? I can call this no longer robbery; it is more, it is a general attachment of everything, and he who will not join in the theft is cast out. Do write about it, give alarm, and expose the matter in public!"

But what can the unfortunate Russian press do? Its hands are fettered. At the best it may print such a letter, but the long-fingered criminals it dare not expose. Nor would it be easy to do so. I know that at the head of these institutions, such as the Intendence and the Red Cross, there are persons of very high standing who would never take a farthing dishonestly, and whose honesty is far above suspicion. These would become highly indignant if such lines should come to their notice. They are not the cause of the trouble, though the responsibility ultimately falls back on them. The guilty ones are not easily found, for this system of robbery and fraud is constituted into a solid compact which it is difficult to attack.

I will now give some striking illustrations of these peculations.

Here are first two notices taken from the *Noroe Vremya*, one from Novgorod, the other from Wilna. Both treat of the same subject. Horses had been supplied for the army in the East, but for days the poor animals were left standing in the open air without food, in cold winds and bad weather, hungry, trembling, freezing, while the officers at the place sold the oats that had been furnished them for the horses and spent the money on women. The horses became so hungry that they began to eat the wooden posts to which they had been tied. Thirty died at the place while the others were sick when they were finally sent off. Can we be surprised that many of these, after the long journey were unfit for service?

A second instance refers to the warm boots for the army. The people who had heard of the insufficiency of boots among their brethren at the front, offered to supply felt-boots made of wool, at cost price, or if need be, donate them to the army, but the Government offered to pay for them. The farmers then offer to make felt boots such as they wear, at the cost of the price of the wool. These boots usually last them about two years. But this offer did not fit into the programme of the administration, it preferred to furnish their miserable stuff. Here is what the *Russkaya Vedomosti* published on the subject from Kineshma: "In this place felt boots of the poorest and cheapest kind had always been manufactured. The felt is not made of wool but of horse and cow-hair, pressed together with a paste. Strike such a felt boot against a hard object and that is the last of it. The manufacturers of these boots admit that the best of them will not last more than two or three weeks, here in Russia, in Manchuria perhaps as many days. The price of a pair is one rouble. This miserable ware attracted the attention of the officials whose duty it was to procure boots for the army. Commissioners arrived and bought up all these useless boots. The price soon doubled and the stuff was ultimately sold in baskets by weight, one-half of them being women's shoes. What are the soldiers to do with such boots? Is it not ridiculous to send such good-for-nothing stuff to the defenders of the country, in order that a few men may enrich themselves at the expense of the people? It did not suit the Government to accept the offer of the farmers, independent of a general, though the latter might understand nothing as to the quality of boots. The farmers had asked that an expert should examine their boots. They were right. Yet this valuable offer of the people was declined and a double price was paid for worthless stuff. The following instance will show the reason why.

In those days a well-known cloth manufacturer

from Lodz call on me and related the following: One day a major called on him with an order for five million *arshin* (Russian yards) of cloth for the army. The manufacturer is not indisposed to accept the offer but, of course, asks under what conditions he is to furnish the goods. He is told that first 500,000 roubles will have to be paid to two higher officers, and 50,000 must go to him the contractor, whereupon the goods will be accepted without inspection. That meant, that after such bribery the meanest stuff may be furnished without question. Under such conditions the manufacturer declined the offer and candidly told the major that for such a price the material he could furnish would only last a few days, and that the reputation of his firm was too valuable to permit them to stoop to such a mean transaction. The order went to another factory and the army again was robbed of about 1,200,000 marks.

Who are the vampires that suck the Russian people's blood, and are at the same time highly respected? Who will name them? Were the farmers not consistent in demanding that an impartial specialist should examine the wares ordered by the State, rather than officials who understood little or nothing about the quality of the goods and who would associate their orders with bribery? Can serious work be accomplished under such unhealthy conditions? Will the corruption not assume still greater dimensions when those who ought to set a good example are guilty of the most disreputable transactions?

Every one who reads this may say, "Well, these are Russian conditions." This is not correct. Right here in the capital of Russia great changes have been effected, so that the old system of bribery and embezzlement have been thoroughly eradicated. But the war has allowed old Adam to revive, even at the expense of the State's money-bag. "The state is rich and the Tsar is far away." This is the device in the army at the front, and with this in mind the long-fingered gentry perform their nefarious work, void of self-respect and without the slightest concern for the welfare of their country.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Sir,—There can be no reasonable ground for opposition found to the general contention of your contributor, as expressed in the article entitled "How English is taught in India and how it is not taught in Japan," which appeared in your issue of the 1st inst. The system of teaching our tongue in the Middle Schools of Japan is about as far from that followed in giving rudimentary instruction in a foreign language at schools of any other known country as can well be imagined. As a matter of fact English, as a language, is not taught at all in such schools. It is probably not too much to say that there is not a public school in Japan wherein the teachers are permitted to use the synthetic system of language teaching, and it is doubtful if many of the Japanese teachers are competent to do thorough work in giving such instruction, if the pupils would permit its use. The usual process in Middle Schools, and it is in them that the so-called teaching of English begins, is to teach the alphabet, then a few syllables, and then to take up a reading-book—the lessons being "explained" in Japanese. Promptly after this the pupils are advanced to higher reading books, the pernicious habit of "explanation" is continued, and at the end of the fifth year the pupils are graduated, rarely having had a single hour's work in practical English, certainly without having been encouraged or compelled to "think" in English. It is to be said, to the credit of the Japanese teachers of English, that a considerable number of them have discarded the bad habit of using the *kana* to teach pronunciation.

How many Middle School boys are required to learn, actually and literally learn, the full conjugation of a verb and with the different moods and tenses construct sentences, at first simple ones, then modified ones, then compound ones, and then complex ones? The writer of the article under consideration, is perfectly correct in asserting that most of the Japanese teachers of English are not competent to give instruction in pronunciation, and, of their own knowledge, in grammatical and idiomatic forms, but nearly all of them could guide their pupils in the constructing of sentences,—using good models themselves,—

if only they were willing to undertake the little drudgery that such a method entails, and if (and this is much the larger IF) they were permitted to do so by the inspectors of schools. It is quantity that is too often required rather than quality. If the average school inspector were to visit a fifth form room of a prefectural Middle School, and found the boys engaged in constructing sentences, building them up from the conjugations and declensions that had been memorised, in the synthetic manner, without a reading-book in their hands, it is probable there would be an uncomfortable quarter of an hour for the teacher! The writer has visited many Middle Schools and has had the opportunity of examining the pupils in their attainments in English, and without exception he has found that entire absence of agreement between subject and predicate, pronoun and antecedent, that indicates utter lack of training in such matters. It is hardly fair to institute a comparison between the public schools of India and those of Japan. In the former it is possible to insist upon using the English language as the medium for giving instruction in all branches: it is impossible to do the same thing in Japan, and it is not necessary, although there can be no denying that those middle-aged Japanese, who went to school in the early days of Meiji, when all text-books were in English, acquired a command of idiomatic English that survives to this day, and which enables them to talk all round the graduates of the English classes of the College of Literature who have passed through Middle and Higher Schools before entering the University. But the incentive to learn English is not the same in Japan as in India, and the desirability of putting aside the vernacular does not exist; neither does the necessity to do so. The major part of the student's work in his future life is to be done through the medium of Japanese, and his sciences, pure and applied, may just as well be taught in Japanese as in any foreign language; the advantage of using English even in such lessons being always admitted. The student's foreign language is to be an incident and it is not wise, it is not necessary that it should entirely supplant the vernacular. It may be remarked in this connection, however, that as a rule the students in the Science and Engineering Department of the Higher Schools, who habitually use English text-books for mathematics, chemistry, etc., are distinctly in advance of their fellow-students of the other departments in their command of English.

To change the method of teaching English in the Japanese schools so as to make it entirely satisfactory could easily be done, if the Mombusho officials would listen to the advice of competent teachers; but it would result at once in "strikes" that would leave the classrooms empty for some time, that is to say until the pupils and their parents realised that the Government was thoroughly in earnest. This change can be accomplished without adding much to the present expense; without, indeed, demanding the employment of competent foreign teachers in every Middle School. It is necessary only to begin the synthetic method at the earliest possible moment, in the first year at the Middle School, and to continue it regularly through the whole Middle School course. If anyone will read carefully the article in the *Mail* which is now being discussed, he will see that just such a course is pursued in the schools of India. It is unquestionably most desirable to combine correct pronunciation with proper grammatical construction and clear use of idiom, but if teachers who are entirely qualified in all these details, that is—of course—foreign teachers, are not available, let the pronunciation go for a while; a sentence that is correctly constructed will be intelligible even if the pronunciation be not all that is desired; and if that sentence be written, faults of pronunciation count for nothing. By compelling the Japanese teachers to shut up their reading-books and to stop their "explanations," and to confine their efforts to grammar and the construction of sentences, the setting right of the Middle Schools will have been commenced, at least, and if the pupils subsequently come into the hands of a competent foreign teacher, there will be only one fault to correct, the minor one of pronunciation, instead of, as at present, faults of pronunciation, spelling, grammatical construction, and the use of idiom; but there will be fierce opposition from most of the teachers as well for they are wedded to their reading-books and to their "explanations." Of course, it must not be supposed that reading-books are to be discarded altogether, since they are needed to enlarge the pupils' vocabulary, and when rightly used, such books are of more practical benefit in the hands of a native teacher than in those of a foreigner, for there must be some translating done.

The writer has frequently tested these "explanations," both with English and with Japanese, and he has almost invariably found that the literal explanation has robbed the original of its meaning as completely as if an English boy were to read "The Divine Comedy" with a master who expounded the Italian literally, used a text-book with ex-

planatory notes for every other word and a glossary for every tenth one: in the first instance the English meaning has disappeared; as in the second the force and beauty of Danie's thought would vanish. If the Indian system is objectionable because it leaves little room for individual initiative and for the development of originality and imagination, and because too much cramming is required, what shall we say of the Japanese system, with its present rigid formalism, its mid-term examinations, its term examinations, and its annual examinations? Can anything be more conducive to rigidity and to cramming?

The Higher Schools of Japan are intended to be colleges, or at least collegiate in their methods, and the course of instruction should be such as to relieve the teachers from all rudimentary work in English, in order that the whole three years course may be devoted to finishing and polishing an idiomatic use of that language. If the Middle Schools did their work properly, and as it might easily be done if a system such as has been suggested herein were followed, this province of the Higher Schools might be achieved: as it is, the undoing of the bad work of the lower schools is hardly accomplished before the students are passed on to the Universities, and the foreign teacher in such a school who does his work conscientiously, must feel, at the end of the three years course, that the best result he has accomplished is to have done over again the work of somebody else, without advancing his students so much as he knows ought to be done.

It is just a little amusing to see in a paper that was evidently written by a teacher in a Japanese Government or Prefectural School, some odd slips of the pen, for example: "There are five such universities; that of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and the Punjab." One asks what is the antecedent of the pronoun "that," and hopes that it and other similar mistakes are to be charged to the compositor rather than to the author.

Yours, etc.,

G. K. J.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A very interesting communication in the *Japan Mail* of the 1st inst. has excited considerable interest among your readers who are engaged in teaching the young idea how to shoot, and with your kind forbearance I will venture to jot down here some of the comments that it has aroused. The object of the article is evident in the last sentence. It is a bid for power on the part of a foreign High School employe, who desires to displace certain teachers in the Middle Schools with those of his own selection, who are to be permanent. He points to India as a place where better work is done, etc. It is to be hoped that he may succeed in improving the oral and written work in the High Schools that the University Students may be able to understand the language of their foreign instructors better. But the question very naturally arises: Why is the teaching of English so much better in India? and the answer is not far away, it is because there are service and rewards awaiting the student who is successful. India is a part of the British Empire, and natives with a practical knowledge of English are needed in large numbers in all branches of the government service.

Japan is not now, nor is this land ever likely to be, any part of the British Empire, and it is impossible to create here the market for ability in the use of English that exists in that Empire. Sometimes the success of English teaching in the Philippines is quoted to us and the answer is the same.

So long as Uncle Sam holds on to the islands he must teach his foster children to understand the voice of authority. The voice of authority in Japan is not uttered in the English language alone.

We who use in this land our mother tongue are apt to forget sometimes that here English is after all only a polite accomplishment, as French is in England. The serious business of Japan in this twentieth century is the preservation of the peace of this part of Asia, and that is to be done by means of the Chinese written character. Of course English has its place and use, but it has not the same place nor the same use that it has in India or in the Philippines. Perhaps the one foreign country where English is sought most thoroughly and with the most signal success is Germany but as the Reverend Arthur Lloyd pointed out recently to the Imperial Education Society, those methods while admirable are not yet popular with the mass of Japanese students who may feel their need of being hustled, but whom we must hustle gently and with such sweetness and light that they may not be conscious that they are being hustled. The great object of learning English in this land is to be able to use the vast stores of accurate and interesting information that are printed in that language and are preserved in encyclopedias and other books of reference and that are streaming from the daily press. For this the Japanese can help each other to explain in the vernacular difficult passages, the foreign teacher may

be consulted when other means fail. This learning comes through the eye mostly and it is the means for the use of fully nine-tenths of the English that reaches the intellect of the people. Earnest teachers who wish to be accurate in their explanations to their pupils eagerly consult the foreign teacher for pronunciation and the explanation of ambiguous passages. The Japanese teacher of English is the friend of the foreign teacher, and is always most zealous to secure him employment, because he feels most keenly the need of his help.

It is these teachers who keep the language from being studied as Classical Chinese is studied or as the so-called dead languages were once studied in the West; they keep it alive by their demand for oral explanations.

These teachers are subject to severe criticism from above and below and if the foreign teacher in any way incompetent they very quickly find it out, and he loses their support. It is very absurd for your unknown contributor to talk about the employment of "a number of incompetent foreign teachers in the place of the Japanese teachers hitherto relied on." In this and in a number of statements he seems to be drawing on his imagination for his facts; but as he hides his name it is not at present possible to assign him his part in the lake that he will ultimately reach.

If he has a case let him bring out his evidence. No one for a moment would contend that bad spelling or incorrect grammar is any necessary part of Christianity. If the foreign teachers cannot pronounce Shibboleth by all means let them be decapitated, but before the fatal sentence is finally uttered let them have a fair hearing.

So far as can be seen it is the policy of the Government to secure in their foreign teachers all the ethical results of Christianity without its supernaturalism. Other things being equal, in the choice between a Christian and a pagan, the pagan would be preferred, but he must keep the ten commandments.

Now some of the ten commandments are broken with a facility in this balmy climate that would not be fashionable elsewhere, but now-a-days it is expected that they should be kept by anyone aspiring to teach youth.

The experience of the Government with pagan teachers had best be buried in oblivion, but it has been what has made the Christian teacher popular *pro tempore*. Your contributor states that "The Middle Schools are at present being exploited in the interests of Christian propaganda in a way that is detrimental to high class education."

Is it not rather the fact that the interests of Christian propaganda are being exploited for the benefit of secular education. We will say nothing whatever about the immense amounts of Mission money that are poured out for secular education in schools "where the teaching of Christianity is strictly forbidden," but we will confine ourselves to those "poor teachers" who take up teaching "as a means of spreading Christianity." Do they not over estimate their opportunities? Are they not often wasting their sweetness on the desert air? Is it really likely that any spiritual truth will pierce the soul that is clothed in the armour of a foreign language? Can we not rather believe that the astute Japanese are willing to meet the foreigner half-way and let him talk about what he will, without caring to try to understand him so long as they can catch with their ears the words with which their eyes are so familiar.

Almost every foreign teacher who is not notoriously immoral is asked to teach the English Bible. Now the English Bible is, next to the Prayer Book, the first classic of the English language to be translated from the Vulgate into "a tongue understood of the people."

For this reason from ancient times unto the present its words and its ideas are woven into the common speech of every man, and it is impossible to understand a page of even a newspaper without some knowledge of the stories in the Bible, e.g. your contributor's reference to making bricks without straw.

Now the pagan teacher is not going to spend his play-time in extra unpaid teaching of the Bible, but the Christian teacher gladly gives up his time and energy to teaching the Bible in the English language and will even use such shockingly vulgar texts as the Twentieth Century New Testament in the hope of saving some souls from hell, while the pupils are getting instruction that they need to understand English literature that they can get nowhere else. They cannot get along without the literature of the Bible, as both Matthew Arnold and Mr. Huxley unite in bearing testimony, and who can give it better than the missionary whose heart is throbbing with enthusiasm for the teaching of the Book of Books. Your contributor says, "The foreign teaching profession in this country has been greatly spoilt by the practice of certain missionaries."

Should he not rather say that the foreign teaching profession in this country owes its very existence to the practice of missionaries teaching sacred literature in English and thus arousing an appetite in the

minds of youth (who care for religion least of all) for the learning that can give them food for thought.

Yours, etc.,

RUSTICUS.

## (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—An "Ex-teacher's" reply was in common justice to the foreign teachers in Middle Schools. As the writer of the article commented on seems to write "from the point of view of the High School teacher" I beg to do the same, and think he will be obliged to admit that the shining lights—if any—of his first year students are almost without exception those who have received instruction during their Middle School course either from a specially engaged foreign teacher, or from local missionaries. "How English is taught in India" will also have to admit that even in the High Schools the results attained in conversational work leave considerable room for improvement.

Yours truly,

February 11th, 1905.

"KOTO."

## (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A few days ago a letter appeared in your columns signed "Ex-teacher," finding fault with statements made in an article of which I was the writer. In reference to Indian education, the account given by me was, as stated in the introduction to my article, wholly based on the utterances of Professor Sharp, a scholar and a thoroughly competent exponent of Indian education, and an Indian gentleman who is a Bachelor of Arts and who has spent his whole life in India. Since "Ex-teacher" professes to have no knowledge whatever of Indian education, it strikes me as impertinence on his part to question the truth of what these gentlemen stated while in Japan. This he certainly does when he says:—"Now, though the writer seems to me to be putting it pretty strongly;" and again, "if one half of the good things said about the teaching of English is true." The first part of "Ex-teacher's" letter is full of blunders that he might have avoided. Speaking of me, he says, "he makes the interesting statement that the students of India use English from morning to night, &c." Since all this part of my article, as indicated quite plainly, was based on Mr. Potdar's remarks, which were reported in English in the *Asiatic Review*, "Ex-teacher's" sneer must be handed on to Mr. Potdar.

The latter part of "Ex-teacher's" letter is no less inaccurate than the first part. He says, "What astonishes us is that this ignorance should be laid at the door of the foreign teacher." If "Ex-teacher" had read my article a little more carefully he would see that in my description of the evils of the Middle School teaching of English the foreign teacher occupies a very subordinate place indeed. I should say there are far less than 50 foreign teachers in Middle Schools. They are overworked and have little show at all. Yet some of them are doing excellent work. But the point is that semi-educated foreign teachers ought not to be teaching in Middle Schools under the banner of the Young Men's Christian Association or any other banner. That one such teacher was employed in a large and important Middle School is an undeniable fact, and if report be true there are more teachers of the same kind elsewhere. If "Ex-teacher" intends to defend this practice, let him say so in plain English, and be condemned by all earnest educationists of whatever school. If he does not approve of the tactics complained of, then what his grievance is against the writer of the article in question it is hard to see. There are some people who would always prefer to have unpleasant truths left unsaid, but the present writer not being one of these, he ventured to call attention to what he deemed unwarrantable tactics on the part of certain Christian Zealots. If "Ex-teacher" approves of these tactics, to argue with him further would serve no good purpose.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

WILL ADAMS' TOMB.

## (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Appropos the poem in to-day's *Japan Mail* on "Will Adams," I may say that his tomb at Hemi, just out of Yokosuka, is still in a disgraceful condition. As was reported in your columns not long ago, the iron railing around the tomb-stones of Will Adams and his wife has been broken down; several of the stones of the foundation platform have been carried off; and the stone containing an English inscription has been broken into pieces. When I visited the spot the other day, I was informed by my guide, a jinrikisha-man, that, after the war, the authorities intend to put it all in perfect repair, perhaps make a park around it and keep it under better control and protection.

Sincerely yours,

Tokyo, February 15th.

E.W.C.

## THE JAPANESE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In Mrs. Fraser's "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan" she says, page 520,—that Her Majesty the Empress is said to be the author of the national anthem. Can you tell me if this is true, and also who wrote the words.

It would be an added pleasure in singing it if one knew Her Majesty wrote it. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Kagoshima, February 3rd, 1905.

(It is not known exactly who wrote the words of the *Kimi-ga-ya*. Hideyoshi transcribed them, but they certainly existed long before his time. The Empress had nothing to do with them.—Ed. J.M.)

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
ARMY DEPARTMENT PROGRESS.

The work at Yingkow was opened as an experiment, the result there to determine largely the policy of officers in charge as to permitting extension to other points. After a thorough trial of the work at Yingkow, Col. Miyazaki forwarded the following official report to Gen. Nishi concerning the work of the Association.

Niuchatung, December 20, 1904.

Chief of Staff, Liaotung.

SIR,—I beg to report to your Excellency the "Tent Work" started here by the Army Department of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan. I shall be very glad if this report be taken into consideration by your Excellency in regard to work of this nature elsewhere. I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Lieut. Col Y. Miyazaki.

Col. Miyazaki's report contains the following observations: "Since the place has been opened it has attracted most of the garrison and commissariat soldiers in this vicinity when they were off duty. The number of soldiers who find it their best resort now averages about three hundred and fifty a day. What the men most appreciate is the writing materials which they receive free. Those that need to can get their letters written by the kind workers there. The two above-mentioned Japanese secretaries are busy from morning till night with letters for the soldiers. Then too there are newspapers, magazines, musical instruments, a gramophone and various other means of amusement. All these are greatly appreciated by the troops, who are remote from their homes, and I am quite pleased to see that these things are not in the least prejudicial to the strict maintenance of discipline. My firm belief is that when this work is fully equipped there can be no better form of recreation and diversion for the soldiers whose hardships and privations it is unnecessary to mention."

FENGWANCHEN:—At the earnest request of the authorities Messrs. Hibbard and Hibi proceeded from Antung to Fengwanchen to open Association work at that point. The following extracts from letters from Mr. Hibbard indicate the encouraging opening and prospects at that point:

Fengwanchen, December 23, 1904.

Our reception was more than could have been desired. We called first on the head of the local military government, then on the couple of other officials whom I had the good fortune to meet in Antung. In the street we met numbers of soldiers who recognized me as "the soldiers comforting foreigner." Everywhere the reputation of the Antung work secured us the most cordial treatment. The commandant of commissariat regretted that he could not provide us permanent quarter at once, but offered to do the best he could for us temporarily. A soldier guided us to a very good room in a Chinese house and set the Chinese to cleaning the same. When we returned from the station with the baggage a cart was at the door and a couple of soldiers were carrying in a great wooden bucket of cooked rice, a parcel of fresh meat, canned fish, a fire box, charcoal and firewood and a lamp. With the facility that comes from practice in that sort of thing we were soon comfortably established.

I have often wondered that a busy commissary commandant, an overworked military railway or other official should find time and patience not only to listen to my requests but to think of little things pertaining to my comfort that I had over looked or disregarded. All this has often brought home to me the fact that we of the West have much to learn from the people of the East.

The second day the Chinese interpreter and the commandant of the commissariat called to show us the buildings which had been offered for our use. We selected one, the location of which is all that can be desired and the arrangement of the rooms offers hopeful possibilities. On our return we found that the military government had anticipated our decision

and posted a notice to the effect that the place was occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. Closer examination justified the choice. With the benefit of our Antung experience and opportunity offered by the arrangement of buildings, etc., we can develop a much better plant than that at Antung. We will have our own entrance gate, an open court for games, a good room for soldiers to do washing, a good well on the premises, lodgings in the very centre of the whole thing and a separate room for officers. The separate room for officers may suggest invidious distinctions, but it is quite as much in behalf of the men themselves as the officers that we adopt the arrangement. Imagine trying to have a real leisurely good time when at any moment and at frequent intervals you may have to spring instantly to the salute. The officers as a rule are quite willing to dispense with the formality, but by the time they can say so the mischief is done. In the main room is a large kham (Chinese stove) on which we intend to spread matting and get everything up in Japanese style. I think we can get plants and in other ways make the place very attractive. We have two Japanese bathtubs in which we intend to heat water for laundry purposes.

The town is much more interesting, though far less prosperous than Antung. The buildings are old and substantial. Shops face the main streets, and side streets are shut in by high stone walls. At intervals Chinese totem poles advertise the enterprise of leading merchants. During the middle of the day the wider portions of the main street are utilized as markets, and the Chinese fakir, butcher and haberdasher mingle in a right noisy crowd. The military is more in evidence than in Antung, or so it seems to me, for at any hour of the day or night the shuffling tread of marching feet is likely to sound along the frozen streets.

I cannot say too much for the climate. It is simply superb. The nights are cold, but clear and dry. The sky is exquisite, either by day or night, and the moonlight over mountain and plain is wonderful.

Fengwanchen, January 9, 1905.

FENGWANCHEN:—Our work in Fengwanchen has opened with unexpected success. I knew it would be easier here than at Antung, but we have learned some things, and there were enough men sprinkled through the ranks who knew the work in Antung to advertise it, and the result was that it opened with a boom. We have had from 200 to 300 every day and yesterday I spoke to fully 150—all the place would hold and a good many standing outside.

On the second day a captain came in and looked around. A couple of other commissioned officers were in playing games and he stayed for two or three hours. Then he came around and said that he had been a student of the Doshisha for several years. He was interested in Christian work and greatly pleased with our enterprise. "I heard of this thing last night and came right over here to see about it. I am the only commissioned officer in the company at present and I can't talk with the men for this everlasting bowing and scraping. The result is I am pretty lonesome and want company. Some of the men in the company have been frequenting low drinking places in the town and I have winked at it, because there was no other place for them to go, but now I will come down on them hard."

We have a little printed statement of the work for distribution among the men and the day before yesterday a man came in and asked for one, saying "My people have been a good deal worried about me over here, thinking that I had no pleasures and a good many hardships, but I want to send them one of these statements of your work, so they will know about it." A great many send these printed statements home, but he expressed the feeling better than most of them do.

I have a theory, not original, that he is a wise man who when in a foreign country adopts as many of the native customs as he can reasonably. It stands to reason that the people who have tried it have had some experience of value. Well, I have only seen a bed once in nearly five months and I did not have a chance to sleep in that, but the Chinese substitute, a brick and mud affair, is a very sensible contrivance. In the afternoon you build a fire in a hole in the side of the house and the hot air winds through a labyrinth of flues and finally out, but with characteristic oriental economy the Chinaman has managed to squeeze the last available heat out of the smoke, and his bed is warm, not to say hot, for twenty-four hours.

Well, as we have to have this fire any way and had on hand two Japanese bath tubs or water heaters, we decided to supply hot water to any man with a dirty shirt who was disposed to profit thereby. Be it said to the ever lasting credit of the sons of Dai Nippon that this department is second in patronage only to the barber shop.

One of the interesting characteristics of the Japanese as I see him is his ability to get a lot of fun out of everyday affairs. To illustrate: the other day, a chap with some skill at the clippers was furnishing

free hair-cuts to all comers. On the crown he left a single wisp, in the manner that Japanese mothers shave the heads of their youngsters. As he managed to pull a solemn face, the joke had made some progress before it was discovered.

As you may understand, there is no mail service here aside from the army post. We had, of course, no claim on that, but have been permitted to use it under certain merely formal restrictions. I do not think a single letter of mine has ever been censored. But to-day the local commandant told us to go ahead and use the same envelopes that we issued to the soldiers, and that there would be no trouble about it. So here is another point gained.

DALNY:—Three Japanese secretaries have already arrived at Dalny, where they are in active preparations for opening the Association at that point. Mr. George Gleason, Secretary at Osaka, has proceeded to Yingkow, where he will spend a short time assisting the secretaries, from there expecting to proceed to Dalny, where he is to co-operate in the work.

Japanese residents of New York City have recently forwarded \$1,400, which they have gathered as a contribution for the Association Army Department. Several prominent Japanese residents in Tokyo have already made liberal contributions, and others have expressed their intention of doing so. This is particularly encouraging to the Army Committee of the Association as the enlarging work will demand that they secure all the financial aid possible.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE TROUBLE IN POLAND.

London, February 10.

The hospitals in Warsaw are full and refuse to admit more cases.

## THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

Despite the official announcement rumours are rife in St. Petersburg that there was a resumption of the strike on Sunday. The whole situation is full of uncertainty.

## SCANDINAVIAN POLITICS.

King Oscar, who is in indifferent health, has transferred his functions to the Crown Prince.

Later.

The King has done so because he is not sufficiently robust to deal with the new crisis arising out of the final disagreement between Sweden and Norway concerning a separate consular service.

## A NEW CHINESE LOAN.

A Chinese 5 per cent. loan of a million sterling will be issued on Friday in London and Berlin at 87.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

London, February 11.

The Government bill providing for the separation of church and state has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies and has been referred to a committee.

## A COLLIER SUNK.

The steamer *Craftsman*, from Calcutta, has collided with and sunk the collier *Congal*, for Hongkong, in Port Said harbour.

AMERICA AND THE CHINESE  
INDEMNITY.

The *New York World* says that the American Government has practically decided to return to China, after the war, twenty-two million dollars of the Indemnity remaining after the settlement of American claims.

LIBERAL WHIP EXPECTS  
DISSOLUTION.

Later.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Chief Liberal Whip, has warned all Liberal agents to complete immediately all arrangements for a General Election, as he expects that dissolution may take place at any moment after the opening of Parliament on February 14th.

## THE BALTIC ARMADA.

London, February 12.

Reuter's Port Louis correspondent says



that arrivals from Nossibé report that the Russian Baltic squadron is still there. A conflict has arisen between Admiral Rozdienstvensky and the German companies supplying coal. The Admiral wishes the colliers to follow the fleet. They refuse on account of the too close proximity of the Japanese.

#### THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

Later.

There is a revival of anxiety in St. Petersburg.

The general strike has been resumed in Warsaw.

#### JAPAN-AMERICA ARBITRATION TREATY.

The Japan-American arbitration treaty has been signed at Washington.

#### THE CHINESE LOAN.

There was a great rush of subscribers to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank loan (raised for the Chinese Government, as mentioned in the cables of the 10th inst). The crowds that collected were so dense that the police had to be called upon. The issue of the loan closed immediately, instead of remaining open till Monday. The loan was largely over-subscribed.

#### THE THIRD BAL TIC SQUADRON.

London, February 13.

The third Baltic squadron has been ordered to be ready to sail immediately.

#### ST. PETERSBURG OVERAWED.

Yesterday passed quietly at St. Petersburg, the strikers being overawed by the display of military force.

#### POLAND STILL UNQUIET.

The situation in Poland still remains serious.

#### GERMAN NEUTRALITY MAINTAINED.

Five Russian cruisers anchored in German waters in Damaraland (?) were ordered to leave and complied.

#### INSUBORDINATE RUSSIANS.

London, February 14.

A certain amount of insubordination prevails among the third Baltic squadron. A sailor was shot on Saturday for stabbing a Lieutenant.

#### RAILWAY ENGINES FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese Government has placed an urgent order for fifty locomotives in Glasgow.

#### THE U.S. SENATE AND THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Later.

President Roosevelt and the U.S. Senate have reached a disagreement concerning the arbitration treaties which Mr. Secretary Hay had labouriously concluded with Japan, Great Britain and several other European Powers. The Senate disregarded the strong pressure brought to bear by President Roosevelt and inserted an amendment by a vote of 50 to 9 securing its right to intervene before any question is submitted for arbitration. Consequently President Roosevelt has resolved to drop the treaties altogether.

Public opinion apparently endorses the action of the Senate.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK IN STATE OF SIEGE.

London, February 15.

It is announced in St. Petersburg that a state of siege has been proclaimed in Vladivostock.

Part of the inhabitants hurriedly left.

#### THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

The situation in Russia is somewhat more hopeful. At Lodz workmen in many of the factories have resumed work.

#### OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament was opened yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that the fiscal question still overshadowed everything else. He vigorously condemned the Government for clinging to office, though the feeling of the country had demonstrated indubitably that the prolongation of the present situation was a public danger and an usurpation of power. With reference to the war, he hoped that Lord Lansdowne would embrace the earliest opportunity of using England's influence on the side of peace. He said that the Tibet Expedition had been a tragic comedy, and asked why the Government's censure on the Political Agent was not carried higher.

In the House of Lords, Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, said he trusted that the Government would not lose any opportunity occurring in trying with the other Powers to bring the war to a peaceful solution.

#### LORD LANSDOWNE ON MEDIATION.

London, February 16.

Speaking in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that ill-considered intervention in the Russo-Japan war would be likely to be fraught with the worst results. It was unnecessary for him to say that should an opportunity offer the British Government would avail itself thereof with alacrity.

#### TALK OF DISSOLUTION.

Mr. H. H. Asquith will move in the House of Commons that the fiscal question having been discussed by the nation for two years, the time had now come for submitting the issue to the country without further delay. With reference to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's suggestion that the ministry should resign, Mr. Asquith said that this was a matter which rested with the House of Commons. The discussion of the fiscal question in the present parliament would be irrelevant. He taunted the Opposition (? Government) with being thrown into a state of confusion about their future programme.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 9th.)

#### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Yesterday (8th instant) the enemy's guns fired from near Hanchingpau at the railway bridge north-west of Lamutun and from Nienyupau in the direction of Yentaitz. On the night of that day about a company and a half of his infantry advanced against the highland north-east of Changlingtsz and against Fangshin. He was repulsed. To-day (9th) his artillery bombarded the south bank (of the Shaho) at Waitanshan from the south-west of Sanchingtszshah, and also cannonaded Titishan from the north-west of Tangkiatunshihshan.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters, on the forenoon of the 11th.)

At about 9 a.m. on the 9th a detachment of our troops occupied the highland south of Changchisai. Some two double companies of the enemy's infantry stationed there retired in the direction of Changchisai carrying one dead and 10 wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day the enemy's artillery posted on the hills northward of Tangkiatun, at Sanglantsz, on the hills north-west of Wanpaoshan, at Hanchingpau and at Mentapau cannonaded our positions.

Again on the 10th his field guns at Shaho-

pau and Hanchingpau and his heavy guns at Mentapau cannonaded us.

Up to to-day (10th) the Russian dead buried by our men in the Heikautai region number about 2,000. We have taken 2,000 rifles.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 11th.)

On the night of the 10th a company of the enemy's infantry marched against Waitaushan but was repulsed.

On the same day the enemy's artillery at the western base of Tashau and near Shahopau fired on Putsaowa.

On the 11th at 6 a.m. about a company of the enemy's infantry attacked Litajentun but was at once repulsed. For the rest, his guns, heavy and field, kept up a desultory fire on Litajentun and Yupatai (about 2½ miles west of Litajentun).

The enemy in the Wankiyuantsz and Litajentun region is busily entrenching, and seems to have extended a light railway as far as Hsiaofangshin (2 kilo. east of Mentapau).

#### THE KINGKING\* DISTRICT.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 12th instant.)

[\* This is the first time that the term "Kingking district" occurs in official reports. Hitherto the expression used has been "Hanchang District." If our readers consult the map published by us on December 22nd they will find "Kingking"—there written "Kingching"—on the road from Hwaijen to Fushun and about mid-way between the two. It is far north of Hanchang.—ED. J.M.]

A detachment of ours surrounded some 20 of the enemy's cavalry at a place about 7½ miles west of Hanchang, and killed 3, wounding 11. We carried away 3 horses, 11 bullocks and 40 sheep.

#### THE SHAHO DISTRICT.

On the night of yesterday, the 11th, the enemy's artillery posted at Shanchutsz, near Shahopau and near Hou-Mahulingtsz (about 2 kilo. north-west of Hwanglatschetsz) cannonaded our positions, and his heavy guns near Paohsiangtun opened a desultory fire on Yapatai.

The enemy in the direction of Wankiyuantsz and Chenchichpau continued his defensive works. He has built a 24-gun breast-work on the south-west of Mentapau.

According to a Russian official report, the Colonels of the Second, Third and Sixth Regiments of Rifles and the officer who commanded the Second Brigade of Rifles were wounded in the Battle of Heikautai.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 13th.)

#### THE SHAHO REGION.

At about 10 a.m. on the 12th the enemy's artillery cannonaded Waitaushan. Simultaneously a company of his infantry attacked Waitaushan but was repulsed.

On the night of the 12th a company of the enemy's infantry attacked Waitaushan and Tsen-sungmupautsz (about one kilo. east of Waitaushan), and at 10 a.m. on the 13th a small body of his infantry attacked Yapatai and Hanshantai. These were all repulsed.

In the Heikautai the enemy continues to carry on defensive works. There is nothing else to report.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 15th instant.)

On the 13th the enemy's artillery bombarded our position from the east of Tashan, from the highland west of Wanpaoshan, from Sanglantsz, from Talientun and from Hwangchi. On the 14th he cannonaded us from the highland west of Wanpaoshan, from Mentapau and from Shahopau.

In the direction of Chitaitz on the after-



noon of the 14th instant some two companies of the enemy's cavalry entered Laohwanto from Rhshtsz. Another body of his cavalry, two companies strong, advanced from Pingfang towards Tahcha, and yet another body, numbering from 8,000 to 9,000 sabres with artillery, proceeding southward from Pingfang, are now (6 p.m. 14th instant) about to advance to the left bank of the Hun from a point about 15 miles south-west of Chitaitz.

The enemy continues his construction of defensive works in front of Litajentun, Lingshingpau and Heikautai.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 16th.)

#### SHAHO DISTRICT.

On the 14th our artillery cannonaded Tsen-sungmupautsz and set the village on fire. The enemy's artillery at Sanching-shantsz replied.

On the night of the 14th about one company of the enemy's infantry attacked Waitaushan, and on the morning of the 15th the attack was continued by about a battalion of his infantry. He was repulsed.

#### CHITAITSZ DISTRICT.

On the forenoon of the 15th about 500 of the enemy's cavalry entered Santaitz from Shangtsaimun (a place about 2½ miles north-west of Chitaitz). On the night of the 14th the enemy who had pushed southward along the west bank of the Hun, bivouacked at Chenkiawatz (about 10 miles south west of the Taitz River where it joins the Hun). Its scouts were thrown out to Kauchangtsz (about 2½ miles east of Chenkiawatz). Therefore a body of our troops advanced, with the intention of driving back this force, and was just about to attack when the enemy began to retreat to the north. We at once pursued in the direction of Heiyukau (about 7½ miles west of the Taitz) and inflicted some loss. The enemy planted artillery at Wangkiapoweng (about 10 miles west of the Taitz) to cover his retreat, which he continued. He seems to have had about 10 sotnias with artillery.

According to a Russian official report General Stackelburg, commander of the First Siberian Army Corps, and the Colonels commanding the Third, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth and Nineteenth Regiments of Siberian Rifles were wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### WAR TOPICS.

According to Reuter, Kuropatkin has sent the following telegram:—"On the 4th of February during the night and on the 5th a body of Cossacks from our left wing with some volunteers attacked a village occupied by the enemy and with bayonets and spears killed 50 Japanese. At dawn the Japanese infantry approached, and our detachment accordingly retired. It had completed its object without any loss and it carried off one prisoner."

(This is too complete as a tale. The experiences of the war do not incline us to believe that a detachment of Cossacks could kill 50 Japanese in a hand-to-hand fight without incurring any loss themselves. Otherwise the story is consistent with custom. Russian so-called victories always end in retreats.—Ed. J. AL.)

Reuter telegraphs that the strike continues in Warsaw and the neighbouring districts. In the two towns of Lodz there were riots on the 6th and 7th, and some were killed and wounded. Also in Tschentochow the strikers have reached 25,000. At Radom and its neighbourhood riots have taken place, and over 80 men have been killed or wounded. At Kutno the strike commenced on the 6th instant. At Tiflis there was a

riot on the 6th and 11 resulted in several casualties. The strike is spreading along the railway across the Caucasus and work has been stopped at Batoum.

The tone of the French journals towards Russia is gradually changing, specially since the recent strike. The *Humanité*, which is a socialist organ, openly condemns the Franco-Russian alliance, as need hardly be said. From *Le Temps* and the *Petit Parisien* downwards all the moderate journals, and even the Russophil *Echo de Paris*, no longer maintain their habitually reserved attitude, but daily publish telegrams and letters describing the disordered condition of the Russian Government. The *Petit Parisien* in its issue of the 5th instant published a telegram from St. Petersburg dated the 1st of February which gave the main points of an interview with a certain person of high standing in Russia. He vehemently declared the war to be a disastrous and senseless business, and said that the only way to prevent a revolution was to make peace with Japan.

Most of the Berlin newspapers publish articles with reference to the war during the past year.

The *Local Anzeiger* recounts the events of the war on land and on sea, and after congratulating the Japanese on their successes, says:—"The Russo-Japanese war during the first year of its course has very unhappy results to show for the Russians. No one places any confidence in the Baltic Squadron which has set out for the East. The domestic disturbances in Russia and the constant defeats of her army constitute a very heavy burden for the latter. Moreover, the indications now clearly shown of dissensions among the superior officers and much to the future difficulties of the military situation. Whereas Japan enters upon the second year of the war with rejoicing and confidence, the Russian Army and the Russian people see doubts and disquiet confronting them in the future."

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"Russia might have avoided this war which has led to such a loss of her power and prestige on the two continents of Europe and Asia. It is widely known how much the Tsar loves peace, and the responsibility for having brought about the war rests on those who at the time administered the Government. The Japanese, previous to the rupture, showed patience deserving of the highest admiration in their attitude towards Russia's policy of expansion, and that Japan, on the 6th of February last year finally broke off diplomatic relations was altogether inevitable. At that time every day's delay meant a day's material loss for Japan as regards the military situation, and therefore not an hour's hesitation was permissible. It is true that Japan began the war but the responsibility rests on the Russian Ministers of the Crown. Ever since the summer of 1903 they had abused to the extreme limits the patience of the Japanese, and had shown their contempt for Japan's military power and for her warlike preparations."

#### RUSSIAN STRIKES.

According to a Russian telegraphic agency the employers and employed have failed to come to an understanding at the Pechelof works and the strike recommenced from the morning of the 16th. There are apprehensions that it will spread.

#### RUSSIA.

On the 10th instant the troops quelled the strikers in Lotz shooting down over a hundred of them. Again on the 9th instant there was a strike in Tosna and the troops opened fire on the strikers killing or wound-

ing over 100. In St. Petersburg several thousands of strikers, belonging chiefly to the Puchiloff factory, have again gone on strike. Their principal demand is that their working day should be reduced to 8 hours.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

A Reuter's telegram from Port Louis dated the 10th instant, says that according to the statement of a person who left Nossé Be on the 2nd and reached Mauritius on the 10th, the Baltic Squadron was still in Nossé Be on the 2nd. A difficulty had arisen between Admiral Rodjestvensky and the Russian colliers, the latter being unwilling to go beyond Madagascar.

#### KUROPATKIN'S REPORTS.

Kuropatkin telegraph as follows:—

On the 8th of February at 11 p.m. the Japanese troops approached to within 2 versts of our left and assumed the offensive. We repulsed them on the 9th at 5 a.m. Subsequently on the same day at 7 a.m. they again assumed the offensive and we again repulsed them. We had 5 casualties.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

According to the Russian *Official Gazette* Vladivostock is made a first-class fortress and General Kazbeg (?) is appointed to command it.

A telegram from Vladivostock to Russian newspapers says that all non-combatants have been ordered to leave the place.

#### THE PEST.

Bombay, February 10.

Pest has appeared at Rangoon, and there have been many fatal cases. The disease is, as usual, rampant in Bombay.

#### ARBITRATION.

On the 4th instant the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was signed in Washington. It will be published in a few days.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

A Reuter's telegram from Port Louis dated the 11th instant says that the Baltic Squadron will not leave Nossé Be until the end of February. Seventeen transport steamers will accompany the Squadron.

#### THE TSAR AND THE STRIKE.

According to a Reuter's telegram the Tsar, on the 12th instant, issued an ukase ordering that steps should be immediately taken to investigate the origin of the discontent among workmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces, and to consider means for averting the recurrence of such troubles; the Government officials concerned, the employers and representatives of the various bodies of workmen to form a committee for the purpose.

#### RUSSIAN FINANCE.

According to Wolf's telegram an Imperial ukase issued by the Tsar announces that in addition to three-per-cent. Treasury bonds amounting to 12 million roubles which fall due for redemption on the 1st of February (Russian style), 38 million roubles, worth will be redeemed, but at the same time there will be two new issues each of 25 millions. These new issues will carry 3.6 per cent. interest and will be redeemable in 4 years.

#### RUSSIA AND MEXICO.

A telegram from Mexico says that since the fall of Port Arthur, public opinion in that country has changed and most of the newspapers write in an anti-Russian strain. On the 8th of February the Russian Minister in Mexico addressed a long letter to the *Mexican Herald* defending his country. He claimed that Japan had been instigated by England to make war on Russia and that although she claimed to be acting in self-defence her real object was to give

effect to her own ambition. He further declared that although Russia had hitherto sustained a series of defeats, there could be no doubt that her national resources would ultimately win for her the victory.

The editor of the same journal in his issue of the 10th instant ridiculed this letter. He clearly explained Japan's reason for going to war and her object; declared that she acted entirely in self-defence and was not instigated by the shallow motives attributed to her by the Russian Minister, and predicted that if Russia were beaten at Mukden, her internal disturbances would incapacitate her for making further head against Japan, and the Tsar would have to sue for peace.

#### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision on Feb. 16th in regard to a protest by Mr. F. Owston. He imported "electric lamps" and "insulated brackets" on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duty in accordance with Nos. 452 and 497 respectively of the tariff. The importer contended that they ought to be dealt with under No. 10 of the tariff and the duty should be 10 per cent. The protest was not sustained on the ground that No. 10 of the tariff refers only to parts of apparatus, and that the Minister for Finance had already given a decision in a similar instance.

The same day, the Director rendered another decision on a protest by Messrs. Paul Schramm and Co., No. 202, Yokohama. The firm imported mixed linen and jute cloth on which the Customs authorities ordered them to pay 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty under No. 357 of the tariff. The importers held that goods should be treated under No. 354 of the same tariff which provides "flax or linen canvas" and the duty should be 10 per cent per square yard as the certificate of origin was attached. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the quantity of linen in the tissue predominated in weight.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The French evacuated Chantabun on the 8th ult.

Eight hundred Russians were brought on Feb. 12th from the front to Moji. They were sent to Ninoshima.

On Feb. 14th, 1,200 Russians including 73 officers, arrived at Nagasaki from Port Arthur. The officers left for Shanghai by a French steamer.

An engineer of the Russian cruiser *Retvizan* and our refugees from Port Arthur arrived on Feb. 13th at Nagasaki from Shanghai on their way home via America.

Feb. 15th was *Nehan*, the anniversary of the death of Shaka, the founder of Buddhism. The weather being fine, all the temples were visited by crowds praying for happiness in the next world.

Bluff Lots Nos. 251 and 261 were offered for sale by public auction on Wednesday afternoon by Jno. W. Hall. Lot 251 realized the sum of yen 18,500, Lot 261 being withdrawn at yen 17,500.

A telegram from Matsue reports that the crew of the small steamer *Toba Maru*, which is at Mihonoseki, started a quarrel among themselves on Feb. 13th. One of them was killed and two were severely wounded.

The Transvaal gold-mining companies disbursed £3,908,670 in dividends for the year 1904. The total amount paid in dividends by mining companies, including coal companies and the Premier Diamond Co., was £4,750,000.

Another of the very enjoyable teas given by the Board of Managers of the Ladies' International Reading Room came off in the Association's room at the Public Hall on Monday afternoon. There was a very representative attendance and

after tea two banjo trios were given as well as a reading by Mr. L. D. Tebb, who took for his subject the "Wee McGregor's" adventures with the photographers.

Five sets of new War picture Postcards have recently been issued by the Communications Department and will be on sale on and after the 11th inst. at Japanese Post Offices or postal agencies, at the price of 5 *sen* per set of 3. They can be used for both Domestic and foreign postage when the charge is prepaid by means of postage stamps, i.e. 1½ *sen* and 4 *sen* respectively.

Captain Feyen, of the N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, who, on his last trip to the East brought out Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern, has been decorated, in connection with that voyage, by the Kaiser and the father of Prince Karl Anton with the Order of the Prussian Crown and the Knight Cross of Hohenzollern. The German Minister, Count Arco-Valley, gave a tiffin, on Wednesday at the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama, in honour of the event.

The *Kobe Herald* of Feb. 9th regrets to have to record that Mr. H. R. Raspe, of Messrs. Raspe and Co., was found dead at the office of the firm that afternoon under circumstances which showed that he had died from a bullet wound self-inflicted. The deceased gentleman had suffered for some time from disorder of the nerves and it is believed that this fact is responsible for the sad event. Great sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Raspe in her great affliction.

According to official investigations, convicts, etc. in prison throughout the Empire are as follows:—

	Dec. 31, 1904.	Dec. 31, 1903.
Convicts.....	52,384	54,946
Convicts in penitentiary .....	461	361
Convicts under special detention ...	67	293
Infants with mothers .....	67	111
Awaiting trial.....	3,724	7,522
	56,703	63,233

Mr. Clarence Griffin's Magic Lantern Entertainment for the little folks at Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon proved very delightful. The Hall was packed with wee men and women—and many of a larger growth—who thoroughly enjoyed their trip to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Canada, the English Lakes, etc. Mr. Griffin promises to repeat the entertainment shortly, which is good news. We believe he devoted the proceeds, after expenses are paid, to the Yokohama Blind School, a very deserving charity.

A Nagoya correspondent of the *Kokummi* reports that Lieutenant Martinie, Naval Attaché of the French Legation at Tokyo, on Feb. 8th transferred to Major-General Elmann a telegram received from General Stoessel, despatched from Saigon on his way home. The late Commander of Port Arthur decorated the officer with the Fourth Cross of St. George in appreciation, of his excellent services at the 203-Hill. The correspondent adds that Major-General Elmann was promoted to his present rank after the battle of Ninchow on May 13th. When the Japanese closed round the fortress he was ordered to command the left wing. During the desperate attacks from the 2nd to the 9th of August he held his post though five companies were killed, leaving only two hundred wounded. The hill, however, was at last captured by the besiegers.

The funeral of Sergeant Shibata, six men of the army, and a bluejacket who died at the front in the various engagements took place on Sunday, February 12th, at the Buddhist temple Seishoko, Fukutomi-cho, when officials of the local government and representatives of various bodies were present. There was the usual procession. The day being fine and many people having left their business, the procession was very large—larger than has ever been seen in the city. At 1 p.m., the cortege started from the Buddhist Temple Hongwanji, Umegai-cho, where locks of hair belonging to the deceased, which

had been sent from the front, had been taken in caskets. The procession proceeded through Yanagi-cho along the canal, Sumiyoshi-cho, Bashamichi and Yoshida-machi. When it reached Fukutomi-cho bombs were sent up in the compound of the Seishoko temple. Many soldiers who are now in Yokohama, awaiting the arrival of transports, were also present at the obsequies and one of them, who seemed to be a man of good education, delivered a speech in which he said that the deceased set a good lesson to their comrades by their death and that the Japanese would never be taught to surrender.

#### THE INTERPORT RUGBY MATCH.

##### YOKOHAMA WINS BY THREE TO NIL.

Kobe has seldom seen a more perfect afternoon than that of last Saturday, when the Rugby Football Match between Yokohama and the home port was played. A gentle wind was blowing from the West, slightly in favour of the visitors, who, winning the toss, elected to play from windward. The teams were composed as follows:

YOKOHAMA.		KOBE.
Robertson	Backs	Warren
Van Smith		Carst
H. W. Kilby	3/4	Comrie
D. Weed		Whitmore
Stornebrink		Wheeler
Hayward	1/2	G. H. Moss
T. W. Kilby		Lucas
W. S. Moss		Murray
Ward		Scudamore
W. J. White	Forwards	C. L. Spence
W. B. White		Kilpatrick
Kingdon		Cornes
Hills		Williams
Austin		Graves
Hearne		Rankin

Upon comparison the Yokohama team appeared to have the advantage in point of weight, Kobe perhaps having, from our point of view, too much valuable weight behind the scrum.

At 3.15, Murray kicked off, the ball being immediately recalled for scrum. From this there was a knockout, resulting in close play, which was the order of the day for some time. Yokohama then gained some slight advantage in kicking out, coming well into the home 25 yard limit. The ball soon after went into touch, and a scrimmage took place within 5 yards of the home team's line, Kobe saving nicely, and carrying the sphere outside their 25.

From a throw in Kobe obtained the ball, and, from a drop kick, they worked into the Yokohama 25 line. From a scrum in front of Yokohama's goal Kobe kicked, the ball going behind, and Yokohama was close pressed, only saving by touching down. Immediately after the kick from quarter the ball came into play in centre-field. Some wild play followed to the advantage of neither side till Whitmore punted out to Kobe's advantage, the ball, with the combined efforts of Murray and Spence, being carried into the Visitors' territory. Soon a foul was claimed by Yokohama, and the Umpire allowed the penalty.

The ball being returned, Whitmore made a pretty sprint for 50 yards, being downed just outside the Yokohama 25 limit, close play in front of the Yokohama goal following.

So far the play seemed to be in favour of the home team. The ball going back, Carst kicked nicely out of bounds, a sharp scrum following from the throw in. Whitmore, here kicking into touch, forced Yokohama to save again. Thereafter the play was close up to the Yokohama line, Comrie playing brilliantly. From a throw in at the centre the ball was transferred to the Kobe 25, and, soon after, from fouls, Yokohama marked twice in quick succession.

Here the game was broken short in sympathy with the obsequies of Mr. Hans Raspe, the play recommencing when the funeral cortege had passed. Yokohama kicking from their latest mark into the Kobe 25, a scrum resulted, and Warren saved happily by a kick out.

Yokohama was here penalised for a foul, Murray kicking out. Hard scrumming resulted within the Kobe 25 line, while for the visitors here playing well and hard, Kilby assisting. The play at this stage was all in middle field, soon afterwards being transferred to Yokohama's territory. Lucas got the ball but passed wildly, to Yokohama's advantage, Warren saving by kicking out. Wheeler here put in good work, forcing the ball into Yokohama's ground, and subsequently doing nice work. Stornebrink with a short run did valorous service for the winners.

##### HALF TIME.

Some sharp play then took place within the Kobe 25 line with no advantage to either side and half time was called, the first half of a deadly uninteresting

ing game resulting slightly in Kobe's favour as the heavier team. Yokohama kicked off after the interval, and made good play inside the home 25 line, a nice kick from Murray sending the ball well down the other end of the field, where it was subsequently kicked into touch. Soon after Whitmore did yeoman's work, Kilby responding for Yokohama, and punting out prettily, the ball being carried close up to the Kobe goal-line, where it remained for some time, scrum following scrum with tedious repetition till Hayward got the ball and put in an effort for Yokohama, but without result.

Jack Lucas soon after saved Kobe from an awkward predicament, kicking out nobly just at the right time. Yokohama, represented by Van Smith, here took a mark from a foul, and Moss, kicking from place, negotiated a goal, but not without difficulty, the ball striking the post in its journey.

Score 3 to nil in Yokohama's favour.

After some close fighting right on the Kobe goal-line, Van Smith got the ball out and made a fine rush, but failed to do much good. A nice long kick into touch from Lucas resulted in a scrum in Yokohama's quarter line, and soon after Murray, with a nice long drop, seemed about to help Kobe, but there was nothing to back him up. Directly after this the two Kilbys took practically their first hand in the game and with a nice little run and good passing took the sphere into Kobe's ground. Soon the final whistle blew, leaving the game in Yokohama's hands as victors by three points to nothing.

This interpart match was perhaps one of the most uninteresting we have ever watched, the play being close the whole way through. There was practically no passing, and individual effort was limited upon either side to two or three, for Yokohama Van Smith and the Kilbys, and for Kobe Whitmore, Comrie and Murray. Mr. Jeffrey, as umpire, gave unbounded satisfaction, but was kept busy with the whistle throughout the game by the unreasonable amount of throwing forward by both teams.

To-day's match cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be called an interesting one from the on-lookers' point of view.—*Kobe Herald.*

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric 1	M. Feb. 20
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleades 2	W. Feb. 22
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Chima	Su. Feb. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	M. Feb. 27
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	W. Feb. 1
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	W. Mar. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 4	Sa. Mar. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of China	M. Mar. 6
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Mar. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. Mar. 16
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Su. Mar. 26

1 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

2 Left Tacoma on the 2nd inst.

3 Left Vancouver on the 8th inst.

4 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. Feb. 18
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Feb. 21
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Argonia	Tu. Feb. 21
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benarlich	W. Feb. 22
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonien	Sa. Feb. 23
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Su. Feb. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	M. Feb. 27
Portland	B. & A. Co.	Armbia	M. Feb. 27
America	P. M. Co.	China	Tu. Feb. 28
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	W. Mar. 1
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Mar. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Mar. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Kim. of China	M. Mar. 6
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Mar. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. Mar. 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Mar. 27

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Tyden*, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 10th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Formosa*, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 10th Feb.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Onda*, British steamer, 3,410, J. Robertson, 10th Feb.,—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Baradong*, British steamer, 2,684, H. G. Roberts, 10th Feb.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Taiyang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 11th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 1,323, J. H. Rinder, 11th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., 23rd Jan., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Idomenus*, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 11th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 10th Feb. General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Benarlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 12th Feb.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th Feb., General.—Carnes & Co.  
*Pasha*, British steamer, 3,839, J. L. Leftwick, 12th Feb.,—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 12th Feb.,—Karatsu, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.  
*Nereide*, German ship, 1,707, Geo. Windhorst, 13th Feb.,—New York, 26th Aug., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 14th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Sachsen*, German steamer, 3,119, H. Feyen, 14th Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe 13th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Kremun*, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 15th Feb.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Manchuria*, American steamers, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 15th Feb.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Hford*, British steamer, 2,789, J. G. McKechnie, 15th Feb.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, Gregory, 15th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Baron Dalmeny*, British steamer, 2,503, A. G. Parker, 15th Feb.,—Liverpool via Suez, Salt.—Sale and Frazar Ltd.  
*Brand*, Norwegian steamer, 1,519, J. Johannessen, 15th Feb.,—Osaka via ports, Coal.—Hirama.  
*Victoria*, Swedish steamer, 989, J. Hellberg, 15th Feb.,—Takao, General.—Japanese.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, Silverlocke, 1893, 15th Feb.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 15th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports and Kobe 14th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Sangala*, British steamer, 3,349, W. H. Jacobs, 15th Feb.,—Rangoon, 24th Jan., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Pak Ling*, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 16th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 15th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Sambia*, German steamer, 3,623, Luening, 16th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 8th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 16th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, S. J. G. Parson, 10th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria B.C. Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Beiglo*, British steamer, 1,933, H. W. Bee, 10th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Blackheath*, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 10th Feb.,—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Spezia*, German steamer, 2,659, Ehlers, 11th Feb.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Polynesien*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 11th Feb.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Andalusia*, German steamer, 3,477, Filler, 11th Feb.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*St. Fillans*, British steamer, 2,307, McPherson, 11th Feb.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Ariel*, Norwegian steamer, 994, Rafen, 11th Feb.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—M. Asada.  
*Kyden*, British steamer, 2,277, James Tippet, 13th Feb.,—Seattle, Wash., via Muroran, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.  
*Formosa*, British steamer, 2,616, B. H. W. Snow, 14th Feb.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Idomenus*, British steamer, 4,299, Hugh Nish, 14th Feb.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pandit*, British steamer, 3,832, N. J. Crebbins, 14th Feb.,—Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 14th Feb.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Tyden*, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 14th Feb.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Brilliant*, British bark, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 15th Feb.,—New Castle, U.S.W., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Taiyang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 15th Feb.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mathilda*, Norwegian steamer, 2,230, Taarvig, 17th Feb.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Formosa*, from London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger, Mr. Shiloto, Mr. Knoll, Mr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. K. Nagai, Mr. S. T. Nishimura. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. Hamilton Montell, Mr. Wm. Martin, Miss Sarah Martin, Mr. E. W. McGinnis. For Manila:—Mrs. G. G. Barnum, Mr. G. G. Barnum, Sr. Mr. G. G. Barnum, Jr., Mr. J. F. Broomfield, Mrs. W. A. Dinwiddie, Miss Daisy Dinwiddie, Mr. M. R. Healy, Mr. Allan C. House, Mr. Nathan O. Noah and Mr. B. Jensen. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Rebecca Blahon, Mr. F. B. Clark, Mrs. Dudley H. Hersey, Mr. Walter Hill, Mr. C. Hyde, Mr. Alex. Robertson and Mr. Geo. Sutherland in cabin; 12 in intermediate; 105 in steerage.  
 Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Charles Lund, Prof. Ad. Fischer, Mrs. Paul Helm, Capt. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Bodo von Dewitz, Mr. D. E. Graham, Mrs. Findlay and child, Mr. F. Nette, Mr. G. Boden, Mr. Fujioka, Mr. G. L. Watson, Mr. Aron S. Levi, Mr. L. Stornebrink, and Mr. Albert Meyer, in cabin.  
 Per French steamer *Caledonien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Baumgartner, Mr. J. M. Portel, Mr. G. Melville, Mr. Basil Andalafa, Mr. Giuseppe Gambi and Mr. L. Rona in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. R. Hykes and wife and two sons, Surg. W. G. Braisted, Mr. H. I. Brake, Mr. W. L. Crowe, Mrs. W. L. Crowe, Mr. C. E. Cowan, Mrs. C. E. Cowan, Mr. P. L. Glenn, Mr. G. Homma, Mr. Tatsuo Ishizawa, Mr. W. Fisher Brill, Mr. J. Koike, Mr. Wong Kai Kah, Mrs. Wong Kai Kah, Mr. Sah Foh Kung, Mr. W. I. Keane, Mr. Carl Legee, Mr. W. B. Lockart, Mr. Wong Veng Lung, Mr. K. Niwa, Mr. Kee Owyang, Rev. P. J. Stockman, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. E. S. Sullivan, Mr. R. B. Teusler, Mrs. R. B. Teusler and infant, Mr. S. Tanabe, Miss Wong Veng Taing, Mr. S. Tejima, Miss Wong Jung Ving, Miss Wong Jung Yuk, Mr. M. Wake, Mr. A. Rosenberg, Miss Lily Spencer, and Mr. S. Eida, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss C. Cameron, Mrs. F. R. Graves, Miss Graves, Capt. A. Hilton Johnson, Mrs. O. V. Waisel, Mr. H. B. Taylor, Mr. K. H. Chia, Miss V. C. McLean, Dr. Mary McLean, Rev. G. F. Mosher, Mrs. G. F. Mosher and child, Rev. L. H. Roots, Mrs. L. H. Roots and infant, Mr. Howard Richards, Miss Hattie Van Uhm, and Miss L. E. Willey, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. W. G. Adams, Com. W. C. Cowles, U.S.N., Mr. C. K. Diltz, Mrs. G. W. Foster, Mr. W. L. Goldsborough, Mrs. W. L. Goldsborough, Mr. C. B. Graves, Mrs. C. B. Graves and daughter, Mrs. C. A. Clunz and two children, Mr. J. C. Coppage, Mr. Alfred Guerrero, Mr. W. G. Hunter, Mrs. L. M. Joblin, Mrs. Bessie K. Kelly, Dr. Ramon Lacson, Mr. Enrique Lopez, Mrs. M. Maxwell, Miss L. Mc-Mordie, Mr. Elzevir Mini, Mr. C. D. Johnston, Mrs. M. A. Miner, Master Miner, Master Miner, Mrs. A. Norton, Miss E. F. Price, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mr. A. S. Sheally, Mr. W. D. Smith, Mr. Fred. Simpich, Mr. Arthur B. Tigh, and Hon. C. A. Willard, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. D. Bellanour, Mr. E. C. Gee, Mrs. E. C. Gee, Mr. F. A. Hellabaugh, Mr. Geo. W. Hooper, Mrs. Geo. W. Hooper, Mr. A. F. Barnes, Mrs. A. F. Barnes, Mrs. S. M. Vanclain, Mr. J. H. Hoover, Miss Alice Jackson, Mr. J. M. Jacob, Miss Mary S. Morgan, Mr. C. E. Pope, Mrs. M. A. Pope, Mr. J. B. Prior, Miss Lulu Swift, Mr. Richard Taylor, Miss Hilda Canan, Mr. A. Underwood, Mrs. Grace L. Williams, Mr. O. J. Woodward, Mrs. O. J. Woodward, Miss Abbie Woodward, Mr. F. P. Strong, Mrs. F. P. Strong, Mr. S. W. Hurchell, and Mrs. S. W. Hurchell, in cabin.  
 Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Master Chamberlain, Miss A. Robinson, Mr. A. R. Sullivan, Mr. Chas. Fox, Mrs. Fox, Mr. C. B. G. Wilson, Mr. U. F. Piaggio, Mr. F. W. Cowey, Mr. E. Rogers, and Mr. G. Thomas, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. John K. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mr. H. H. Balch, Mr. John M. Tuther, Mrs. M. Werner, Master Werner, Mrs. S. A. Robbitt, Mr. John Bishby, Mr. J. L. Davis, Mr. W. D. Hobbs, Mr. W. E. Uelwin, Mrs. J. Fortune, Mr. T. F. Fortune, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. W. O. Leitch, Capt. R. Havner, Mr. R. Hayashi, Mrs. Hayashi, and Mrs. Bishby, in cabin.  
 Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. and Mrs. P. G. Graham and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Officer, Mrs. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Morgan, Mr. H. Lefebvre, and Mr. N. Guteries, in cabin. For Vancouver:—The Pollard Opera Co. (33), Miss L. V. Cohn, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. L. V. Cole, Dr. Sheppard, Mr. S. C. Cowan, Miss Tarrant, Mr. R. Clark, Mr. M. de Prevignand, Mr. J. T. Forth, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Minnis, Miss Relyen, Lieut. Kouratchkin, and Mr. J. C. O'Brien, in cabin; 16, in intermediate; 22, in steerage.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 17.  
There is no change in yarns. A considerable business has been done in Whites and some enquiries have been made for Greys. Little has been doing in Woolsens; Manchester prices for Cottons still restrict business and show a hardening tendency.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
                                  { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50  
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50  
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb. per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb. 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb. 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... V. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 250.00 to 260.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

There has been a fair business but the market closes quiet.

Round and square ½ inch and upward ... 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hump Iron (½ to 1 ½ inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

The market has a downward tendency.

American ... \$1.16

Russian ... 3.05 to 3.10

Langkat ... 2.80

## SUGAR.

Practically no business though prices remain steady at the recent decline. When demand again sets in to replenish stocks a rise may be expected, in sympathy with foreign markets.

Brown Takno ... 11.10 to 11.80

Brown Manila ... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Datoung ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined ... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No enquiry.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Kurpah), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Fair daily demand at unchanged prices.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1020

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 950

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 980

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 935

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 940

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... Nom.

Common—Coarse ... Nom.

Re-reels—Extra ... Nom.

Re-reels—No. 1 ... Nom.

Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 917½

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 895

Kakedas—Extra ... 920 to 945

Kakedas—No. 1 ... 890

Kakedas—No. 1½ ... 860

Kakedas—No. 2 ... 860

# FOR BABY'S SKIN

## SCALP AND HAIR

### Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

### Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for alderic weaknesses, and for many sensitive, and delicate purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 37-39, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forth & Co., Glasgow. Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.: "All about the Skin," Free.

## WASTE SILK.

As the close the tone of the market is slightly weaker; goods now arriving from the interior, chiefly from Southern Japan, are offering freely at lower prices owing to their uncertain quality. Desirable qualities of waste silk are on the other hand firmly held.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 157½ to 160  
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 150 —  
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... 160 —  
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... 140 —  
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... 100 —  
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best ... 100 —  
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good ... 85 —  
Noshi—Bushiu, Best ... — —  
Noshi—Bushiu, Good ... — —  
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium ... — —  
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ... 100 —  
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 80 to 95  
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 130 to 135  
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 107 —  
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 95  
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 55 to 60  
Kibiso—Rushu, Fair ... 45 to 50

## TEA.

No change.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 16.  
London silver ½ higher and Shanghai ½ higher have caused local rates on China to be readjusted; other rates are steady and close for the mails per steamer *Mongolia* and *Empress of India* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0½  
— Bills on demand ... 2/0½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0½  
— Private 6 months' sight ... 2/0½  
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 254½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 259 @ ½  
— Private 6 months' sight ... 260 @ ½  
Hongkong—Bank sight ... 95½  
— Private 10 days' sight ... 93½  
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 75½  
— Private 10 days' sight ... 77½  
India—Bank sight ... 150½  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 152½  
America—Bank sight ... 40½ @ ¾  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 49½ @ 50  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 50½ @ ¾  
Germany—Bank sight ... 206½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 210½  
Bar Silver (London) ... 78½

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, February 17, a.m.  
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.  
Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.  
Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.  
1st Issue ... 95 5 89.30  
Provincial Exchequer Bonds ... 62 5 55.20  
2nd Issue ... 100 5 84.00  
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 84.00  
War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 81.50  
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ... 100 5 82.50  
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ... 100 6 96.60  
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 90.50  
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 90.50  
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 87.40  
Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 88.00  
Sanyo Railway Debentures and ... 100 6 64.00  
Sanyo Railway ... 50 8 39.40  
Kyushu Railway ... 50 11 71.20  
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 11 54.60  
Sobu Railway ... 50 11 74.50  
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 12 77.00  
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ... 12.50 11 30.55  
Tokyo Street Railway new ... 50 — 47.70  
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 — 28.80  
Yokohama Electric Railway ... 50 3 81.00  
Odawara Electric Car ... 50 5.50 58.40  
Keihin Electric Railway ... 12.50 12 28.00  
Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 10 16.20  
Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 20.70  
Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 50 8 53.30  
Kanagafuchi Spinning ... 50 10 48.50  
Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 8 52.20  
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 23 10 44.20  
Yokohama Dock ... 50 15 85.50  
Yokohama Electric Light ... 50 12 72.70  
Tokyo Electric Light ... 12.50 12 28.50  
Osaka Electric Light ... 50 20 93.30  
Kobe Electric Light ... 45 17 81.50  
Tokyo Gas ... 50 14 84.00  
Tokyo Gas, new ... 1 — 21.30  
Osaka Gas new ... 25 — 40.80  
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ... 50 18 89.00  
Tokyo Rope, new ... 35 18 67.50  
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined ... 50 20 86.80  
Nippon Sugar Refined new ... 1 — 22.30  
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining ... 45 20 92.40

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 532, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Bovril is an ideal food  
for the strong and the  
weak. Bovril imparts  
extra vigor to the healthy,  
greater strength to the  
ailing. Bovril is, more-  
over, a true friend in the  
kitchen. It adds nourish-  
ment, and gives a delight-  
ful "twang" to soups,  
sauces, gravies and  
entrées.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Feb. 18th, at  
9 a.m., the "SACHSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,  
Pescadores and Anping (from Kobe), Feb. 20th, the  
"TEUCER."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Feb.  
21st, at Daylight, the "SAMBA."—C. Illies &  
Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 21st, the "DORIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Feb. 21st, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.

For NEW-YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
Feb. 21st, the "SAINT FILLANS."—Dodwell & Co.,  
Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Feb.  
22nd, at 2 p.m., the "BRUNSVILICH."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Feb. 24th, at Noon, the "BANA-  
LONG."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
Feb. 24th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Feb.  
25th, at 9 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.

For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, Feb. 25th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 25th, the "ATHENIAN."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27th, the "ARABIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Feb. 28th, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—P.  
& O. S.N. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 28th, at  
3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 28th,  
at Daylight, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Feb. 28th,  
the "EASTERN."—Comes & Co.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and  
Macassar, about March 1st, the "TJIMAHU."—  
Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Feb. 10th,  
at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Mar.  
3rd, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mar.  
4th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Mar. 5th, the "HIOGO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about March 5th, the "KOREA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.

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YOKOHAMA, FEB. 25TH, 1905.

明治三十五年三月廿五日

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	197
Affairs at the Front	198
Major-General Koizumi	199
Figures Relating to the Near Domestic Loan	200
The Osaka Steam Kisha	200
Japanese and Russian Securities	201
Professor Shiga on Port Arthur	201
Report of Russian Br.-Lieut.	201
The Casualties at Heikautai	202
Port Arthur	202
Captured Steamers	202
Captain Kido	202
Korea	202
Japanese Railways	202
Taiwan	202
Russia's Grim Record	202
Political Topics	202
Spies	202
The House of Peers	202
New Destroyers	202
Mr. Tsuruda Shimeji on the Situation	202
China	202
Snow	202
Notes on Current Events	202
Leading Articles:	
The Shabo	202
China	202
Szechuen	202
Railways in Japan	202
Korea	202
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	202
The Bank of Japan	202
The Imperial Diet	202
L'Alliance Française de Yokohama	202
"The Sleeping Beauty"	202
The Law Courts	202
Young Men's Reading Room	202
Football	202
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works	202
Dr. Mauro Honoured	202
Shipping Disaster	202
The Empress's Benevolence	202
"Kokoro"	202
Telegrams	202
Death of Dr. Eastlake	202
Fires	202
Correspondence:	
The "Kniaz Suvoroff"	202
General Matsumura	202
Latest Shipping	202
Latest Commercial	202

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUI FOURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

On the 22nd February, at No. 127-B Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of HANS TEMME, Esq., of a Son.

## DEATHS.

At No. 15, Dote Sanbancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, on Saturday, the 18th Feb. at 5.30 p.m., Dr. F. W. EASTLAKE.

At 159, Motomachi, Yokohama, on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 8.15 p.m., INOUE SHIGESABU, aged 61 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on Feb. 22nd at Kobe.

A CASE of small-pox was reported in Osaka on Feb. 22nd.

M. GERMAIN, President of the Credit Lyonnais, is dead.

A CONFERENCE of local governors will be held on Feb. 24th or 25th in Tokyo.

A DEAD rat infected with plague has been found at the Fukagawa Urban Office, Tokyo.

WEDNESDAY was George Washington's Birthday, and as such was duly celebrated by Americans.

A HUNDRED and seventeen Russian non-combatants, including 21 women and 15 children, were removed on Feb. 20th from Port Arthur to Chefoo,

where they were delivered to the Russian Consul in the presence of the Japanese representative.

A LONDON telegram to the *Jiji* says that the British police authorities intend to adopt jujutsu.

ON Feb. 16th, 16 fresh cases of small-pox were reported at the village of Misaki near Matsuyama.

TOKYO papers report that some fifteen thousand invalid Russians are still in hospital at Port Arthur.

VICE-ADMIRAL MATSUNAGA left Tokyo on Feb. 21st for western cities, probably on his way to the front.

THE work of floating the Russian cruiser *Varyag*, sunk at Chemulpo, will be recommenced in March.

A VERY heavy fall of snow was experienced over a wide area of Japan on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

THE Interport football match between Kobe and Yokohama takes place at the latter port on March 11th.

PEACE rumours are gathering strength, and Reuter affirms that it is only the question of an indemnity that blocks the way.

THE American Minister at Peking, who had been for a trip to Manila, arrived on Feb. 21st at Nagasaki on his way back to his post.

A DANCE given on Friday evening at the Kobe Gymnasium for the benefit of Mr. Rizetti and his band realized a net amount of about yen 200.

OWING to the heavy snow, a house in the village of Minezawa, near Aomori, was crushed on Feb. 19th and one of the occupants was killed.

VICE-ADMIRAL OMOTO, who was under treatment in the Naval Hospital at Saseho, was discharged on February 16th. He will leave shortly for Tokyo.

THE Nippon Life Insurance Company, Osaka, held a general meeting on Feb. 18th, when the net profit of the latter half of 1904 was declared to be yen 587,339.

A TELEGRAM from Taipei, Formosa, reports that on Feb. 20th, some savages attacked the native village of Palichow in Yiran province, and killed eight of the villagers.

A GERMAN medical professor has arrived at Nagasaki in company with a doctor and a nurse. Their purpose is to inspect the work of the Japanese Red Cross hospitals.

THE Emperor and Empress have distributed yen 5,000 among the families of the crew and passengers of the steamer *Natori-gawa Maru*, which recently sank at Osaka.

MR. KAWAGUCHI YEIKAI, the Buddhist priest, now on his way to Tibet, is at present in Nepal. The *Jiji* contradicts a report that he proceeded to Tibet with a letter of introduction from Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India.

THE death is announced at Kobe of Mr. W. Down, of the Club Hotel, Akashimachi. Mr. Down, who was formerly in the employment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was well known to old residents of Yokohama.

THE steamer *Hinode Maru* which has been built at the Tsukijima Yard, was launched on Feb. 19th. She is 180 gross tons, 102 feet in length, 17 feet in width, 125 feet in depth and makes 10 knots. The trial trip will take place

on March 10th. She will be employed on the service between Tokyo and Idzu.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo that the Duke Abruzzi, who left Italy in the beginning of February for Japan, has returned home on account of the illness of the Duchess.

M. GOUDARREAU, French Consul at Nagasaki, paid a visit on Feb. 16th to the Russians detained at Daisi, near Kokura. On the following day he was to leave for Hiroshima for a similar purpose.

MAJOR-GENERAL N. KAMADA has been ordered to command a brigade at the front, succeeding Major-General Tanabe, who was wounded at the recent battle of Heikautai. The latter will return shortly to Awamori.

THE funeral of Lieut.-General Matsumura took place on the 19th at Aoyama Cemetery, the cortege leaving his residence at 1 p.m. The Ministers of State, high officers of the Army and Navy, and some foreign notables were present.

A NAGASAKI telegram states that the American Consul there gave a banquet on the night of Feb. 22nd at the Consulate to various Japanese and foreign notables. Admiral Samejima, Commander of the Saseho Naval Station, was among those present.

GERMANY is introducing Chinese labour in Samoa, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, which says 600 coolies have been collected at Swatow, China, awaiting transshipment to Samoa. The German Government pays half the cost of the transportation of the labourers.

MR. J. A. HAMILTON, chief engineer of the British steamer *Scotchman*, which was recently captured in the North Sea, and which is under examination at Yokosuka, was released on Feb. 20th on account of illness. He arrived at Yokohama the same day for treatment.

GENERAL BARON OKAZAWA chief Aide-de-camp to the Emperor, who had been in the district of the Shabo under instruction from His Majesty, enquiring as to the hardships and health of the men, arrived on Feb. 20th at Yinkow. The following day he left for Dairen on his way home.

S. YONEKURA, a teacher of the Tsuchiai Primary School, in the district of North Adachi, Saitama prefecture, on the morning of Feb. 21st murdered his wife and his wife's mother and son by beating them with a large stick while they were asleep. The murderer gave himself up to a policeman. The cause is not yet known but it is believed to be temporary insanity.

WITH the object of meeting the demand for alcohol in Manchuria and Korea, which is reported to be very large, Mr. D. Kamiya and some prominent sake brewers in Tokyo and Osaka intend to establish an alcohol distillery at Seoul with a capital of two million yen. It is said by the *Nichi Nichi* that the Korea Court has promised to subscribe for shares in the proposed factory.

THE Tea Guild of Shizuoka have held a six days' meeting, ending Feb. 21st. Among other decisions the following were passed: to pay yen 1,500 as expenses for improving tea manufacturing machinery; to pay yen 5,000 for sending abroad an expert to report on the preference of customers and to encourage business; yen 1,500 for advertising charges in foreign newspapers; yen 5,000 with which to send samples to the Portland Expedition; and yen 1,600 to assist a student who will leave for America to investigate the agricultural industry.

Friday, February 24.

Telegrams from Yingkow indicate that there has been another cavalry raid in the same district as that where Mischenko's troopers made their appearance early in January. It is a little difficult to follow the somewhat confused statement of place-names contained in the messages, but, if the news be credible, one fact emerges quite clearly, namely, that the Russians have again totally disregarded China's neutrality. They have actually marched down to the railway which connects Yingkow with Shanhaikwan and have advanced as far along the line as Tienchwangtai, while their main concentration is at Chankiatun, a point still further west and also on the line. On the 21st instant a body of some 3,000 troopers with guns attacked Takaukan, which will be remembered in connexion with the recent raid on a place midway between Yingkow and old Niuchwang. These 3,000 were immediately repulsed by the Takaukan garrison. They seem to have been merely a detachment, and we must assume that a very large cavalry force is at Tienchwangtai and Chankiatun. It is stated that some damage was done to the railway but that it was quickly repaired. Of course by the term "railway" in this context we understand the line which is in Japanese hands, namely, the line from the Liaotung Peninsula to Mukden. The other railway, running west from Yingkow to Shanhaikwan through Tienchwangtai and Chankiatun where the main body of the Russian cavalry are said to be posted, is not in Japanese hands and has nothing to do with the war. A body of volunteers has been formed, or is in process of formation, in Yingkow. The *Asahi Shimbun* has at present a monopoly of this intelligence and we find much difficulty in crediting it in the absence of official news.

In the face of Russia's recent circular about China's neutrality, this last breach of it, should the accounts prove correct, is almost incredibly audacious. The fact that her troopers moved down the west bank of the Liao in January when they made their raid against Niuchwang, Haicheng and Niukiatun, rested mainly on Japanese testimony and the world took only a languid interest in it. But if the Russians have really occupied for offensive purposes towns along the Yingkow-Shanhaikwan Railway, then it will follow indisputably that they have thrown Chinese neutrality to the winds. Confirmatory information is needed.

The *Asahi Shimbun* contains an account of another meeting between Japanese and Russian officers at Likipautsz. The principal officers were as before, Captain Heijo on the Japanese side and Captain Prince Belebours (?) on the Russian. With them were two other officers, a Captain and a Lieutenant on the Russian side and two lieutenants on the Japanese. There had been some miscarriage of letters fixing the date of the meeting, and whereas it should have taken place on the 30th of January, it did not actually occur until February 2nd. On either side there were two who could speak English, and among the Russians two could speak German, with which language one of the Japanese was acquainted. We hear nothing of French, which, one imagines, would have been a more likely medium of communication. Each party consisted of six in all, namely, 3 officers, an interpreter and 2 orderlies. The Russians acted as hosts and showed their usual hospitality and courtesy. There is nothing special to relate about the meeting. It seems

to have been a most convivial, friendly affair. Captain Heijo said that the officer commanding the Division to which he belonged had expressed great satisfaction about the previous meeting, and the Russian Prince declared that his own commanding officer would have been glad himself to join the gathering had his duties permitted. One of the Russians asked particularly about General Fock, to whom, he said, he owed many favours, and he requested the Japanese to convey a letter to the General, which commission they gladly undertook. Another of the officers asked them to convey a letter to a brother-officer of his, a cavalry captain who had been wounded in the leg and arm and was now a prisoner in Japanese hands. The letter said that the writer prayed for his comrade's speedy recovery; that telegraphic news had been sent to his parents; that his favourite charger was safe in the keeping of the writer, and that as the war would probably not last long, he hoped they would both meet soon in St. Petersburg. The meeting broke up after hearty interchanges of toasts.

## MAJOR-GENERAL KOIZUMI.

This officer, who, having been wounded in the Battle of Telisz, subsequently rejoined the army, was recently reported as again wounded, and people supposed that his second misfortune had occurred at Heikantai. But it now appears that he fell over a bridge. He and his staff were travelling by train to Tashikiao when the engine suddenly whistled and pulled up. Supposing that something had gone wrong with the locomotive, the General stepped out of his carriage, not knowing that the train was then standing on a bridge. He fell over the girders to the river bed a distance of some 21 feet, and was taken up insensible. But he is now rapidly recovering, though it was found necessary to send him back to the Kokura hospital. Interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* the General praises the stubborn courage of the Russian soldiers but says that they lack intelligence. Want of education, he thinks, is their failing. They obey orders with admirable fidelity, but they have no idea of adapting themselves to circumstances. It is there that the Japanese get the better of them. The Russian officers, too, have not their heart in their work. They do not understand what they have been sent to fight for, and instead of being zealous they are discontented.

## FIGURES RELATING TO THE NEXT DOMESTIC LOAN.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has obtained some interesting statistics with reference to the ability of the banks to subscribe to the next domestic loan. It gives the following figures:

	End of 1904.	End of 1903.	Diff.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Paid-up Capital.	106,144,390	108,307,625	* 2,163,235
Reserves .....	35,571,005	33,324,260	† 2,246,745
Fixed Deposits.	97,105,865	100,433,959	* 3,328,094
Current Accounts .....	124,942,410	101,982,424	† 22,959,986
Savings Deposits .....	73,112,666	67,288,844	† 5,823,822
	62,841,461	61,029,441	† 1,812,020
Totals .....	495,747,737	472,277,153	† 23,470,584
	* Decrease.	† Increase.	

From these figures it will be seen that at the close of 1904 the banks were in a better position for lending than they had been a twelvemonth previously. Yet during 1904

they had paid out in the form of loans to the Treasury sums exceeding 150 million yen. Thus:—

PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT OF INSTALLMENTS OF LOANS.		
	Millions of yen.	Amount of Specie in hand, yen.
1904.		
March .....	2	41,070,295
April .....	15	38,717,327
May .....	15	41,295,406
June .....	2	41,666,638
July .....	25	48,125,893
August .....	10	38,308,384
September .....	25	41,454,682
October .....	25	40,511,788
November .....	20	39,025,881
December .....	15	47,059,122
Total .....	154	

It is certainly remarkable that these unusual contributions to the war-chest did not cause a perceptible diminution of the banks' stock of specie, and the inference is that ample ability exists to subscribe the future loans. There can be little doubt that if the banks raised their rate of interest on deposits and current accounts they would attract still larger sums to their coffers, but they have not deemed it necessary to take that step.

## THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

This company is becoming a very important enterprise. We find in the *Fiji Shimpo* interesting statistics with regard to its development. The Company, we learn, has decided to purchase seven steamers, namely four English, one German, one Norwegian and one Chinese. Three are for the Taiwan trade, one for the Korean, two for the South China and one for the Yangtze. These seven vessels aggregate 14,862 tons, and if the *Taiko Maru*, bought last year, be added, there is a total of 8 vessels and 17,800 tons. The Company further has ten steamers under construction which represent 14,550 tons, and it already possesses 101 vessels aggregating 85,604 tons—55 originally owned, which total 38,975 tons, and 46 recently bought, which total 46,629 tons—, to which must be added 29 vessels of 29,965 tons now chartered to the Government. Hence, its fleet may be put at 148 steamers aggregating 147,919 tons. It appears to us that some plethora of marine transport facilities is not unlikely to be felt by and bye.

## JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

London continues to run up the prices of Japanese securities. They now quote as follows:—

Four per-cents .....	£ 82 10s.	( 5/ rise.)
Five per-cent. War Bonds .....	£ 99 0s. 5d.	(unchanged.)
Five per-cents .....	£ 100 5s. 11d.	( 3/1 rise.)
Six per-cents. (first issue) .....	£ 103 2s. 6d.	( 5/ rise.)
do (second issue) .....	£ 99 10s.	(10/ rise.)

Russian securities have also risen. They are quoted at £91 (a rise of 5/) in London, and at 90 frs. 75. (a rise of 1.25 frs.) in Paris.

The rise continues on the London market. The latest quotations stand as follows, and make an interesting contrast with the lowest corresponding figures recorded during the year:—

	Present Figures.	Lowest Figures in 1904.
4 per cents .....	£ 82 10s.	£ 77
5 per cent War Bonds .....	£ 99 15s. 9d.	£ 90 17s. 2d.
5 per cents .....	£ 101 1s. 3d.	£ 92 12s. 10d.
6 per cents. (First) .....	£ 103 10s. 0d.	£ 98 10s. 0d.
6 per cents. (Second) .....	£ 100 0s. 0d.	

## PROFESSOR SHIGA ON PORT ARTHUR.

Professor Shiga, who recently paid a visit to Port Arthur, has delivered a very interesting lecture to the students of the First High School. He recalls the fact that every one, not in Japan alone but throughout the world, was deceived as to the probable time of Port Arthur's fall. It is fresh in public recollection how the officers and correspondents who went on the *Manshu Maru* when she made her first trip, were betting on the day of the stronghold's fall and how the Japanese authorities themselves expected to take it in July or August at latest. Why did people err so greatly in their estimate? The Professor's answer is that the world had not previously had any experience of the investment of first-class modern fortresses, and that the most recent European war had established a misleading precedent. Sedan fell forthwith; Metz in 20 days; Strasburg in 7 weeks; Belfort in 3 months. These were the records that men looked to see repeated, forgetting the enormous strides that have been made since then in the development of arms and means of defence. The Japanese themselves may have been partly misled by the rapidity with which they captured the place in 1894, but their main source of error was similar to that of continental Europe; they did not really know what was before them. As to the reasons of the place's final capitulation, Professor Shiga declines altogether to credit the explanation that food-stuffs or ammunition had failed. There were supplies of both sufficient to last for at least six weeks longer. The true explanation, in his opinion, is that the morale of the garrison had broken down completely. Here he propounds a theory which reconciles the flagrant divergence between the statements made by Russian officers and the facts as actually ascertained. The Russian officers who escaped to Chefoo on the eve of the capitulation declared that only four or five thousand men remained fit for duty in the fortress. General Reis, when he visited the Japanese head-quarters with the proposal to capitulate and when asked about the number of the garrison's effectives, made reply that the question, to his shame, could not be answered accurately, but he thought that there were not more than from four to five thousand. Stoessel also, in a despatch to the Tsar, spoke of some such number. When the garrison came to be counted, people were astonished to find that these various statements had been flagrantly misleading. But Professor Shiga thinks that the Russian officers were themselves deceived. Their men were malingering in hospital or otherwise evading duty. They had, in fact, lost all heart for the fight, and it was only when the day of battle had passed that they emerged from hiding and took their place among the prisoners who would not have to do battle again throughout the war. Speaking of General Stoessel, Professor Shiga observes that his character has been much discussed, but note has not been taken of one suggestive fact, namely, the love children had for him. Children and horses are the best judges of human character. In Stoessel's household there were 11 orphans ranging from 12 to 5 years of age, and every one of them regarded Stoessel as a father and treated him with the utmost affection and familiarity. Probably the General had a tender spot in his moral equipment, and thus the sufferings of the garrison he commanded became ultimately unendurable to him. In fine the Professor said that the siege of Port Arthur had

established three points, first that fortresses properly constructed and duly armed are most formidable things; secondly, that the right to pose as authorities on the art of sieges now belongs to the Japanese; and thirdly, that education, the tenets of *Bushido* and the bravery of the individual are all powerless without the aid of science. He thought also that the immense difficulty of capturing Port Arthur and the terrible sacrifices it entailed had exercised a most sobering and wholesome influence on the Japanese nation. Had everything swung along in an easy, unimpeded groove, the Japanese might have learned to regard war as an affair of newspaper extras and torch-light processions, and the wine of easy success might have turned their heads. But this bitter experience had educated in them a very different and a much more profitable mood. Such a lesson was well worth the price paid for it.

## REPORT OF RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

A telegram comes across the military wires from Takau which has created much indignation in Japan. It says that on the 3rd instant the Russians in Mukden marshalled 126 wounded Japanese soldiers whom they had captured in the Battle of Heikautai, and tying them together in a long row after the manner of common felons, compelled them to parade the streets of Mukden hither and thither, the procession being accompanied by placards announcing a great Russian victory. This story comes on the evidence of Chinese eye-witnesses. It is scarcely credible. Should it turn out to be true, no words will be strong enough to condemn the brutality of the Russians. They have already made in this war a record which, had it been written by the deeds of an Oriental nation, would have set the whole Occident into a turmoil. But people have quietly put aside the iterated and reiterated charges partly because they were preferred by non-Christian nationals, partly because those that are disposed to be indolently tolerant of savageries that do not touch themselves or their fellow-countrymen directly, can always find an excuse in the proverbial mixture of brutes and human beings that every large body of men includes, or in platitudes about abnormal circumstances exciting elementary passions. But if this enormity was perpetrated in Mukden it must have had the approval and the sanction of high Russian officers, and thus the army which resorted to such barbarism will stand permanently disgraced. It is hard to imagine that the Chinese who claim to have actually seen this most cruel spectacle can have been wholly mistaken, yet there is always some hope in that direction.

Let us note here another and happily a very different record. Letters from correspondents who witnessed the Battle of Heikautai, say that a most wholesome difference was for the first time observable in the conduct of the Russian troops towards men of the hospital corps who bore the Red-cross badge. They did not fire on these men or molest them in the discharge of their duty. It is a poor thing indeed that now after a twelve-month's fighting, such praise should be accorded to Russian troops for the first time, but such is the fact. Probably the explanation is that the Heikautai Army included an exceptionally large element of troops recently arrived from Europe. There seem, indeed, to be remarkably dissimilar elements in the Russian forces. Instances have been shown of the presence of men

typical of the Russians met outside Russia, courteous, kind-hearted gentlemen representing a very high type of humanity. But there have been evidences also of the presence of a very different class of human beings. If the Mukden incident be confirmed, it will stand as one of the most brutal acts in the history of war, wholly irreconcilable with Russian character as we know it.

## THE CASUALTIES AT HEIKAUTAI.

An interesting medical statement is published (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) with regard to the Japanese casualties in the Battle of Heikautai. We learn from it that the figures, were as follow:—

	Totals
Killed—Officers.....	82
Rank and File.....	760
Wounded—Officers.....	271
Rank and File.....	7743
Grand Total.....	8856

In addition to the above there were 526 missing, so that the total casualties reached 9,382.

With regard to the officers, the wounded included Major-General Tanabe, Colonel Tsugawa, Colonel Onoye, and Colonel Toyama, and among the killed were one Lieut.-Colonel and four Majors.

The troops were for two days and two nights without any hot food. Every possible effort was made to supply them with charcoal and warm viands, but the attempt proved futile and they had to stave off their hunger by means of twice baked bread softened with snow. Under these circumstances the suffering from frost-bite was expected to be very great, especially on the 27th and 28th instant when a snow-storm raged and the thermometer registered 16° and 24° respectively, below freezing point. This expectation, however, was happily not verified to any large extent. The number of men who had to leave the field on account of frost bite was only 505 in all, 300 in one Division and 205 in another. As for the wounded, however, nearly one half of them were more or less affected in this way, though on the whole the suffering was not serious. In very few cases was the amputation of a finger or toe necessary. It was observable that the greatest number of cases were among men who had already suffered once from this cause; then came the men who had suffered twice, and finally those that had been affected three times. Soldiers who wore 2 or 3 pairs of socks came off worst as to the feet, probably because the resulting tightness impeded the circulation of the blood. Very few of the men had more than one pair of gloves, but their hands were comparatively little affected, doubtless because they rubbed them or beat them on their breasts. Provision had been made of Chinese foot-gear and straw boots, but the men did not wear them, finding them inconvenient for fighting purposes. Owing to the suddenness of the emergency there was not time to make general application of the anti-frost-bite plaster (*tosho-ko*), but where it was used the results were excellent. There were not a few cases—though slight—of frost-bites resulting from blood frozen about a wound, and it was noted that wounded men suffered most where they had been obliged to tear or remove their clothing in order to bandage the wound. This latter point is one which the writers of the report refer to as demanding special attention.

## POLITICAL TOPICS.

Marquis Saionji entertained a party of distinguished personages at the Imperial Hotel on the evening of the 18th. Among the guests were Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Count Katsura, the Ministers of State, and the principal members of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. Marquis Saionji, in a short speech, congratulated the Cabinet and the political parties on the peaceful session of the Diet, now drawing to a close. He said that the Government had frankly taken the party leaders into its confidence as to the programme of warlike operations, and it had thus been possible to pass measures of increased taxation without undue friction. As a matter of fact the *Seiyu-kai* had been prepared from the spring of 1904 to give whole-hearted support, and he did not doubt that such had been the mood of the Progressists also, as it was surely the mood of the whole nation. Even though the Ministers of State had not approached the parties the *Seiyu-kai*, for which alone he could speak authoritatively, would have readily voted all needful supplies. But when it came to giving practical effect to these intentions, many serious difficulties had been encountered. The burden laid on the people was heavy, above all in view of its suddenness, and it had been the duty of those responsible to spare no means of alleviating the fiscal situation. He trusted and thought that his Party had done what was right in these circumstances, and he ventured to compliment the Progressists on their very great patience and labour as well as the Government upon its magnanimity, which things had materially contributed to bring about a result that all must regard with satisfaction. It could not be denied that as the war progressed the nation's responsibilities would increase, but neither could it be doubted that if this spirit of mutual consideration and cooperation were obeyed, the result need not inspire any uneasiness. They must have differences of opinion. Indeed it was for the public weal that such differences should exist and should be fully discussed. But between reasonable controversy and blind opposition there was a wide interval, and it was happy for the country that the former disposition existed, not the latter. He concluded by saying that in view of the existing situation, some radical development seemed desirable in the world of politics.

Count Katsura confirmed Marquis Saionji's statement as to the relations that had been opened between the leader of the *Seiyu-kai* and the Prime Minister. He said that he and his colleagues appreciated the importance of a mutual understanding between the Cabinet and the Parties, and that to the establishment of such an understanding he attributed the fortunate progress of affairs in the present session of the Diet. It was natural and desirable that there should be free discussion of public affairs, but nothing could be gained by allowing such discussion to be carried into private life. On the contrary, there should always be maintained a disposition to frankly cooperate whenever national exigencies demanded such a course. He begged the leaders of the two great Parties whom he had the honour of addressing to recognise that he sought to conduct the Government in that spirit.

Mr. Oishi Masami, on behalf of the Progressists, expressed entire endorsement of the statement that a free interchange of thought between the Cabinet and the Parties had contributed largely to this happy result. But much was due to the nation also, which

in its united and contented conduct presented a marked contrast to the dissatisfaction and disunion that prevailed in Russia. He thought that for this fortunate state of affairs in Japan the elder statesmen were to be thanked who had been instrumental in conferring on their country the boon of a constitution.

Marquis Yamagata spoke a few words expressing the greatest pleasure and thankfulness that this happy harmony should exist and these "airs of spring and this atmosphere of peace" should pervade the nation at a time when the fullest union was so essential.

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives has decided, by a large majority, to endorse the Government's application for a further extension of Law No. 63, which invests the Governor General of Taiwan with legislative authority. Viscount Yoshikawa and Count Katsura were questioned by the Committee, but their replies added nothing to the facts already published in our columns, except that Count Katsura declared the Government's intention of treating Taiwan as a colony and not as an integral part of the empire.

The special committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon the Representation to which we lately alluded in a leading article, namely, that relating to subsidies to steamship companies, has decided to reject the measure. Apparently a majority of the committee took the rational view that the House would be acting in a most unreflecting manner if it presented such a Representation with regard to subsidies for which it had already voted in the Budget. Besides, during the legally fixed period of paying the subsidies no change could be made, and therefore the Representation was untimely. To this latter objection the supporters of the measure replied that a change would not be impossible in the sequel of consultation between the officials and the companies, but naturally the responsible members of the committee could not endorse such a hypothetical recommendation. So by a heavy vote the Representation was condemned. Doubtless the House will take the same view.

Both Houses of the Diet seem disposed to make some commotion about a financial question connected with the building of the Asahi-gawa Barracks for the Seventh Division in Hokkaido. The contract for the work was given to the Okura Company at a price which is thought to have been excessive, and now that the accounts are presented for the inspection of the Diet an outcry is raised. The weak point in the official case is that tenders were not called for, the contract being assigned without competition. There is nothing illegal in that, but it suggests suspicions for which, in this instance, considerable foundation is said to exist, though with what truth we can not tell. Mr. Tomatsu, chief of the Quartermasters Bureau (*Keirikyoku*) in the War Department has tendered his resignation, and much sympathy is felt with him because the contract was given out under the regimen of his predecessor, Mr. Noda Katsu. Nothing but good is spoken of Mr. Tomatsu. His management in connexion with war supplies is said to have been extraordinarily clever. Essential articles of diet for the troops, such as *katsuwoboshi* and *takuan*, cost great sums in the war of 1894-5, because the big dealers in these staples combined to put up the prices and because the authorities came in to the market as buyers suddenly and on an enor-

mous scale. But Mr. Tomatsu had sufficient foresight and prudence to spread his purchases over the whole empire and over a considerable period. Each centre of production was simultaneously required to furnish a certain amount at ruling prices, and thus without any sensible strain great quantities were collected. Of course had not the need for these exceptional steps actually occurred the War Department must have suffered some loss, but, on the other hand, if the need did occur, the economy effected would be very great. Mr. Tomatsu took the risk and the event amply justified him. How much he saved the Treasury we have never heard stated, but it was surely a large sum. Now, however, he has thought it necessary to tender his resignation in connexion with this wretched Asahi-gawa contract, for which he has no direct responsibility whatever, and sympathy is very widely expressed with him.

## SPIES.

There appear to be many spies working now-a-days. Two Chinese recently captured when attempting to set fire to a military store at Dairen were fusilled on the 10th instant, and two others caught at Yentai in the Shaho lines, were beheaded. We read also of a Pole named, apparently, Mionchinsky, who has been arrested at Yingkow and sent to Ujina. Then again both sides appear to be becoming very suspicious of Chinese officialdom. The telegraph said that, a few days ago, the Japanese arrested the Governors of Liaoyang and Haicheng, while from Peking comes news that the Russians have impounded eleven telegraph officials in Mukden whom they suspected of conveying information to the enemy. If the Russians are not themselves in effective control of all the telegraph offices throughout the regions occupied by their troops, it would be very strange.

The two Chinese executed near Yentai are said to have confessed that the Russians give 4,000 roubles to any one who burns a Japanese store or a Japanese commissariat station, and 1,000 roubles for the cutting of a telegraph wire, while to the family of any man apprehended when making such an attempt, they donate 2,000 roubles. Therefore several hundreds of Chinamen are engaged in this business.

The Russians seem to be spending a great deal of money on the purchase of Chinese. Seven of these men have just been arrested at Dairen and have confessed that they were employed by the Staff in Mukden to set fire to Japanese store-houses. Each of the seven received 600 taels, and they were promised that in the event of success this reward would be very largely increased. They explained that fifty persons had been thus bribed. The Japanese therefore have redoubled their vigilance. Six of the seven were executed, the seventh having probably been utilized for the detection of his comrades. China is a country where this kind of belligerency is particularly possible. Men do not value life in comparison with the possibility of bequeathing to their families such a sum as shall save them from the grinding struggle for existence that is the lot of the lower orders in their over-populated country.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* information is that these men were incited by a promise of 200,000 taels in the event of success, and that the whole seven have been, or are to be, executed. Among the fifty thus let loose by Kuropatkin, some should succeed.

## THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Considerable interest attaches to the Bill just introduced by the Government in the House of Peers for fixing a superior limit to the number of the Chamber's members. According to the law as it now stands holders of the three highest titles sit by right of heredity—that is to say, the Princes of the Blood, the non-imperial Princes and the Marquises. The next three Orders—Counts, Viscounts and Barons—elect their own representatives, each Order for itself, the only restriction being that no Order may return more than one-fifth of its total number. Then come two classes of members who have no titles. They are, first representatives of the highest tax-payers, one for each prefecture and city, and, secondly, persons who, having performed meritorious services to the State or distinguished themselves by erudition, receive from the Emperor the honour of nomination to life membership. It is provided that these nominees, together with the representatives of the highest tax-payers, must not exceed the aggregate of titled members. Evidently such a House is of unlimited elasticity. For, in the first place, the number of titled members may grow indefinitely. In point of fact each order of nobility, the Imperial Princes excepted, and perhaps also the non-imperial Princes, does actually receive constant accessions as patents are granted by the Throne for meritorious services. Thus whereas at present the Counts, Viscounts, and Barons return a total of 143 representatives—17 Counts, 70 Viscounts and 56 Barons—it might very well happen that one of these days they would return 250 members, when the aggregate strength of the three Orders had swelled to 1,250. If to this total of 250 we add the 13 Imperial Princes, 10 non-imperial Princes and 30 Marquises, to-day having seats in the House, we obtain a total of 303 titled members, and as the non-titled members may be of equal strength, the figure for the whole House would be 606, costing the State 1,212,000 yen annually in salaries alone. To remedy this inconvenient and expensive elasticity the Government has drafted the new law. It provides two limits in the matter of the titled members—that is the elected members, for the Princes and Marquises are left untouched. One limit is as at present, namely, that the members elected by an Order must never exceed five per cent. of its number; the other, that however great that number, the Counts must not return more than 17 representatives, the Viscounts more than 70 and the Barons more than 56. The Bill further provides that the Imperial nominees shall never exceed 125. Thus, in fact, the House is crystallized at its present establishment so far as the elected and nominated members are concerned. For the numbers now and the enacted limits are:—

	Present.	New Superior limits.	
Princes of the Blood.....	13	13	Subject to change.
Princes .....	10	10	
Marquises .....	30	30	
Counts .....	17	17	
Viscounts .....	70	70	
Barons .....	56	56	
Highest Tax-payers .....	43	43	
Imperial Nominees .....	125	125	
	364	364	

It may be presumed that these limits have been fixed in view of the probably large accessions that the ranks of the Peers will receive at the close of the present war. There will be some criticism. Folks will certainly say that since life-membership of the House of Peers, carrying as it does a salary of 2,000

yen annually apart from the honour, is one of the most precious rewards in the sovereign's gift, there is some indiscretion in choosing for the time of limiting His Majesty's right the very moment when a number of men are qualifying for the distinction by most conspicuous services to the State. However, as Count Katsura hinted when introducing the Bill, the question of ways and means is paramount.

## NEW DESTROYERS.

The Minister of the Navy has given the following names to 25 destroyers now about to be constructed or in course of construction. The following is the list:—

## PLACE OF BUILDING.

1	Yokosuka Kaigun Koshu.....	Kamikaze.
2	" .....	Hatsushimo.
3	" .....	Yayoi.
4	" .....	Kisaragi.
5	Nagasaki, Mitsubishi Zosenjo.....	Shiratsuyu.
6	" .....	Shirayuki.
7	" .....	Matsukaze.
8	Kobe, Kawasaki-Zosenjo.....	Osakaze.
9	" .....	Hurukaze.
10	" .....	Shigure.
11	Osaka, Tekkojo .....	Asatsuyu.
12	" .....	Hayakaze.
13	Mitsuru, Kaigun Koshu .....	Oita.
14	" .....	Yunagi.
15	Sasebo, Kaigun Koshu .....	Yugure.
16	" .....	Yudachi.
17	" .....	Mikazuki.
18	" .....	Nowake.
19	Kure, Kaigun Koshu .....	Ushiwo.
20	" .....	Nenohi.
21	Yokosuka Kaigun Koshu .....	Hibiki.
22	Nagasaki, Mitsubishi Zosenjo.....	Shirotaye.
23	Kobe, Kawasaki Zosenjo .....	Hatsuharu.
24	Yokosuka Kaigun Koshu .....	Wakaba.
25	" .....	Hatsuyuki.

Some particulars are published with regard to the twenty-five new destroyers which were mentioned in our last issue as being under construction in Japanese dockyards. We can not distinguish quite clearly the time when these craft will be ready for sea. One account alleges that ten are already completed, and another speaks broadly of the whole twenty-five being added to the Navy by the close of the year. The boats are said to have some features which distinguish them from any destroyers now afloat—features suggested to the Japanese by the teachings of the present war, but what these features are there is, of course, no revelation. The displacement of the boats is said to be 380 tons; their speed 29 knots, and their armament consists of one 12-pounder; five 6-pounders and two torpedo-tubes. When this war broke out we suggested that the Japanese would probably be found to possess qualities exceptionally suited to the use of torpedo-craft. Indeed that was a foregone conclusion in view of the record of the war of 1894-5. The addition of twenty-five destroyers to their naval strength means, therefore, a great deal. It should be observed in connexion with this that the number of destroyers in the Japanese navy at present is only 19. There were 20 until the sinking of the *Niji* reduced the number to 19. This was before the present war. No destroyer has been lost during the war, and of torpedo-boats only two have gone to the bottom. The addition of 25 would bring the total to 44, but there are 3 others to be included, namely, the recently launched *Ariake* and *Fubuki*, and the presently to be launched *Arare*. Hence Japan's flotilla of destroyers at the end of this year will total 47. Her torpedo-boats number 82.

## MR. TSUNODA SHIMPEI ON THE SITUATION.

This well-known politician, one of the Progressist leaders, was among the second batch of passengers taken by the *Manchu Maru* to the seat of war. He recently delivered before the *Keizai Kyokai* a most interesting account of his experience, and the address is reproduced by the *Keizai Zasshi*. Mr. Tsunoda says that the journey by rail from Dairen to Liaoyang took 24 hours. The Japanese had changed the whole line to the narrow gauge, and were working it with rolling stock brought from Japan. Evidently the Russians, when they laid the line, had contemplated doubling it at some future period, for they left a spare space of from 20 to 30 yards everywhere. The grand scale adopted by them in building stations was very remarkable. Arrived at the Shaho, Mr. Tsunoda found everybody below the rank of a divisional commander living in holes in the ground. Not necessarily small holes: some of them, on the contrary, had the dimensions of a good-sized chamber and were duly ceiled. The Japanese armies were disposed in the shape of an arc of a circle with the concave side towards the enemy so that the two wings over-lapped him, an arrangement which to the civilian eye of Mr. Tsunoda appeared highly advantageous. The two wing armies were beyond the Shaho, but the central army was on the southern side of the river. A considerable distance separated the gun-positions on both sides, and the Japanese seldom fired, but about 10 shells were discharged for the edification of the visitors when Mr. Tsunoda and his friends were in the fighting line. Some of the infantry positions, however, were so close that short of perpetual fighting there was nothing for it but to be on amicable terms, and the Japanese chose the latter alternative, fraternizing constantly with the Russians. The intervening space was regarded as neutral ground, and pigs or barn-yard fowls wandered about freely within its limits, safe so long as they did not venture altogether within the lines of either side. Mr. Tsunoda witnessed the flying of the big kites sent up by the Japanese to convey to the Russians intelligence of the fall of Port Arthur. Each kite was painted with a picture representing Stoessel and Nogi shaking hands, and carried a legend politely suggesting to the Russians on the Shaho that since their Port Arthur comrades had resumed friendly relations with the enemy, they should do likewise, and thus be enabled to return home to their wives and families.

## CHINA.

Fifteen Chinese who are said to have been implicated in the recent murder of two Japanese workmen near Swatow on the railway, have been arrested and are undergoing trial. The Japanese Consul is actively pressing the inquiry, and the Chinese Authorities are said to be giving every facility.

Shanghai telegraphs that three Chinese men have been arrested at Chefoo on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Captain Gilgenheim and Captain Baron de Cuerville who have been missing for some months. They were known to have left Liaotishan by junk and thereafter nothing was heard of them. It is now reported that two of the apprehended Chinese have confessed to having thrown the officers overboard.

A Peking telegram says that some three



thousand Russian troops have made an irruption into Ili and are raiding the country at will. The Governor of the district has made application to the Authorities in Peking, asking them to approach the Russian Minister on the subject. Is this true, we wonder. If so, it suggests that Russia is determined to remain a troubler of the peace of the East.

A Peking telegram says that the Russians at Mukden have enrolled large numbers of Chinese subjects in corps intended for guarding the railways and the commissariat stations. It is scarcely credible. For if the Russians are driven to employing for such vital purposes men in whose efficiency and loyalty so little trust can be placed, they must be in *extremis*.

It appears that the Chinamen who threw overboard the German and French military *attachés* were captured by a very simple process. They presented themselves in Chefoo to change the promissory note which their victims had given them in payment for the fatal voyage. This method of financing such transactions had been common. The charterers of a junk from Port Arthur to Chefoo would give the junkmen a cheque on Chefoo to be presented after the service was performed. In Chefoo, however, the possibility that these two officers' disappearance was connected with Chinese pirates, had been understood, and careful watch was kept for any Chinamen from Laichow-fu, the great piratical haunt. Thus the two men were apprehended. They have confessed. Their story is that on the 27th of August they left Pigeon Bay with the two *attachés*, who had chartered their junk for 80 dollars as far as Chefoo. After putting out to sea the weather became so bad that the junkmen desired to return, but the *attachés* demurred and a dispute arose, the Chinamen finally becoming so enraged that in the heat of the wrangle they threw the two foreigners overboard. Had they then torn up the promissory note they might have escaped unscathed, or even had they presented it speedily suspicion might not have been excited. But they kept it by them so long that its production in Chefoo, especially by Laichow men, marked them at once.

A telegram from Peking to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that the Russian Representative has expressed himself satisfied with China's explanations as to her neutrality in connexion with the Hunghutsz, and adds that the Peking Government has instructed General Tseng to exert all his force for the purpose of restraining these freebooters. It is amusing to hear that M. Lessar keeps up the farce of discussing China's neutral obligations when his own country's troops are flagrantly treating her as though she were a belligerent. That Japanese adventurers should be serving with the Hunghutsz, if indeed they are so serving, is the veriest bagatelle compared with the marching of large bodies of Russian troops through the neutral territory of China to attack the Japanese.

It would be interesting to know, remarks the *North China Daily News*, how many non-combatants there were in Port Arthur at the time of the surrender. We read in the *Chefoo Daily News* that "one month after the surrender of the fortress, thousands of helpless non-combatants are kept back, no one knows where." There is not much helplessness about the non-combatants who fill the streets of Shanghai, continues our contemporary, and it is rather ungrateful of the Rusophile papers to keep up this constant nagging at Japan, seeing that hardly ever in the history of sieges have the inhabitants

of a town that has surrendered practically unconditionally been treated with such scrupulous consideration as the non-combatant population of Port Arthur.

The Report of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows a divisible balance, after payment of an interim dividend of \$4 per share, of \$103,357. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of \$13 per share, making 68 per cent. for the year, to put \$25,000 to contingencies, and write off \$8,000 from property, and carry forward the balance, \$5,357.

A Peking dispatch, translated by the *North China Daily News*, reports that news has been received there from Urumtsi, or Tihua, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, to the effect that a Russian force on the 31st of January last suddenly appeared before the city of Kashgar, took the place, and expelled the Chinese garrison. Apropos, Kashgar has two cities, the Old, or Mohammedan, City (Huicheng) where the Taotai, or Chief Civil Mandarin of the four Kashgarian cities of Kashgar, Yangishar, Yarkand, and Kholan, resides with the chihhsien and a small garrison of about 200 locally born Chinese soldiers, under a major, and the New, or Chinese City (Hen-ch'eng), about three and a half miles' distance from the Old City. In the New City resides the Titu, or Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Turkestan, with some five or six battalions of Hunanese troops under him, occupying walled camps outside the Chinese city proper. In this city also resides the sub-prefect of Kashgar. If the news above noted be true, matters are serious indeed, as this would be tantamount to open hostilities on the part of the Russians. Our Peking dispatch goes on to state further that the Waiwupai has telegraphed H. E. Hu Wei-té, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, demanding an explanation.

About 200 persons were drowned in the recent river-boat fire at Wuchou.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* writes on the 1st instant:—

For some time past a Chinese named Wong Ngatsui, who had eschewed the queue, and had attired himself in European dress, has been an object of suspicion to the officials of Canton. It is difficult to ascertain of what offence against Chinese law the man was guilty, or even to discover what the officials had against him. They affirm, however, that he was deceiving the people and was giving himself out as a Japanese.

It is reported that less than a fortnight ago he was summarily executed in Canton.

Possibly the officials feared that he was in some way connected with the secret reform movement, and therefore thought it wise to remove his head. This and the recent executions indicate the cheapness at which the mandarins appraise human life. But nothing can prevent the present discontent from spreading and deepening, for the native papers have taken the execution of this man as a text to write a diatribe against the cruelty of the officials, and have compared the officials of China with those of Russia, and have been pouring scorn upon both parties.

Translating from a native paper, the *North China Daily News* has the following note under the heading "Good Cause for Degradation":—

A Peking correspondent, writing about the recent degradation of H. E. Sheng Yun, Governor of Shensi, to the post of Deputy Military Governor of Ch'ahar, Eastern Mongolia, announcement of which in the *Peking Gazette* last January was received throughout the Empire with much astonishment, since to all intents and purposes his Excellency had given satisfaction to their Majesties during their stay in Hsian in 1900-1, while he was Governor there, now gives an explanation which shows that Prince Ching is a good later and acts up to his reputation of never forgetting a bad turn against himself, although he has received favours from people with an object in view. It appears now that when the Imperial court was in Hsian Governor Sheng Yun, who is also an Imperial clansman, presented their Majesties a secret memorial denouncing Prince Ching, who it will be remembered was then in Peking suing for peace with the Allies, stating that his Highness was a traitor and pro-Russian to a degree dangerous to the dynasty. The result was that Prince Ching received a secret communication from the Empress Dowager bidding him beware for there were those who suspected his loyalty and had charged him with tampering with the Western Bar-

barians. Of course, his Highness stoutly defended himself against the accusations and demanded to face his accuser. Governor Sheng Yun's name was given. Prince Ching never forgot this and seeing no way of "getting even" with his accuser just then has kept quiet for nearly four years, lulling his enemy to a feeling of false security until the opportunity came. Russians were reported to be getting active in Eastern Mongolia and a "strong" man was needed in Ch'ahar as Deputy Military Governor to watch the Muscovites. As the post is an exceedingly poor one no one is anxious to go to Ch'ahar. Prince Ching saw his chance and recommended Sheng Yun as the very man who could keep the Russians in check, with the result that Sheng has had to go to Eastern Mongolia. This is an essentially Chinese mandarin way of getting even with one's enemy. The one who recommends his enemy to the Throne "as a very good man" for a difficult and poorly paid post is on paper, "promoting" his nominee; practically speaking it is a degradation. Prince Ching has got his revenge and Sheng Yun will be fortunate if it merely stops at that point.

A dispatch received by Shanghai mandarins from the North reports that the ex-Dalai Lama of Tibet is at Urga, Mongolia, and suspected by the Peking Government of seeking to escape into an alien country. Word has been sent accordingly to the Deputy Military Governor of Urga to place the ex-Buddhist Pontiff under the closest surveillance and to send him under strong escort without delay to Hsining, in Kansu province, where he will be taken care of by the Assistant Imperial Resident of Tibet in the city, and where also is a large force of Chinese troops under a Major-General. It is thought that guarded by these officials the ex-Dalai Lama will find it difficult to leave Chinese territory.

The Chinese Government has consented to representatives of the various Powers witnessing the Spring manoeuvres of the newly-organised foreign modelled army of the Peiyang under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, which are to take place in the beginning of May next at Paoting. It is expected that both their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Dowager, as well as the Empress, will be present and that something like 30,000 well drilled and well armed troops will take part in the operations, which will include a great sham battle.

#### SNOW.

There has been a heavy fall of snow near Kyoto, so heavy as to interrupt the passage of trains. This, doubtless, is connected with the bitter weather of the past three days in Tokyo and Yokohama.

A telegram from Hakodate reports that heavy snow was experienced on the night of Feb. 17th. Traffic on the Hokkaido Railway was stopped, but was reopened the following day.

On the 18th, snow fell in the district of Sekigahara, near Nagoya. It measured some two feet and caused two or three hours' train detention. Thus, the train from Kobe which was due to arrive at 5.30 p.m. at Shimbashi, was one hour and a half late, and another train also from Kobe which was expected to arrive at 11.58 p.m. at Tokyo was delayed some three hours.

A telegram was received on Feb. 18th in Tokyo to the effect that owing to a snow-storm, the small steamer *Kwaiyeki Maru* was wrecked off Esashi, Toshima, in Hokkaido.

Since Feb. 19th, snow has been falling in Yamagata prefecture and railway traffic north of Shinsho is stopped.

The official trial trip of the Chinese gunboat *Kiangyen*, built at the Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, was made on Feb. 20th. The vessel got under way at 10 a.m., and after cruising off Kobe, proceeded to Osaka Bay. The result was satisfactory in every way, a speed of 14.8 knots being recorded. Her armament consists of one 13-c.m., one 7-c.m. and four smaller guns. The Kawasaki Yard has been ordered by the Chinese Government to build five more gunboats and four torpedo-boats, which are to be completed in thirty-five months.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that some of the crew of the *Lena* having violated their parole and returned to Russia, the United States Government has protested to St. Petersburg. Their manner of observing their parole does not contribute to the reputation of the Russians in this war. This is the third dishonourable example which appears to be authenticated. Military and naval men have hitherto held a parole to be a sacred obligation of honour and have observed it with the utmost scrupulousness.

A Russian semi-official organ alleges that the United States can not have preferred any serious complaint with reference to the escape of paroled officers of the *Lena*, inasmuch as the officers of that ship were not put upon parole. From this an admission may be inferred that some officers have actually made their escape. We do not suppose that they had taken oath to remain in the United States, but should it prove that they did so, Russia will doubtless restore them rather than have trouble with America.

Mr. Horino Teiji, one of the prominent men engaged in the Hokkaido fishing industry, and over 500 fellow-thinkers, presented a petition to the Lower House on the 16th instant through the hands of Messrs. Kuribara Ryoichi and Shiba Shiro. The petitioners ask that Saghalien should be recovered.

The Emperor and Empress recently despatched General Baron Okazawa and the Prince Imperial sent Major-General Muraki to inquire into the condition of the troops at the front. These delegates reached the headquarters of the left wing on the 5th instant, and from thence proceeded to make the rounds. They were equipped with an immense quantity of cakes and tobacco for presentation to the various corps, and they carried very gracious messages, indicating that the state of the troops after their long campaign in Manchuria and their endurance of the hardships of a Manchurian winter was a source of constant solicitude to the Imperial personages, who accordingly sent these delegates to make accurate inquiries. There were messages to the Commander-in-chief and to the commanders of army corps, making six messages in all.

The Appeal Court in Tokyo has confirmed the sentence of 11 years' imprisonment in this case, but has altered the judgment of the lower tribunal as to the provision of law under which the penalty is inflicted. We presume that the case will now be carried to the Supreme Court. The accused has at least gained one point, namely, that since the basis of the lower Court's finding was incorrect, the period of the detention from the day of arrest to the day of the Appeal Court's decision will count in his term of sentence.

Residents of Yokohama will read with great regret of the death of Mr. Inouye Shigeyasu, who passed away at his residence in Motomachi on Sunday at 8.15 p.m. Mr. Inouye was born at Nara in 1845, and began business in Osaka as a photographer, but moved to Yokohama in 1879. Since that year he conducted an ever increasing business as electrician and supplier of electric goods, his shop in Motomachi being one of the best known establishments in the country. Through his industry and foresight he attained success, and as the founder of the Yokohama Electric Light Works, he must be regarded as one of the first pioneers

of electricity in Japan. He is succeeded in business by his son Mr. K. C. Inouye, whom he sent to England and America to study at the age of fifteen, and who has lately conducted the undertakings of the firm during the long illness of his father.

Sir Ian Hamilton has gone to the Hakone region. It is expected that he will leave Japan for England on the 4th proximo.

Colonel Hume left Tokyo on the 20th instant for Manchuria. He is indefatigable. Having spent months with the Japanese armies at the front, he returned to Tokyo on duty, and after a few days in Japan, has now hurried off again. Colonel Hume will have garnered a vast amount of valuable experience. It was unfortunate that he had to come back to Tokyo in January for he just missed the Battle of Heikautai, but on the other hand, except for its unique character as a four days' fight in a snow-storm, there probably never was a battle where less could have been seen by a military attaché.

The bankers of Tokyo and Osaka held a meeting on the 20th instant and decided to submit to the Government two proposals, either of which would be acceptable, namely, a six-per-cent loan issued at 90 for 7 years, or a five-per-cent issued at 90 for 3 years. The former represents interest at the rate of 8.25 per cent; the latter, at the rate of 9.25 per cent. The bankers, however, though willing to abide by the Treasury's choice, declare their preference for the 6 per-cent scheme.

Apparently the terms of the fourth domestic loan have been definitely settled. The amount is to be 100 million yen; the rate of interest 6 per cent; the selling price 90 and the period 7 years. These conditions are understood to have been approved by the bankers of Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, but the exact date for issuing the loan does not seem to be yet fixed.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a mysterious letter dated from "a landing place" to which no name is attached. The communication is headed *shin homon jugun-ki* (correspondence from the new quarter), and in it there is a certain reserved account of the appearance of a place where Japanese troops are represented as having landed. The correspondent says that it had not been intended to land there, but the bay being found unexpectedly free from ice, a change of plan took place. He speaks of a large foreign building, and of a number of small Japanese houses such as might not have been looked for in a foreign country, but he gives no further clue to assist identification.

It is said that the Dalai Lama, who fled from Lassa at the time of the Younghusband expedition, is sojourning at Kaolong in Mongolia, one result being that the place has become a kind of Mecca. Thousands repair thither daily to worship the incarnation and the town has leaped into sudden prosperity. In Chinese circles there is said to be an apprehension that the Russian Consul may seize the opportunity to make a prisoner of the great personage.

Some time ago there was talk of a device resorted to by the Japanese with the object of inviting surrenders from the Russian army. It is now explained that this device consisted in firing from wooden guns thick glass bottles containing a number of letters written in the Russian language. They appear to have produced some effect, for at Linshingpau about five or six Russian de-

serters are said to reach the Japanese lines daily. Linshingpau is on the north of the Shaho and westward of the railway. Rumour says that the two armies approach each other there to a distance of only 80 metres, and that there is a frequent interchange of heavy-gun fire.

The Japanese Generals at the front are said to be in excellent health and spirits. During the Heikautai engagement General Kodama scarcely slept at all for a whole week, but did not seem one whit the worse for this experience. General Nozu, says a correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, is learning calligraphy—a story doubtless inspired by recollections of Saigo Takamori's celebrated comment on Nozu's scanty erudition in early Meiji days—; General Kuroki is keeping barn-door fowls, and Marquis Oyama is the same robust, merry-hearted gentleman as ever. The troops are in the highest spirits and enjoy excellent health.

There are very conflicting accounts about General Gripenberg's reception by the Tsar. Reuter has told us that the Emperor treated him with great consideration, whereas London telegraphs to the *Fiji Shimpō* that the General was severely berated for not subordinating himself more completely to Kuropatkin. What the public would like to know, however, is why Gripenberg went to St. Petersburg; why he deserted the field on the morrow of a catastrophe believed to have taken place under his leadership. At one moment we were told that he was lying fatally ill at Irkutsk and the next we hear of him in the Russian capital having audience of the Tsar. It is all profoundly mysterious.

The *Kashima* and the *Katori*, two battleships, now in course of construction for Japan at Messrs. Vickers and Armstrongs respectively, are progressing rapidly and will be launched, it is expected, next May.

Seventy-seven bodies have been recovered at the scene of the *Natori-gawa Maru's* disaster but only 18 have been identified. The police have taken photographs of the remainder and buried them temporarily. The cause of the disaster seems to be still obscure. Originally it was stated that the vessel got off her course in a fog, but now people allege that the fog was not thick enough to constitute an explanation.

In connexion with the action brought against the Russo-Chinese Bank by its former Compradore, Mr. Yuan, for 535,307 yen, an application was made by the plaintiff's counsel to provisionally attach the property of the Bank, and the Tokyo Local Court, before which the suit is being heard, granted the application on the 25th of last March. An appeal was immediately lodged by the Bank but was rejected on the 19th of October, and having been thereafter carried to the Court of Cassation, was again dismissed by the latter on the 15th instant. The Bank's property has therefore been attached temporarily, but of course this step, being a mere legal precaution, has no significance as concerns the merits of the suit. Should the plaintiff be cast, he will have to bear all expenses connected with the attachment.

The Tokyo papers announce that a monument to the memory of 243 warrant-officers and sailors of the *Takasago* has just been erected in Kure.

The military authorities in Sendai have decided to provide a detention house there to take fifty Russian officers.

## THE SHAHO.

THERE are rumours of great activity on both flanks of the Russian army, its right threatening to strike at Liaoyang from the west, and its left menacing the Yalu line. The former movement is probably the cavalry advance described in the last two official reports, and the latter is the massing of troops said to have been going on in the Hanchang and Kingking districts. It would seem that the cavalry affair of the 14th and 15th along the Hun was in the nature of a reconnaissance in force. Fifteen or twenty sotnias of Cossacks did not push down and across the river merely for the purpose of retreating at the first sight of a Japanese force. They went there with an object, and that object, it can not be doubted, was to ascertain the disposition of the enemy's forces in the region southward of the junction of the Taitz and the Hun. The Taitz, we may explain, is known by the name of the "Hsiaopeh" in the interval between its junction with the Hun and the point where it receives the waters of the Shaho. The Russian attempt at the Battle of Heikautai was made in the angle between the Hsiaopeh and the Hun northward of the former river, whereas the recent cavalry march would seem to indicate that they now aim at a flanking operation in the southern angle between the same rivers. The fact is that KUROPATKIN's position is exceedingly difficult from a strategical point of view, and his difficulty consists mainly in the fact that the assumption of the offensive is in some measure a necessity to him. Not much credit, probably, should be placed in stories of his shortness of provisions. There may be a measure of inconvenience on that account, but we have always to remember that since insufficient supplies would be fatal to the whole of his army whereas to stop the flow of re-inforcements would merely arrest the development of its strength, there could be no hesitation in choosing between the two alternatives. The railway, if devoted to the transport of food-stuffs and war material only, is fully competent to supply an army of 350,000 men, and consequently if there were any menace of scarcity in KUROPATKIN's store-houses, nothing would be needed except to devote the entire capacities of the railway to equipping him and to relieve it altogether of its troop-carrying duties. Still in the face of such a contingency KUROPATKIN would be impelled to assume the offensive, since every week's delay must weaken him comparatively. At any rate it is for him to strike. He and his army have been driven from the strategical centre of Manchuria and from the whole littoral, so that the Three Eastern Provinces have ceased to possess any value for Russia unless KUROPATKIN can force back the Japanese and recover Liaotung. In that duty of assuming the offensive lies the source of his embarrassment. He dare not throw his forces direct against the Japanese centre, which has been rendered so strong

that they would certainly be shattered by the impact. It is imperative that he should find a line of least resistance on either flank, and it is for such a line that he is now groping. Evidently he thinks he can find it on the west of Liaoyang, and if his latest cavalry reconnaissance has disclosed to him a weak spot there, then we may expect a repetition of the Heikautai attempt, this time on the west and south-west of Liaoyang, instead of on the north and north-east. But unless KUROPATKIN has a great numerical superiority over the enemy, he can not hope for solid success by these tactics, and, moreover, since his armies are now extended over a front of some sixty miles, the further he stretches his arms to the right or to the left in search of an avenue of exit, the more he weakens his line and the more he exposes its extremities to the disaster of being cut off. There is no reason to believe, however, that he has a numerical superiority, and events have shown that with equal forces his chances of victory are very small. His position, therefore, is most perplexing. To no event in modern history has greater interest attached than to the plans now seething in his brain and in the brain of the Japanese Head Quarter Staff. The Port Arthur Army has disappeared into space. It was an army of four Divisions—the First (Tokyo), the Seventh (Hokkaido), the Ninth (Kana-zawa) and the Eleventh (Shikoku),—and it is not necessary to remind the public that the arrival of such a force upon the scene of combat in the Shaho Valley would greatly affect the situation. We do not know that it has arrived there. We do not know whether it has gone. Neither does KUROPATKIN, and his anxiety to make the discovery must be absorbing. Therefore we may expect to learn that his troops are kept very busy in the immediate future, reconnoitering here and scouting there. The days now available for final decision are few, and a decision must be made.

## CHINA.

TELEGRAMS published in Tokyo say that the Chinese Government anticipates with much uneasiness the state of affairs that may occur in the empire at the close of the war. The Yangtze Valley is alleged to be the region on which these eyes of apprehension are fixed, and the story runs that all possible military preparations are being made to meet the emergency, and that the Viceroy has been warned to confer and take measures for mutually assisting each other. It may be presumed that an anti-foreign rising is the dreaded contingency. Predictions that something of the kind is in the air have been made from time to time by the *North-China Daily News*, and we can not forget how correct that journal's forecast proved in the case of the Boxer riots. Prophets always take a great risk, for even though they be absolutely correct in their diagnosis of the conditions precluding a catas-

trophe, they can not possibly gage the innumerable accidents that may intervene to avert it. The one thing quite certain is that elements of anti-foreign disturbance always exist in China, and the other thing quite certain is that if such elements did not exist the Chinese would not be human. A moderately careful perusal of China's history, and especially of the history of her foreign relations, must prove to anyone, first, that more pacifically disposed or long-suffering people do not exist on the face of the earth; and, secondly, that no imperial nation has ever received at the hands of foreign States, their subjects and their citizens, treatment so provocative of indignation and aversion as the Chinese have received at the hands of the Occident ever since the Portuguese made their *debut* on the Far-Eastern stage. We deliberately use the words "ever since," for although it is not deniable that during modern times great amelioration has been effected in the conduct of China's foreign intercourse, there would be no difficulty in adducing very recent examples of treatment which no sovereign State in the Occident would endure for one moment without drawing the sword. Even at this instant there is in progress on China's soil, between two foreign Powers, a war having for motive to determine whether three of her fairest provinces shall be stolen from her dominions, and even at this moment hundreds of millions of her people are paying heavy taxes on account of an *ennemi* in which they had neither hand, act nor part, yet with the spirit of which they can not choose but sympathise if any spark of manliness and patriotism still smoulders in their breasts. The doings of Chinese mobs may not harmonize with civilization's canons—how often has the world seen such phenomena as civilized mobs? The Boxers may have discredited themselves by their excesses. But in what degree is civilization honoured by the methods of the West towards the East; by the unscrupulous, predatory and masterful behaviour that disfigures the Occident's record in the Orient? Possibly it is all inevitable. Possibly it is a part of the unhappy decree which condemns humanity to a perpetual struggle for the survival of the fittest. But, whatever be the ultimate cause, the effects are plain enough to those that look for them dispassionately, and one of them is that there must be working in the huge Chinese mass a strong leaven of bitter anger against foreigners, and a profound desire to expel them beyond the borders of the Middle Kingdom. It is a thing to be reckoned with just as is the plague or the cholera. But how? The present method of Russia, the present method of Germany, the present method of France and the former method of England represent a frank appeal to violence for purposes of spoliation. It is not more sure that two and two make four than it is that forces such as those of which Liaotung, Shantung and Annam have been made the generating centres, must, if

left to develop without check, end in the disruption of the Chinese empire and its partition among the predatory Powers. Could those ends be compassed peacefully, perhaps the results would be happy for the Chinese; that is to say, for a nation which in respect of homogeneity and numbers occupies the premier place on our globe. But there can be no peaceful accomplishment. In the face of courses such as the Occident has hitherto pursued; in the face of the inveterate antipathy those courses have aroused among the Chinese, and in the face of the burning jealousies that sway Western Powers, there can be no pacific partition of these rich spoils. Many publicists think and say that the sight of Japan's successes against Russia complicates the Chinese problem. A strange contention surely! It assumes as axiomatic that craven submission on China's part is the only mood to suit the situation. Is it not evident on the contrary, that since a century of contact with masterful Powers has failed to educate that submissive mood, the true solution lies in conceding China's right to assert herself, in recognising her title to independent existence and in encouraging her to struggle for her own integrity? If these victories that Japan is winning assist to rouse Chinese patriotic resolution, they will be promoting the policy that the United States and Great Britain have finally adopted. The pity is that this policy was not adopted long ago, for then we should not now be living on the edge of a volcano, nor anticipating repetitions of the shocking scenes of 1900.

#### SAGHALIAN.

MENTION has already been made in these columns of the fact that a tendency is plainly manifested by Japanese journals to advocate the occupation of Saghalien. The history of this island is too well known to need repetition here. Japan's title to its ownership far ante-dates Russia's title. In fact so little was known about Saghalien by Europeans in general that not until 1849 was it discovered to be an island. LA PEROUSE, BROUGHTON and KRUSENSTERN, who visited the east Asian coast at the close of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, imagined that a narrow isthmus connected Saghalien on the north with the continent, although long before that time the nomenclature of the Japanese showed that they understood the place to be an island. NEVOLSKOI was the Russian who in 1849 made what his countrymen called a "discovery." He sailed through the channel, 4 miles wide, that divides the north-west shore of Saghalien from the mainland. In those days knowledge travelled slowly. Six years after NEVOLSKOI's "discovery," a British naval officer, Commodore ELLIOTT, lay quietly with his squadron in the Gulf of Tartary, imagining that he held a Russian squadron blockaded between Saghalien and the continent, whereas the Russian ships had sailed unscathed through the northern

channel and entered the Amur River. Saghalien would be a most valuable possession in Japanese hands on account of its splendid fisheries and on account of its mineral deposits which, though supposed to be very rich, are practically undeveloped. In Russian hands it seems at first sight to be valuable chiefly as a convict station. But it has also great political importance; for if the passage from the Gulf of Tartary between the island and the continent were closed, then the mouth of the Amur would be accessible from the Sea of Okhotsk only, where the coasts are ice-bound for many months, which is not the case with the Gulf of Tartary. Evidently to close this passage would be an easy matter for a Power able to plant batteries commanding the narrow strait, and consequently if Saghalien were in Japanese possession, all the explorations and acquisitions of MURAVIOFF in the Amur Valley might be erased from Russian records so far as their imperial value was concerned. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbu*n was the first to raise this question about the recovery of Saghalien, and, as our readers know, a representation on the subject is now awaiting consideration by the House of Representatives, so that very possibly the cry of *Karafuto kwaijuku* may soon become quite fashionable. No one can be at all surprised. If Japan is to obtain favourable terms from her enemy, it is essential that she should hold some pledges, and Saghalien is at once one of the most valuable and the most accessible. Interesting statistics as to its fishing capacities are given in the columns of the *Fiji Shimp*o. The take by Japanese fishermen since 1892 shows the following results:—

	Herrings. <i>Koku.</i>	Salmon. <i>Koku.</i>	Cod. <i>Koku.</i>	Total. <i>Koku.</i>
1892 .....	3,318	2,517	20,418	29,253
1895 .....	16,593	8,590	34,246	59,428
1901 .....	52,194	3,089	12,626	67,908
1902 .....	61,401	2,217	18,320	81,939
1903 .....	90,014	2,559	16,862	109,435

In addition to the above, the quantity of fish oil, whale oil and edible sea-weed obtained brought the total to 113,639 *koku* in 1905, having in the Hakodate market a value of 1,902,404 *yen*. On the Russian side the total was slightly larger, namely, 117,133 *koku*, but in obtaining this the Russians made such free use of Japanese fishermen that from 30 to 60 per cent. of the whole value of the nominally Russian take came into Japanese hands. This, our contemporary says, is clearly proved by the fact that whereas, in 1903, the number of Japanese fishing stations was 99 worked by 3,921 fishermen, the number of so-called Russian stations was 79 employing 3,251 Japanese. It is moreover believed that unlicensed fishing is carried on by the Japanese to the extent of a million *yen* yearly, their total interest in the fisheries being thus from 2 to 3 millions per annum. The *Fiji* writes thus:— "This island belonged to us originally, and the whole nation desires that it should be recovered. It is 5,400 square miles larger than Shikoku and Kyushu combined, its total superficies being 29,000 square miles.

Though the climate is cold the soil is fertile. It has large forests, its fisheries are immensely valuable, and of late years agriculture has made considerable strides. History clearly shows it to have been our property, but in Tokugawa times we did not deal with it thoroughly, and Russia, taking advantage of the fact, invaded it, so that finally in 1874 it became a Russian possession. The nation regrets the event much. The island would naturally be recovered in the sequel of the war, but our opinion is that the better plan would be to occupy it at once. For since last year the war has made it impossible to carry on our fishing industry there and we have thus suffered heavy loss. From April the fishing season commences, and were the place occupied at once our fishermen could get to work this year. There are not more than something over 2,000 Russian troops in the island, and to take the place would not in any degree affect the present strategical programme, whereas its capture would greatly inspire our troops. The material and immaterial results would be great. Take it at once."

In our opinion the *Fiji Shimp*o under-rates the matter when it says that to take the island "would not in any degree affect the present strategical programme" (*Gomo ima no gunjinkaiaku ni yekyo wa oyobosazu.*) What our contemporary doubtless means is that the effort would not interfere with the prosecution of designs contemplated in other parts of the field, which is probably true. But as to the effect upon Russia there can be no second opinion. So long as she fights in Manchuria only she does not lose anything that actually belongs to her. But Saghalien is her own territory and, as shown above, its tenure is essential to her development of the Amur region. To lose it would be a heavy blow; a blow hurtful to her prestige and to her empire.

#### RAILWAYS IN JAPAN.

WITH reference to our article published elsewhere showing the borrowing capacity of Japanese railways, a correspondent writes:—"Surely a mistake has been made in your to-day's article on the value of the railways of Japan. You take the capital subscribed as so much and you deduct any further money borrowed. But the money was obtained to extend and improve the railways, and in so much as it was well spent it added to their value as a whole and to the amount which a foreign syndicate would lend on them. One way to get at the value of the railways is to take the subscribed capital and add the borrowed money. But I think a simpler plan is to take the mileage. This, at the end of 1903, was about 3,300 miles of private lines and, say, 1,300 miles of Government lines, or a total of about 4,600 miles. Taking the cost as about £10,000 per mile (the Siberian Railway cost Russia £16,000 per mile), we have a total value of £45,000,000. Of course I am

taking the railways public and private and am not considering how the latter would be made available to Government. I am simply looking at the value of the railways to foreign lenders."

All this is quite true. But our correspondent has not noticed one most important point, namely, that the sixth Article of the Railway Hypothecation Law, now before the Diet, provides that "the amount of indebtedness contracted on the security of a railway foundation (*saidan*) added to the company's debts shall not exceed the total of the company's paid up capital." It was with reference to this draft of law that we published the tables to which our correspondent takes exception—exception which would be valid in the absence of restricting legislation. Since, however, the new law clearly indicates that the amount of paid up capital minus the amount of the railway company's debts shall be the maximum of its borrowing power, the importance of a table of capital and debts becomes plain.

We may take the opportunity of saying that according to the latest officially published railway statistics—those for 1902—the mileage of State Railways actually open to traffic was 1,226 miles, and the cost of construction had been 125,714,859 *yen*, the outlay per mile thus standing at 102,540 *yen*, which is very near the figure assumed by our correspondent. But in this outlay is included a large sum spent upon extensive workshops and other extras. If we turn to the private railways we find that the mileage then open to traffic was 3,007, upon which 213,231,933 *yen* had been expended, so that here the cost per mile is something less than 71,000 *yen*. It appears to us that if the law did not impose restrictions, the best way to get at the value of the railways for borrowing purposes would be to consider their earnings. For example, the figures relating to the State lines in 1902 were these:—

	Yen.
Total Income.....	18,316,582
Running expenses .....	9,066,165
Nett Profit .....	9,270,417

Thus the nett earnings represented 7.4 per cent. of the capital invested. These lines, therefore, should be ample security for a loan of 150 million *yen*, whereas the new law would not sanction their hypothecation for more than 126 millions.

In the case of the private lines, the record is:—

	Yen.
Total Income.....	51,980,795
Working Expenses .....	25,269,388
Nett Profit .....	26,411,407

This, which is independent of State subsidies (523,913 *yen* in all), represented a return of 7.8 per cent. on the capital invested, a figure remarkably close to the 7.4 per cent. realized on the State lines. Some of the latter, having been the first constructed, were naturally in the most favourable localities, and consequently though their cost was much heavier—if we include all the workshops, &c., and the excep-

tionally large outlays incurred at the outset—they pay almost as well as the private lines. Here too it may be noted *en passant* that though official management is generally supposed to be much more extravagant than private and though a great deal of that kind of criticism was heard in Japan when the question of the State purchase of private railways was on the *tapis*, the above figures show that whereas the working expenses on Government lines were only 7,395 *yen* per mile in 1902, they were 8,403 *yen* on private roads.

The financial condition of the private lines represents a borrowing power of fully four hundred million *yen*, whereas the new law limits their hypothecation value to 190 millions.

#### KOREA.

FROM time to time there have been vague rumours of secret communications between the Korean Authorities and Russia ever since the war commenced. M. PABLOV's name, as might have been expected, has generally been connected with these stories, and it was understood that though his direct functions in Seoul had ceased to exist, he had contrived to establish machinery for preserving a measure of his old influence in the Korean capital. These rumours took more definite shape when it became known that the two Korean politicians whose visit to Port Arthur in the days of Yong-Anpho excitement had awaked much attention, were subsequently attracted to Shanghai after M. PABLOV's withdrawal to that place; all of which things were recounted not by any means to the discredit of M. PABLOV, but rather as evidence of his activity in his country's interests. Then for a time talk of that kind ceased to be audible, and in the presence of events more absorbingly interesting, M. PABLOV and his manoeuvres faded out of sight. This phase of the situation has now again been brought into salience by reports of the discovery of a kind of Russian intelligence bureau within the Korean palace itself. It has been found—so the story runs—that certain officials in the very inner circle have been keeping up a regular correspondence with Shanghai, with St. Petersburg, and, prior to the withdrawal of the Russian troops from north-eastern Korea, with Hamghyong-do also. As between Russia and Japan there are many Koreans who find little difficulty in choosing. They believe that *vis-à-vis* either Power the independence of their country will ultimately be illusory, and since that stake is no longer to be struggled for—if indeed they have any strong disposition to struggle for it—their conception of a wise policy is one which will guarantee themselves personally against change. If the empire can not be preserved, then at least, they think, let us seek to preserve the conditions which from time immemorial have provided securities for us and ours. Now Russia is essentially conservative. If she gain the

mastery in Korea, she will be quite content to let all things, or nearly all things, run on smoothly in their old grooves. That is her system of so-called "civilizing," just as at home she counts civilization to be the preservation of the ancient order. Japan, on the other hand, is most strenuously liberal. Her influence in Korea will be directed and is already directed to the uprooting of all abuses that tend to weaken the empire, and to the introduction of sweeping reforms in every branch of the administration. Japan's predominance, therefore, would spell ruin for quite a little army of eunuchs, court councillors, necromancers and other parasites of the ancient regimen, who therefore not unnaturally arm themselves against the development of the island empire's authority. The EMPEROR, little better than a puppet at any time, ought to be fully sensible that if any remnants of imperialism are to be his, they must come to him through Japan, not through Russia, since Japan's treatment of the Korean problem is necessarily swayed by considerations which have no weight whatever for Russia. Japan has to play to the gallery of the world, an audience that Russia holds in supreme indifference, as all her history shows, and from that difference the Korean monarch should be able to deduce a rule of conduct were he accustomed to think for himself or competent to obey his own thoughts. But by his side always and at his ear always are the men alluded to above, the men who see their account in ostracizing reform and embracing conservatism. By these advisers HIS MAJESTY seems to have been for a time persuaded that Japan contemplated his speedy dethronement, and that the only hope of salvation lay in placing himself under the shadow of a species of condominium of all the Powers with Russia at their head. The EMPEROR, it appears, has never divested himself of the recollection that once upon a time he actually took refuge in the Russian Legation, and actually emerged from that asylum with a renewed lease of sovereign power. He retains a sort of secret inclination to have renewed recourse to that device when storm and stress confront him, and what between the bewilderment of reforms which he does not understand or appreciate and the persuasions of his conservative *entourage* he recently, it is said, drew very near to a desperate step. Yet it was hard to see what avenue towards effective retrogression could be found just at present, and Minister HAYASHI's counsels are reported to have not only convinced the Monarch of that fact but also to have largely reconciled him to the programme which the Russophil party in the Palace dislikes so greatly. It was under these circumstances that the secret-intelligence bureau came to light. We are not informed how it has been disposed of, but as LI YONG-IK's rustication from the capital is recounted in the same context, as well as the rustication of others whose names are constantly connected with rumours of intrigue and disturbance, it may be presumed that a total change of atmosphere is to be effected. Korea is more to Japan, much more, than Egypt is to England, and if Japan limit herself to following in Seoul the example set by Great Britain on the banks of the Nile, she will be showing much moderation.



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the pages of this month's *Taiyō* Dr. Katō Hiroyuki reverts to the questions at issue between Major-General Satō and Mr. K. Ukita connected with the suicides perpetrated on the *Kinshū Maru*, the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Sado Maru*. A full account of the controversy that raged for many weeks over this subject having appeared in these columns, we give a brief epitome of Dr. Katō's defence of the practice of suicide among Japanese warriors, for we think that it is impossible to regard his article in any other light than as a defence of the practice, though in one or two places he admits that readiness to commit suicide may lead to serious abuses. Here is the substance of his remarks. There is a wide difference between the ideas of Japanese and those of Europeans and Americans in reference to the disgrace attending capture. If overpowered by numbers and no longer able to resist, Western troops quietly surrender and become prisoners. But it is quite impossible for Japanese soldiers to entirely get over the notion that their capture involves shame.\* Now supposing, as some have recommended them to do, our troops were always in the habit of thinking that it was their duty to preserve their lives for a grander occasion on which to sacrifice them, to become prisoners temporarily in order to fight for their country at some later period, is it to be imagined that they would fight as they do now? This spirit of extreme caution would be fatal to success. It is because our warriors all say *now* is the time to die that they are so formidable to their enemies. The determination not to be taken alive it is which makes our men fight so desperately; and when resistance is no longer possible, for a warrior to take his own life rather than succumb shows a grand spirit—a spirit that we hope never to see lost. But of course this can be carried to extremes, and men may get to think that there is merit in dying apart from the realization of the object of fighting, the defeat of the enemy. In reference to suicide, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules that shall apply to all circumstances. On some occasions it is justifiable, on some occasions not. But if, in order to stop suicide, officers were to constantly impress on soldiers the importance of reserving themselves for future service it would certainly have a bad effect. (*Gwanrai jisatsu to iu koto wa migi no gosoki baai de aru kara, settai-teki ni warui, settai-teki ni yoi to iu yoni giran suru koto wa dehinai no de, iroito toki no moyō ni yoru koto de aru; keredomo dōmo jisatsu no narubeku todomeru, toriko ni matte mo, nande mo yoroshii kara, nochi no hakarigoto wo nase, nochi no hakarigoto wo nasu ni wa jisatsu shite shimatte wa nani mo narunai kara to itte, naru dake jisatsuyō todomeru to iu hō no setsu wa taihen warau eikyō wo oyoboshite kitaru darō to omou.*) After once falling into the enemy's hands, there is no reason why soldiers should kill themselves. But when they reach the critical moment, when the choice lies between death by their own hands or surrender, it is for each one to decide which course he will follow. It is said that among English soldiers there is no such custom, and yet that they fight bravely enough. They do not regard capture as a disgrace. This is with them no doubt the result of force of habit; but in Japan we have not come to this way of thinking and the repugnancy of our men to be taken prisoners has much to do with our success, and so we are not desirous of seeing this feeling weakened. In reference to the Sato-Ukita discussion on fighting for duty and fighting for reputation, I am inclined to think that the fulfilment of duty and reputation are inseparable from each other. The man who does his duty best has the highest reputation and there is no fame worthy of the name apart from the discharge by each individual of the duties that devolve on him.

That part of the *Taiyō* which bears the title of

\* This, as Mr. Ukita argued, is a relic of feudalism. The question discussed by Dr. Katō is, how far, if at all, should it be encouraged?—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

*Jimbutsu Gettan* (人物月旦), "Character Sketches," edited by Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, is this month devoted to an analysis of Admiral Tōgō's character and its relation to hero-worship. Nothing could be more beautiful, says Mr. Toyabe, than the modesty displayed by Admiral Tōgō on every occasion when the nation has given expression to its great admiration for the part he has played in the war. All his dispatches and his speeches have breathed the same tone of self-depreciation and self-effacement. If victories were won, they were the result of the Emperor's virtues and the bravery of the officers and men who fought under him. Napoleon once said that the great epoch-making battles of history were won by great generals rather than by the soldiers who fought under them. It was Caesar and not the Romans who conquered Gaul; Hannibal and not the Carthaginians who won successive battles against the Romans; Alexander the Great and not the Macedonians who made extensive conquests in India, Frederic the Great and not the troops who fought under him who won victory after victory in the great Seven Years' War. This remark perhaps embodies the general opinion of Europeans, and so in all the great wars of history the names of great generals or admirals have received more honour than all those who served under them. Military hero-worship has been carried so far that victory has been represented as dependent on leadership rather than on the efficiency and bravery of large bodies of troops. Admiral Tōgō's whole attitude in this war, it seems to us, is a protest against any such notion. Whatever people say of him, his opinion of himself is that he is only an ordinary Japanese who is scrupulously discharging his duties as an Admiral. He does not claim to possess any faculties which other Japanese do not share. He objects to have attributed to him magical powers of any kind. In this he is right; for to us he does not seem to be other than a typical Japanese (*Waga Tōgō kaigun Taishō wa Nihon kokumin no nōryoku jō no koto wo nasazu. Mata kore wo nasu no daimajutsu too yū suru kishin* (鬼神) ni arazu).

At the close of the feudal age the great clans were wont to boast that all Japan's military strength centred in them. The Chōshū men spoke of the Army as though it were of their creation and the Satsuma men did the same with the Navy. In the second session of the Diet Count Kabayama, the Minister of the Navy, astonished the members of the Lower House by a speech he made in which he referred to the Navy as though it were a clan creation and as though its very existence depended on the Satsuma men. This state of feeling lasted up to the time of the China-Japan war, when it was discovered that both on land and on the sea ordinary Japanese plebeians fought just as well as the leading clansmen and when the nation began to awaken to the fact that the Army was no longer a Chōshū Army and the Navy no longer a Satsuma Navy, but that both the land and sea forces were national forces fighting for His Majesty the Emperor with equal bravery. Admiral Tōgō realizes this most thoroughly and has repeatedly drawn attention to it. Though educated under clan influences, he is essentially the people's man. Modest, reticent, retiring, he treads the path of duty with a firm step and expects all his subordinates to do the same. Anything like ostentation or boastfulness he loathes. So in not a few things he resembles the great Nelson, while not possessing his talents. In reading Mahan's Life of Nelson one is struck with the fact that he became England's greatest hero, not because of his marvellous feats as a naval commander but on account of great beauty and strength of character. To be remembered as the man "who did his duty" was Nelson's highest ambition, and this is Tōgō's highest ambition too.

Tōgō studied in England at the beginning of the Meiji era. But in his early days he showed no remarkable proficiency. He did not receive high marks at school or college and he was quite unknown to fame till the China-Japan war, when

he suddenly displayed great resolution, calm judgment and fruitfulness of resource. In the Tōgō of that period discerning men saw the elements of the man whom the whole nation worships to-day. Tōgō, like Nelson, is a seaman to the backbone. No detail connected with the management of ships is unfamiliar to him. As the destroyer of the Russian fleet, Admiral Tōgō has attracted the eyes of all the world to himself. But his greatness consists in his beautiful unconsciousness of superiority to others. In genius, if report be true, Kamimura and Shibayama both surpass him. The former of these is a great man for hitting on new plans—possessing a mind full of resourcefulness. The latter is a born strategist and all the naval tactics which have been carried out have, it is said, been the product of his brains. But these two clever men need to work in conjunction with a man of Tōgō's type in order to effect anything great; for in the carrying out of manoeuvres decided on Tōgō and his staff display astonishing efficiency. To the keen observer it must seem that Admiral Tōgō is a man born to command. His eye is keen, his face expresses great firmness; his manner and carriage are quiet and dignified. But at the same time he is so very unassuming and undemonstrative and so simple in all his ways that certain foreign journalists when they first saw him asked, "Can this be the man that the whole world is talking about?" So it may be truthfully said that Europe and America have been as much astonished at the character of the man who has done such wonders on the sea as by his great exploits, and they recognize that we have given to the world a hero of a new type.\* In not a few particulars Tōgō resembles Saigō Takamori, who may be said to have been until now Japan's greatest modern hero. The motto of Saigō's life was embodied in those memorable words of his:—*Ayamachi wo mite wa, kore wo onore ni hiki; tsaochi wa kore wo hito ni yasuri; danjite okonayeba, kishin mo saku.* "Where you see faults, take the blame of them yourself, where there is worth, attribute it to others. Act resolutely and the very gods and devils shall flee before you." This is the rule of Tōgō's life. Is it possible that he has consciously or unconsciously made Saigō his ideal? There was nothing more remarkable about Saigō than his thorough rustic simplicity of nature. When at home he appeared in the garb of a mere student. So poor was his dress that it is related that when the late Sir Harry Parkes first went to visit him, he mistook him for the servant and took no notice of him whatever. Tōgō at home is just the same. When after one of Tōgō's victories, a certain foreign Minister in Tōkyō went to his house to offer his congratulations to the care-taker he was surprised to find the said house to be one of the humblest of dwellings, such as are occupied by subordinate officers, with a simple rough-looking wooden label on the gate marked in small letters "Tōgō Heihachirō." Such simplicity combined with such fame, it is said, impressed the said minister deeply with the superiority of the great Admiral's character.

The *Taiyō* may be said to be a magazine and a news' journal all in one. Its enormous bulk, exceeding 200 large-size pages, enables it to publish a great variety of matter much of which is of a most valuable kind. It has adopted newspaper tactics in the matter of interviewing. Members of its staff visit men who are authorities on special subjects and elicit from them information which is not infrequently of exceptional interest. This month's *Taiyō*, for example, contains an account of Mr. Uchida's views on the political situation in Peking confided to an interviewer; from which we extract the following. Before the war began China's sympathies were with Japan, and it is not for a moment to be supposed that our success against Russia is anything but welcome to China. But

\* *Kore wa Rekoku kantai no ōmetsu ni oite Ō-Bei jin no odorokashitaru noni narazu, mata sono jimbutsu fūzai no ihyō* (意表 未looked-for) *waru ni oite Ō-Bei jin wo odorokashitari. Karera wa waga Tōgō Kaigun Taishō wo yete, tashikani yēyū no shin-mokai* (New type or design) *wo sekai ni sayetaru wo shinjitarubeshi.*

\* "Our Admiral Tōgō does nothing that is beyond the powers of ordinary Japanese; nor is he a preternatural being that can work great miracles."

China has to be diplomatic and to keep other countries on as good terms with her as possible. If any reliance can be placed on what appears in foreign newspapers, every country represented at Peking is receiving some special marks of favour from China. The Russians are said to be quite pleased with the treatment they meet with. While things are as they are now China has a difficult part to play, and our newspapers and magazines will do well to take note of this and not to say anything that might alienate Chinese sympathy with Japan. The less that is said about the attitude China ought to adopt in the final settlement the better. As it is impossible to foresee how China will act then, the publication of conjectures does more harm than good, as some of them are decidedly irritating to China. The press of this country has great responsibility in this respect. It must be fully borne in mind that as a conquering country our position in China demands very careful handling if we are going to reap all the benefits we hope to reap. It ought to be plain to every thoughtful person in this country that however uprightly and disinterestedly we may act, at the present stage of affairs there will be not a few Chinese statesmen who will suspect our motives and our intentions. So that it is the duty of all Japanese publicists to avoid furnishing material that may tend to increase this suspicion. There are not wanting diplomatists and others in Peking who are endeavouring to prejudice the Chinese against us and to predict that we shall make an improper use of the power we have gained. Russia of course, will try this game on for all it is worth. By mere inadvertency or from ignorance of the real situation of affairs and its extreme delicacy, newspaper writers may do our country much harm. It is quite true that up to our capture of Liaoyang and even on to the fall of Port Arthur the Chinese Government took a gloomy view of the situation. But we ourselves were not without a certain amount of apprehension as to the result of the war. And even now China has to play a difficult diplomatic game and as a neutral Power it would ill become her to be too vociferous over our successes. But to interpret this undermonstrativeness and caution on her part as an indication of a revulsion of feeling at the Peking Court in favour of Russia and against us is to show ignorance of the political chess-board and the rules that are observed by successful players. . . .

The Court at Peking makes a point of finding out what is the trend of public opinion in this country in reference to Chinese affairs. All important utterances and newspaper articles on this subject are translated and kept for reference. Then we must bear in mind that we have some 3,000 Chinese students in this country who write home to their friends all the information they are able to pick up here on every subject; so there are few things that happen in Japan which are not perfectly well known to the Chinese. These considerations make it incumbent on all Japanese writers and speakers to weigh their words well when expressing opinions on Chinese politics and to avoid indulging in wild surmises of any kind.

Mr. Shimada Saburō writes in the *Taiyō* condemning the tax on imported rice, giving many weighty reasons against its imposition. The *Taiyō* will issue an extra number on the 20th of this month. It will constitute Vol. II of the History of the Meiji Era and will deal exclusively with the history of finance. A review of the state of finance in 1904 will form a supplement to the work. It is likely to be a carefully compiled record, if we may judge from Vol. I, which we examined carefully and reviewed in these columns when it appeared.

If any student of Japanese is anxious to read one of Gorky's recent stories in modern Japanese he will find a translation of one in the February number of the *Taiyō* (p. 81 et seq.). The title is *Yudaya jin no ukiyo* ('The Fleeting World of the Few'). It covers about 30 pages of the magazine. The style adopted is colloquial throughout.

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The well known publishing company the Fuzambō issues a monthly review of new books called the *Tokushokai* ('The Reading World'). This firm announces the publication of an

elaborate history of Western Countries called *Seiyō Tūshū*, compiled by Dr. H. Segawa. It covers over 780 pages, has 15 maps and sells at 2 yen a copy. Dr. Miyoshi, we are told, is publishing his lectures on Botany. Vol. I is already out, bearing the title *Shimpen Shokubutsugaku Kōgi*. The Fuzambō announces that it has in course of publication or has actually issued 12 new works. By far the largest and most important of these is the *Sekai Tetsugaku Bunko* ('The World's Philosophy Library'). This work is edited by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, Dr. Nakajima and a few others. The work is to consist of 15 volumes, each volume costing 70 sen. The next work announced is the *Sekai Taikwan* (大觀), 15 vols. at 50 sen per vol. The title of the other 10 works, which all consist of a number of volumes, are *Saishin Montō Zensho* (A complete collection of the most recent Questions and Answers); *Joshi Jishu Bunko* (Library on Self-training for Women); *Gembunitchi no Futsugaku Zensho* (A complete collection of general literature, in the new style called Gembunitchi) 30 vols. at 20 sen a vol.; *Hakubutsu Sōsho* (A Natural History Collection, 24 vols. at 35 sen a vol.; *Gembun Itchi Nōgei Sōsho*, edited by Dr. Yokoi, a voluminous writer on agriculture; *Nichiyō Rikwa* (理化叢書); *Shōnen Sekai Bungaku* (Literature for the Young), 50 vols. at 12 sen a vol.; *Tsūzoku Sekai Bungaku* (Literature for the Masses) 50 vols. at 25 sen a vol.; *Meicho Bunko* (A Library of Noted Books), 100 vols. at 20 sen a vol.; *Zuichitsu Sōsho*; in the press.

The war seems to be affecting the book trade a great deal. Works that had been begun have been left unfinished, and it is difficult to get publishers to take up new works. As regards book catalogues, concerning which we have occasionally been asked for information, all the large booksellers issue catalogues at any rate once or twice a year. Then there are catalogues that are issued by Associations; such is the monthly catalogue published by the Tōkyō Shōjaku-shō (商) Kumiai called *Zusho Geppō*, which has been coming out for nearly 3 years. A Selection from the writings of Bakin called *Bakin Myōbunshū* (A Collection of Noted Passages from Bakin) published by the Bungaku Dōshikai seems to have had a wonderful sale. It has reached its 17th edition. The price is 20 sen.

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Radical changes in the educational system of the country have so long been talked of and apparently so often, indefinitely postponed that there are those who despair of seeing anything effected, no matter who is Minister of Education. The *Kyōiku-kai*, which may be said to be the leading educational magazine, has for many years past constantly agitated for reform. In the New Year's number it discusses the subject anew, inquiring whether the present is a suitable time for the carrying out of the scheme of reform which the Mombushō is said to have elaborated. Anyhow it is high time that the scheme were made known to the educational world, says the *Kyōiku-kai*. It will of course be a very comprehensive affair dealing with a great variety of subjects and the Mombushō would doubtless be greatly benefited by hearing what the outside public has to say about the new system. The carrying out of certain parts of the contemplated reform may require large sums of money and it is almost certain that the Treasury would not grant these sums just at present; but there will undoubtedly be other parts that can be effected without increasing expenditure. These may well be put into operation at once. No big reform can be carried out in a few months, and the sooner the desired changes are begun the better for the country. The present political situation does not furnish an adequate cause for further delay and the public anxiety on the subject of education would be greatly allayed by an outspoken declaration of policy on the part of the Education Department.

"Methods of Teaching in Middle Schools" is the title of an article written by Mr. Sakata Chūjiro, a teacher in the Yonezawa Middle School, published in the *Kyōiku-kai*. Mr. Sakata states that some little time ago the Minister of Education instructed the Directors of Middle Schools to collect from the teachers expressions of opinion

on the desirability of changing the subjects taught and the adoption of new methods of teaching. The kind of subjects treated by the teachers who responded to this application may be judged of by Mr. Sakata's observations, from which we now proceed to make a few extracts. (1) *Methods of teaching*. Those now employed may be said to be two, the expository and the catechetical. One has been called the pouring-in method, and the other the mind developing method. It seems to me that both methods may be followed with advantage according to subjects. Some teachers seem to think that the catechetical method is only suited to very elementary teaching and that it occupies more time than can be spared for it. But this depends very much on the kind of questions that are put to classes and the answers which the pupils are expected to give. For forward pupils the less there is of catechetical teaching the better, but in the case of backward ones it is necessary. But one great effect of the catechetical method is that it awakens interest in dormant minds and makes students think who otherwise would listen to lectures in a very sleepy fashion. (2) *Subjects Taught*. These all need a somewhat different handling. Perhaps neglect to teach students how to pronounce and how to use their own language is common to all Middle Schools. Enunciation is too often indistinct and incorrect and choice of words in speech is hardly taught at all in many schools. It is unfortunate that in a large number of cases the teachers of English in Middle Schools should possess such an inadequate knowledge of their own tongue, because for purposes of translation a very extensive use of terms and expressions is necessary. This should be remedied at once. It is very desirable that Middle School teachers should have opportunities of visiting various schools for the purpose of studying methods of teaching. No facilities for this have been generally provided hitherto.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, the Mayor of Tōkyō, is quoted in the *Kyōiku-kai* as observing that the Japanese as a people lack the power to assimilate foreigners to themselves, though they excel in the power of assimilating themselves to foreigners. Japan, says Mr. Ozaki, may become great in war and great in business, but if she lacks the power to impress foreigners, to make them desire to become like her, she never will be really great. Mr. Ozaki goes on to observe that the Chinese greatly excel in the art of assimilating foreigners to themselves. Their power in this respect is displayed all over the great continent, their motto seem to be "Assimilate yourself to nobody, but assimilate everybody to yourself." And they succeed in carrying this out. We are trying the assimilating experiment in Formosa, but we make next to no progress. Look at the wonderful assimilation that has gone on in the United States in the space of a century. America's greatness to-day is largely owing to her possessing the power of blending all new comers into one body, in making them all a part of herself. It is astonishing how the various units that make up the nation, despite original difference of race and nationality, become patriotic Americans. Had we this power in Japan it would put us in possession of elements of greatness and stability that we do not now possess. The countries that have a large amount of assimilating power are countries in which the people have considerable self-confidence, where the national personality is strong enough to impress itself on all who come into contact with it.

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The last number of the *Chūokoron* (Central Review) has an article which discusses the future

\* We have always thought the opposite to be the case. Are not all occidentals in China living and thinking on an entirely different plane from the Chinese?—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It is largely a question of race, customs and interests. The Europeans who go to America probably have much more in common than ordinary Occidentals and Orientals. In India there is next to no assimilation going on. The cases of races mixing and not assimilating are very numerous. It is perhaps too early to decide what Japan can effect in this line; as hitherto she has laboured under serious disadvantages vis à vis Western nations. But the question is of considerable interest.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. We give a *résumé* of the article below. The time for considering what steps shall be taken by the two Governments concerned in this Alliance is not far off. Various questions are being asked in reference to it. These may be briefly set down as follows:—(1) Is it advisable to renew the Alliance on existing terms? (2) If extension is desirable, should it be carried to the length of making an offensive and defensive alliance? (3) If such an alliance is desirable within what area should it be applicable? Should it apply to the whole world or only to the Far East? It is most important that we Japanese should know what is generally thought in England on this subject. The writer then proceeds to quote the views of a Mr. A. W. Wilson from the London *Daily Mail*. Mr. Wilson represents the action of the owners of some English merchant ships and coal merchants as constituting an offence to an allied country and seems to imply that the English Government has the power of preventing the sale of coal to Russia by private persons. Mr. Wilson alludes to the pro-Russian party in this country and goes on to argue that the action of certain British subjects towards Russia will tend to alienate the Japanese and make them weary of the alliance. Mr. Wilson then proceeds to work up quite an alarming situation for England if the Alliance is not renewed and extended, making out that England's retention of India will largely depend on whether Japan can help her to withstand a Russian invasion, \* and that without this alliance England's future position in the Far East would be one of great peril to her, and so on and so on, in the same emotional style. Mr. Wilson's arguments have greatly impressed the writer of the *Chūshōron* article, who seems to think that they represent general English opinion because they happened to find access to the columns of a sensational London half-penny newspaper. The *Chūshōron* goes to the length of thanking Mr. Wilson for his kindness in representing things as he has to Englishmen. The *Chūshōron* then adds that in its opinion Japan will not after this war be in any way dependent on the renewal of the Alliance, that she will be strong enough to stand alone. But it thinks that if the Alliance should not be renewed, Russia might step in and make an Alliance with Japan, and that would not for many reasons be desirable. It then proceeds to enumerate the advantages which England would gain by an extension of the Alliance, laying stress on the defence of India against Russia.

The *Chūshōron* is not very happy in its selection of articles from foreign journals, unless its object is to acquaint its readers with the worst things that have been said against England since the war broke out. It publishes a longish translation of an article published in the *Outlook* entitled "England has sold Japan." The four principal charges against England dwelt upon are:—(1) The supply of Welsh coal to the Baltic fleet; (2) the action of the Egyptian Government in allowing the Baltic fleet to coal at Port Said; this, it is maintained, England could have stopped had she been so minded; (3) the sale of the torpedo boat *Caroline* to Russia and her leaving the Thames for Libau were not stopped by the English Government; (4) England's action in the settling up of the North Sea affair has shown great coldness towards Japan in not repelling indignantly the assertion that Japan used the waters of her ally for an unwarrantable object. The *Outlook* represents all the above incidents in the worst light possible and its thoroughly anti-English sentiments are minutely reproduced in the *Chūshōron*. Judging by the emphasis marks inserted by that magazine we take it that the editor of the *Chūshōron* himself is pro-English and Anti-Russian. But he seems to fear

\* Quite a large number of Japanese, we find, have got hold of this notion. Of course it is quite absurd. No English Government would venture to depend on an Alliance with another Power for the defence of British territory against any single country and England can organize her Indian Army so as to make it more than a match for any forces that Russia can bring to the Northern frontier. The idea of England's being unable to defend herself against armies that Japan has repeatedly vanquished is too wild to be worth serious discussion.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

that the above incidents will all be utilized by the pro-Russian party in this country for the purpose of trying to show that England is not an ally which Japan can trust and that she will do better to throw herself into the arms of Russia after the war is over. But one would think that the *Chūshōron* editor might see that Russia has given a hundred indubitable proofs of duplicity for every imaginable one that can be brought against England.

### THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Japan was held on the 18th instant in the Bank building, when the following accounts were presented and passed:—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1904.	
Net profit.....	2,550,000
Brought over from previous accounts.....	426,900
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,977,800</b>
Distributed as follows:—	
Dividend .....	900,000
Reserves .....	550,000
Officers' rewards and expenses.....	185,000
Bonus to shareholders .....	900,000
Carried forward .....	463,000

The following was the address made by Governor Matsuo:—

GENTLEMEN:—In laying before you the business report of the Bank for the 37th year of Meiji, I desire to submit for your consideration the cardinal facts relating to conditions and to the Bank's transactions during the year.

The year 1904 witnessed an extraordinary situation and an exceedingly eventful time in our economic affairs. Nevertheless confidence remained essentially unshaken, and the money-market, as a rule preserved a quiet character. Since the preceding year the course of foreign affairs had given rise to a feeling of caution in our business circles, so that no very conspicuous effects seem to have been experienced from the war which finally broke out in February last. Nevertheless, in consequence of the transport of war materials, communications by land and by sea suffered some inconvenience, and certain vicissitudes were witnessed in connection with the transition of trade and industry from pacific to belligerent conditions. In the share market the rupture of diplomatic relations was accompanied by a momentary fall in quotations, but the victories won by our army and navy at once restored prices. The celerity of action on the part of our fleet obtained for us the command of the sea from an early period, and the security thus conferred on maritime communications virtually guaranteed to commerce a continuance of normal conditions. Among the people, too, from the moment of the outbreak of hostilities there was widely displayed a most laudable disposition to practise economy and saving, so that the deposits in the postal savings banks as well as in other banks showed a notable increase; loans previously made by the banks began to return largely, and the money market continued in a tranquil state. Moreover, from the Spring of the year, eminently favourable climatic conditions resulted in plentiful yields of all agricultural products, and, further, sericulture was very successful, so that the export of raw silk and *habutaye* reached extraordinary dimensions. The rice-crop especially was so abundant that it is expected to exceed the average by eight or nine million *boku*. All these things were so many factors co-operating to augment the nation's resources, and thus, although the volume of Exchequer Bonds issued during the year attained the great total of 280,000,000 *yen*, the subscriptions on each occasion exceeded by many times the sums to be allotted, and the instalments seem to have been paid with the greatest regularity. In fine, although the year closed upon a fairly busy state of the money market—as is indeed the case every fall—the opening of the new year at once brought back a large part of the accommodation then granted.

Such being the condition of the money market, the loans of this Bank also showed no special change, with the exception of a certain increase of foreign bills discounted. Only as the war progressed, the advances of the Bank to the Government tended to grow to such an extent that at times there was ground to apprehend that the note issues might attain too large dimensions. In view of this contingency the Bank twice increased its rate of interest, once in July and once in December; inasmuch as although the amount of notes issued stood at about 188,000,000 *yen* in April and May, it thenceforth kept steadily increasing month by month, until, at the close of

December, it reached more than 286,000,000 *yen*. It is to be regarded as inevitable that in time of war the demand for circulating media should be greater than in time of peace, and when we further take into account the fact that among the notes issued those transmitted to Manchuria and Korea last year amounted to some 30,000,000 *yen*, it would seem that the volume of paper now in circulation in this country does not notably exceed the figure for a normal year.

As for our foreign trade, we find that in the year under review exports exceeded 319,260,000 *yen* and imports 371,290,000 *yen*, making a total of 690,550,000 *yen*, which figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show increases of over 29,750,000 *yen* in exports and 54,150,000 *yen* in imports. The main items of increase in the case of imports were raw cotton, rice, wool, kerosene oil, leather and ships; which may be regarded as a natural result of the demand for foreign commodities in time of war; and on the side of exports, raw silk, *habutaye*, silk handkerchiefs, matches and straw-braid. This growth of the export and import trades, in spite of the existence of a state of war, was due to the circumstance that, while the commerce with China and other Far-Eastern countries did not undergo any check whatever on account of belligerent conditions, the prosperous state of the American market created a large demand for our commodities. It also bears witness to the fact that, at home, the people remained undisturbed while the war was going on, pursuing diligently their productive enterprises.

Turning now to the movement of specie, we find that the imports were over 33,940,000 *yen* and the exports 107,790,000 *yen*. It being of course inevitable that in time of war hard-money payments to foreign countries should increase, the Government had created a fund in specie to be used in case of emergency. But in a situation like the present much must necessarily depend on the specie reserve of the Central Bank. Therefore at the outset of the complication, the Government, with the object of strengthening the basis of our system of convertible currency, formed a plan for floating a foreign loan. For that purpose the Vice-Governor of the Bank was specially despatched to London, and on two occasions, bonds to the total amount of 22,000,000 pounds sterling were placed in the English and American markets. At the close of the year the Bank held a specie reserve of over 83,000,000 *yen*, and further had more than 84,000,000 *yen* to receive from the foreign loans, thus enabling us to keep our currency on a firm foundation, which is a matter of national congratulation.

With reference to the transactions of the Bank itself, few things call for special report. There is, however, one point which deserves to be remembered in connexion with our finances, namely, that, by Law VIII of 1896 and Law VI of 1898, the period for exchanging the notes of the National Banks and also those of the Treasury expired in December, 1904, and the exchange having been then completed, absolute uniformity was secured in the State's paper currency.

Such were the economic conditions during the period under review. More than a year has elapsed since war broke out, and the expenditures have reached a very large figure. Nevertheless the nation has well supported the burden. There has not been any violent economic vicissitude, and we have been able to maintain our progress in productive enterprise. This is due to the solidity of the people's resources and to their patriotic spirit; and also it should be remembered that our system of convertible currency has contributed in no small degree to this happy result.

In what future period the war may continue it is impossible to form any estimate. But our economic circles have already adapted their attitude to the belligerent situation and our industries are moving on in response to its demands. The experiences garnered make it clear that our forces may prosecute the struggle without anxiety as to ways and means. I believe that hereafter the whole nation, with ever united strength and fortitude, will continue to develop a spirit of endurance, and, each contributing his share, will help to promote the attainment of the cardinal policy of the State. I, on my part, propose to conduct the affairs of the Bank in accordance with that aim, and I have pleasure, gentlemen, in conveying to you this assurance.

Vice-Admiral Kataoka, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Squadron, arrived on Feb. 16th at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train. Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, Major-General Nagaoka, Vice-Chief of the Staff Office, and other high officers of the army and navy were present at the station. The Admiral proceeded to the Naval Department, after which he went to the Palace.

## THE IMPERIAL DIET.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House opened at the usual hour on Friday. The President announced that the House's message of condolence had been conveyed through the Minister of State for War to the family of the late Lieut.-General Matsumura, and the Minister had been asked to return most cordial thanks.

The Second Reading of the Railway Mortgage Bill was then taken. Viscount Soga, chairman of committee, reported in favour of the Bill as an essential measure at the present time. Various amendments, however, had been effected by the Committee. The Seventh Article had been elided by the Government, in consequence of the discussion which it would probably arouse. This article provided that preliminary registration must be effected in the case of all articles which it was intended to mortgage. Such a provision would involve needless trouble, and the Committee having strongly objected to it, the Government had resolved to delete it. This had necessitated alterations in other parts of the Bill. The other amendments had been designed chiefly to render the provisions clear and to diminish the formalities required in taking advantage of the terms of the proposed law.

The Bill was passed as amended.

The next Bill related to the encouragement of deep sea fishing. It was read a second time and passed.

Two Bills relating to the punishment of prisoners of war, having been favourably reported by the Special Committee, were passed at once as sent up from the Lower House.

The Bill sent up from the Lower House, which provided for an extension of the functions of district courts, was then handed to a special committee, and the Bill for extending to vessels of a volunteer fleet the provisions of the Navigation Encouragement Law was passed through all its readings forthwith.

A Representation for honouring the memory of Sakaroye no Tanura Maru, who, in the Fujiwara epoch, invaded Yezo as an Imperial General, was adopted, and the House having entrusted to special committees two Bills sent up from the Lower House, rose at 11 a. m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour on the 18th instant and after listening to questions relating to the alleged suspension of educational reforms during the period of the war, and to registration of land transactions in Hokkaido, proceeded to the Order of the Day. Two Bills sent down from the Upper Chamber were entrusted to Special Committees, and the second reading of a private Bill for transferring Awamori prefecture to the jurisdiction of Miyagi from that of Hakodate was then taken. This measure led to some discussion. It was pointed out that the Hakodate Courts were already embarrassed by lack of business and that to reduce their functions would be inconsequential in such circumstances. Attempts were also made to convict the Authorities of inconsistency since they professed to be guided at one moment by solicitude for the people's convenience, at another by considerations of legal facilities. The House, however, passed the Bill by a large majority.

The next business was a private Bill for amending the Law of Finance in the sense of requiring that expenditures in excess of budgetary items must be reported to the Diet for post-facto approval in the year immediately subsequent to their incurrence. The Government Delegate protested that this would often be impossible, as the outlays in question might not have been concluded by the time contemplated. But the House accepted a criticism that, if not concluded, they could be shown as in progress, and the Bill was passed.

Several Representations were then dealt with, the most interesting of them being a proposal to return to the old system which had largely fallen out of vogue in the Meiji era, the system of reserving to blind people alone the professions of shampooing and acupuncture.

The House rose at 5.40 p.m.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met as usual on the 20th instant.

The President having announced that he had attended the funeral of Lt.-General Matsumura on the preceding day, the Order of the Day was taken. A Government Bill for extending to graduates of duly authorized private medical schools the privilege of receiving diplomas without examination, which privilege had hitherto been limited to graduates of Government Schools of Public Schools, was taken up. The Bill was entrusted to a Special Committee.

The following Government Bills sent up from the Lower House were favourably reported on by Special Committees and passed through all their readings, namely, a Bill for amending the Land Tax Regulations, and a Bill for amending the Regulations relating to Registration of Fixed Property.

Two other Government Bills, sent up from the Lower House, with reference to Hokkaido affairs, were passed, the third readings being dispensed with.

The Government Bill for amending the Income Tax Regulations was passed as amended by the Lower House.

Viscount Okabe, Chairman of Committee, reported favourably upon the Government Bill for facilitating the raising of loans by owners of factories. This measure has already been explained. Its object, briefly stated, is to legalize the hypothecation of plant and other movable property forming an integral part of a factory as a going concern. The Chairman said that in view of the importance of the Bill great care had been exercised in examining it, and various amendments had been introduced.

The Bill was passed through its second and third readings.

The last Bill on the Order was a measure similar to the above, but relating to mines. Viscount Soga reported that the Committee had effected certain changes in the draft, and explained that these changes had been worded so as to harmonize with the corresponding Bills relating to factories and railways.

The House passed the Bill as amended and rose at 11.20 a.m.

## HOUSE OF PEERS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The House met at the usual hour, and proceeded to the second reading of the amended Mining Law. Viscount Tani reported that the Special Committee had discussed the various amendments introduced by the Lower House and had approved them all. There had been some controversy about the Article which required that foreigners carrying on mining enterprises in Japan must constitute themselves in a juridical person, but a majority of the Committee had voted for leaving the Article unchanged.

The Bill was passed at once, the third reading being dispensed with.

A Government Bill was then introduced for supplementing the Law of the Upper House. At present the Law provides that Imperial Princes, non-Imperial Princes and Marquises sit by hereditary right, but that Counts, Viscounts and Barons must be elected by their respective Orders, and that the number of thus elected representatives in each case must not exceed one-fifth of the total number in the Order. The Bill proposed to amend this in the sense of fixing superior limits for the numbers of representatives of each of the lower grades of nobility, namely, 17 for the Counts, 70 for the Viscounts and 56 for the Barons, and further provides that, under no circumstances, shall the number elected exceed one-fifth of the number in the Order. Thus should the total number of names borne on the roll of Counts, for example, be less than 85, the number of Counts chosen for membership would fall below 17. Further, the present Law enacts that there shall be one highest taxpayer chosen in each prefecture and city, and that men who have discharged meritorious services to the State or are distinguished for learning may be appointed life-members by the Sovereign, but that the aggregate of such life-members together with the highest tax payers' members shall not

exceed the aggregate of titled members. The proposed amendment is to limit to 125 the members thus appointed by the Sovereign for life.

Count Katsura, Prime Minister, introduced the Bill in a short speech, explaining that the Government had not approached this subject without the most mature deliberation, but that it was considered essential to impose some closer limits than those laid down in the present Law.

The Bill was handed to a Special Committee.

A Bill relating to the extension of local government privileges in Hokkaido was passed, but a Bill for some alterations in the jurisdiction of the Appeal Courts of Osaka, Hiroshima and Nagoya encountered some opposition and the House, while voting for the second reading, deferred the reading to a future day.

Two Bills sent up from the Lower House with regard to the jurisdiction of the Hakodate Court and the Fujiyeda Court were handed to special committees.

The Bill sent up from the Lower House enacting that all outlays made from the reserves such as were in excess of budgetary items must be reported to the Diet in the session immediately subsequent to the disbursement, elicited a strong speech in opposition from the Minister of State for Finance, who explained that in many cases such an enactment could not possibly be complied with, inasmuch as the outlays would not have been concluded by the time the Diet met. The Bill was handed to a Committee.

A Bill was then read which had come up from the Lower House. Its intention was to make recourse to legal remedies possible in the case of a certain class of State Pensioners. This measure was entrusted to a Committee and the House rose at 11 a.m.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour and proceeded at once to the Order of the Day. Ten Bills (5 Government measures, one from the House of Peers and 4 private Bills from members of the Lower Chamber) were entrusted to Special Committees. Among these the principal were:—

Bill for extending the powers of the Industries Bank.

Bill relating to Hypothecation of Railways.

Bills relating to Hypothecation of Factories, Mines, &c.

Bill for coöperating to enforce sentences of foreign legal tribunals.

With reference to the Railway Bill Mr. Okada Iiyemu asked whether the provisions of the new Law extended to Electric Railways. The Government Delegate replied in the negative. He said that the Authorities had it in view to provide similar facilities for electric lines but sufficient investigations had not yet been made, and as yet the country's experience of these lines was small.

Mr. Ishii, of the Foreign Department, explained the Bill relating to assistance in enforcing the judgments of foreign criminal and civil tribunals. He said that in such matters as the enforcement of justice and the preservation of law and good order States ought to be mutually helpful, and the Government, in drafting this law, sought to remedy in the Japanese Codes a deficiency which might inure to the disadvantage of Japan no less than to that of foreign Powers.

Nine Bills were then read a second time and passed, after the reports of the Special Committees had been received. Three of these were Government measures, one relating to the extension of the operations of Law No. 63 (which confers legislative authority on the Governor of Taiwan), another a measure for granting pensions to Japanese school-teachers engaged in the instruction of Japanese children in foreign countries. The former Bill caused much discussion. It was objected that such entrusting of legislative power to an individual, though not perhaps a direct violation of the Constitution, was a doubtful application of it; that already numerous laws had been enacted under the delegated system; that Taiwan must be now pretty well equipped and that no great inconvenience could result from henceforth submitting previously to the Diet all proposed drafts of law. One member called attention to the Prime Minister's statement made before the Special Committee



to the effect that the Government intended to treat Taiwan as a colony. Mr. Moriya, who raised this point, quoted the Shimonoseki Treaty as showing that at the time of Taiwan's cession the intention had been to bring it under the territorial system. He asked whether this intention had been changed, and whether the change informed a draft of law now understood to be before the Cabinet for regulating the affairs of Taiwan in general, which law was awaiting the return of Baron Kodama. The Government Delegate replied that he interpreted Count Katsura to signify merely that some special features differentiated, and must continue to differentiate, Taiwan from the rest of the empire. It was urged also that to submit the Taiwan Budget to the Diet while excluding the island from the latter's legislative authority was inconsistent. Mr. Takenokoshi (*Seiryu-kai*) failed to see what charge of unconstitutionality could be preferred against the measure seeing that the whole matter was submitted for the Diet's consideration, and that the delegation of legislative powers was made under the authority of the Diet. Some members, while declaring themselves opposed to the extension in itself, avowed their intention of voting for it as inevitable under the circumstances of the time. The Bill was finally passed.

The House by a unanimous vote passed the Bill for extending municipal powers to communities of Japanese subjects settled in foreign countries.

One of the private Bills was for creating Saseho and Kure to the position of independent towns and conferring on them the franchise. The reason given was that Kure has already a population of 62,825 and Saseho a population of 57,497, and that both places are developing rapidly. The Government opposed the measure, but it was passed by the House.

Three Representations were adopted—one relating to the publication of official records—and two were handed to Committees.

The House rose at 4.28 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The House of Peers met at the usual hour and dealt with 18 measures, of which 9 were entrusted to Special Committees—namely 3 Government Bills and 6 private Bills—; 7 were passed—namely, 4 Government Bills, 1 post-facto approval measure and 2 private Bills—, and 2 were thrown out, both of these being private Bills. The Government Bills passed were:—

A Bill relating to the Taxation of Medicines (sent up from the Lower House).

A Bill providing that all recipients of titles of nobility, if not already heads of houses, must at once establish cadet houses.

A Bill extending to graduates of duly authorized private schools the privilege of receiving medical diplomas without further examination.

A Bill (sent up from the Lower House) with regard to the jurisdiction of the Osaka, Hiroshima and Nagoya Appeal Courts. This measure provoked much discussion, but a closed ballot produced 155 votes for the Bill and only 62 against it.

Among the private Bills passed the most important was that introduced by Mr. Motoda Hajime for extending the juridical scope of the District Courts (*Kusai-bansho*).

The House rose at 12.38 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, meeting at the usual hour, listened to a speech from Mr. Okada Jiyemon introducing a question with reference to the control of religious bodies; and a question from Mr. Kan-zaki on the subject of legal disputes with regard to Imperial estates.

The Order of the Day was then taken and dealt with 22 Bills, namely 9 Government Bills, 12 private Bills and 4 Representations. Three of the Government Bills were handed to Special Committees, and six were passed through all their readings. The most important of these passed were the Bill for co-operating to enforce within Japan the rulings of foreign courts of justice; the Bill for amending the Law of the Industries Bank; and the Bills relating to hypothecation of Factories and Mines (as amended by the House of Peers).

Of the 12 private Bills—all measures of minor

importance—6 were thrown out; 4 were postponed and 2 were passed.

The Order was changed for the purpose of discussing the Second Reading of the Trusts Bill, and it was passed with a slight amendment which, however, will necessitate a conference of the Houses.

Among the Representations, that relating to subsidies to navigation attracted some attention, but the Special Committee having reported that out of its 18 members only 3 had supported the Representation, the House, after some discussion, rejected the measure by a large majority.

The House was counted out at 5.45 p.m.

#### L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE YOKOHAMA.

The réunion littéraire et musicale given at the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon by the Alliance Française proved very delightful, sustaining worthily the Society's reputation. The lecture was given by Monsieur M. J. Dayet under the caption "Alexandre Dumas père, anecdotique." He began by declaring that he would not attempt to give a lecture on Alexandre Dumas père, nor an analytical review of his writings, historical, biographical, critical, dramatic or otherwise, nor would he touch on the vexed question whether all the printed matter that appeared over the signature of Alexander Dumas was his or not; rather would he confine himself to a few leading facts in his life, and relate a few anecdotes bearing upon his character as a man and an author. The lecturer then referred to the parentage of the great novelist and writer—the offspring of one of Napoleon's generals and a French creole of San Domingo; of his entry upon the serious business of life at the age of twenty, when his mother informed him of the family's ruin; of his establishment in Paris; his first work; his first success; of the grandiose manner in which he set up his mother in the capital, etc. M. Dayet referred to many of the novels of Dumas which are household words in French and English homes to-day; of the many volumes of memoirs which he produced, and of the extreme caution which the reader must exercise in taking the incidents of those memoirs as veracious truth. The lecture was enlivened with several witty anecdotes throwing light upon the character and disposition of Dumas, and hearty applause greeted M. Dayet at the close.

The second part opened with a pianoforte solo, "La 4<sup>ème</sup> Mazurka" (*Godard*) by Madame L. Suzon. Mrs. E. C. Irwine then sang most feelingly Faure's "Le Crucifix;" she was followed by Mons. B. Cherfils who sang Chaminade's "Si j'étais jardinier;" and Mrs. Irwine closed the programme with de Massenet's ever charming "Pensée d'automne."

#### "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

"The Sleeping Beauty" was played for the third and, according to the announcement, last time, at the Public Hall on Saturday night. There was again a full and most appreciative house, many of those who had been present at one of the previous performances availing themselves of seeing the charming extravaganza once more. Miss Lloyd Thomas, *The Lady Mandragora*, appeared on this occasion under exceptionally unfortunate circumstances, having to rise from a sick bed, against doctor's orders we believe, to take her important part in the piece. This necessitated the cutting out of the songs appertaining to the part, which was much to be regretted, otherwise the audience, so pluckily and conscientiously did she fill the role, would have scarcely known that anything was amiss. Mr. G. G. Brady, the intimitable *San Atouis*, introduced several fresh gags and local allusions, with additional verses to his prophetic song of "The Good Time Coming," some of which were very pertinent hits and aroused all the risible faculties of the audience. For the rest all the performers seemed to be quite at home in their costumes and roles. The thanks of all present were again due to the Bijou Orchestra, which provided excellent music at the opening and in the interludes.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### PETITION ON IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

The hearing of a petition instituted by Dr. Paul Ritter, No. 55, Bluff, Yokohama, against a Chinaman named Lu Wo Shing, No. 190, asking for affirmation of rights of possession on immovable property came up on Feb. 17th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sawada and defendant was not represented.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Oct. 12th, 1898, plaintiff purchased the perpetual lease of land at No. 190, and also buildings,—one brick house of 72 *tsubo*; 1 wooden house of 48 *tsubo*; 2 brick houses each of 12 *tsubo*; and 1 stone godown of 90 *tsubo*—from defendant for fifteen thousand *yen*. The transfer, however, was not registered at the Japanese office concerned, and it was further neglected even after the enforcement of the revised treaties, which took place in August, 1899. Plaintiff now finds that the Yokohama City Office regards the property as still belonging to the Chinaman. Counsel contended that the responsibility for non-registry lay with defendant, who ought to have informed the Japanese office after selling the property to plaintiff.

The Court delivered judgment in favour of petitioner with costs.

##### CLAIM FOR MERCHANDISE.

In the Yokohama Local Court, the hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Thom. Bernstein, No. 124, Yokohama, against Miss Alina Schmidt, No. 106, claiming *yen* 73.25, began on Feb. 20th before Judge Iyeiri.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and defendant by Mr. Nagashima.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Miss Schmidt purchased from Mr. Bernstein in May, 1904, some bottles of whisky, champagne, port wine, etc., valued at the amount claimed, and these were carried by a jinrikisha coolie named S. Omae from the residence of plaintiff to the shop of defendant. It was understood that payment should be made on delivery of the goods, but the woman had not yet paid for them though the seller had repeatedly pressed her.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his client never bought the beverages described by plaintiff, and consequently had no obligation to pay for them.

Producing a writing in pencil, plaintiff's Counsel further said that it was written by Miss Schmidt in the presence of plaintiff when she purchased the liquors, acknowledging the number of bottles and their prices. The chit did not contain her name, nor the date of the transaction, but there was no doubt that she had written it. Therefore it should be taken as evidence. Counsel asked the Court to summon the jinrikisha coolie who carried the goods.

The Court, giving consent to this request, adjourned the case till Feb. 24th.

##### CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

Judgment has been given in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Nakanishi in the case brought by the National Bank against the Equitable Life Assurance Society claiming *yen* 2,500, dismissing plaintiff's claim with costs.

##### PAYMASTER PUNISHED.

Paymaster Furuki of the Second Division (Sendai) who had been under examination in the Kanazawa District Court on a charge of having forged official letters and stolen money belonging to the office of the division, was sentenced on Feb. 20th to nine years confinement with hard labour.

##### CLAIM FOR SHOOTING.

An action was heard in the Kobe Chiho Sais-bansho, on Friday, before Judge Ohashi and two Associate Judges, in which Takenouchi Rinzo, a coolie living in Asahi-dori, 4-chome, Kobe, sued Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co., Kobe, for damages amounting to *yen* 1,107.55. The plaintiff was alleged to have been shot in the arm some three years since by C. Gunther, a godown-keeper employed by the defendant firm, and was fined *yen* 100 in the Osaka Appeal Court.



The plaintiff then brought an action against Gunther for damages, and judgment was given in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on March 2nd last for yen 9,506.4, which, however, Gunther failed to pay, having disappeared. The coöple now sues the firm. Counsel were heard on Friday and the Court adjourned on the application of the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining the records of the civil and criminal proceedings against the defendant.

#### THE COLLINS CASE.

The following are the grounds of the decision given in the Tokyo Appeal Court dismissing the appeal lodged by Mr. H. B. Collins against the sentence of eleven years' confinement with hard labour passed by the Lower Court.

Mr. Collins received instructions in June, 1904, from Colonel Ogorodnikoff of the Russian Army, residing in Tientsin, to find out Japanese military secrets and to communicate them to any of the Russian agents, and at the same time he received \$1,000 and a letter recommending the accused to General Dessino, living in Shanghai. At the beginning of July he saw General Dessino, from whom he received a cipher code to be used in communicating to him Japanese secrets. For this business General Dessino and the accused had several consultations, after which the latter arrived at Yokohama and put up in the Hotel de Paris. The accused discovered secrets with regard to the number of the Japanese troops assigned to leave for the front as well as their destination and object. On Oct. 24th, 1904, he wrote a letter in cipher, communicating the information he had obtained, and posted it at Yokohama, addressed to a Russian named Mondon, residing in Shanghai. The letter, however, was seized by the military inspectors at Nagasaki. This crime of the accused is grave.

It is stated by General Terauchi, Minister for War, in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. Hadano, Minister for Justice, that the information communicated by the accused in his letter to M. Mondon is regarded as a Japanese military secret and renders the accused liable to be dealt with as the law provides. While materially admitting the foregoing facts, the accused contended that the merely supplied fictitious information in order to obtain money from the Russian officers by fraud. However there is other evidence against him. The examination of T. Sekimoto, a detective of the Kagacho police station, Yokohama, showed that the accused requested him not to leave the police station when the detective asked him whether it would be convenient to resign his position if there was any important work to be assigned him. The accused also told the detective that he was intending to start a *geisha* business in the name of a girl named Fujita Bun, by which means he would gain convenience for his purpose, namely for collecting news with regard to Japanese military movements. Further the accused asked the detective to find out the organizations of the First, Second, Third and Takushan Armies, and the details of the Japanese casualties at Liaoyang and other places, as well as whether the Japanese would attack Vladivostok and whether the Japanese would make preparations at Liaoyang for the winter, and not advance further. The accused also told the same police official that he had sent information to Shanghai by his wife, who had returned there, which he had heard from a Japanese passenger in a steamer from Shanghai. From these statements there could be no doubt that the accused was actually trying to learn Japanese military secrets whereas he stated that he was merely trying to obtain money from the Russians by fraud, that is, giving them false reports. To conceal his communications, also, the accused used the cipher given by the Russian officer. From these facts the conclusion may be arrived at that his object was to find out Japanese military secrets and not to get money by fraud as he contended.

#### THE CLAIM AGAINST THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

A petition brought by Mr. Yuan Sih Cheong, formerly comprador of the Russo-Chinese Bank, against the bank asking for affirmation of order

for seizing defendant's property on a claim for yen 535,307, has been sustained in the Court of Cassation. It may be remarked that the bank appealed to the Tokyo Appeal Court against an order in favour of plaintiff given in the Tokyo District Court. The appeal being dismissed, the bank further appealed to the Court of Cassation, and at the same time the Chinaman presented a petition against the appeal.

#### YOUNG MEN'S READING ROOM.

An interesting debate, which drew a large audience of members and their lady friends, was held at the Y. M. Reading Room on Tuesday evening, the subject being "Should the franchise be extended to women and should they enter parliament?" Dr. Saunders opened the debate for the affirmative, with what proved to be the best speech of the evening. He based his argument on the equal intellectual and executive ability of women when compared with men. Mr. Bunting, in putting the negative side of the question, pointed out that the home was certainly woman's sphere. He thought that man ought to bear the drudgery of political life, and gave further support to his argument by mentioning the poor state of affairs existing in Australia and Colorado where women have suffrage. Mr. Bunting concluded his argument by relating the anecdote of an Abolitionist who was interrupted by a member of his audience during a speech. The speaker requested the interrupter to come on to the platform and say what he had to say. Thereupon an insignificant looking little man stepped quickly forward and put the following question to the Abolitionist, "Do you want me to marry a black woman?" No, replied the speaker, "I have too much respect for the black woman." "So, said Mr. Bunting, "I have too much respect and veneration for ladies to ask them to step into the political arena." Messrs. Booth and Macbeth supported the affirmative while Messrs. Nicolle, Griffin, Tebb, Dearing and Wallace upheld the negative. A vote on the merits of the question resulted in a victory for the negative by 24 votes to 4. The vote on the merits of the debate also resulted in a win for the negative by 14 votes to nine. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the evening to a close.

#### FOOTBALL.

The association match of football played on Saturday was a capital exposition of the game, the sides being fairly equally balanced, the men in capital trim and each and all keen as mustard. Nothing was scored in the first half, though each goal was threatened time and again. In the second half Whites scored first; then Colours equalised, then Whites made their second goal, only to be followed by Van Smith scoring again for the Colours. So the game concluded, two goals all. Teams:—

COLOURS.		WHITES.	
G. Upton	goal	E. Powys, Jr.	
N. G. Maitland		W. S. Moss	
A. W. Austen	back	A. E. Cooper	
D. Weed		T. W. Kilby	
G. N. Faithurst	½ back	A. Kingdon	
W. B. Mason		A. W. Read	
J. F. Drummond		V. Hearne	
O. Strone		S. R. Ford	
H. W. Kilby	forwards	W. B. White	
K. van R. Smith		J. E. Drummond	
J. M. Mollison		S. Stornebrink	
Mr. C. T. Mayes, referee.			

We are informed that the date of the Interport Association Football Match was definitely settled on Tuesday morning, and the game has been arranged to be played in Yokohama on Saturday, 11th March. The original date selected, 25th February, was not convenient to the visiting team, and on the following Saturday, 4th March, the Y.C. & A.C. would not be able to put its strongest side in the field. The Kobe XI are reported to be very weak, but after last Saturday's exhibition, the local players will have to pull themselves together to win the game. Neither side is yet quite settled, but it is presumed that the sides will be picked after next Saturday's games.

#### YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS.

The half yearly meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Company, Mr. B. C. Howard was in the chair and there were also present: Mrs. Lowder, Messrs. F. S. James, C. K. M. Martin, E. W. Frazar, N. F. Smith, F. J. Abbott, W. K. Tresize (Manager) and R. T. Bell (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman laid the accounts on the table and said:—

This being the Half Yearly General Meeting of the Company, the Directors in accordance with our usual custom, have the pleasure to lay on the table the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the term ended 30th November last, from which it will be observed the Profit made on the Company's operations during that period, after providing for depreciation of Buildings, Plant and Machinery, and Directors' and Auditors' Fees, amounts to.....yen 7,977.51 Which with the Balance brought forward from last year's Account ... " 13,614.55

gives a Credit Balance...yen 21,592.06

Owing to the state of war our business is considerably affected, and your Directors believe it to be a wise and conservative policy to husband our resources as such as possible, by carrying forward this Amount. The prospects of peace, even now, are very hopeful and it is confidently expected that upon the cessation of hostilities and the return to this port of ships of neutral powers, our business will at once recover. A good deal of the work at present in hand is of a temporary, unusual character requiring considerable extra stock to be held, and taking all into consideration, your Directors recommend that the Balance of Profit as above should be carried forward to the next half year.

He concluded by moving that the accounts be adopted.

Mr. Abbott seconded and the accounts were passed and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. N. F. Smith a vote of thanks was passed to the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

#### DR. MUNRO HONOURED.

Dr. Neil Gordon Munro, the well-known Yokohama physician and numismatist, has received from Sir Claude MacDonald, His Majesty's Minister to Tokyo, the following copy of a letter, received by the British Minister:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 5th, 1905.

SIR,—I laid before the King your despatch of November 18th last forwarding for His Majesty's acceptance a work on the coins of Japan, by Dr. Neil Gordon Munro.

I have received the King's commands to request that you will convey to Dr. Munro the expression of His Majesty's thanks for this interesting volume, which he has had much pleasure in accepting.

I am, etc., (Sd.) LANSLOWNE.  
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, G.C.M.G.,  
K.C.B., etc., etc.

In addition to this rare recognition we understand that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has also been pleased to accept a copy of this interesting work. We congratulate Dr. Munro on such high endorsement of this classic on Japanese numismatics.

#### SHIPPING DISASTER.

A telegram to the *Jiji* says that the Akita steamer *Koro Maru* (1,028 tons), owing to heavy winds, ran ashore on Feb. 17th off a lonely spot near Kotomari, Aomori prefecture, on her way from Kishisaki to Hokkaido. She had been assigned to carry fishermen to Aomori. All the crew were saved, but the hull is in a serious state. The hull was insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for seventy thousand yen.

On Feb. 19th, says a correspondent, twelve Russian non-combatants released at Matsuyama left there for Kobe on their way home. A hundred Russian officers have been removed to Nagoya.

## THE EMPRESS' BENEVOLENCE.

We observe in the *Official Gazette* a list of over 20 men of the Navy who, having been crippled by wounds and relieved from further military service, have received a flannel shirt and a present of money from the Empress. Her Majesty extends the same benevolence to the Army, and the number of recipients up to the latest date was 81 non-commissioned officers and 1,133 rank and file. This is interesting, not merely as a reminder of Her Majesty's untiring kindness, but also for the sake of the information it conveys as to the number of men rendered cripples for life in the course of the war.

## "KOKORO."

A DRAMA IN 4 ACTS BY DR. T. KITASATO.\*

Following is the paper read by Professor Lloyd at the Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday and before the Asiatic Society of Japan in Tokyo on Friday:—

This play, of which a complete translation is here given, is a modern problem play dealing with some of the social questions of the Japan of to-day. Its author is a rising writer. Dr. T. Kitasato, a cousin of the famous scientist, has written dramas, both in Japanese and German, and some of his productions in the latter language have already been acted on the boards of theatres in Germany.

The present play was, I believe, not written for public performance, for which its lack of dramatic incidents seems to render it unsuitable. Its interest for us lies in the light which it throws on the manners and habits of thought of the Japanese in whose midst we live.

I think I can best introduce the play to my readers by giving them a short summary of its plot and contents.

As the curtain rises (or rather, is drawn aside, according to the custom of the Japanese theatre), we find an elderly, somewhat melancholy gentleman of the name of Sensui, in deep conversation with his nephew Hayashi Tomoo, on the subject of the Japanese custom of adoption.

When a Japanese is childless, or when, having children, he finds that they are not thoroughly suited to carry on the traditions of the family, nor likely to keep up its good name, he can always make up for the deficiencies of blood by the adoption of a son or daughter from another family or from another branch of the same family. An adopted son is called *yōshi*. When a man has a daughter and adopts a son to marry his daughter, the adopted heir is called *muko yōshi*. Sometimes a man adopts first a son and then a daughter to marry his son. In such cases the adopted pair are *fufu yōshi*.

The old man Sensui is childless. Rather, I should say, he is apparently childless, for Sensui is a man with a past. Twenty years ago, he had lived as a student in the house of a family named Ota. He had been encouraged in the hope that he would be adopted as *muko yōshi* in the family, and he had fallen in love with Miss Masa, the daughter of the house, whom he looked upon as his future wife. The affection had been reciprocated warmly.

But fate was not propitious. When the old man Ota died, and the family came together to select a *sosokunin* or head of the family of Ota, their choice fell not on Sensui, but on his fellow-student, the man who figures in the play as Ota Michiyuki, and Sensui thus saw himself deprived of all his hopes. He did not inherit the property to which he had been taught to look forward, and through his own cowardice and meanness his sweetheart became the wife of his successful rival. Shortly after Masa's marriage, a child was born. It was Sensui's child, though he could not own it. It was palmed off on Ota as his own, chiefly through the instrumentality of an old servant, Matsushita, and grew up to be the heroine of the play, Ota Hisako, a beautiful maiden, who has many virtues.

Sensui married shortly afterwards, a *mariage de convenience* with Toyo, a person who has no important role to play in the piece. Sensui's heart is never with Toyo, but always with Masa whom he has lost, and his unhappiness and restlessness are not diminished by the fact that the blessing of Heaven does not rest upon his home. One child after another is taken from them in infancy, and when the play opens the Sensuis are a childless and lonely couple, both of them looking with envy and one with remorse as well, at the beautiful maiden growing up in Ota's family who speaks of them as Uncle and Aunt.

\* The Japanese edition is published by Shunyodo. Tokyo. 1903.

The Sensuis have given hospitality to Toyo's nephew, Hayashi Tomoo, a young man of great promise, a student of the Imperial University. He has become as it were a son in the house and Sensui conceives the hope that he may be able to atone for the past by adopting Tomoo, procuring Hisako for him as his wife, and thus providing himself with descendants of his blood to carry on the due rites of the ancestral worship which is so important in the eyes of the Japanese.

But the plan does not quite meet with Tomoo's favour. It is quite true that he is in love with Hisako, and that Hisako has shown him her affection by various little presents of her own handiwork. But Tomoo is a modern young man, with ideas on ancestor-worship and adoption. He feels that an adopted son can never have the same affection for the family ancestors as the son who has their blood in his veins. He considers that the worship of ancestors, carried on as it is by an adopted heir who is often not much better than a hireling, is apt to become a mere meaningless ceremonial, that if ancestor-worship merely means that on certain days the graves are trimmed, and adorned with flowers, and certain ceremonies observed, it would be far cheaper to make provision for a paid grave-keeper, than to give an outsider the right to inherit the family name and property in return for such trifling services. He is disposed to break more or less with the ancient customs.

Tomoo really advocates a change in the ceremonies of ancestor worship rather than its abolition.

The *meinichi* and the *tsukikwai* are, he says, too pessimistic and it would be better to celebrate the birthday, as is done in Europe, rather than the deathday of the deceased. The commemoration of a birthday implies joy and thankfulness that the person came into the world, that of the anniversary of death is expressive of sorrow at his departure, and the idea of joy and thankfulness is the more true to Japanese ideas, according to which occasions of sorrow should be celebrated by the Buddhist ceremonies, whilst occasions of joy are reserved for the Shinto priests.

To this it is replied, that whilst (a) it is true that the modern custom of adoption does keep together the family, (b) the worship of ancestors is apt to degenerate into mere formalism when carried on by men who have taken the family name without having any of the family blood in their veins. An adopted son can never have the same feeling for his father as a real son has. And (c) that a man by the provisions of his will may endow a caretaker to look after his grave. It is not necessary to give a grave-keeper your name and property, as is done to an adopted son.

Toyo points out then that if adoption is a remedy for childlessness—there is also something to be said for the view that it is often due to the results of youthful dissipation. She does this playfully, but in self-defence, her husband having hinted that if Tomoo refused to be adopted the only thing for him to do would be to divorce Toyo and take a younger wife. Toyo's defence is that childlessness is often due to wildness in early years,—and turning to Tomoo she urges him to marry,—and suggests that he admires Hisako. Of course Tomoo denies the imputation, but Toyo sticks to her point and Sensui jumps at the conclusion thus offered. If Tomoo will promise to let himself be adopted, Sensui will do his best to procure Hisako for him.

Toyo adds her entreaties to those of Sensui; the matter is not settled when the conversation is abruptly ended by the advent of a visitor.

The visitor's name is Kuruu Tomita, a nephew of Ota's. He is a Christian preacher, contriving and ambitious, and Dr. Kitasato, who in other parts of the play speaks with full respect of Christianity, does not put him before us as a very attractive personage. Kuruu is very anxious to marry Hisako. A good pure-minded girl such as she is will, he thinks, make him an admirable wife, and help him in every way with his work. Hisako, however, is not to be won. "Kurai da yo, kono hito wa..." is her muttered comment when he compliments her on a piece of work which he thinks she is doing as a Christmas gift for himself, but which is in reality being made for Tomoo.

Kuruu has unfortunately worried out something of Sensui's secret, and he is not above making use

† The case of adoption is put as follows:—

a. It is "sono iye wo omou Nippou no difu" "an excellent device of family-loving Japan." i.e. the perpetuity of the family name is secured by the practice. p. 1.

b. "ato ga nakereba senso no matsuri ga tayuru de wa nai ka?" "If there is no heir the worship of the ancestors will fall to the ground." p. 2.

c. "sore wa noshi wo omowamai hanashi da. Sore de wa sono toki ga ko nakute shinda ato wa, senso rai no haka mo areshidai to iu hakanai hanashi da."

"If the present generation dies out the family tombs will be deserted." p. 5.

of it in order to gain his own ends. He therefore comes to visit Tomoo, in the hope of discovering the truth, in which case he intends turning his mind away from the pursuit of Hisako. He turns the conversation to the subject of illegitimacy, (a topic comparatively new to Japan where lax marriage customs and the practice of adoption made it in ancient times almost unknown), asks Tomoo pointedly if he has seen any signs of penitence in his friend Sensui, and later tries to sow the seeds of doubt even in Hisako's mind by impressing upon her the fact that even she was born in sin, and that even she must expect to have to bear the sins of her forefathers. He quotes Scripture to convince Hisako that she has been born as the heir of her parents' evil deeds, and is by no means satisfied when Hisako argues against him, and quotes Tomoo (the religionless Tomoo) in support of the theory that man is born neither good nor bad, and that he becomes good or bad according to the moral influences with which he is surrounded.

Kuruu conceives it to be his duty now to warn Hisako solemnly against putting any confidence in Tomoo's views. Tomoo's words are fallacious.

"Kare no hanashi wa suna no uye ni lateretaru iye no gotoku, ishidaue naki mono desu" "His words, are devoid of foundation like a house built upon the sand," p. 46.

To this Hisako is prepared with a rejoinder; but the rejoinder is never made; the conversation is interrupted by the arrival of the old man Matsushita. Matsushita, an old retainer of the Ota family, formerly a steward (*Kafu*) but now living on a pension secretly paid to him by Sensui in the same compound with the Otas, has come to consult Sensui on some question of gardening. Sensui has gone out; Kuruu gets a chance of a *l'été-à-fille* which he utilizes for extracting information.

It appears that when the former head of the Ota family had died, Sensui had been the favoured candidate of the immediate members of the family, both for the family headship and for the hand of Masa. But at the general council it was brought to light that the deceased himself had favoured Ota, and thus Ota was elected in spite of the wishes of the *uchikata*, and in spite of Masa's predilection for Sensui.

At the conclusion of his conversation, Masa herself comes on the stage, and there is a long dialogue between her and Kuruu, in which Masa begins by alluding to the Text-book scandal which she believes to be impending over her husband. Kuruu adroitly turns the conversation to the happiness of families when the husband and wife have nothing to conceal from one another, and ends up by suggesting that it would be good for married couples to make a clean breast to each other of past flirtations and peccadilloes—a suggestion which so much alarms Masa that Kuruu is now quite sure of the truth of his suspicions.

We are now introduced to Ota, the reputed father of Hisako. If Sensui has a sorrow for the past which fills him with vain regret Ota has anxieties in the present which are weighing him down heavily. He is married to Masa, the lady who twenty years before had had an *amour* with Sensui, which he knows nothing about. He supposes Hisako to be his own daughter, but he is much troubled because he has no son, and because Masa has had no other offspring.

In his despair he has sought for comfort outside his home, and has formed a secret *liaison* with another woman, whom he visits by stealth, and who has already borne a healthy boy child. But he finds it an extremely hard matter to keep two establishments going, and has got into distressing financial difficulties when he is offered by an enterprising bookseller a sum of money as a *douceur* for recommending certain text-books for use in the schools which come under his care as a school inspector. This gives us the data for fixing the time at which the drama is supposed to be enacted: it will be in the memory of most persons that in the year 1903 the educational world in Japan was thrown into tremendous commotion by the celebrated Text-Book scandal "in which scores of publishers, school teachers, inspectors and others were involved." When the scene opens the disclosures have already been made, the stern hand of Justice has struck the culprits one after another with remarkable rapidity, and now Ota knows that not many days will elapse before his connexion with the troubles is brought to light. He had indeed done his best to resist the temptation; he naively acknowledges that had the bribe been a small one he should not have taken it. The size of the paper parcel left at his door had been too much for his virtue and now, in his distress, he applies to Sensui, who at once, in his mind, formulates a plan of which he imparts a portion only to Ota. After telling him something of his own troubles, of his childlessness and his hopes of adopting Tomoo and procuring Hisako for him as a wife, he suddenly makes a proposition. "If I succeed in saying you from the calamity now impending, will you give Hisako as wife to Tomoo?"

Ota demurs. He is more than favourable to

Tomoo, but Hisako is his only daughter, and the right thing would be for him to adopt a son to marry her: indeed both he and Masa had been intending to do so. At any rate, Masa, the daughter of the house, has more to say on the subject than she has who was only adopted. Ota withholds his consent, therefore, for the present until Masa's opinion can be ascertained. Eventually the two men make an agreement to this effect. Ota will give his consent provided that Masa is agreeable to the proposition, and Sensui himself will approach Masa and try to win her over. If everything goes well Ota will adopt his own illegitimate son as his heir, and so provide for the continuance of his family. In this way Sensui and Masa, after a separation of twenty years, meet once more, to discuss such portions of Sensui's plan for saving Ota from calamity as Sensui sees fit to bring to light.

Sensui's mind may be seen from the soliloquy which he utters just before Masa comes in for her interview with him.

"The blotting out of sin! Ah! how much better it would be to be dead than to see this suffering. How often have I promised myself that I would make a clean breast of the whole thing to Ota, and let him abuse me as much as he liked. . . . indeed it was only a few days ago that I came here with that intention. Had Hisako proved herself a bad-hearted girl, it would not have mattered much. . . . and my suffering would have been less. But to look upon that pure face, and to think that come what may she has to suffer for the sins of her parent. . . . This is indeed retribution!"

Masa has a natural hesitation about parting with Hisako even to her former lover.

She complains that her husband, Ota, has told her nothing of the trouble that is distressing him though she suspects that it has something to do with the Text-Book Scandal; but she is more alarmed and distressed when Sensui looks her full in the face and says "You complain that your husband is not candid with you: pray, are there no secrets that you keep back from him?"

She is much touched when Sensui proposes that he be allowed to adopt Hisako as a wife for Tomoo, but does not like to commit herself by too prompt an acquiescence and before any definite arrangement is made Hisako enters and breaks up the interview.

In Act. iii. we begin to get the denouement of the plot. Ogawa O-hana, the mistress of Ota, is anxiously awaiting the coming of her lover. She is sick at heart, and is being waited upon by her old nurse, to whom she confides her troubles. She has no other confidante because her own mother is too ill to be worried. The cause of her worry is that Ota, in accordance with the agreement made with Sensui in the previous act, has made a proposition to adopt her boy Ogawa Ichiro, as his heir. She knows this to be to the boy's worldly advantage, but partly through her mother instinct and partly for other reasons she is inclined to refuse any offer which implies separation. She has sent for her lover to talk the matter over and is impatiently awaiting his coming. In the meantime she carries on a long conversation with the old woman whom she addresses as *Baya* or "Nurse," a conversation which throws a strong and interesting light on the ways of some Japanese women, and which serves to show how far apart the ideas of West and East are on many particulars of domestic life. The reader will surmise that the lover is Ota, but it is not so. She has a second lover, a dissolute student of the name of Sakai, whom she has come to love more than she does Ota, and from whom she fears to be obliged to separate herself in the event of accepting Ota's offer. Sakai has received her message, but has not hurried himself to come. A visit to the theatre has kept him from her, and when at last he does come, he is drunk.

When Sakai hears of Ota's proposition he strongly urges O-hana to accept it. He has no love for the child, and when O-hana hopes to coax him into supporting her in her desire to retain the child, he stoutly refuses to do so. He maintains that it is for the child's interest that Ota should have it, as he is better able to educate than he is himself, accuses O-hana of loving her child like a she-monkey does, which clings to its young one's hand even in death, and when O-hana replies that if that is the she-monkey's way of loving, the male monkey shows his love by flitting with others, he loses his temper. "The child is not mine," he says, "it is Ota's and to Ota it must go." There is kinship in this case, but there is no natural affection. Tomoo's dislike of adoption and of ancestor worship carried on by fictitious descendants is not justified in this case. Ota has a greater love for the child than its real parent Sakai has, and the child returns the compliment with interest. Whilst Sakai and O-hana are still talking, and whilst O-hana is trying to persuade Sakai that the child is his, and that it resembles him in face and feature, Ota himself comes in. He has never seen Sakai before, and does not know who he is. The old nurse promptly declares that he is the

doctor come to visit the old lady, but the boy Ichiro tells the whole truth. "Daddy," he says, "I am not that other gentleman's little boy, am I?"

Thus Ota finds that O-hana's child is after all not his and that there is no chance of his carrying out the whole of his bargain with Sensui. Sensui however has taken no step as yet to save Ota from impending ruin, and Ota is full of the most anxious fear about what is coming. At last the morrow comes and the storm breaks. Ota's name has appeared in the papers as a man connected with the Text-book scandal, and Kurisu at once comes, to act the part of the candid friend and tell his uncle Ota that he is ruined.

He is full of spiritual sympathy and singularly devoid of practical help. He can only suggest remedies that can do no good, his mind runs on confession of sin at a moment when resolute action is of the utmost moment, and in his selfishness he forgets all about the sufferings of Ota's family, of Masa who is prostrated with grief, and ever of Hisako whom he professed to love. Now that the world looks on her as the daughter of a disgraced man, and now that he knows the stain that rests on her birth, his love is quite quenched, and he goes out of the play completely, just when, as a minister of the Gospel, he should have been coming vigorously into prominence.

Practical help he has none to give, and poor Ota is left alone, feeling that Sensui has deceived him. He has given his consent to Hisako's adoption by Sensui, and her marriage to Tomoo, he has gone through the mud of humiliation in order to get his supposed son by O-hana as his heir. He has been obliged to let his wife know of his infidelities, and has discovered that his mistress has been playing him false. And all for nothing. The blow has fallen, he is a ruined man and Sensui has given no sign, either of wanting Hisako or of helping Ota.

Whilst he is thus in gloomy reverie, Umeki the doctor, who has been called in to attend to Masa, comes into the room. He has just left the bedside, and before returning to his home leaves a few parting words and some medicines for Masa, with directions for use which Ota receives without properly understanding.

As the doctor goes out Tomoo comes in, calm and quiet and yet with a serious face. Ota at once greets him with a smile, and plunges in *media res* his own difficulties. He is not concerned about himself, but for those near to him, and especially for Hisako who is so ignorant of the ways of the world. Tomoo replies that it is for Hisako's sake that he has now come,—he has come, he says, at Sensui's request, to ask for Hisako's hand for himself. This is a great departure from Japanese custom,—a proposal of marriage being very seldom made directly by the person most concerned, and Ota is inclined to be suspicious and angry with Sensui for not coming himself to discuss so important a subject. Tomoo replies by handing Ota a letter from Sensui, which Ota opens.

The letter was Sensui's farewell to the world. He had failed hitherto to get either Tomoo's definite consent to allowing Hisako to enter Sensui's family by marriage. He had failed also to all appearance to ward off the blow that had threatened Ota. But in reality he had all along been cherishing a design by which both these objects were accomplished.

He had written a long letter telling Ota that as he could no longer bear the burden of a guilty conscience he had determined to put an end to his life. It was quite true: he had a guilty conscience—on account of Hisako and her parentage;—but the letter was so worded that it could be interpreted as meaning that Sensui had committed suicide because his guilty conscience would not allow him to rest while Ota was being punished for crime which he himself had committed. Sensui had intended that the letter should be so read, and in its lurid light Ota could see that Sensui had died to save his friend's reputation, and that in consequence the world could take no other view than that Ota was guiltless.

And where was Hisako?

She had been the first in the house to open the paper that morning: had seen the attack on her father, as she supposed him to be, and in the supreme moment of distress had rushed off to Sensui's house for help and advice, thinking that either Sensui or Tomoo might be able to get the editor of the paper to withdraw the malicious article. She had there learned the truth.

While she was gone, Masa, who, as may be easily supposed, was terribly grieved at the news of Sensui's death, makes a clean breast of the guilty secret, and confesses to Ota that Hisako is not his child but Sensui's, that Sensui had been her first lover, that though, since her marriage she had been quite faithful, her heart always remained with her lover of twenty years ago.

Tomoo absolutely refuses to credit the story, or at least to seem to do so. *Watakushi wa doko made mo Ota Hisako wo tsuna ni muka wazu kokoro desu.* "I want Ota Hisako and no one else for my wife." He will not accept her except as Ota's child, whom Sensui had been willing to accept, and he

does not ask for himself as Hayashi Tomoo, but as Tomoo the heir of Sensui, for whom he has boundless affection. Thus in every case the heart has shown its power. Sensui has owned it, so has Masa, so has the unfortunate O-hana, so has the little child, so have Hisako and Tomoo.

And so has Masa, whose end is the final catastrophe of the drama. She had been suffering with nervous prostration, ever since her interview with Sensui. The doctor had left various medicines in Ota's charge with directions which Ota had quite forgotten. When, however, he saw his wife's excitement he suddenly remembered the medicines, poured out a dose in a cup and made her drink it. It was the wrong bottle, the medicine was a poisonous lotion intended for external use, and poor Masa dies in agonies, in the presence of her husband, Tomoo, and Hisako, whose efforts to save her life are fruitless. Her last words are addressed to Hisako, the child of her love. We should not be surprised at this point to see a policeman walk in and arrest Ota for the murder of his wife. He may be waiting for him behind the scenes, but as far as we are concerned, justice is blind and the curtain falls before further complications arise.

The following headings to the Acts give the motive of the play:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Tamashii no   | We cannot tell whether there is a soul or not—but the fact that life exists can never be forgotten.                            |
| Aru mo aranu mo<br>Yoshi ya yo ni<br>Wasureranu koso<br>Inochi nari keru.    |  |
| 2. Hotoke wo mo  | The heart of the child that knows neither devil nor Hotoke is in truth the heart of God.                                       |
| Oni wo mo shiranu<br>Osanago no<br>Kokoro ya kami no<br>Kokoro naru ran.     |  |
| 3. Ko wo omou  | The one path of care for children lies clear before us even in the deep gloom of love.   |
| Michi hito soji wa<br>Miye ni keru<br>Ayame mo wakanu<br>Koi no yami ni mo.  |  |
| 4. Magokoro mo   | When a man stands consciously on the verge of death he returns to the first condition when his heart was neither bad nor good. |
| Anashi kokoro mo<br>Motazarishi<br>Mukashi ni kayeru<br>Shide no yama michi. |  |

It is therefore important to consider what is the Japanese family, and how far its conception has been modified in recent times.

Mr. Gubbins, in his introduction to volume 2 of his Translation of the Civil Code, points out that the family in its legal sense has a meaning to which we have nothing analogous. "It means a group of persons bearing the same surname, and subject to the authority of one who is the head of the family, and who may or may not be the common parent or ancestor." This family, which may be comprised in one household, or may embrace several, may be the main branch of the parent stock or only a cadet branch. It is theoretically descended from once common parent, and one line of ancestors, but this is only in theory. In practice "Kinship is not essential to membership," an outsider may enter the family by adoption, and having thus entered it, may be elected to the headship.

"There is, however, a large family group which consists of all those who stand toward each other in the position of kindred," blood relatives within six degrees of relationship, husbands and wives, and relatives by marriage within three degrees of relationship. (Art. 725 of Civil Code). These form the parent house (*honke*) with cadet branches (*bekke*) grouped around it.

Each of these households has its own internal liberty and its own head, and yet they all stand under the head of the parent house who is, by virtue of his position, head of the whole clan, being assisted, in all cases which concern the welfare of the whole, by a family council.

This point is illustrated in this play. . . . We are told that when the former head of the Ota family died, the election was in the hands of the Family Council, and that although the smaller family circle *uchikata* was inclined to the election of Sensui—the larger council decided to elect Ota to take the headship of the whole, and with it the hand of Masa.

Masa has one child, Hisako, the heiress of the family property and name, which she is in the position to give to her husband, whoever that may be. But her husband is not necessarily the man of her choice. If she were free she would choose Tomoo for herself, if her mother and Ota were free they would choose Tomoo for her. But the ultimate decision lies with the *shinrai sodan* without whom nothing final can be done.

The family is kept together by the bond of the family ancestors.

These family rites are a blending of Buddhist and Shinto ceremonies. Each household has its *Kamidana*, or "shelf of the gods," containing the ceno-

taphs of deceased members of the family, and before which offerings are made. In Buddhist households the place of the *Kamidana* is taken by a *butsudan*, or Buddhist altar, with a wooden shrine in which the cenotaphs have been placed. Here offerings are made and prayers offered, and it is a common practice, especially favoured since the accidents of war have visited so many families with bereavement, to have a photograph of the deceased as a symbol of the person who is to receive the worship thus given. It is a modern development of the *Tamashiro*, or "spirit substitute," which is commonly used in Shinto households.

A complete list of these rites of worship embraces many varieties of ceremonies, for the worship varies with every sect whether of Shinto or of Buddhism. A good deal has already been given to the world in Mr. Lay's Article on the Funeral Rites in the Transactions of the Society, and in Dr. Weipert's papers on the Bon Festival in the Transactions of the German Asiatic (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens*). Some of these rites may be performed by any member of the family: a mother, a wife, a sister or a daughter may for instance offer food and prayers before the photograph of the deceased officer;—but there are other, more solemn, occasions, which require the presence and co-operation of the head of the Family, just as there are other occasions again which require the presence and co-operation of the Sovereign, the Head of the whole nation, who is the proper person to conduct the worship of the Ancestral Gods of the whole people.

The very existence of the Family depends on the proper carrying out of this ancestral worship, and therefore there must always be a head to every family. The headship generally goes by lineal descent, but that is not an indispensable condition. If the lawful heir is unsuitable, another may be found by adoption from within or without the family, such adoption requiring the co-operation of the family council, as in the case of Sensui, and the consent of the wife, as in the case of Sensui's adoption of Tomoo and Hisako, or of Ota's adoption of his own illegitimate son to take the place of Hisako.

An illegitimate child, when recognized by the father, (and such recognition may take place at any time) is called a *shoshi*, and as such is entitled to a certain share of the inheritance. He may also become by adoption the head of the family, which is what Ota wishes to do in the case of his son by Ohana. In old times, when concubinage was recognized by law there was practically no difference between the legitimate child and the *shoshi*. But now that concubinage has been put outside the place of legal sanction, there has come to be great difference between the two, and as our play expresses it, the question of *hime* is slowly coming into prominence. Children are now treated as legitimate, *shoshi* or "recognized children," or as illegitimate, and in questions of succession "legitimate children, if males, rank before *shoshi*, and both legitimate children and *shoshi*, even though females rank before illegitimate children."—(Gubbins.)

There are many practical advantages in the family system of Japan. We need only take Art. 747 of the Civil Code, "the head of a family is bound to support the members of his or her family" to see how great may be the benefits of the system. The family, in its larger sense, becomes a co-operative benefit society for the aid of its own distressed members, and the burden of support is felt less by the others by being divided over a larger area.

But the practical advantages are more than counterbalanced by the more than equally practical drawbacks. At every turn the individual has to be sacrificed for the family, and the result very often is unhappiness. Masa, the mother of Hisako, has been thus sacrificed, and the result has been at least three lives ruined. Sensui, torn from Masa, has lived a long life of hopeless regret, Masa, married against her will to Ota, has lived a life of disappointed hopes and pretended affection. Ota has had the springs of life poisoned for him by his own infidelities. The two thoroughly happy personages are Hisako and Tomoo, who alone are single-minded.

The play well explains the reluctance felt by young people to put themselves under the operation of old time laws and customs of married and family life.

"If you can get three measures of bran," says the Japanese proverb, "don't go as a son-in-law by adoption." The proverb is daily exemplified in the increasing unwillingness of young Japanese to put themselves into a position of inferiority as the husbands of heads of houses.

And this reluctance shows itself even in the ladies. "You cannot," says Sensui, "dictate the choice of a husband to a young woman of the present age." Everywhere, the heart is allowed a freer play, and the old theory, which sacrificed the individual to the family is giving way before more rational ideas. Tomoo, Hisako, and even Kurisu, selfish though he is, represent higher ideals than were in vogue twenty years earlier, when Ota and Sensui were rivals for the headship of the Ota house, and Ota was obliged

to take with it the hand of Masa whom he did not love, and when Masa's whole life was sacrificed to the supposed well-being of the family.

Ancestor worship is too deeply rooted in the Japanese system to disappear readily. But on the whole, the contention advanced in *Kokoro* is a right one. Give play to the heart in this matter also, and the ancestor worship will be elevated proportionately. It will cease to be a mere ceremonialism, but will become more real and more genuine. And if this is not all that some of us could wish for, it is at any rate something.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

London, February 17.

Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Address to the Throne has been introduced.

The debate was lifeless and a division is expected to-night.

## THE THIRD SQUADRON.

The third Baltic squadron has left Libau.

## BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.

Later.

There has been an explosion on board a submarine vessel at Queenstown. A sub-Lieutenant and three others were killed and 14 were wounded.

## MR. BALFOUR ON BRITAIN'S FISCAL POLICY.

London, Feb. 17.

Mr. Asquith's amendment to the Address has been rejected in the House of Commons by 311 to 248 votes.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the course of the debate, said he would welcome a dissolution, as there was no difference between him and Mr. Balfour regarding the need of fiscal reform.

Mr. Balfour repeated his previous arguments in favour of retaliation, and said his threats had already had a good effect on the commercial policy of other nations. If the country gave the Government the mandate the latter asked, he believed that, without having to charge any new taxes, the country would be saved from a vast number of the commercial outrages from which it now suffered.

## ASSASSINATION OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

Later.

A special telegram received by Reuter states that Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, has been murdered by a bomb explosion at Moscow.

[Grand-Duke Sergius was born April 20, 1857, and was married June 3, 1884, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt.]

London, February 18.

It appears that Grand Duke Sergius was driving in the direction of the Kremlin, at Moscow, when he met a cab with two occupants, which at once followed him. A bomb was thrown immediately afterwards, which blew the Grand Duke, carriage, and horses, into atoms. Both murderers were arrested, one being grievously wounded. The Grand Duke had long been extremely unpopular.

## ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE AGAIN EXTENDING.

London, February 19.

The strike in St. Petersburg is again extending. Some 30,000 workmen have rejoined the strikers. Their temper is threatening, and the troops employed during the previous period of disturbance have been re-drafted to the vicinity of the works. The police are renewing domiciliary visits and arresting leaders.

## THE GRAND DUKE'S INJURIES.

The head and legs of Grand Duke Sergius

were severed from his body. One of the perpetrators of the crime exclaimed after his arrest: "I don't care; I have done my job."

## STUDENTS ASSAULTED BY CROWD.

A band of students who were afterwards distributing revolutionary proclamations were furiously assaulted by the crowd.

## SIR ROBERT JARDINE DEAD.

Later.

Sir Robert Jardine is dead.

(Sir Robert Jardine was the first baronet, created in 1885. He was the senior partner of Matheson & Co. He was born in 1825, being the son of David Jardine, Muirhousehead, and Rachel, daughter of William Johnstone, Linns, N.B. He married Margaret, daughter of J. Buchanan Hamilton, Leny, Perthshire, in 1867. He was educated in Edinburgh. Sir Robert was M.P. for Ashburton 1865-68, for Dumfries 1868-74, and for Dumfriesshire 1880-92. His heir is his son, Robert William Buchanan, born in 1868.—Ed. J.M.)

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Russian Empire was held yesterday to consider the situation resulting from the assassination. St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature. The employees of the railways at Moscow have struck and traffic is suspended. The leading Russian papers, while denouncing the assassination, declare that the need for reforms is responsible.

## MYSTERIOUS RUMOURS OF PEACE.

London, February 20.

Mysterious rumours of peace, untraceable to any direct source, have been constantly cropping up during the past few days.

## GENERAL STOESSEL.

General Stoessel has arrived at Constantinople.

## MOURNING FOR GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

King Edward has ordered court mourning for a week on account of the death of the Grand Duke Sergius.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Chinese Minister in Washington has presented to President Roosevelt the portrait of the Empress Dowager, in recognition of America's part in preserving Chinese neutrality and of her disinterested friendship.

## FUNERAL OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

London, February 20.

The funeral of Grand Duke Sergius will take place on Feb. 23rd. It will be practically private, as the Tsar and the leading members of the Imperial Family will be absent.

## ROYAL CONDOLENCES.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales have called at the Russian Embassy and expressed to Count Benckendorff, the Ambassador, their condolences.

## CRUSHING EFFECT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

It is stated that the death of Grand Duke Sergius has had a crushing effect on the Russian Imperial Family. Grand Duke Vladimir is terribly affected.

## END OF WAR A VITAL NECESSITY.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that among the highest Russian dignitaries the conviction is growing that the vital interests of the Government and the dynasty demand that the war should be ended as soon as possible.

## GRIPENBERG AND THE TSAR.

General Gripenberg has been favourably received by the Tsar.



**UNDERMINING KUROPATKIN.**

Influences are working to undermine the position of General Kuropatkin.

**RUSSIAN WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.**

February 21.

A Commission appointed at St. Petersburg to examine into the grievances of the workmen has issued a most elaborate scheme, whereby the employers and the workmen are to elect delegates to form a Commission.

**NATIONAL PARLIAMENT FOR RUSSIA.**

London, February 22.

It has been decided to convene a Zemskysobor, or national parliament, probably on March 4, by Imperial Manifesto.

**MARTIAL LAW AT TSARSKOE SELO.**

Owing to the great numbers of threatening letters that have been received, martial law has been declared at Tsarskoe Selo.

**HENRY OF PRUSSIA AND THE IMPERIAL FUNERAL.**

At the direct request of the Tsar, Prince Henry of Prussia will not attend the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius, as it was intended he should, to represent the Kaiser.

**THE BALTIC SQUADRON.**

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis states that seventy ships of the Baltic Squadron, including colliers were at Nossi Be on Feb. 16th. They were buying stores lavishly.

**IRISH AFFAIRS.**

The Times understands that the Earl of Dudley, G.M.P., G.C.V.O., (Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland since September, 1902) has resigned, and the retirement of Sir Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., (appointed Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, as a temporary measure, in 1902) will follow.

**FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.**

During the discussion of the Naval Estimates in the French Chamber of Deputies, several of the speakers urged the necessity of strengthening the defences of Indo-China in view of the rise of Japan.

**RUSSIA'S PEACE CONDITIONS.**

London, February 22.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, in spite of official denials, information from a source enjoying high patronage shows that the question of the conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace has not only been formally discussed by the Tsar, but has been practically decided. The conditions are: Japanese suzerainty over Korea, the cession of Liaotung, the conversion of Vladivostok into an open port, neutral international administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the restoration to China of Manchuria south of Harbin. The only difficulty is the question of an indemnity, on which it is known that Japan will insist if possible. Russia will risk another battle before finally deciding, but, in view of the military difficulties and her internal situation, peace is probable shortly if the indemnity question can be arranged.

**LORD DUDLEY DENIES RESIGNATION.**

February 23.

The Earl of Dudley denies that he is resigning.

**HOME RULE A LIVING QUESTION.**

Mr. Balfour said it is evident that Home Rule is still a living and burning question. He appealed to the Unionist Party to sink its differences and not let smaller controversies imperil the Unionist cause.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 16th instant.)

**THE SHAHO DISTRICT.**

On the 15th instant the enemy's artillery from Shahopau, Hanchingpau and Menta-pau cannonaded our position.

At 5 a.m. on the 16th a scouting party of ours under an officer came into collision with about 100 of the enemy's infantry near Piennulupau and repulsed them.

The enemy's cavalry which moved south on the 14th instant has retreated to Luchien-fang, which is about 10 miles north-west of Chitaitz.

(Piennulupau is on the right of the Japanese line at the junction of the roads from Pensihiu to Mukden and Zushun.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 17th inst.)

Last night (16th) the enemy's heavy guns at Paohsiangtun (about 2½ miles north-west of Litajentun) cannonaded Hunshantai and Yapatai, and to-day (17th) their field-pieces at Shahopau and Wanpaoshan bombarded the highlands south of Shahopau as well as Changlingtsz.

The enemy's force, which retired on the 16th, is near Luchienfang. Some of his troops are seen at Tamuchiao (about 7½ miles west of Hsiapihho.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 18th inst.)

On the 17th instant the enemy's guns at Sanlangtsz, Talientien (3 kilometres north-west of Linsingpau) and Pauhsiangtun, bombarded our positions. Also two companies of the enemy attacked Liutiaokau but were repulsed. There was no change at other points. The enemy continued entrenching as before.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 19th instant.)

Yesterday (18th) the enemy's guns cannonaded our positions from Wanpaoshan, Sanglangtsz, Kwantun (about 2 kilo. north-west of Shahopau) Liuchangtun, Hanchingpau and Paohsiangtun.

To-day (19th) in the forenoon a column of the enemy numbering at least a Division moved westward from Tashan and entered Hangkiataitsz about (2 kilo. north-west of Wankiayuantz.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 20th instant.)

At 7 a.m. this morning about a company of the enemy's infantry advanced before Fangshin (something less than 2½ miles south of Tashan) and opened fire, but retired quickly in the direction of Liuchangtun (about 1½ miles west of Tashan).

Last night the enemy near Paohsiangtun (some 2½ miles north-west of Litajentun) cannonaded Yapatai from time to time with heavy guns. Near the Mukden high-road, also, a small force of the enemy kept up an aimless fusillade all night.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 21st inst.)

The enemy's heavy guns are visible on the south of Shakiatun (about 1¼ miles west of Tashan).

During yesterday (20th) night his scouts and ours came into collision on the north of Changliangpau (5 miles west of the Shahopau). His field-guns at Ta-kukiatsz (5 miles west of Pao-kiawatsz) and at Wen-shingpau (2½ miles north-east of Kukiatsz) bombarded our position near Lamutun (2½ miles west of Shahopau); his field-guns at Talientun (about 1¼ miles south-west of Kukiatsz) cannonaded Sankiatsz (2½ miles south of Talientun), and his heavy guns at Chaochiachwang (2½ miles north of Litajentun) fired in a desultory manner at Litajentun.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 22nd instant.)

Yesterday the enemy's artillery from Shanchutsz, from the north of Shakiatun, from Wanpaoshan and from the north-east of Sufangtai cannonaded Machwantz, Changlingtsz and the railway bridge.

Also the enemy's heavy guns at Chukwanpau cannonaded Chenchieh-pau, and his field-pieces at Rhtaitz cannonaded Chenchieh-pau and Hon-kautajentun.

The enemy continues his defensive works on the west of the railway. This afternoon his guns opened fire from Sufangtai on Changliangpau and from Hon-Talientun on Chihsiangtun.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

**CHANGING COMMANDERS.**

General Kaulbars is to command the 2nd Army. He has left the 3rd Army. General Bidering will succeed General Kaulbars in command of the 3rd Army. This intelligence is conveyed in a private telegram.

**THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.**

The third Baltic Squadron left Libau on the 15th. The leading ship was the *Vladimir Monomach*, and she was accompanied by the icebreaker *Yermak*. The names of the other ships are not mentioned, but it is understood that the four already reported are with the squadron. They are the *Imperator Nicolai*, *General Admiral Bouarsin*, *Admiral Oushakoff*, and *Admiral Aprak-takoff*.

**GRAND DUKE SERGIUS ASSASSINATED.**

According to a Reuter's telegram, as the Grand Duke Sergius was passing near the Law Courts on the 17th instant, two men who had been waiting there in a carriage for him to pass, threw a bomb under his carriage and he was killed.

**THE MURDER OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.**

The assassins of the Grand Duke Sergius were seized at once. They frankly stated of their own accord that they belonged to the revolutionary socialist party, but beyond this they refused to say anything.

The Tsar has issued a proclamation expressing his condolences in connexion with the recent tragedy and declaring his conviction that all his loyal subjects will deeply sympathise with their Emperor in this misfortune to the Imperial House.

**GENERAL GRIPENBERG.**

General Gripenberg has arrived at St. Petersburg and had an audience with the Tsar on the 17th instant.

**THE AUSTRIAN PRESS AND THE SERGIUS ASSASSINATION.**

The Austrian newspapers continue to discuss the Sergius affair. They say that unless Russia amends her tyrannical form of government fresh troubles will occur.

**RUSSIA'S TYRANNICAL GOVERNMENT.**

The *Svet* says that if European public opinion treats this matter (the Sergius affair) coolly it is because of the dislike that is entertained for the tyrannical government to which Russian men in power are addicted.

**LABOUR REFORMS IN RUSSIA.**

The Investigation Committee constituted by Imperial proclamation on Feb. 12 has decided in the following sense: owners of factories and contractors shall elect 15 representatives and the workmen in each factory shall elect a certain number on Feb. 26, and these several representatives shall, on Mar. 3, appoint a Committee to meet the Investigation Committee.



## THE FUTURE OF KIAOCHOW.

A Berlin telegram says that, with reference to outlays on account of Kiaochow, a question was asked in the Budget Committee as to whether it was necessary to build forts there and make the place a naval base. Some discussion ensued, and the German Naval Minister definitely declared that there was no intention of making of Kiaochow a second Port Arthur.

With regard to the above the Berlin *Tageblatt* says that if Kiaochow be made a fortress it must be anticipated that a most difficult situation would arise, for it is not improbable that there might thus be created in Japan a desire to occupy the place. In that event, as Germany's naval strength is not complete, either at home or abroad, it would not suffice to defend the place. With Port Arthur a Japanese fortress, Japan's strength in the Far East would be greatly increased, and thus to fortify Kiaochow would be to create a political issue disadvantageous to Germany. Germany's policy in the Far East is simply the peaceful development of her commerce and the preservation of the open door.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to a Reuter's telegram, the Baltic Squadron, consisting of 70 ships (including colliers) was at Nossi Be on the 16th instant.

A Russian destroyer with six German colliers arrived at Diego Suarez on the 14th of February, and large quantities of provisions are being purchased at Majunga and elsewhere.

At Kief the employees on the Russian South-Western Railway struck on the 20th instant.

A Reuter's telegram from Port Louis says that the French mail steamer *Melbourne*, before arriving there, landed a quantity of stores and dynamite for the Baltic Squadron. She reports that 5 of the Russian ships are at Jibuti and 13 at Diego Saurez.

## RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

On the 20th the students of St. Petersburg assembled at the University and held a meeting, when violent addresses demanding a constitution were delivered. The recent assassinations were condemned, the Tsar's picture was torn into fragments, a resolution was passed accusing the Government, the workmen were applauded as striking for liberty, and it was decided to form a national army as a defence against the Government's cruelties as well as to continue the strike.

As a result of the receipt of many threatening letters at the Palace a state of siege has been declared at Tsarkoe Selo, and orders have been issued for special police precautions.

An Imperial Ukase summoning a general meeting of the Zemstvos will be published on the 4th of March.

## THE DISTURBANCE IN RUSSIA.

It is reported from Austria that since the death of the Grand Duke Sergius the disturbance in Russia has gained force. Its movement and general organization seem to be directed from a head-quarter. Strikes of workmen similar to those that took place in Moscow and St. Petersburg have occurred in various districts, and are spreading through all the provinces. Their appearance suggests that all are obeying one order. Professors and students of the University of St. Petersburg, to the number of 3,000, held a meeting on the 20th, and without any interference from the authorities passed the following resolution: "The day has come for the destruction of the autocratic system

of government, which is unsuited to the age. It has shown its incompetence and its impotence in the eyes of all intelligent people. In the Far East it has made enormous sacrifices of the people's lives and property on account of the war having for its origin an evil and adventurous policy. Further the blood recently shed was because the autocratic Government sought to defend the existence of its own hateful system, thereby showing that it does not shrink from any devices, however disgraceful. The important demonstration made in January by the section of the poor people undoubtedly inflicted a mortal wound on the system of absolutism, and must have the result of procuring political liberty for Russia." After passing this resolution the meeting voted the following demands: "The convening of a national assembly, chosen by general election; freedom of speech and publication; amnesty for political and religious prisoners; equality of rights for all classes of the people." Further, in order to carry through these demands, and as a precaution against the Government's violence, they decided to form a national army from among intelligent people. Moreover, since no employment could be carried on pending the transition from a period of disturbance to that of revolution, while all persons would be engaged pursuing a common object, they resolved to suspend work at the University until September. The students then tore down the Tsar's picture from the wall and rent it into shreds, after which they hoisted the red flag of Socialism.

The employees on the railways from Warsaw to Austria and Germany have struck work, and all communication is suspended. The employees of various other railways, including the Siberian, have also struck.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

## THE THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Rear-Admiral Niebokotoff with the Third Pacific Squadron passed Langeland Bay on the 20th instant. His squadron is said to consist of seven vessels.

According to report the Russian Third Pacific Squadron passed the Denmark Sound on the 20th. It consisted of the following:—

Battleship	Nicolaï I.	(9,672 tons.)
Armoured Cruiser	Oushakoff	(4,126 tons.)
do	Apakum	(do)
do	Seniavine	(do)
Cruiser	Moussak	(5,593 tons)
Balloon corps aux-		
iliary Cruiser	Russ	(5,382 tons.)
Repair Ship	Kusenia	(3,772 tons.)

And the following transports of which, as they have been newly added to the Russian service, the tonnage is not clearly known:—*Sovania, Purunia, Suroganoff, Swain and Putina*. (The *Suroganoff* seems to be a sister-ship of the *Russ*).

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## PEACE DEMANDS GAIN STRENGTH.

London, February 17.

The War party in St. Petersburg is agitated. It is stated that according to reports from Manchuria General Kuropatkin does not see any possibility of resisting Oyama's attack, and fears are widely entertained that the Russian army may be badly defeated. Thus the demands for peace are gaining strength.

## THE KOREAN COAST TRADE.

Seoul, February 17.

The Japanese Representative has asked for the opening of the Korean coast-wise trade. The main points of his application

are that foreign vessels shall be allowed to engage in the cabotage, a ship of a thousand tons and upwards paying a tax of 30 yen; a ship of a hundred tons and over but less than a thousand tons, 20 yen; and a ship less than a hundred tons, 10 yen per annum. Many Koreans oppose this project and it remains unsettled.

## THE KOREAN EMPEROR AND JAPAN.

It is reported among the Koreans that when Minister Hayashi repaired to the Palace on the 15th instant, he urged the Emperor of Korea to take a trip to Japan.

## THE KOREAN LOAN.

It has been clearly ascertained that Li Yong-ik and his party, desiring to set aside the agreement with reference to a loan from Japan, instigated a number of Koreans to offer contributions in the names of private capitalists. Some persons are attacking and even threatening the Minister of Finance for having entrusted to the First Bank the duty of receiving and paying out the State funds.

This morning (20th) a party of insurgents attacked the electric power station at Russeki in Taiwan. They killed 8 men and 4 women among the Chinese and also 2 natives, and wounded one (whose nationality is not mentioned). They also burned a store-house.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, February 17th, 4 p.m.

Grand Duke Sergius, former Governor of Moscow, when returning in his carriage from the Kremlin to-day, was killed by a bomb thrown under his carriage.

## ALL QUIET IN NORTH KOREA.

Moji, February 17.

A person who has just returned from Yuensan reports that everything is quiet in North Korea since the withdrawal of the Russians. A large export of beans is taking place. Trade shows signs of briskness. Vladivostok is threatened with a storm. It is reported that some developments will be seen there before long.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

## CHINA AND KOREA ON THE YALU.

Seoul, February 17.

The question of the mid-stream islands in the Yalu and the Tumen (concerning whose ownership China and Korea have disagreed for many years) is to come up for speedy settlement. The new Chinese Minister in Seoul opened negotiations yesterday (16th) with the Korean Foreign Minister, Li. How the matter will be determined is still unknown, but as one or two foreign Powers are said to be supporting China the problem is very noteworthy as an international question of the near future.

## THE "KNIAZ SUVAROFF."

London, February 29.

The flag-ship (*Kniaz Suvaroff*) of the Baltic Squadron recently ran on a rock and sustained injury. With great difficulty she has arrived at St. Louis.

## THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The revolutionists at Odessa have sworn to open hostilities in order to be revenged on the tyrannical Government. They say that the murder of Grand Duke Sergius was because the chief of police of Kishineff and his subordinates attacked thirty thousand innocent strikers.

The Tsar has determined upon carrying out reforms.

## DEATH OF DR. EASTLAKE.

The death occurred in Tokyo on February 18th of Dr. F. W. Eastlake, the immediate cause being pneumonia. Dr. Eastlake was born in 1858 in New Jersey. At the age of 12 years he proceeded to Germany where he was educated for five years, after which he removed to France, attending courses in medicine and law. At the age of 18 he returned to America, but immediately proceeded again to Germany where he entered Berlin University and graduated. He next made a journey to Assyria, Egypt, China, India and Arabia, and for three years lived in Hongkong. In 1884, he arrived at Nagasaki, where his father was residing. After this he removed to Tokyo and at various times published such papers and magazines as the *Independent* and *Spectator*, besides engaging in teaching the English language. His principal works are a History of Hongkong, Educational History of Japan, Heroic Japan and several English-Japanese Dictionaries and conversation books in various languages. He spoke fluently, or had more than a passing acquaintance with the Japanese, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Coptic and Arabic languages. He married a Japanese lady and leaves three sons and four daughters.

The funeral of the late Dr. F. W. Eastlake took place at 1 p.m. on Feb. 22nd. The service was held in the Methodist Church, Kudan, Tokyo, and the interment took place in Aoyama Cemetery. Some two hundred Japanese attended.

## FIRES.

Fire broke out early on the morning of Feb. 18th in the dwelling of a wood-cutter residing at Watami-machi, Matsue. Unfortunately, as it occurred during a snow storm, the work of the firemen was hampered and the flames raged almost unrestricted, destroying 270 buildings. Three persons were killed. The cause is believed to be sparks from a *hibachi* (fire-box).

A junk laden with oil belonging to the Standard Oil Co. took fire and burned for over two hours at Kobe on Monday forenoon. It was towed outside the harbour limits.

At 3.40 p.m. on Tuesday, fire broke out in the shop of a fire-wood dealer named T. Saito, No. 3, Magane-cho, Itchome, Yokohama. As a rather strong northerly wind was raging at the time the flame quickly spread to the adjoining houses, the result being that five buildings were destroyed and damaged seven. The cause of the outbreak is believed to have been negligence.

An outbreak of fire took place at 3.30 a.m. on February 22nd in the Aioi theatre, Aioi-cho, Kobe, destroying 61 houses, including another theatre, the Asahi, and damaging 14. Four actors of the Aioi were killed. The Aioi was insured with the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. for ten thousand *yen*, and the Asahi with the same company for 9,500 *yen*. The cause was negligence.

On the night of February 21st fire broke out in the Urakawa-machi Post Office, burning 6 buildings.

Early on the morning of Feb. 22nd, three fires occurred in Tokyo. One, at Edogawa-cho, Koishikawa, destroyed 9 houses, including a large boarding-house, and damaged 5. A young woman was killing while struggling to escape from an up-stairs room. Another fire broke out in an unoccupied house at Zaimoku-cho, Nihon-bashi. In this case, five houses were burned down and a fireman was severely injured. The last outbreak took place at Oban-cho, Yotsuya, destroying 10 buildings and damaging 8.

At 5.40 p.m. on Feb. 21st, fire broke out on a large lighter lying near the Cotton Godown, Kanagawa. She was laden with 130 bales of American cotton unloaded from the German steamer *Aragonia*. By breaking the bottom of the vessel, the flames were immediately extinguished. The damage is estimated at some fifteen thousand *yen*. The cause is believed to be tobacco ashes.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE "KNAZ SUVAROFF."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The extract from the *Hochi Shimbun* in your to-day's paper, re Admiral Rojestewsky's flagship *Kniaz Suvaroff* taking refuge or having arrived at St. Louis, a port in Senegambia, is rather misleading, as it might suggest that the Baltic fleet was on its way home to Russia, for Senegambia is on the west-coast of Africa, while the *Kniaz Suvaroff* was spoken of, a month ago, to be in the neighbourhood of Madagascar.

Therefore, if the Baltic fleet has not started on its return home, the port St. Louis must be the one on the French island Reunion, near Madagascar.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

M. S.

Yokohama, February 22nd, 1905.

## GENERAL MATSUMURA.

## MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR DU "JAPAN MAIL."

MONSIEUR,—Dans le No. du 8 de ce mois, en annonçant la nouvelle de la mort du Général Matsoumura, vous écriviez: "Rumour says that he had undermined his constitution by too free indulgence in that most insidious beverage, Japanese sake."

Cette rumeur a été démentie dans les journaux japonais et il est juste qu'elle le soit également dans le "Japan Mail."

Depuis 1876 j'entretenais des relations de bonne amitié avec Matsoumura et je puis vous assurer que sa forte constitution n'a été ruinée par aucun excès. J'ai questionné les deux Généraux qui le connaissent le mieux: l'un d'eux est au Ministère, à Tokio, et il pourra vous répéter, si vous le désirez, ce qu'il me disait hier à ce sujet; l'autre est dans une garnison du Nord et j'écris sa lettre à votre disposition.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations.

A. E. BOUGOUIN.

Tokio, le 20 Février 1905.

## L.A.H. STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleides 1	F. Feb. 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Alice 2	Sa. Feb. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China 3	Sa. Feb. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athena 4	M. Feb. 27
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanic 5	W. Feb. 1
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades 6	F. Mar. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 7	Sa. Mar. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Pa. of China 8	M. Mar. 5
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 9	W. Mar. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 10	Th. Mar. 16
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 11	Su. Mar. 26

- 1 Left Tacoma on the 1st inst
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 22nd inst
- 3 Left Nagasaki on the 23rd inst
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 23rd inst
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonia 1	Sa. Feb. 25
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides 2	Su. Feb. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athena 3	M. Feb. 27
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia 4	M. Feb. 27
America	P. M. Co.	China 5	Tu. Feb. 28
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Dalm. Tatsu Maru 6	W. Mar. 1
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Princess Alice 7	Sa. Mar. 4
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Hyades 8	Sa. Mar. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea 9	Th. Mar. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Pa. of China 10	M. Mar. 6
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru 11	Sa. Mar. 11
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia 12	Sa. Mar. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 13	Th. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan 14	F. Mar. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia 15	M. Mar. 27

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS

*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 17th Feb.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Needles*, British steamer, 2,966, J. P. Turner, 17th Feb.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Wingyang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 18th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nan Yang*, German steamer, 1,060, E. Kriebbe, 18th Feb.—Formosa, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Sanda*, British steamer, 1,405, George Bain, 18th Feb.—Awomori, Timber.—H. Aral.  
*Valella*, British steamer, 1,937, J. P. McMorran, 18th Feb.—Liverpool via Suez, Salt.—Sale and Frazar Ltd.

*Prometheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,623, H. Lersbryggen, 18th Feb.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tweeddale*, British steamer, 2,874, Milne, 19th Feb.—Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Tjinaki*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. V. W. Juriaanse, 20th Feb.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Schultdt, 20th Feb.—Portland, Ore., Astoria, 30th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Dutwich*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 20th Feb.—Otaru via Kobe, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.  
*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 21st Feb.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 2nd Feb., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Highlander*, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 21st Feb.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Japanese.  
*Jeseric*, British steamer, 3,114, Shotten, 21st Feb.—New York via ports, and Kobe, 19th Feb., General.—American Trading Co.  
*Radnorshire*, British steamer, 1,889, J. M. P. Haffner, 21st Feb.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Uta*, British steamer, 3,426, Livingstone, 21st Feb.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 22nd Feb.—Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 21st Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Sirocco*, British steamer, 2,349, Geo. Williamson, 22nd Feb.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 23rd Feb.—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Babelberg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 23rd Feb.—Taiwan, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 23rd Feb.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 17th Feb.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Keenun*, British steamer, 4,897, R. Conradi, 17th Feb.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pasha*, British steamer, 3,839, J. L. Ieftwick, 17th Feb.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 17th Feb.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Onda*, British steamer, 3,410, J. Robertson, 17th Feb.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Forest Dale*, British steamer, 2,285, Noall, 18th Feb.—Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Carnes & Co.  
*Twickenham*, British steamer, 1,613, Mann, 18th Feb.—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Sachsen*, German steamer, 3,119, H. Feyen, 18th Feb.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Baradung*, British steamer, 2,684, H. G. Roberts, 18th Feb.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 7,850, J. W. Saunders, 18th Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.  
*Queen Louise*, British steamer, 2,370, W. A. Nicoll, 19th Feb.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rineer, 20th Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Pak Ling*, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 20th Feb.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Wing Sang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 20th Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—N.Y.K.  
*Sambha*, German steamer, 3,623, Luening, 20th Feb.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 20th Feb.—Kobe via Ujina and Moji, General.—N.Y.K.  
*Nan Yang*, German steamer, 1,060, E. Kriebbe, 21st Feb.—Kobe, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Sangala*, British steamer, 3,349, W. H. Jacobs, 21st Feb.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 22nd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Bennarlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 22nd Feb.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 22nd Feb.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Schultdt, 23rd Feb.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Needles*, British steamer, 2,906, J. P. Turner, 23rd Feb.—Yokkaichi, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, Adthead, 23rd Feb.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 24.

A moderate business continues but nothing doing in Yarns.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.18

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches V. 3.50 to 4.40

Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V. 0.35 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 250.00 to 260.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

No special feature to report.

Round and square ½ inch and upward ... V. 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (¾ to 1 ¼ inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

No change.

American ... \$3.16

Russian ... 3.05 to 3.10

Langkat ... 2.80

## SUGAR.

Nothing to report.

Brown Takao ... V. 10.80 to 11.10

Brown Manila ... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined ... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Koruphi), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Demand light, and sellers quite willing to accept business at current rates.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1020

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 950

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 980

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 935

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 940

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 940

Common—Coarse ... 900

Re-reels—Extra ... 900

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 900

Re-reels—No. 2 ... 917½

Re-reels—No. 1½ ... 895

Kakedas—Extra ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 ... —

Kakedas—No. 1½ ... —

Kakedas—No. 2 ... —

# Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humor cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 80 doses.

CUTICURA Remedies are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27, St. Charles Street, London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Depot: 100 Ave. de la Gare, Lyons. U.S.A. Depot: 100 Ave. de la Gare, Lyons.

## WASTE SILK.

Only a small business doing at unchanged prices.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	157½ to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good	150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	140
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	100
Noshi—Shimshu, Best	100
Noshi—Shimshu, Good	85
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	80 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	107 to 115
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	90 to 95
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	45 to 50

## TEA.

Nothing to record.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, February 23.  
London silver ½ lower and China sterling quotations ½ to ¼ lower have caused local rates on China to be altered accordingly.

London Bank T.T.	2/0½
— Bills on demand	2/0½
— 4 months' sight	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/0½
Paris Bank T.T.	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259½
— 6 months' sight	260½
Hongkong Bank sight	per \$200 94½*
— Private 30 days' sight	92½*
Shanghai Bank sight	76*
— Private 30 days' sight	78*
India Bank sight	150½
— Private 30 days' sight	152½
America Bank sight	49½ @ 50
— Private 30 days' sight	49½ @ 50
— Private 4 months' sight	50½ @ 50
Germany Bank sight	206½
— Private 4 months' sight	210½
Bar Silver (London)	27½

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, February 24, a.m. 1

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Yen.	per cent.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5	89.65	
1st Issue	—	—	—	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	62	5	55.40	
2nd Issue	—	—	—	
Consolidated Bonds (Seirin)	100	5	84.10	
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	84.10	
5% Imperial Bonds (Gobun)	100	5	81.60	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.60	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	96.60	
Yama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.00	
Yama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.00	
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	87.40	
Sanyo Railway Debentures and	100	6	88.30	
Sanyo Railway	50	8	64.40	
Kyushu Railway	50	8	60.00	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	72.80	
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	57.20	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	77.00	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigan)	50	12	80.80	
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	32.70	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	30.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	30.80	
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	49.00	
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	21.00	
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	62.60	
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	22.00	
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	28.50	
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.40	
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	20.90	
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	55.60	
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	52.00	
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	52.50	
Yokohama Dock	33	10	45.50	
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	88.00	
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	75.40	
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	29.20	
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	94.00	
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	82.00	
Tokyo Gas	50	14	85.80	
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	22.20	
Osaka Gas new	25	—	40.00	
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	89.00	
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	67.50	
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	87.50	
Nippon Sugar Refined new	1	—	22.70	
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	45	20	92.00	

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS**  
**ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1 to 122, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## The King

among scientifically con-  
densed foods is Bovril.  
In the smallest possible  
bulk Bovril has every  
virtue a true food should  
possess—it is nourishing  
and strengthening—it is  
a stimulant and a warmth-  
giver; and, besides being  
very appetising, is tho-  
roughly digestible. Bovril  
is a great help to the cook,  
too.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "INDRANT,"—Jardine, Matheson  
Co.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, Feb. 25th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Feb. 25th, the "ATHENIAN."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
Feb. 26th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27th, the "ARABIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Feb. 28th, at Daylight, the "JAPAN."—P.  
& O. S.N. Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Feb. 28th, at  
3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Feb. 28th,  
at Daylight, the "STENTOR."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Feb. 28th,  
the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar.  
1st, at 2 p.m., the "DAINI TATSU MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.
- For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and  
Macassar, about March 1st, the "TJIMAHU."—  
Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.
- For HAMBURG and Bremen via ports, Mar.  
3rd, at Daylight, the "RHEINLAND."—C. Illies &  
Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Mar.  
3rd, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mar.  
4th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 4th, at  
9 a.m., the "PRINCESS ALICE."—H. Ahrens & Co.,  
Nachf.
- For HONAN ISLANDS via ports, Mar. 5th, the "HIOMO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about March 5th, the "KOREA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Mar. 5th, at  
Daylight, the "PATROCLUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 6th, the "EMPEROR OF  
CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,  
Port Said, and Fiume, about March 7th, the  
"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM."—Pollak Bros.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 10th,  
the "PINGSUEY."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar.  
11th, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Mar. 11th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.

編輯人 堀江 一平  
發行所 東京市山下町五十五番  
電話 二五五五  
支店 横濱市山下町五十五番  
電話 二五五五

# The Japan Weekly Mail.

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YOKOHAMA, MARCH 4TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月四日  
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[Vol. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	225
Affairs at the Front .....	226
The Peace Rumours .....	227
The North-Sea Outrage .....	227
Vladivostok .....	227
Korea .....	228
The Captured Steamers .....	228
Foreigners in Tokyo .....	229
The Barrack-Building Affair .....	229
The Mischenko Raid and its Sequel .....	229
The Question of the West Lia .....	230
The New Domestic Loan .....	230
Higashi Honkwanji .....	230
The Osaka Life Insurance Company .....	230
Gripenburg and Kuropatin .....	231
Political Topics .....	231
The Baltic Fleet .....	231
China .....	231
The Volunteer Fleet .....	231
General Stoesel .....	231
Europe and the War .....	231
The New Russian Loan .....	231
Public Opinion in Russia as Regards Peace .....	231
Buller's Foot Armour .....	231
Notes on Current Events .....	231
Port Arthur .....	231
Football .....	231
Russian Prisoners .....	231
Yokohama Literary Society .....	231
Death of Mr. Tanaka .....	231
Patent Protest .....	231
Leading Articles:—	
Peace or Peace .....	237
French Naval Programme .....	237
The Operations in Manchuria .....	237
Russia's Placenta .....	237
The Imperial Diet .....	237
Shipping Disasters .....	237
"The Truce of the Bear" .....	237
Organ Recital at Christ Church .....	237
Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War .....	237
N. R. C. .....	237
The Law Courts .....	237
Pines .....	237
When the Stars Come Out .....	237
Foreign Music in Sendai .....	237
Railway Mortgage Law .....	237
News of the Week .....	237
Correspondence:—	
"The Truce of the Bear" .....	237
"The Sleeping Beauty" .....	237
"The Baltic Fleet" .....	237
Telegrams .....	237
Literary Gossip .....	237
Regulations for the Enforcement of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law .....	237
Latest Shipping .....	237
Latest Commercial .....	237

"PAIS CE OUR DIOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Diet was formally prorogued on Tuesday.

A RAT infected with plague has been found in Oshima-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

FIVE rats infected with plague were found on Feb. 24th at Yamamoto-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

THE telephone between Tokyo and Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture, will be opened on March 1st.

RUSSIAN prisoners in Tengajaya and three other places near Osaka, numbered on Feb. 22nd 23,991.

OWING to heavy snow, traffic between Sapporo and Otaru on the Tanko (Colliery) Railway has been stopped.

ON February 25th, T. Toyota and nine other men were arrested at Gifu on suspicion of having counterfeited notes.

MAJOR TAKAHASHI, on the staff of the Tokyo Defence, left on Feb. 23rd for the front. Lieut. Colonel Kinoshita succeeded him.

OWING to a landslide, the first train from Maidzuru at 5.30 a.m. on Feb. 27th was derailed

at a point near Mimeseko station. The passengers escaped injury.

MAJOR-GENERAL TANABE, who was wounded at the battle of Heikautai, arrived on Feb. 26th at Ujina by the *Kosai Maru* from Dairen.

A FLOATING mine has been found by fishermen off the village of Ajiro, Tottori prefecture. It was handed over to the police authorities.

TWO Russian ladies arrived on Feb. 23rd at Nagasaki from Shanghai to pay a visit to their husbands, officers detained at Matsuyama.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina reports that 260 Russian prisoners and 583 Japanese invalids are expected on Feb. 25th to arrive there from the front.

THE death was announced on Feb. 26th of Madame Oura Toki (84) the mother of the Minister for Communications, at Miyanojo, Kagoshima prefecture.

AT the auction sale of the curios collected by Mr. Bonilla, formerly Spanish Consul at Yokohama held on Thursday and Friday, four prints by Utamaro went for yen 400.

SPOILS of war, including ten guns of 28 c.m. and 16 c.m. calibre have been brought from the front to Tokyo. Some of them were removed to the Military Head Quarters.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAKAMURA, who sustained wounds at Port Arthur, is reported to have recovered in a military hospital, Tokyo, and will remove shortly to Atami.

MAJOR-GENERAL TANABE, 14 junior officers and 232 soldiers who sustained wounds at the battle of Heikautai, were brought on the evening of March 1st to Hiroshima.

ON February 27th, a tidal wave occurred at Mimitsunichi, in the district of Kozu, Miyazaki prefecture, destroying many buildings and a large extent of sea-embankment.

THE Osaka Life Insurance Co. was ordered on February 25th by the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce to wind up its affairs in accordance with Art. 12 of the Insurance Law.

PRINCESS YAMASHINA, the consort of Commander Prince Yamashina, gave birth to a son at 10.15 p.m. on Feb. 25th. The ceremony of naming the child will take place on March 3rd.

SOME eight hundred invalids from the front who are in hospital at Tokyo, will be removed to Hiroaki during three days commencing March 1st. They belong to the 8th Division.

THE repairs of the steamer *Sado Maru*, which was damaged on June 15th in Tsushima Strait by the Vladivostok squadron, have been completed and she was recently employed as a transport.

S. NAKAMURA, a clerk of the Nippon Railway Co., was arrested on the night of Feb. 22nd and removed to the detention ward of the Metropolitan Police Office. The charge is reported by the *Jiji* to be fraud.

FROM Nagano it was reported on Feb. 26th that a woman residing at the village of South Mimaki fatally stabbed her child with a sword and attempted to commit suicide with the same weapon. The cause was poverty.

ON the morning of Feb. 26th, an employee, K. Ishii (65) of a mat dealer named I. Ishii, residing at Tamachi, Asakusa, Tokyo, attempted to murder his employer, inflicting severe injuries on him by stabbing him in the breast and hands with

a sword while his victim was asleep. The culprit gave himself up to the Asakusa police. The cause is not yet known.

A NUMBER of Russian prisoners will be brought shortly to Takasaki. The hotel Takasago, and two Buddhist temples, Kakuhaji and Etokuji, are being prepared for their accommodation.

PAYMASTER F. W. PRENCE of H.M.S. *Fearless* was lost overboard in the Bay of Biscay on that vessel's homeward voyage from China. He had destroyed his private papers before disappearing.

A TELEGRAM from Fukui reports that the owners of the leading *habutay* factories, owing to the extraordinary dullness in business, have decided to stop work on March 15th. Severe distress among many workmen is now expected.

A TELEGRAM from Utsunomiya reports that on the evening of Feb. 26th fire broke out at Maokamachi, in the district of Hoga, destroying 36 houses. On the night of the same day, a forest covering some 40 *cho* was burned down.

THE Argentine man-of-war *Uruguay* has returned to Buenos Ayres after a prolonged and fruitless search for the missing French Antarctic expedition under Dr. Charcot. It is feared that all perished in the great storm in April, 1904.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank will hold a general meeting on March 10th when the accounts for the last half of the year 1904 will be submitted. The *Boyeiki* says that the net profit in the period was yen 1,907,922.38 and the interim dividend will be 6 per cent.

It was announced on Jan. 14th that Fraulein Bertha Krupp, only daughter of the late Geheimrath Alfred Krupp, of Essen, reputed to be Germany's wealthiest heiress, was betrothed to Doctor W. Heck, a medical practitioner of Rheydt, Rhineland.

THE *Asahi* says that Viscount Okabe, who paid a visit last year to Korea to investigate agricultural conditions, has purchased some ten thousand *cho* (cho, about 2.5 acres) of fields in the Tadogan valley. He intends to plant rice there after the Japanese fashion. He will establish a residence at Pyongyang.

AN explosion occurred on the evening of Feb. 28th in one of the cars of a freight train which arrived at Akiba station, Tokyo, from the north. Four coolies were severely injured. The cause is not definitely reported, but it is believed that *kikenbutsu* (certain dangerous goods) carried in the car led to the accident.

KIKU (39) wife of a merchant named K. Nakayasu residing at Tsurumi, who is now in America on business, was found on the morning of Feb. 28th murdered in her house suffering from fatal injuries on the head and throat. On the evening of the same day, a deaf-mute named K. Nakinishi (39) was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. The cause is not known.

THE *Asahi* reports that on Feb. 15th, an empty junk was found drifting off the village of Hokusen, near Byoritsu, Formosa. It carried three guns and contained five dead bodies, 552 yen in silver, and several lots of Japanese cloth. At the same time an empty boat, a dead body, a mast, and several pieces of rigging were found near by. On examination by policemen, it was suggested that the junk was similar to the *Choko*, owned by a Chinaman, which left Tamsui on Feb. 12th for Amoy with a number of native passengers and which carried guns to protect it from the attacks of pirates who often appear in the Formosa Strait.



## AFFAIRS AT THE FRONT.

Saturday, February 25.

In spite of official silence there arrive continued rumours of a new cavalry raid in the Yingkow direction, but the accounts are so confused that it is difficult to piece them into any intelligible whole. Collating all the telegrams, however, we are inclined to think that the raid has been on a comparatively small scale, and that it was undertaken by a few hundred Cossacks with no object more serious than inflicting injury on railways and telegraphs. In that they seem to have had some success, as was scarcely avoidable, but their achievements were evidently very trifling for it appears that the damage done by them was repaired in a few hours. They were seen in greatest number at Takaukan, but even there they did not exceed three or four hundred. The most important feature of the raid is that these Cossacks, according to all accounts, rode southward through a neutral territory and retreated into neutral territory. Their main body halted at Changkiatun, which, as we explained in our last issue, is a town lying westward of Tienchwangtai along the Yingkow-Shanhaiwan Railway.

A telegram from Peking says that the Russians continue their incursions into neutral territory in the Hsinmintun region. They have penetrated as far as Wukiatz, which lies on the north of Hsinmintun. Apparently the necessity of seeking fodder for their horses drives them far afield. They collected some 400,000 catties in the Wukiatz region, but this Peking message alleges that as they were carrying the supply home, they were attacked by Hunghutsz and deprived of the whole fruit of their toil.

Monday, February 27.

In the official report published in Tokyo on Saturday it is stated that on the 24th instant the Russians burned Tsen-sungmu-pautsz and retired to Kukiatai. We gather from other accounts that this movement on the part of the Russians was due to the severity of the Japanese artillery fire. Put into an easily comprehensible form, what has happened is that General Kuroki's troops have driven the enemy from his last positions on the south of the Shaho. Those that have followed the reports carefully must have observed how often Waitaushan and Titishan figured in them. That was because the Russians still held some points in the Waitaushan and Titishan regions on Kuroki's side of the Shaho. From these points they have now been expelled, and the Japanese have advanced their line correspondingly. The operation near Waitaushan seems to have been effected without anything in the nature of a serious infantry attack and consequently without any serious casualties on the Japanese side. It was mainly the result of well-directed gun-fire, supplemented by a night advance, which took the Russians by surprise and placed the Japanese in possession with a list of 12 wounded.

A little later the same night the Japanese posted at Titishan moved against Chaohseng-futun and drove out its Russian occupants. The latter do not seem to have been in large force nor were their casualties considerable.

There are now no Russian troops south of the Shaho.

Yingkow telegraphs that on the 20th instant a body of about a hundred troopers reached a point about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Haicheng and there proceeded to destroy the brick buttresses of a bridge on the railway. They seem to have had one hour's

leisure for the work, but the destruction they achieved was very trifling. Railway guards were quickly assembled, but by the time they reached the scene these Cossacks had disappeared. It is stated that they came from the cavalry force which had marched down through neutral territory to Tienchwangtai and Changkiatun. The accounts vary as to the number of the troopers engaged in this enterprise, but all agree as to the line of the Russian march, and as to the fact that the attempt was the result of information conveyed by Chinese spies.

Tientsin sends on a telegram despatched from Yingkow on the 23rd. It says that some 200 Russian troopers were attacked by the Hunghutsz at a place about 7 miles south-west of Hsinmintun. After a fight lasting 2 hours the Cossacks were scattered. Three of them were taken prisoners, and the Hunghutsz captured a quantity of arms together with 20 head of cattle which the enemy's men were driving. It is conjectured that these Cossacks were the force, or a part of it, which made the recent raid towards Yingkow and the railway, riding down and back through neutral territory. Everything goes to show that China's neutrality no longer exists in the eyes of Kypoptskin's forces.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent sends to that journal copies of letters interchanged by the officer commanding the Russians in the Battle of Heikautai—General Kaulbars—and General Oku. It appears that General Oku had caused information to be conveyed to the Russian head-quarters with respect to seven officers taken prisoners by the Japanese during the battle. On the 13th instant a Russian lieutenant accompanied by an orderly presented himself at Tutaitz and handed in a letter from Kaulbars. It goes without saying that the lieutenant was hospitably received, but we may add that he and the officer commanding the Japanese outpost exchanged field-glasses as a memento of the occasion. The letter was an acknowledgement of the Japanese kindness in conveying information as to the seven officers, but it asked for a more explicit statement of names, and it also inquired whether anything had been seen of a Russian Lieut.-Colonel whose appearance was described by the writer. On the 15th Oku sent a reply giving the names of the captured officers in full, and stating that among the killed there had been found an officer of rank answering to the description given by General Kaulbars. The body of this officer, with those of his dead comrades, had been buried with all honours by the Japanese. Thus far the correspondence was commonplace enough, though it illustrates the remarkable courtesy displayed by the Japanese in the field. But at the close of General Oku's letter there were two statements to which he politely drew the attention of the Russian commander. One was that the body of a Japanese major, killed at a place on the south-east of Heikautai, had been shockingly mutilated, and that Japanese wounded soldiers at Sanchienpau had been most cruelly treated (*sangai wo kuwayeshi*) by the Russians. General Oku explained that he reluctantly made these statements, but that as the facts were established beyond all question, it was his duty to bring them to the notice of General Kaulbars.

One of the remarkable features of this war is the indifference shown by Europe to the iterated and reiterated instances of barbarity charged against Russian soldiers in the field. There can not be the least doubt

that if even a tittle of these most cruel and inhuman acts were laid at the door of Japanese troops, the whole Occident would long ago have been ringing with cries of indignation. Turn, however, from this crushing representation made by General Oku, turn to the writing of the so-called "Russian statesman" who, in the columns of the *Deutsche Revue*, is engaged in a controversy with Baron Suyematsu, and who, with splendid arrogance which in itself is as far removed from the true teachings of Christianity as one pole is from the other, declares that Russians and Japanese "will never be able to agree upon certain fundamental principles of morality and justice" because "the conceptions of justice and morality held by Christian nations will be accepted by the Japanese on paper but will never really become their own." Should it happen that as the outcome of nearly half a century's close observation the Japanese turn of deliberate preference to their own civilization, and should it happen that their men of discernment agree to regard as a monumental example of the most extreme injustice the conduct of this pharisaical Europe towards Japan herself, will any man of ordinary honesty be in a position to demur?

The report said to have been sent by Sakharoff as to the blowing up of a bridge near Haicheng is briefly alluded to elsewhere in our columns, but as so much prominence is given to it, we translate the *Asahi's* Moji telegram in full:—

Moji, 24th February.

On the 20th instant between 1 and 2 a.m. a body of Cossack cavalry numbering over 100, appeared in the vicinity of a railway bridge, about 60 yards span at a point of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Haicheng and 10 miles from Tashikiao. They smashed the brick buttress through a distance of some 40 feet, but it is expected that repairs will be effected in 2 or 3 days. Meanwhile the service of trains is suspended but the bridge is usable by foot passengers.

Tuesday, February 28.

It will have been observed that Japanese official reports received in Tokyo up to the evening of the 27th, or, to be more correct, those published up to that time, spoke of events in the Shaho district as late as the afternoon of the 25th, and said nothing whatever of the momentous occurrence telegraphed from London, namely, that a desperate battle had commenced and was proceeding along the whole front of the huge forces collected in the Shaho Valley. The London telegram must have been despatched on the 25th, and consequently if such a battle was taking place, it must have commenced that same day. The thing seems highly improbable. None of the Japanese newspapers published on Monday morning, so far as we can see, made any reference to this matter.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Kinchow says that on the 16th and 17th instant the Hunghutsz tore up several miles of line and broke several bridges on the railway between Tiehling and Kaiyuen, inflicting so much damage that two weeks will be required to repair it. Kaiyuen is the first town of importance on the railway north of Tiehling, from which it is 25 miles distant, Tiehling itself being 42 miles from Mukden. From the same source it is stated that the Hunghutsz recently destroyed 400,000 lbs. of fodder collected by the Russians at Fakumun.

Rumours are said to be circulating in the Russian army that a very extensive turning movement is in process from the Japanese right, but this statement evidently rests, thus far, on very slender foundation.

Wednesday, March 1.

Conjectures are rife as to the probabilities of the immediate future in Manchuria. That is natural, since so soon as the season permits one or other of the armies massed on the Shaho will certainly move. All readers of the official reports published during the past six weeks must have seen that the Russians, with untiring assiduity, have been feeling the Japanese position. They have wasted a vast amount of ammunition for the purpose of unmasking the situation of the Japanese artillery, and not a day has passed without one or two detachments of infantry being sent forward to test the Japanese dispositions. The Japanese, on the other hand, have uniformly abstained from replying to these various movements or furnishing the information desired. Not until the 22nd or 23rd of February was any operation undertaken on the Japanese side, and it seems not to have exceeded a movement against the advanced positions on the Russian left. Out of all this it is difficult to obtain materials for fore-casting the immediate future. Telegrams from Europe suggest that Kuropatkin is short of ammunition, and that it is impossible to supply him on account of the strikes. Such news must be received with extreme reserve. It is certain that Kuropatkin's army has wasted a vast quantity of gun ammunition during the past four months, but with the exception of the Heikautai fight there has not been any serious demand upon his small arm ammunition, nor is it conceivable that he has allowed his artillery to expend their stores so far as to incur the risk of imminent scarcity. The present difficulties of communication, however, may not have entered into his calculations, and their immediate effect may be to defer the offensive movement which the situation demands of him. To lie inactive is as dangerous for him as to deliver an attack, and has no compensatory possibilities, while, moreover, it would be intolerable in Russia.

General Sakharoff's report as to the destruction of a railway bridge near Haicheng is spoken of as an exaggeration. It is true that on the night of the 21st of February a body of about 100 Cossacks did some injury to a small bridge, and that the service of trains was interrupted for a brief period, but repairs were speedily effected, and things are now in their normal condition.

Friday, March 3.

Private telegrams sent across the military wires speak of events which appear to be merely enlarged—if not exaggerated—versions of the official news published on the afternoon of the 1st. At all events they indicate strategy of a perplexing nature on the part of the Russians. The official reports, which, if they err at all, err on the side of moderation, show indisputably that the Russians have commenced a series of disjointed attacks in the region immediately westward of the railway and the main road. Hitherto most, indeed we may say almost all, of the skirmishes described in the reports had to be regarded as mere reconnaissances. A company moving out of the Russian lines and approaching the Japanese positions here, a detachment there, could not mean anything in the nature of serious attacks. But the affair of the 27th of February can not be classed among reconnaissances. After a concentrated fire from field pieces and heavy guns, five companies of infantry moved down each side of the railway, and delivered an assault which was carried right into the trenches of the Japanese outpost, which continued for 4 hours—from 11

p.m. until 3 a.m.—; which resolved itself into a hand-to-hand melee, and which ended in the retreat of the Russians leaving 50 or 60 dead and some prisoners. They must have had then fully 250 casualties, and as 5 companies mustered probably a thousand bayonets all told, the fierce nature of the fight becomes plain. What it meant, however, is not equally plain. The mere feat of driving out a Japanese outpost would signify little, unless the possession of a strategically important position were in question, and as to that we are not able to judge. There appears also to have been another attack in the neighbourhood of Tashan, where Kuropatkin was supposed to have had his head-quarters during some weeks. We have no official news of this, but private statements are to the effect that a fight took place there on the 26th of February and that the Japanese casualties numbered 240, including several officers. Whether this was an attack by the Russians or by the Japanese the reports do not say, but we infer the former. Meanwhile the weather is anything but favourable. The 26th of February was marked by a blizzard, and on the 28th the thermometer fell to 29° below the freezing point. Chinese accounts speak of the Japanese having opened fire at several points with heavy guns, and of a marked effect having been produced in the Russian lines.

Meanwhile on the Japanese right in the Hanchang region, accounts concur in stating that the Russians are increasing their forces at Chiupingtai. This, it will be remembered, is the place whither the 16 battalions retired from Chinghoching, after their defeat there on the 24th instant. It is said to be strongly fortified, being, in fact, the main advanced position of the Russian left, covering Fushun. The conjecture is that the Russians always contemplated a turning movement on the Hanchang side, and that their Heikautai essay was suggested by special circumstances. Hence they have massed large forces in the Hanchang region. Matters have begun badly for them there.

#### THE PEACE RUMOURS.

It is re-assuring to see that Japanese newspapers are not at all misled by the prevailing rumours of peace. They interpret these rumours merely as indicating that a peace party exists in Russia and that its members have begun to make their voices heard, but they do not for one moment believe that the Tsar has laid aside his conviction of ability to crush Japan ultimately or that his supporters in that policy have yet been roused to a sense of the truth. What Japan has to do, we read, is to pursue her object steadfastly and unflinchingly, which object is to put an end finally to Russia's aggressive capacities in Eastern Asia. Nothing must turn this empire from that purpose; nothing be allowed to distract the nation's attention. Above all Japan must not place any reliance on the domestic disturbances reported in increasing volume from Russia. Such incidents should be entirely ruled out of the plan of campaign and the scope of its prosecution. The *Fiji Shimpō* is especially vigorous in its writing. It declares that the issue is still far distant. Possibly the opposite bank of the bloody river may soon loom in sight, if it has not already loomed, but the slightest cessation of effort at this juncture would be a calamitous mistake. Never can the sword be sheathed until Russia is so thoroughly beaten as to be ready to give substantial pledges that

there shall be no renewal of her peace-disturbing ambitions in East Asia.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from London saying that the Tsar has decided to summon a national assembly and to entrust to it the duty of deciding between peace and war. Should the Assembly's verdict be for peace, the Government will endeavour to conclude the combat on favourable terms; but if these can not be obtained, then it will take advantage of the opportunity to prosecute the combat with renewed vigour.

It is curious to observe how persistent those peace rumours are. Is there no fire amid all the smoke?

#### THE NORTH-SEA OUTRAGE.

The extraordinary misconception originally formed about the finding of the North-Sea tribunal elicited some very caustic comments from Japanese journals. They called the court's alleged finding a conclusion without a premiss, and they suggested that such a result must be taken as indicating the judicially futile nature of international tribunals which deem it their first duty to be diplomatic and to placate all the parties concerned. But since later intelligence shows that the Court's verdict was just the opposite of what Reuter had announced, the Tokyo newspapers withdraw all their strictures. What interests them now is the action the Russian Government will take towards Rojestvensky. St. Petersburg pledged itself to punish its officers should the Paris Court declare them guilty, and the Paris Court, with an emphatic directness which savours little of diplomacy, has declared that Rojestvensky's conduct was unwarrantable and that he must bear the responsibility. It is a tight place for the Russian Government. To remove Rojestvensky from his command would be a most irksome and difficult step, yet to continue him in it and to take refuge in a mere reprimand would be intolerable to the English nation. So, once again, the problem is resuscitated in perplexing terms.

As to the singularly misleading version of the verdict originally wired to the world, there is some disposition, we observe, to blame Reuter. But before arriving at that conclusion we have to know whence the story emanated in the first instance. Reuter may only have repeated an item of news which evidently obtained credence in London.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

The crew of a vessel which reached Moji from Vladivostock on the 27th ultimo, say that the defences of the place are nearly completed and that work on the rear forts is being vigorously pressed. The garrison comprises about 40,000 troops, having been augmented since the place was raised to the dignity of a first-class fortress. Nearly all the non-combatants have left the town, yet provisions are already very expensive. The *Rossia* moves frequently out of the harbour, and of 7 torpedo-boats 2 are ice-bound but the remainder are in a condition for immediate service. The *Gromovoi* and the *Bogatyr* were subjected to considerable repair, but it has not been found possible to make them sea-worthy. They are lying in the ice with a palpable list, and their crews have left them.

What is the truth about these vessels? The stories we have received during the past six months would fill a volume.

## KOREA.

Saturday, February 25.

The Korean Government, it is said, has now definitely resolved to recall all its representatives at foreign courts. This rumour requires confirmation but it comes again with a sound of assurance.

Also the reduction of the military establishment is spoken of as assured. The new establishment will be limited to 14 battalions of 600 men each, or 8,400 in all.

Mr. Hayashi seems to be pressing the question of opening the coast-wise trade to foreign vessels, and also urging the inauguration of sweeping reforms in the system of internal communications, such as posts, telegraphs and roads.

M. Clemenceau, a French expert hitherto engaged in the post-office department, has resigned and is about to return to France.

A syndicate of Japanese, American and English capitalists has been formed for mining purposes in Korea, and a gold field at Suan is likely to be soon handed to the syndicate in the name of its British representative.

Monday, February 27.

Some ten of the agitators who are endeavouring to obstruct the arrangements made by Japan in Seoul have placed themselves within the power of the law by transgressing the regulations as to public meetings, and have been arrested. Probably these men believe themselves to be acting in a patriotic manner, and to that extent they merit sympathy. But in all the years that have elapsed since Korea came under foreign observation, her people have displayed ability for only two performances, intrigue and opposition. Had they any plan to rescue their country from the fate that would inevitably overtake her were she left to stand alone, the obstacles they place in Japan's way might be intelligible. But it appears to be simply unintelligent opposition: the instinctive resistance of hereditary conservatism to everything that savours of change, whether good or bad.

Wednesday, March 1.

Telegrams to the *Asahi* say that the administrative reforms in Korea have been at length determined and that they will be promulgated in a few days. They are not very signal reforms, however. Some of the essential measures are obstructed by the familiar old stumbling block, favouritism. The principal changes are that the five councillors of the Cabinet will be abolished; that the Police Bureau will be amalgamated with the Home Department; that a railway bureau will be established in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and that the Railway Bureau of the North-West will be done away with. There will result a reduction of 290 officials in all the Departments, which will bring down the establishment to about two-thirds of its previous number. The diplomatic organization has not been touched. It will be dealt with at the time of the second reforms.

Thursday, March 2.

Songching suffered considerably from the coming of the Cossacks, whose raid in north-eastern Korea brought them to this place at a comparatively early period and necessitated the withdrawal of the Japanese settlers. These were not numerous, not a hundred in all, and they had no large stake in the place, their trade being mostly confined to the export of beans and *bêche de mer*. Still it must have been a heavy blow to them to abandon

their homes to the tender mercies of the Cossacks who were not likely to spare anything capable of destruction. Last month, however, the Cossacks were obliged to turn their horses' heads once more in the direction of the Tumen, and the Japanese have begun to re-visit Songching. The first of the returning settlers made their appearance there on the 20th of last month, and the place is said to be rapidly recovering an air of business activity.

Friday, March 3.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a telegram from Seoul to the effect that the Korean Government has decided to accept Japan's advice and to recall her ministers sent abroad. His Excellency Li, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already issued orders for the recall of the Korean Representatives in France, Japan and Germany.

## THE CAPTURED STEAMERS.

Among the 40 vessels captured (42 is now the number) by the Japanese since the commencement of the war, 4, says the *Asahi Shinbun*, have been released, 9, together with their cargoes, have been confiscated, 10 are now *sub judice* and 17 are undergoing investigation. The Japanese are strenuously endeavouring to do strictest justice to every protest or claim lodged on account of cargo. There has not been on their side any sinking of ships or any wholesale confiscations such as the Russians, the highly civilized Russians, have practised.

The steamer *Powderham*, which was captured in the Tsushima Straits on the night of the 19th February, seems to have made every possible effort to escape. She refused to obey the various summonses of the Japanese and was not taken without some difficulty, though it is not stated that any shots were fired. The interesting fact is that the materials for two torpedo-destroyers were found on board, concealed under a quantity of Cardiff coal. Hiding one contraband article with another is a new device. It reminds us of the lady who, according to Dr. Johnson, was a receiver of stolen goods under pretence of keeping a brothel.

Sapporo telegraphs that certain steamers are ice-bound in the sea off Abashiri; in other words, they have been caught when attempting to pass the Soya Straits. Whether this is a multiplication of one ship into "several," and whether the one ship was the German steamer *Severus*, we can not discover, but Sapporo's message distinctly speaks of more than one ship. It is very conceivable that after the captures in the Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits all steamers bound for Vladivostock head for the Soya channel, and several of them may thus have been caught in the ice.

The masters of the British steamers *Rosalie*, *Reddington*, and *Oakley*, and of the Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina*, acting on behalf of their owners and of the owners of the vessels' cargoes, have lodged protests against confiscation. This, we imagine, will prove to be a mere matter of form, for as the ships were all captured in the act of carrying coal to a fortress of the enemy, confiscation follows in the ordinary course. The *Eastly* alone, among recent captures, has been released, and in her case clear proof was forthcoming that her destination was not Vladivostock but a neutral port. Meanwhile the crews of the *Silviana* and the *Powderham* have been released, and a public announcement has been issued to those concerned

that any protests must be lodged forthwith. In the case of the *Silviana* the master, Gibson, and 9 of the men were English, and there were one Dane, one Roumanian and 8 Greeks. The *Powderham's* people consisted of 10 Englishmen, including Captain Thomas, and 19 Chinese.

The number of the steamers captured between January 11th and February 25th, including the *Eastly*, is 17, and as one has been released, 16 seem likely to become prizes of war. It seems evident that this fleet of transports was engaged with the intention of preparing Vladivostock to be the base of the Baltic Fleet in Far Eastern waters.

It is difficult to piece together the fragmentary accounts reaching Tokyo about steamers caught in the ice of northern seas; but so far as we can ascertain there are six in all, large and small, which by attempting to make the Kunajiri passage *en route* for the Soya Strait, have found themselves embedded and can neither advance nor recede. Presumably these ill-fated vessels will be over-hauled by Japanese war-ships before they can resume their journey to the Russian port, which may be assumed to have been their destination. One of the steamers is off the Abashiri coast. She is specially unlucky, for if she got as far as Abashiri she might reasonably have expected to make the Soya avenue.

There are confusing reports about the steamers caught in the ice of the northern seas. We read of one vessel, a German steamer of some 4,600 tons, which, having received injuries, put into Hakodate, and on resuming her voyage was captured by the Japanese. Her course was changed for Yokosuka, but *en route*, she began to leak and on the 27th of February had to be beached near Misawamura in Awamori prefecture. This proves to be the *Romulus*, as is shown by a later official report.

On March 1st, a decision was given in the Sasebo Prize Court with regard to the German steamer *Veteran* (1,999 tons gross, and 820 tons registered). The Court confiscated the hull and cargo, consisting of 6,926 packages of food-stuffs, medicines, boots and shoes, and various kinds of winter cloth. The *Veteran* was captured at 4 a.m. on Nov. 19th in the neighbourhood of Yuantao on her way to Port Arthur. She was the 23rd among captured ships.

## FOREIGNERS IN YOKOHAMA.

The following statistics, compiled by the Yokohama City Office, have been kindly placed at our disposal. They show the number of foreigners—exclusive of Consular officials—residing in Yokohama on Dec. 31, 1904.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austro-Hungary .....	29	6	35
Armenia .....	1	—	1
Belgium .....	7	2	9
Chile .....	1	—	1
China .....	5,788	1,354	7,142
Korea .....	2	—	2
Denmark .....	24	10	34
France .....	130	38	168
Germany .....	264	46	310
Great Britain .....	803	383	1,186
Greek .....	1	—	1
Italy .....	24	11	35
Netherlands .....	35	17	52
Peru .....	2	—	2
Portugal .....	79	44	123
Russia .....	3	1	4
Spain .....	93	15	108
Sweden and Norway ..	19	3	22
Switzerland .....	68	30	98
Turkey .....	10	3	13
United States .....	431	190	621
Total .....	7,814	2,153	9,967

## THE BARRACK-BUILDING AFFAIR.

Wednesday, March 1.

The temper of the House of Representatives was strikingly illustrated in its treatment of the Asahi-gawa question. This matter has been alluded to already in our columns. Several years ago when the military authorities resolved upon the organization of a Division (the 7th) of regular troops to take the place of the colonial forces hitherto forming the Hokkaido garrison, it became necessary to build a barracks at Asahi-gawa. This place is very distant from any centre of civilization, and the authorities consequently hesitated to offer the work to public tender, lest the peculiar conditions might interrupt the undertaking after a contract had been partially carried out. The method of independent agreement was therefore resorted to, and the Okura Company received the order. In 1901 the barracks were completed, and the final payments to the contracting company appeared in that year's settled accounts, which were presented to the Diet in its session just closed. Scrutinizing these accounts the Budget Committee came to the conclusion that the contract had been given at an extravagant figure and that some chicanery had been practised. In 1901 the present Minister of War, General Terauchi, was not in office, neither was the present Chief of the Quarter-Master's Bureau, upon whom the direct responsibility for such transactions would necessarily fall. Consequently no way offered of bringing the proper persons to book. Questioned as to the affair, the Government Delegate in the House did not seem much disposed to defend the terms, and General Terauchi admitted, in effect, that the then Minister of War had probably affixed his seal to the documents without examining them carefully—a procedure that must necessarily be followed from time to time—, but he added that, under any circumstances, the Minister of War is responsible to the Sovereign who appoints him, not to the House of Representatives. This reservation naturally did not tend to smooth matters, and for a time there was loud talk of addressing a petition to the Throne on the subject. In fact, up to the 25th instant such a course seemed certain to be followed by both Houses, for the Budget Committee of the Peers had also taken up the question strenuously. Undoubtedly had this incident come to light in any previous session since the Diet's first sitting, a petition to the Emperor impeaching the Ministry would have been a foregone conclusion. But the political parties, much to their credit, shrink from anything like an open collision with the Cabinet at a time when union between Government and nation is so essential. Their patience barely endured the strain, it must be admitted, for they had made previous sacrifices on the altar of concord, and the limit seemed to have been passed in this Asahi-gawa business. Still when the two great parties assembled on the 26th ultimo to discuss the matter, each on its own account, it was found that their most influential members deprecated the extreme course of addressing the Throne direct, and advised rather that the House should limit itself to passing a resolution of disapproval. There were many demurrers. Some went even to the length of asking that the problem should not be treated as a party question, but that the members should be left free to follow the dictates of their individual opinions. An additional element of dissatisfaction was introduced when it appeared that the

Parliamentary Leaders of the parties had approached the Cabinet direct prior to the meeting, and had essayed to conclude some agreement which would meet the situation without causing a rupture and without troubling the Emperor. The Parliamentary Leaders, however, frankly and stoutly announced that they had acted on their own discretion, and this unequivocal admission appeared rather perplexing to the malcontents. As for the Progressists, it transpired that their Parliamentary Leaders had suggested to the Government a tolerably drastic basis of settlement, involving sundry resignations and the permanent erasure of the Okura-gumi's name from the list of qualified contractors. But ultimately the two meetings voted for the gentler and practically innocuous device of a condemnatory resolution. In a Western parliament such resolutions, amounting as they do to a vote of want of confidence, would necessarily be fatal to the Ministry impugned. But that is not the custom in Japan. Here as the Diet does not make Ministers, its power to mar them has never been acknowledged, and its resolutions, though treated doubtless with due respect, do not entail any practical consequences. In this case it appears that General Terauchi, Minister of War, and Mr. Tomatsu, Chief of the *Kirikyoku*, both tendered their resignations, a fact which staggered the politicians, for the nation regards General Terauchi with the utmost respect and confidence, and there is universal admiration of the clever and economical devices employed by Mr. Tomatsu in procuring stores for the use of the Army. A petition to the Throne would not have been likely to displace either of these officials as a direct result, but it might have determined them not to remain in office, which would have been a calamity, and assuredly it must have furnished to foreigners food for misinterpreting the relations between the Diet and the Cabinet. History will surely say that the political parties have put a wise restraint upon themselves in this matter, and that they have shown patriotism not unworthy of the nation's recent record. The War Office, after careful enquiry, denies *in toto* the justice of the House's strictures, and assuredly the War Office is most competent to judge. But that is just what no Japanese House of Representatives is disposed to admit.

Thursday, March 2.

With regard to the affair of the Asahi-gawa Barracks it is well to keep in memory the fact that the present Minister of War, who has no direct connexion with the incident and who is universally regarded as a man of the strictest integrity, has explicitly denied the two charges preferred by the Settled Accounts Committee of the Lower House, namely, the charges that the sum paid for the work of construction had been excessive and that the work itself was bad. At first a committee of War Office officials, appointed to examine into the matter, found that grounds for that accusation existed, and the Minister of War, hastily it now seems, put his approving seal to the Committee's report. But subsequent inquiry convinced him that neither the expenditure had been excessive nor the building defective, and in that corrected sense he made his final declaration in the House of Representatives. Which side is right? To us it appears not at all improbable that the materials which went to form an altered judgment on the part of the War Office after maturer investigation were precisely the materials which escaped the observation of the Settled Accounts Committee, and that the latter's opinions would perhaps

have undergone the same modification as did the opinions of the War Office had both sides carried their scrutiny equally far. At all events it would be most unjust to conclude that a case of corruption has been made out. There is an accusation preferred by men whose opportunities for judging are obviously limited, and there is an explicit denial formulated by men equally deserving of credence and much better equipped for reaching the truth. In the presence of such facts the least that justice demands is suspension of judgment.

## THE MISCHENKO RAID AND ITS SEQUEL.

When the news of the Mischenko cavalry raid early in January reached Tokyo, we suggested—as was doubtless evident to many onlookers—that this remarkable ride by some twelve thousand Cossacks had an object other than the burning of military stores and the injuring of railways and telegraphs, that ulterior object being in the nature of a reconnaissance preparatory to an offensive movement against the Japanese left. Curiously enough at almost exactly the same time the Paris correspondent of *The Times* sent to his journal the following telegram dated January 16th:—

M. Dru, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, telegraphs:—"I learn from a trustworthy source that a Russian offensive is imminent. We are on the eve of great military events."

The news given in this positive form by M. Dru, who is known to be in close touch with the Russian authorities, is also mentioned by M. Lagardère, of the *Petit Parisien*. Some of his remarks, based on views expressed to him by a General, tend to confirm the suspicion reported by your Tokio Correspondent that in their recent raid General Mischenko's Cossacks openly violated Chinese neutrality. According to M. Lagardère, General Mischenko "with his 20,000 Cossacks will harass the Japanese along their whole line from Liau-yang to Ying-kau, thus preparing for the entry upon the scene of General Kaulbars's army. The future operations of this army will give rise to the risk of opening up the great question of the violation of the neutral zone, which is bounded on the Chinese side by the lower Liau. If the Russians pass the zone fixed by the American Note of February, 1904, which has been accepted by the belligerents, the war will extend to Chinese territory. This might not only provoke a rising of the Chinese population, but create complications. The Russian Government is seeking the moral support of Europe in order to intimidate the Chinese; but it is possible that their game may have other consequences. A violation of Chinese territory by both belligerents forcing Europe to intervene might very well result in a decision by the neutral States to impose peace upon the conflicting Powers."

The circumstance that this interesting suggestion should emanate from a Russophil French journalist, who is on friendly terms with official circles in St. Petersburg, throws a new light on the Russian protest against alleged breaches of neutrality. It will probably confirm in their opinion those who at once suspected that in drafting their protest the Russian authorities were thinking more of the future than of the past. It furthermore involves the admission in St. Petersburg that there is little room for turning movements on the part of their army west of the Japanese lines.

The predictions of M. Dru and M. Lagardère were very remarkably verified by subsequent events, for Mischenko's raid did indeed prelude an attack by Kaulbars, though the latter did not, as the two French journalists apprehended, move his troops though neutral Chinese territory. He may have intended to follow the route taken by the Cossacks, but if so his original purpose must have been to strike at Liaoyang from a point more southerly than Changtan. At any rate, seeing how well informed both M. Dru and M. Lagardère have showed themselves, it is fair to infer that they did not exaggerate when they spoke of the Kaulbars movement as a "great military event." The Russians certainly intended it to be a great military event, and its signal failure must have disheartened them correspondingly.

## THE QUESTION OF THE WEST LIAO.

As to the preservation of the neutrality of the West Liao region, the latest intelligence suggests that, in obedience to the advice of Viceroy Yuan, the Chinese Government have taken a prudent resolve. Instead of allowing themselves to be driven by M. Lessar's importunity into adopting large measures for quelling the Hunghtsz, they have resolved to inform Russia and Japan officially that if either Power make use of these free-booters for its own purposes, China will not accept responsibility for any breach of neutrality that may result. This is a little vague. Does it mean that if the Russians, for example, obtain evidence which in their opinion conclusively shows that the Hunghtsz are operating under Japanese leaders and in the Japanese cause, Russia will be free, so far as Chinese objections are concerned, to pursue the free-booters into neutral territory, or does it mean that all territory infested by Hunghtsz acting in that manner shall lose its neutral character? Whichever interpretation be correct, the announcement would certainly signify that China declines to acknowledge any responsibility for the doings of the Hunghtsz in regions constituting the seat of war. She washes her hands of the whole business.

There is here a curious point. It will be fresh in public memory that when Mischenko made his January raid against Niuchwang, Haicheng and Yingkow, the Japanese detected the presence of Chinese regulars in his ranks; or, at any rate, of men whom they took for Chinese regulars. Formal protest was lodged in Peking, and it elicited from the Waiwupu an official explanation that the supposed Chinese regulars were really Hunghtsz. Thus the Peking Government made an explicit avowal that some of the freebooters were serving with the Russian cavalry; not merely engaging in forays or railway-wrecking feats under Japanese adventurers, but actually serving in the ranks of the Russian army. With such a record officially published, to say nothing of previously ascertained instances of the employment of Hunghtsz by the Russians, we find M. Lessar making a stalking-horse of the freebooter question to intimidate the Chinese. There is nothing like carrying the war into the enemy's camp, but read by the light of the Mischenko raid, the Waiwupu's recent announcement seems to mean that since the Russians have made use of the Hunghtsz in this flagrant manner, China refuses to construe any future doings of these gentry as a breach of neutrality.

## THE NEW DOMESTIC LOAN.

Some journals are disposed to criticise the arrangements for the fourth domestic loan as too favourable to the bankers, but on the whole the feeling of the public seems to be one of satisfaction. It has to be noted that the loan is 200 million yen. Only 100 millions will be floated at once, but the second half will be issued in two or three months on the same basis. The comparison of the loans is as follows:—

loans is as follows :—				Issue	Nett
	Amount.	Interest.	Period.	Price.	Interest.
First Loan ...100	5	5		95	6.32
Second Loan...100	5	7		92	6.96
Third Loan.... 80	—	7		92	6.96
Fourth Loan. 200	6	7		90	8.25

Compared with the rates of interest ruling in the market for first-class securities, the last figure is high. Thus if we consider the prices of the great companies' shares the interest an investor receives on them

in the Japan Railway is 7 per cent.; the Sanyo Railway 6.3; the Kyushu Railway 7 per cent.; the Tanko Railway 7.5; and the Yusen Kaisha 7.2. Moreover the daily rates of interest on loans in Tokyo and Osaka is 2 sen for Tokyo and 1.8 sen for Osaka, whereas the new Government loan shows a daily rate of 2.3 sen. On the other hand, the amount of the loan constitutes an important feature, and it is further of great importance that these war-loans should be floated without any difficulty. It appears that the installments of this last loan are to be paid in larger sums and at shorter intervals than has hitherto been the rule.

The *Official Gazette* of the 27th February contained an announcement of the issue of the fourth domestic loan. Our readers are already familiar with the broad facts—amount 100 millions, interest 6 per cent., selling price 90, banks' commission  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and period 7 years—but we now note that the period is to count from next September. The installments are to be paid thus:—4 yen per 100 (face value) on application, which must be made not later than 31st of March; second installment of 16 yen between the 24th and 29th of April; third, 20 yen, between the 16th and the 25th of May; fourth, 20 yen, between the 16th and the 26th of June; fifth, 20 yen, between the 17th and the 26th of July; and sixth, 10 yen, between the 16th and the 25th of August. In the case of subscriptions over the minimum limit (90 yen), the excess must be paid in on the occasion of the second installment (24th to 29th of April).

On the 28th ultimo the associated banks of Tokyo held a meeting with regard to the Fourth War Loan. Much enthusiasm is said to have been shown, and a sum of some sixty millions was promised at once, as follows:—Bank of Japan 20 millions; Fifteenth Bank 10 millions; Mitsu Bishi, Mitsui and Specie Banks 5 millions each; First Bank and Industries Bank 3 millions each; Third Bank and Yasuda Bank 2 millions each; Hundredth, Murai and Shogyo Banks 1 million each—making 59 millions. Further, the Imperial Household subscribes 20 millions; the Kangyo Ginko and the Yusen Kaisha 1 million each; the Insurance offices 10 millions; and there will also be the Nobles subscriptions, so that Tokyo alone puts up already a sum of over 100 millions.

It may be well in this context to correct a mistake which has been published in Yokohama, namely, that the Treasury has been obliged to abandon its intention of floating a loan of 200 millions and to limit itself to 100. That is erroneous. Arrangements have been made for a 200 million loan, but the second half of it is to be issued whenever the Treasury deems the time suitable. It should not be necessary to point out that ill-informed statements about matters of such importance are to be deprecated.

## HIGASHI HONGWANJI.

The fate of the impecunious has at length overtaken this celebrated temple. Its principal creditor, the *Kitahama Ginko*, to which it owes a sum of 530,000 yen, seems to have behaved with the greatest moderation, and would have been willing to defer recourse to the last extremity for any time convenient to the priests, provided only that they succeeded in paying interest. But the priests, chiefly their Lord Abbot, Count Otani, seem to have acted in an impossible manner. Our

readers know that this matter has been under discussion for several years. At one time Count Inouye was induced to take it in hand, and everyone then anticipated a final and satisfactory settlement. Count Otani, however, has always shown himself unable to adhere to any system laid down by his advisers. One after another those that took a kindly interest in his concerns were alienated by his action. He would confide in them and entrust them with full powers in the hour of extremity, but so soon as by their exertions the temple's troubles began to grow lighter, he would revoke these powers and revert to reckless ways. So at length public and private patience has been exhausted and the bailiffs have appeared upon the scene. All the temple's property, movable and immovable, will be put up for public sale. The movables are to come under the hammer on March 1st. They comprise, *inter alia*, 25 pairs of six-leaved gold-foil screens, and 1336 other articles, many of which would doubtless be much cherished by virtuosi. At the lowest estimate these chattels are expected to realize 13,800 yen. The fixed property will be sold on the 3rd of March—temple buildings, priests' houses, forests, fields and so forth, all estimated to be worth 340,378 yen at least. Presumably the devotees of the Shinshu sect will interfere to prevent the destruction of this great temple which is not yet a quarter of a century old. It seems but yesterday, though it was in truth in 1882, that we heard of men subscribing large sums to buy building material and women cutting off their hair to make ropes for drawing the colossal timbers of the *honden*. One can scarcely believe that the huge edifice will meet the ignominious end of being pulled down for the sake of its materials.

## THE OSAKA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A great blow will be given to life-insurance business in Japan by the suspension and dissolution of the Osaka Seimei Hoken Kaisha. Suspension was ordered by the Government; dissolution by the Osaka Local Court. In the *Shogyo Shimpo* we read that of late the internal condition of the Company had become notoriously disordered and the Minister of Home Affairs had been obliged to appoint one bank as the sole financial agent of the concern, and to forbid the taking of any step with regard to the Company's property involving an amount of over 1,000 yen. Subsequently there were reasons to suspect that, in violation of this order, the Company was secretly disposing of its property. Official investigation was therefore undertaken, the result being that the Company was found to be carrying on business of a nature calculated to imperil the interests of its policy-holders. Suspension was therefore decreed, and the Local Court was appealed to, the issue being as stated above. The Company's paid up capital is 300,000 yen and its reserves amount to 90,000, its present assets being 1,080,000 yen. On the other hand, the amount of its outstanding policies is 9,800,000 yen, and the sum that it will have to return to the policy-holders in consequence of the court's decree of dissolution is from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 yen. The assets, therefore, are insufficient, and the shareholder will have to put their hands into their pockets. The principal officers of the Company are Messrs. Yuri Sosei, Seki Shingo and Komabayashi Koun.



## GRIPENBERG AND KUROPATKIN.

The Foreign Office publishes an epitome of some remarks said to have been made by General Gripenberg to a representative of the *Russ*. They are strange remarks to have been addressed by a general officer on the active list to a newspaper during a time of war. Gripenberg is represented as saying that the Battle of Heikautai was entirely planned and directed by Kuropatkin—a fact of which little doubt could ever have been entertained—and that its immediate object was to forestall an offensive movement apparently contemplated by the Japanese left. Gripenberg adds that in this operation he was to have been assisted by the Third Army and if possible, by the First, and finally that his own resignation had the sanction of the Tsar.

These allegations bear out from point to point the analysis made in Tokyo. Gripenberg now admits, about in so many words, that Kuropatkin expected Nogi's army to move up from Port Arthur and make a turning movement in the Hun-Shaho Valley. Consequently, he deemed it imperative to anticipate this enterprise by himself assuming the offensive. But he apparently expected that the 7 Divisions sent by him against the Japanese would suffice, whereas Gripenberg was led to believe that at least one of the other two Russian armies would co-operate with him. Kuropatkin's error, then, consisted in underestimating the fighting qualities of the Japanese, or, perhaps, in imagining that the cold would partially paralyse them. He ought not to have entertained the former hypothesis after a year's experience, but the latter would have been in accord with a very common belief. In one point his calculations were right. He found the Japanese in greatly inferior force—2 Divisions against 7, or, numerically, about 4 to 7—and under such conditions victory ought to have been possible. It is certain, however, that he should have made provision for the contingency of Gripenberg's army proving insufficient. Gripenberg would never have undertaken the task assigned to him had he not looked forward to such support, and the fact that it was not forthcoming at the critical moment, proved too much for his patience.

But as between the two men, Kuropatkin who stands to his post and through good report and ill report fights on staunchly, and Gripenberg who deserts the field, and flies to St. Petersburg to ventilate his grievances, can there be any choice?

## POLITICAL TOPICS.

Count Katsura, speaking at a dinner given by the Minister of Finance to the provincial Governors on the 24th instant, said that at this time last year the nation had not been without apprehensions as to the result of the struggle it had just entered, apprehensions justified by the might of its opponent. But to-day the feeling was very different. The fall of Port Arthur had been, in effect, the overthrow of Russia's power in Far-Eastern Asia. For her the situation was lost beyond recovery. That was well understood by the Japanese; it must be understood more or less by the Russians themselves also, and it was understood by the countries of the Occident. But there should be no inference as to the speedy termination of the war. Let them conceive themselves situated as Russia is. Evidently a man possessing supremely high qualities of judgment and determination could alone take firm hold of and solve such

a situation as that now existing for Russia. The true solution would be to acknowledge defeat and conclude peace on reasonable terms, but how much more natural it was to fight on desperately, hoping that good fortune might haply intervene to lighten the gloom! They must expect Russia to pursue such a course, and they must neither relax their vigilance nor remit their efforts to push their advantage. The issue might still be distant, but not one dark spot was discernible upon the horizon from Japan's point of view. The country, in bearing the burdens of last year's operations, had shown an elasticity of strength which furnished ample security for the future, and nothing was now necessary except perseverance.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

We place the following telegrams side by side:—

Port Louis, January 13.  
The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Iraqwaddy* landed about 4,500 packages at Nossi Bé on the 2nd inst. for the Russian squadron.

Fifteen Russian warships anchored at Diego Suarez on December 31.

The arrival of Admiral Rojdestvensky's squadron there was delayed by severe weather encountered on its way from Cape Sainte Marie. The volunteer transport *Kuban*, with 510 men and eight guns, reached Diego Suarez on December 30.

The cruiser squadron under Admiral Fölkersahm, which came out of the Red Sea, anchored at Passandava Bay on January 4, and is coaling from colliers, which were waiting at Diego Suarez.

It is denied that any Japanese cruisers have been seen off Cape Amber, the northernmost point of Madagascar, but it is rumoured that warships have lately been seen off the west coast of Mauritius.

Suez, January 13.  
Admiral Botrovsky's squadron has sailed southwards, presumably for Jibuti.

February 22.  
Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis states that seventy ships of the Baltic Squadron, including colliers, were at Nossi Bé on Feb. 16th. They were buying stores lavishly.

February 23.  
A Reuter's telegram from Port Louis says that the French mail steamer *Melbourne* before arriving there, landed a quantity of stores and dynamite for the Baltic Squadron. She reports that 5 of the Russian ships are at Jibuti and 13 at Diego Suarez.

February 24.  
A French steamer has landed a quantity of stores and dynamite for the Russian warships, principally at Jibuti and Diego Suarez.

It is apparent from these telegrams that a large part of the Baltic Fleet arrived at Diego Suarez and Nossi Bé on December 31st and that the ships are still there. It is further evident that they are taking in provisions; that French mail steamers subsidized by the Government of France are carrying and landing in French territory stores and warlike material for the Fleet; and finally that Russian volunteer transports are bringing to a French port combatants and guns for the purpose of manning and arming the Russian war-ships. In a word, Madagascar, Madagascar which is an integral part of France's dominions, is serving for a Russian naval base in the war against Japan just as unequivocally as Libau or Reval has served. We see no use in commenting on these facts. They are much more eloquent than any words could be. But it is fair to place in their context the following extract from *The Times* of February 14th:—

(FROM OUR RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENTS.)

The difficulties with which the Baltic Fleet has to contend in consequence of the stringent regulations enforced by neutral Powers in regard to the question of coaling are described with some bitterness by a correspondent who writes to the *Russ* from Great Fish Bay on November 23.

The action of England, he says, in modifying her original declaration of neutrality by complementary articles expressly forbidding either

belligerent to coal within her territorial waters, though contrary to international usage, must be regarded as not unnatural in view of her alliance with Japan. It is, however, less easy to understand why Spain, Portugal, and above all, France should, without making any express declaration, deem it necessary to follow England's example. The difficulties raised in the matter by the Spanish authorities at Vigo are too well known to need repetition. At Dakar the Governor-General at first altogether refused to allow the Russians to coal, and only after prolonged *pourparlers* were they at last permitted to replenish their stores sufficiently to enable them to put to sea. In consequence of this inhospitable treatment Admiral Rojdestvensky refrained from entering the Gaboon River and remained at anchor beyond the three-mile limit. Even this was not enough to satisfy the local Governor, for when some Russian officers landed to post their letters he urged that the fleet should leave at once "in order to avoid any unpleasantness." Again, at Great Fish Bay the Portuguese gunboat *Limpopo* made haste to warn the Russian Admiral that the territorial waters were closed to his squadron.

This attitude of the neutral Powers, concludes the writer, who is plainly a Russian officer, has happily so far proved no more than a trifling obstacle to the progress of the squadron; "but the lesson must be taken to heart in view of the future, and we must not lose sight of the fact that in the moment of difficulty we are everywhere and always surrounded by ill-wishes, and by ill-wishes only."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, January 13.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Écho de Paris* telegraphs:—

"It is rumoured persistently that Russia has just purchased a small island in the Indian Ocean destined to serve as a *point d'appui* for Admiral Rojdestvensky, where he could find shelter while awaiting the third squadron. One of the transports forming part of the latter left Libau yesterday."

If the action of the Powers has thus far proved a trifling obstacle, it is because France appears to have changed her policy and to have placed at Russia's disposal a naval base without which the Baltic Fleet never could have come to the Far East.

## JAPANESE RAILWAYS AS SECURITY.

Owing to the accidental omission of a whole table from our recent statement as to the building-cost and net profits of Japanese railways, a very erroneous impression was conveyed. The correct facts are these:—At the end of 1902 the length of State Railways open to traffic was 1,226 miles and the cost of construction had been 125,714,859 yen. The gross earnings and outlays during the year had been:—

	Yen.
Gross Earnings .....	18,336,582
Running Expenses .....	9,066,165
Net Profits .....	9,270,417

This represented 7.4 per cent. of the capital investment.

At the same date the length of private railways open to traffic was 3,007 miles, and the capital sunk had been 213,231,933 yen. The gross earnings and outlays during the year had been:—

	Yen.
Gross Earnings .....	33,344,213
Running Expenses .....	16,203,223
Net profit .....	17,140,990

This is the table accidentally omitted. It shows that the net profits were just 8 per cent. of the capital invested. The profits that actually passed to the credit of the Company were only 7.8 per cent. of the capital, but the discrepancy was due to special causes which have no place in this context. The totals for all the lines were:—

	Yen.
Gross Earnings .....	51,680,795
Working Expenses .....	25,269,388
Net profits .....	26,411,417

## CHINA.

Monday, February 27.

Eleven Chinese who had been apprehended in an attempt to set fire to the Japanese commissariat stores at Dairen, were beheaded on the 17th February. It was always to be feared that the Chinese would lend themselves readily to the work of spies. The Chinese, it must be confessed, are an example of one feature of the civilization that is begotten of the struggle for existence as it goes on in their own country and as it is found in many parts of the Occident. Money has assumed in their eyes an inordinate value. Life even is less precious. That seems to be a contradiction. It appears inconceivable that a man who will employ any weapon in the combat for life should be willing to sacrifice his life for lucre. But here comes in the Chinaman's peculiar creed of ancestral worship. The sacrifice is made to perpetuate the life of the family, and to ensure that on his own account the prayers shall be said and the incense burned without which his eternity must be one of pain. The broad fact is that money has come to assume an excessive value in his eyes, and thus deeds otherwise infamous are redeemed by the motive that prompts them.

Shanghai telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Italian Government will withdraw all its troops from Chili next May except a small Legation guard in Peking, and that the Italian flag will henceforth be represented by only one or two cruisers.

Peking reports (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that the cold this year seems likely to break up unusually soon in China. The ice at Taku is expected to disappear by the 3rd and 4th of March, and Yingkow will be open by the 20th of April. We do not discover any remarkable celerity in these dates. Taku is always open by March 10th at latest and Yingkow is not usually much later.

A telegram to the *Fiji* from Tientsin says that Mr. Yang, the new Governor of Shantung, who was directed to proceed to his post with all expedition, is lingering *en route*. He pleads as an excuse for delay that he wants to be present at the ceremony of erecting a tomb-stone to Li Hung-chang, but his true motive is said to be reluctance to face the music of German methods in his new governorship. In this context the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams attribute various designs and demands to Germany, but truly it seems to us that Germany is the butt of many unjust accusations just now, and we therefore season all charges against her with much salt.

Tuesday, February 28.

The French Representative in Peking is said (*Asahi* telegram) to be very active just now. He is pressing for the establishment of a special settlement at Nanning, and the Chinese Government has virtually promised to take this step so soon as the Kwangsi disturbances shall have been quelled. He is also asking for permission to establish a line of steamers between Shanghai and Showking, to which proposal the people and the officials of Kwangsi are said to be strongly opposed, but the Waiwupu, impressed by the vehemence of M. Dubail, has engaged itself to find some method of granting his application. Finally His Excellency is urging that even though French capital be not employed for the construction of the Hankow-Swatow railway, French experts shall be engaged for the work.

The Chinese, it is said, are contemplating a change of their military uniform on the lines of Japanese and German patterns. Un-

doubtedly there are useful alterations that might be made, but why change the whole uniform? It is an excellent costume as it stands; thoroughly well-suited to the requirements of the country, easily deprived of its target-serving distinctions, cheap and picturesque. And after all, what a whitening of the sepulchre is this clothing reform! Something very different is wanted.

Rumours continue to arrive of demands pressed by Germany in Peking, and of the posting of German soldiers to guard the railways in Shantung. The German Representative is said to have complained that the Governor of the province has posted Chinese troops also, and to have inquired whether this was done with the approval of the Chinese Government. The processes of civilized aggression are now pretty clearly defined where China is the *corpus vile*. At the basis is a mob outrage involving the slaughter of missionaries. Then follow demands for redress, such demands being prefaced by seizure of territory, as a security. Then issues the retention of the territory after the demands are satisfied. Next there is an application for "permission" to build railways communicating between the territory and its hinterland. Then comes the posting of troops to guard the railway. And finally the hinterland is annexed. It used to be said that the blood of martyrs was the seed of the church. The saying must now be changed into the blood of martyrs is the seed of imperialism. Of course Germany is no worse than other nations. Certainly no worse than England was in her day of unscrupulous aggression. But the point is that these things happen now-a-days before a different audience and with different foot-lights. Human instincts have not undergone any material alteration, but the opportunities for public observation have been inconveniently developed.

Wednesday, March 1.

M. Lessar, according to a telegram from Peking, is pressing the Waiwupu to make some responsible statement with regard to facts which he describes as unquestionable, namely, that the Hunghutsz, led by Japanese officers, are inflicting injuries on the Russian railway-bed and bridges. Possibly the Chinese may not be at all chagrined by the receipt of this intelligence, nor will Japan's friends be sorry to learn that such an obvious method of harrassing the Russians is in effective operation. M. Lessar's protests, however, are not only futile but ludicrous. What shadow of reason is there in requiring the Chinese Government to guard Russian lines of military communication for the purposes of a campaign against Japan on the ground that this is a duty imposed by neutrality? The plain duty of China as a neutral is to leave Russian lines of communication to take care of themselves, and to have no hand, act or part in anything relating to the war. The Chinese have never been able to restrain the Manchurian free-booters effectually. It was precisely on the ground of this proved inability that Russia based a plea for the military occupation of Manchuria, and to claim now that China is not duly neutral because she fails to accomplish for the sake of the Russians in time of war and with her hands tied what she never could accomplish for her own sake in time of peace and with her strength unfettered, is quite farcical.

There is a report that 25,000 tons of Cardiff coal have been landed at Amoy in the name of a Chinese subject who is known to have long acted as a Russian Agent. Naturally the supposition is that this is intend-

ed for the use of the Baltic Fleet, but such an incident can not be immediately credited. Chinese ports will surely not be accessible to Russia as coaling stations.

Peking is complaining bitterly to M. Lessar that the Russians in the Mukden region, unable to endure the cold, are making constant raids into the region of the Imperial Mausolea and felling the timber for purposes of fuel. It is a vain complaint. Where are troops to be found who would spare a tree because of its sanctity when they are perishing of cold for want of fuel, and what officers could or would enforce discipline to that extent? Moreover, the Chinese must have read the religious organs of Russia. They must know that all believers in Buddhism are intolerable in Russian eyes, and that the Mausolea at Mukden invite destruction by their "pagan" character rather than deter it by their traditions. General Kuropatkin and the senior Russian officers would certainly restrain these abuses if they could, but a Manchurian winter and religious intolerance are too powerful even for Kuropatkin.

The Empress of China has entrusted a sum of money to the care of the Japanese military for the relief of distress in Manchuria. Considerable sums are said to have been distributed through the Russians also.

Thursday, March 2.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that this affair—the murder of two Japanese workmen employed on the Chao-sien Railway—has been settled in consideration of a promise by the Railway Company to pay compensation to the amount of \$210,000. The sum seems large, but we presume that it is destined for purposes other than a mere solatium to the families of the murdered men.

A telegram received at the Foreign Office says that the ice on the Peiho River broke up on the 28th ultimo.

A shocking disaster occurred at Foochow on the 6th inst., reports the *N.-C. Daily News*, by the sudden bursting of a boiler on the native owned steam-launch *Ting Mei*, which runs between Yungmun and Nantai. The number of serious injuries is roughly estimated as at least twenty-eight, all of which were taken immediately to the Native Hospital for treatment. Thirteen cases have, we hear, proved fatal. Pending further enquiries, we can only remark that, from the outward appearance of several similar launches, one might rapidly expect repetitions of such occurrences. If they are sound they are over-crowded.

A sad accident with a fatal termination recently happened on board of *H.M.S. Ocean* in Hong-kong harbour. It appears that while S. Rowlands, a young able seaman, was engaged in hoisting shot from a lighter alongside, a twelve-inch projectile fell on his legs, badly crushing one and breaking the other in two places. It was found necessary, on his removal to the R. N. Hospital, to amputate the right leg, while the left leg was carefully set. Despite that everything possible was done for his comfort the operation proved too much for the poor fellow, and he succumbed to his injuries the same night.

The *North China Daily News* prints an eloquent obituary notice of the Rev. Charles Hartwell, M.A., the senior missionary of the American Board in China, who died at Foochow on Jan. 30. Mr. Hartwell first arrived in China 52 years ago.

The *N.-C. Daily News* says there are about one hundred and fifty Russian refugees from Port Arthur stopping at the Wananlon Chinese Inn, on the corner of the French Bund and the Rue du Consulate. One evening a refugee, in a fit of drunken frolic, began pouring kerosene oil on the floor of a room in that inn and set fire to it. Fortunately, this was discovered before much

damage was done and the fire was promptly put out by the people of the inn. Had the hour been a later one, when most of the inmates were asleep, there is no knowing what extent the fire brought about by the drunken insanity of the refugee could have led to.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has received a confidential dispatch from H. E. Hu Wei-tê, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, stating that he understands that the Czar contemplates appointing General Wogack as Russian Minister in the place of Mr. Lessar.

The Empress Dowager has commanded the construction without delay of telephone lines connecting her own Palace, the Tzeningkung, in Peking, with Eho Park Palace and the Palaces at the Southern and Northern lakes, which her Majesty often visits during various portions of the year. To the above-named palaces telephone lines are also to be immediately constructed connecting with the Grand Council Room in Peking which, again, is to be connected by telephone with the Waiwupu, Shangpu, and Hupu, or Board of Revenue. The telephone, by the way, instead of being as formerly, phonetically called "ch-li-fung," is now officially designated "Tien-hua," or Electric Speech.

Mr. Skinner Turner, assistant judge at Zanzibar, has been appointed Judge of H. M. Court at Bangkok, replacing the present Acting Judge, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, who will return to Shanghai to resume his post of Crown Advocate as soon as Mr. Turner arrives at Bangkok.

The Tientsin papers report that the Prince of Ao Han, Mongolia, after his audience at the Palace, Peking, on Chinese New Year's Day, went home, had lunch, and went to sleep. While he was asleep, his cook came in and killed him with a chopper.

The Brussels *Chronique* announces that a monthly steamer service between Antwerp and Chinese ports is to be established. It is understood that the capital for the undertaking will be supplied by various prominent personages, and that part will be drawn from the Civil List.

The Bishop of Shantung, Dr. Geoffrey Durnford Iliff, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of S. Augustine's College, Canterbury. The Bishop of Shantung was educated at the Clergy Orphan School at Canterbury, and was ordained for missionary work from S. Augustine's.

The steamer *Princesse Marie* left Shanghai for Odessa on Feb. 21 with over a thousand Russian refugees. The steamer *Arcadia*, chartered for the same purpose, left Woosung but afterwards put back to take on board a further batch of 160 refugees from the *Manchen*. The *Arcadia* left for Odessa the next day with 1200 refugees on board. The *Andalusia*, which arrived at Shanghai from Japan on Feb. 21, and the *Scandia* have also been chartered. About 2,000 refugees were expected to arrive from the North during the week, said the *North China Daily News*.

The Shire liner *Merionethshire* the other day picked up the Bergen steamer *Oscar II*, from Shanghai, 200 miles from Hongkong, with her main shaft broken, and towed her into Hongkong.

A Chinese merchant of Shanghai writing about the manner in which native merchants fared in 1904, states that the different trades in Shanghai were comparatively prosperous the major portion of last Chinese year, and that it was not until the last quarter that matters began to look serious through the sudden rise of gold exchanges. As a matter of fact while the banks made money merchants engaged in kerosene oil, yarn, pig iron, copper, tin, and spelter were the greatest losers at the close of the year. Among piece-goods merchants those only could show a credit balance on their books who dealt in American piece-goods. In teas also the green commodity was a losing speculation, while although black teas were more encouraging the profits from them were very small. Finally, Chinese engaged in importing Japanese goods

were also heavy losers through the sudden rise in exchange during the last quarter of the year.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has sent instructions to Tseng Ch'i, Tartar General at Mukden, to use every effort at enrolling the Hunghutse and roving bands of mounted brigands into the Imperial service, as a means of keeping them quiet and preventing complaints being made of the violation of neutrality by Chinese in Manchuria.

Captain Murphy and Captain Reid, successively in command of the West River steamer *Shun Lee*, have died of small pox, caught from native passengers.

The native correspondent of the *North China Daily News* at Peking remarks that it must cost Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai an immense sum annually in purchasing presents for their Imperial Majesties and certain princes, nobles, and eunuchs who are known to have the ear of the Empress Dowager. Last year presents and gifts of various kinds were sent to Peking no less than sixteen times, all of them costly and requiring large sums to purchase. One of the Viceroy's latest presents to their Majesties was sent to Peking a few days ago and consisted of twenty odd large cases of the very best Japanese fireworks for the celebration of the Feast of Lanterns on the 18th instant, and also ten cases of various kinds of foreign fancy biscuits, confectionery, and pastries. Of course these constant gifts are designed to keep his personality always before their Majesties for the "making solid of his foundations," as the adage goes.

The particulars of the murder of the Mongol Prince of Aohan, which occurred in Peking on Chinese New Year's Eve (Feb. 3rd) are given in the *North China Daily News*. The murdered prince was quite a young man, being only twenty years old, and only married a year ago to the grand-daughter of the late Prince Po of the Imperial House. At the inquest held over the body by a special officer from the Board of Punishments it was found that there were no less than eleven wounds, the unfortunate young prince's head having been also completely severed from the body by a heavy chopper. Besides the deceased two others were attacked at the same time by the murderer, one being one of the prince's body guardsmen and the second a Lama priest. The first named was only slightly wounded, while it is feared that the Lama's injuries may result fatally. The two were sitting by the prince talking to him while he was reclining on a couch, when the murderer (a hereditary slave of the prince's household, holding the position of assistant cook) walked into the room and getting behind the body guardsman felled him with a blow from the back of his heavy chopper. The murderer then attacked his master, and when the Lama tried to interfere, the latter received the murderous blow intended for the prince, which also brought the priest to the ground. The way being now clear the murderer sprang upon the prince and bringing down the chopper completely smashed in the latter's head. The Lama rising from the ground, although grievously hurt, was again effectually felled and then the murderer worked his vindictive will unopposed, upon his late chief and master inflicting as already said ten severe blows on his body, any single one of which would have been fatal to the victim. The cause of the murderous slave's vengeance was a comparatively trifling one. He is only a year younger than his prince, and because the latter refused to allow his slave permission to marry a very young girl, also a hereditary slave of the household, on the score of extreme youth, the murderer considered he had been ill-treated by an otherwise kind and considerate chief.

The Governor of Kwangsi has submitted a memorial to the Throne that in view of the military funds due in the 9th and 10th moons as well as the four months' funds derived from foreign sources, not having yet been remitted to Kwangsi, it is requested that on account of funds being sorely needed in that province at present, the same may not be remitted for some time. An

Imperial rescript was accordingly issued, granting the request.

Mr. J. W. Jameson, of the Hongkong Salvage Syndicate, has chartered the steamer *Hanoi* in which he is going to try and refloat the French cruiser *Sully*.

The *North China Daily News* translates the following from a private letter written by a Chinese trader at Hsinmintun:—"On the 1st instant a body of over 1,000 mounted Russians coming from Tiehling, a fortified Russian post forty miles north of Mukden, suddenly entered the town of Fak'umên, which is situated well inside the neutral lines, and forcibly billeted themselves upon the unwilling inhabitants for the night. Hearing, however, of the unwelcome proximity of Hunghutse, the raiders encamped next morning on a neighbouring height for fear of attack by the Hunghutse. The following day (Chinese New Year's Eve) hearing that the Hunghutse were preparing to attack them, the Cossack raiders swooped down upon the unfortunate Fakumênites and carried off everything edible that had been prepared by their victims for the celebration of their New Year festivities. In fact, not a single family or shop in that town escaped the Cossacks, who even went so far as to leave not a single eatable thing behind them when they fled from the approaching Hunghutse. Anything that could not be carried away these ruthless visitors wantonly destroyed.

"Mr. John Peel" heads the list of winning owners at the late Hongkong Race Meeting. He had 8 firsts, 2 seconds and 3 thirds. Mr. G. H. Potts came second with 7 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 thirds. The Governor of Hongkong had to be content with one third.

Says the *N.-C. Daily News*:—"We understand that on his return to Shanghai, Mr. John Goodnow will resume charge of the U. S. Consulate-General until the 1st of April, when he will resign, and Mr. J. W. Davidson will again be acting Consul-General until the Department of State sees proper to make a change. All who know Mr. Davidson will be quite satisfied if that change is postponed *sine die*.

Mr. Bevis, the Shanghai manager of the H. & S. Bank, was reported on Feb. 25, to be out of danger.

A Mongolian Prince has lately received a snub from the Throne. The reprimand is conveyed in the following Imperial Decree:—

We have received a memorial from the Mongol Prince Hsi Ling-a, 4th Order, asking leave to be allowed to farm the Salt Monopoly of the Empire to commence with the taking over of the Chang-Lu Salt Circuit of Chihli province and stating that he has raised Tls. 3,000,000 to be used as capital in providing for transport, etc. The said prince also commends a certain Wei Hung-ju as a capable person to assist him in the proposed scheme. It is evident that a scheme like that proposed by Prince Hsi Ling-a has not been advanced with any idea of solely benefiting the Government, nor is it governed by disinterested motives of patriotism, but that the aim is to benefit himself and those who have persuaded him to memorialise the scheme to us. As he has been more sinned against than sinning, we will let Hsi Ling-a off this time with a mild reprimand and not hand him to the Mongolian Superintendency for the determination of an adequate penalty. Those who have been influencing him are, however, to be strongly censured for their self-seeking.

At the end of last year (Chinese calendar) Her Majesty the Empress Dowager disbursed from her private purse no less than Tls. 300,000 as contribution to the relief funds for Mukden. Of this handsome amount Tls. 100,000 were first handed over to a special deputy appointed by Tartar-General Tseng Chi, which were spent in buying cotton clothes and provisions for the poor and needy. The number of refugees, however, is daily increasing, and although over 10,000 people have fled to various places within the limits of Kinchoo, there are still many people left behind in Mukden. Consequently, an application has been sent to the Board of Revenue for the giving of another Tls. 100,000.

## THE VOLUNTEER FLEET

The projectors of the movement for forming a Volunteer fleet have met with much success, though the singular action of the House of Representatives in refusing to extend to the vessels of the fleet the provisions of the Law for Encouraging Navigation will doubtless prove a disappointment. The original idea seems to have been to construct ten ships, but as the cost of proper vessels—that is to say, ships of some 7,000 tons displacement with a speed of 22 or 23 knots—would be about 4½ millions each, it is evident that the capital fund contemplated by the projectors, namely, 15 million yen, would not suffice. There has therefore been a change of programme, and it is probable now that not more than four ships will be built, and that, in order to bring the fleet to suitable dimensions, the Government will be asked to hand over, on easy terms, such of the vessels captured from the Russians as are suitable for the purpose. There remains, however, the difficulty of maintaining the ships in times of peace. No ordinary commercial company is willing to include such vessels in its fleet, as their uses are obviously limited and the cost of running them is considerable. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha employs the hospital ships of the Red Cross Society, the *Hakuai Maru* and the *Kosai Maru*, but the Company finds them rather white elephants and would gladly remove them from the list of its fleet. Had the House of Representatives followed the example of the Peers and agreed to apply the Navigation Encouragement Law to these Volunteer ships, doubtless either the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or the Toyo Kisen Kaisha would have found a use for them. But as matters now stand the outlook is perplexing. We confess that it is not easy to trace the workings of Mr. Shimada Saburo's mind and the minds of his fellow-thinkers in the Lower chamber.

**GENERAL STOESEL.**

General Stoessel seems to be having a fine reception in Russia. Whatever may be said by the officers that served under him, or whatever testimony may be borne by the conditions under which he surrendered, his countrymen are apparently determined to regard him as a hero. It is easily explicable, for, after all, the one spot having a semblance of brightness in the Russian's record, is the defence of Port Arthur. Nowhere else have they been able to make even a tolerable show of resisting a Japanese onset. Yet how different the situation would now be were the fortress still holding out, as it might well have been; were it still detaining an army of four Divisions under its parapets; were the Baltic Fleet still inspired by an invaluable objective, and were the spirits of the Japanese depressed more and more by their inability to grasp the great prize of the war. We should be sorry indeed to think that an English general would have hauled down his flag at Port Arthur with a strong garrison and an ample supply of provisions. That is not what British commanders did at Ladysmith, at Mafeking or at Kimberley. But Stoessel is to be a hero. It is fortunate for the Emperor of Germany that Russia's mood inclines in that direction, for had Stoessel's own country refused to honour him when he arrived wearing the *Ordre pour la Merite*, the situation would have been a little awkward.

EUROPE AND THE WAR.

Europe seems to be coming to the conclusion that an almost hopeless situation exists for Russia. That is what we have been saying for some time. Only one recourse offers and that is to recover the command of the sea, which feat Admiral Rodjestvensky is apparently not anxious to essay. His long wait at Madagascar was explained on the ground that he had to be joined by a third squadron, but now we hear of a fourth being prepared, so it may be presumed that another long spell of rest in the commodious harbour of Diego Suarez will be the order of the day. How France can possibly justify her conduct in allowing her ports to be converted into Russian naval bases we are not able to conceive. To us she seems to be fighting on Russia's side just as indisputably as though her troops and ships were ranged alongside those of her ally, but apparently there is in the back-ground some explanation beyond the reach of ordinary intelligence. That is a question apart, however. The point is that Europe is at length awakening to the desperate nature of Russia's plight. Will she ever be able to comfort herself with a success in the field however secondary? We do not believe it. The Japanese are better fighters and can not be inferior either in numbers or in equipment. What chance is there for Russia?

### THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The Russian correspondents of *The Times* send to that journal the following news about the new Russian loan :—

The *Russ* draws attention to the very unfavourable terms to which Russia has been obliged to submit in order that her new loan might be accepted. After allowance has been made for the profits of the underwriters, the net sum which the Russian Government will have to dispose of can hardly exceed 210,000,000 roubles (£22,340,425), although the nominal amount of the loan is 231,500,000 roubles (£24,627,659). Moreover, the right conceded to the bondholders to claim repayment at the nominal value at the end of six or nine years will almost certainly be enforced at the end of the earlier period. These severe terms cannot fail to react unfavourably upon all Russian Government securities, and especially upon the Four per Cent. Rentes, as is, indeed, already clear from the latest movements of the Bourse.

The St. Petersburg journal admits that in present circumstances nothing better could be expected, especially if the uncertainty of the internal condition of the country be taken into account. Far-reaching reforms are necessary in order to re-establish Russia's credit. The Japan of the pre-Meiji era could never have ventured to enter upon a conflict with Russia, and could never have commanded any confidence in the international market. Thanks, however, to the re-organization of her political system, her credit is now at least as good as that of Russia.

Side by side with the above it is interesting to read the following from the Paris correspondent of the same journal :—

If the German Emperor and Government imagine that the Russians are grateful to them for Germany's participation in the new Russian loan, let them listen to Russian official opinion on the subject, as conveyed to the French public through the medium of the *Echo de Paris*. The St. Petersburg correspondent of that journal, M. Dru, after describing the conditions of the loan, passes to what is styled in the title "Truc et bluff de l'Allemagne." He says:—

"As a fact it is Dutch, English, and French capital which, through the intermediary of London, furnishes the largest share of the loan, Germany, when everything is taken into account, only providing very few millions. It is a fine piece of work, forming part of the system of bluff adopted by Germany—high flown telegrams from the Emperor William, decorations given to the Russian Generals, &c.—intended to make Russia believe that Germany is her only friend, whereas, as a matter of fact she is doing splendid business by selling ships, coal, and war material, and lends at high interest other people's money."

**PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA AS REGARDS  
PEACE.**

In the middle of January the Russian correspondents of *The Times* addressed to it this information :—

An agitation in favour of peace is being started by a number of eminent citizens of St. Petersburg, who have drawn up an address to the Tsar, representing the uselessness of the war and the enormous sacrifices which it is imposing upon the country and urging that "as the Government has proved incompetent to carry the war to a successful issue, it should not be allowed to continue to prove its incapacity at the cost of the blood and tears of the nation." This address is being largely signed by people of all classes both in the capital and in the principal towns of Russia.

The new Liberal paper *Nasha Zhizn* asks whether it is worth while to continue the war. "General Stoessel," it says, "had the moral courage to stop further bloodshed as soon as he became convinced that it would be fruitless. Shall not we, the Russian nation, rise to the same degree of civic courage, admit that we have not been successful, and give up an uncertain struggle for Manchuria, which it is unnecessary for us to keep? The Japanese agreed to grant honourable terms of capitulation to General Stoessel, and no doubt they would also agree to an honourable peace for Russia—the more likely to be honourable the sooner it is concluded. The real want of the Russian nation is peace. It is high time that the myriads of men sent to Manchuria should return to their peaceful pursuits, and that life in Russia should resume its normal course."

Almost simultaneously the *Novoe Vremya* wrote in a strain which is thus epitomized by the same correspondents:—

In a remarkable leading article, the *Newer Vremya* of January 13 endeavours to prove that at the present moment Japan has far greater need of peace than Russia. The leading Russian journal finds that the anxiety for the restoration of peace which is displayed by the Press of England and America, in contradistinction to that of other countries, raises an involuntary doubt as to whether all is really as well with Japan as it is stated to be in the accounts given by her well-wishers. "How are we to explain the fact that the United States and England, whose trade, industry, and shipping derive such enormous profits from the war, are beginning to feel weary of it even before the belligerents themselves? Is it not because peace is necessary, desirable? Because in England and America it is beginning to be admitted that in the further course of the war the military successes of Japan are likely to be reduced to their true significance?"

The *Ninno Vremya* thinks that further light may be thrown on the situation by comparing with these Anglo-American appeals for peace the utterances of "some of the serious organs of the Slav, French, and German Press." To this end the *Politik* of Prague, and the *Journal des Debats* are quoted; the former as maintaining that owing to Russia's unreadiness "Japan has hitherto been fighting with a third-class Power, so to speak, and yet has been unable to profit by the advantage of this position;" the latter as arguing that Admiral Rojdestvensky has every prospect of successfully encountering Admiral Togo. Finally, the views of the *Hamburg Nachrichten* are reproduced at considerable length, and special emphasis is laid on the statement of the German journal that "We consider ourselves bound in justice to declare that the whole course of the military operations up to the present time is such as does not admit of any doubt with regard to Russia's final successful issue from the war."

The *Novoe Vremya* concludes by saying that "all this, when taken together, shows that abroad people are not so blinded by the successes of Japan as many might imagine," and by expressing the hope that in the future it may be possible to repeat the boast of Suworoff that for 75,000 men lost by the enemy Russia had not lost a thousand.

No illustrations could be more eloquent as to the great divergence of views that exists in Russia. Since these opinions appeared in print there can be no doubt that the peace party has gained strength. As to the Prague journal's comment that Japan has hitherto been unable to profit by the advantage of Russia's unreadiness, it is hardly worth refuting, nor are the *Hamburger Nachrichten's* opinions much more convincing. But two points may be noticed. One is that Japan, neither by



speech nor pen, has hitherto afforded the slightest intimation of anxiety to make peace. Not in the columns of her press have pacific voices been heard. The other is that the *Novoe Vremya* seems to forget or ignore the very marked division of the world into two camps with regard to this war. There is the Anglo-Saxon camp, which sympathizes with Japan and would be glad to see her gallant fight crowned with the reward of peace; there is the camp in which are grouped nearly all the Powers of the European continent, who, since they desire Russia to win, are opposed to any peace leaving the victory with Japan. That is the true explanation of the difference in tone between the two sections, the fanciful theory of the *Novoe Vremya* notwithstanding.

#### BULLET-PROOF ARMOUR.

A trial took place on the forenoon of March 1st, at the Omori shooting range, of a bullet-proof coat and an impervious shield invented by Messrs. T. Nakanishi and T. Asano, engineers in the employment of Mr. C. Matsui, gun and ammunition dealer, Owari-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Some fifty persons were present to witness the trial, among them being the Siamese Minister and his Secretary, Count Omura, formerly lord paramount of Hizen Province, Viscount Ijuin, an official of the Imperial Household, etc. The visitors were received by Mr. Matsui, who thanked them for their presence and then conducted them to the proving ground, where a breast-plate and a movable shield were tried, both being of practically the same construction. They each consisted of a couple of thin steel plates each 2 millimetres thick but separated by a stuffing of a substance suggestive of snake-gourd fibre stiffened with tar or asphaltum—the whole presenting a thickness of about 3 inches and being covered with a thin flannel-like cloth. The weight of the breast-plate is a fraction of 10 lbs.; the weight of the shield must of course differ according to its size. The trials were made on ranges of 100 metres, 75 metres and 28 metres, the actual proofs consisting of two rounds at each distance, though visitors were allowed to fire numerous shots at the objects. The weapon of attack was the 1897 Japanese rifle, known as the *San-ju-nun-shiki*, which is now in use by the Japanese armies, firing a projectile of 7-mill. diameter. At 100 and 75 metres the bullets penetrated the first plate and piercing the stuffing went to pieces on the second or inner plate. At 25 metres matters were little better except that the inner plate was forced inwards and rendered concave at the point of impact. The quality of the armour was much applauded but the weight was demurred to. Even the inventors admitted that the coat could not well be carried by infantry and that the chief purpose of both coat and shield is to protect engineers and pioneers in cutting wire-entanglements and removing other obstructions. It has to be noted that the two inventors had invented a bullet-proof coat before the Japan-China war but in this case the weight problem proved insuperable and they have since had to modify their designs.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Nippon* publishes an appreciation of Russian officers by Major-General Koizumi, now lying sick in the hospital at Kokura. A great deal is said by the Japanese General to the magnificent appearance of the Russian officers, their splendid costume, their

social amenities and their distinguished ways. But when their profession as fighting leaders comes in question, General Koizumi has conceived a very poor opinion of them. He does not admit that they are as incompetent as their own men, who have been taken prisoners, allege. His verdict is that up to the moment of commencing an attack they show sufficient resolution and some ability. But thereafter they are of small account. To adapt themselves to circumstances appears to be their last idea. In retreat they are first, and in moments of crisis they show no resources of leadership. These can not be the men that Skobeloff commanded. A change must have come over the Russian officer since his day. One would not imagine at present that war or the direction of fighting units was the business of these officers. On the contrary their main occupations in life seem to be eating, drinking, gaming and frequenting the company of women. They are spoken of as able captains when in trenches or behind fortifications. General Koizumi ridicules that kind of competence. Any one can develop it, he says. To stand at bay behind cover is an elementary instinct which all can display. It is in the open field that the officer's qualities come into real play, and in the open field the Russian officer has not inspired respect during this war.

The following paragraph appears in the *Japan Herald*:-

We have been waiting patiently to hear that the authorities have taken proceedings against the *Mail* for a paragraph which appeared in its columns on the 14th inst, referring to the loss of a transport. The news contained in the paragraph was not reported in any other paper—Japanese or foreign—the reason being that it was of the nature of prohibited news. Such being the case, it appears to us extraordinary, firstly that the paragraph should ever have appeared in the *Mail*, which has several times applauded itself for the docility with which it obeys the official instructions, and secondly that the authorities should have passed over such a gross breach of the regulations. Of course any question of favouritism is out of the question in official circles, but to an outsider it would appear that the offences for which the *Kobe Herald* was punished twice were no greater than that committed by the *Mail* in its issue of the 14th inst.

The italics are added by us. If the *Japan Herald* consults the *Chuo Shimbun* of the 13th of February it will find the story of the *Musashino Maru* told there in a *Moji* despatch. Hence the italicized statement is erroneous.

It is reported that the steamer *Yedo Maru* (1724 tons), the property of an Osaka merchant, has run ashore on the island known as "Encounter Rock" and has sustained considerable injury.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that out of the 25 destroyers spoken of recently as to be added to the Japanese fleet, eleven are actually on the stocks and will be very soon completed. Among the rest some have not yet been commenced, but the materials for the whole have been obtained, and the work of putting them together can not take long. Our contemporary believes that all will be finished by August or September.

It was remarked in connexion with the Boxer campaign and Germany's claims for indemnification on account of her outlays, that either her methods of military finance must differ from those of England, for example, or the provision she makes for her soldiers must be remarkably munificent. We are reminded of the incident by the following figures elicited in the Reichstag:-

In reply to a number of questions, Dr. Stuebel stated that the strength of the German troops engag-

ed in suppressing the native rising in South-West Africa amounted up to the present in all to 519 officers, 154 officials, and 11,668 men, together with 54 field-guns and 16 machine-guns. The expenditure up to the end of December amounted to over 42,000,000 marks (over £2,100,000), and for this year the cost per man, not including expense of transport, had been estimated at 4,000 marks (£200), or at the rate of 11 marks (11s.) per man per day. The total casualties up to date amounted to 1,041 officers and men, of whom 752 were killed in action or died of disease or from other cause, while the wounded and injured numbered 289 officers and men.

Eleven shillings per man per day, independently of transport expenses. Observe how that would work out in the present war. Assuming that Japan has 400,000, all told, beyond the seas, the cost, without transport, would be 2½ million yen daily, or between 60 and 70 millions per month.

Two Russian officers have been making foolish attempts to escape. Their names are given as Lieutenant Alexander Mirsky, of the First Regiment of Gossack cavalry, and naval cadet Tsikautseff of the *Rurik*. They essayed several times to break out of their place of confinement at Matsuyama, and in consequence they have been condemned to imprisonment. The place where they are to undergo punishment is the Kosuge Jail, near Senju, and they arrived in Tokyo a few days ago under escort. It would seem that some of the Russian officers ignore the conditions existing in Japan. A little more knowledge would teach them how futile these attempts to escape must be. Could they succeed in reaching one of the treaty ports there would be some chance of achieving their purpose, but all the places chosen for their confinement are sufficiently removed from foreign settlements to render recapture certain before the interval can be negotiated.

The *New York Sun* has the following with reference to the marriage of Captain Pershing, the new Military Attaché of the United States in Tokyo:-

Washington, January 26.

The wedding of Miss Helen Frances Warren, daughter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, and Capt. John J. Pershing of the General Staff, U. S. A., occurred to-day at noon in the Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Randolph H. McKim performing the ceremony. The church was filled to overflowing with guests, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt heading the list, which included the Cabinet members, Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives and their families. A wedding breakfast with 300 guests followed the ceremony in the ballroom of the New Willard Hotel.

The maid of honour was Miss Anne Decker Orr of Pittsburg, and the best man was Judge Chase Magoon. The ushers were Gen. Grozier, Capt. Joseph T. Grebbs, Capt. Sidney A. Gloman, Capt. A. W. Butts, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Capt. Haan and Capt. Lassiter, of the Army, Lieut. Commander Gibbons, Lieut.-Commander Long, Lieut. Bulmer and Lieut. Bristol of the Navy, and Major Charles L. McCawley of the Marine Corps.

Capt. and Mrs. Pershing left Washington on an afternoon train on their way to Tokio, the bridegroom having been assigned to the American Legation there as military attaché.

A short time ago there was published in Tokyo a telegram running thus:-

"It is supposed that the reason for this new attitude on the part of Germany is to be found in the utterances of Secretary Hay who is reported to have recently said that unless Germany changes her policy with regard to China war between Great Britain and Germany will hardly be avoidable."

It now appears that these alleged utterances of Secretary Hay have been made the subject of an official conversation between the German Ambassador in Washington and Secretary Hay. The latter emphatically denied the whole story, and expressed his desire that it should be contradicted in the most unequivocal manner. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, which was the first to publish the



original telegram in Japan, now gives the contradiction.

Now that the actual facts as to last year's rice-crop are ascertained, the yield seems to have been quite exceptional. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce publishes figures showing that the crop was 4,928,699 *koku* larger than that for 1903, or 10.6 per cent.; and 9,105,061 *koku*, or 21.5 per cent. above the average yield. This very remarkable result was due mainly to climatic conditions, but in part also to skilful precautions against the ravages of insects. The following are the figures for the past 10 years:—

	Koku.
1895 .....	39,660,798
1896 .....	36,240,351
1897 .....	33,039,293
1898 .....	47,387,666
1899 .....	39,698,258
1900 .....	41,466,422
1901 .....	46,914,434
1902 .....	36,932,666
1903 .....	46,473,208
1904 .....	51,401,997
Average yield .....	42,296,936

It was the *Jiji Shimpō's* pictorial correspondent, Mr. Takashima, that painted the picture on the now historical kite which was sent up by the Japanese to inform the Russian Army of the fall of Port Arthur. The picture represented Stoessel and Nogi shaking hands, and underneath written in the Russian language, was the legend:—"Port Arthur has fallen. On the morning of the happy new year we have the honour to announce this with hearty greetings." The hearty greetings alluded, of course, to the sketch on the kite. It was subsequently learned from prisoners that the kite fell into the hands of a Russian Lieutenant at Liuchangtun. Affixed to the tail was a letter written in French, the contents of which are not mentioned.

Japanese journals tell of quite a big consignment of cigarettes sent from Egypt to Japan in recognition of the latter country's unbroken line of successes in the war. The K. and E. Malacino Company are the donors. They have sent, through the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, 2,000 boxes of cigarettes to Admiral Yamamoto, 2,000 to Admiral Togo and 19,600 to the *Juppeibu* (office for the relief of soldiers and sailors). The cigarettes for Baron Yamamoto and Admiral Togo have the names of those officers printed on the paper. Of course there has been a very courteous message of acknowledgement.

#### PORT ARTHUR.

Correspondence from Port Arthur indicates that the organization of the administration has proceeded apace and that the two towns, old and new, are rapidly assuming their normal appearance. Many fine buildings have been found virtually intact and the Japanese officers are housed much more magnificently than they would be in their own country. At Dairen, also, everything is prosperous. In fact the degree of prosperity attained there is spoken of as quite remarkable. But in the midst of all these flourishing conditions some terrible evidences of the cost at which the fortress was won are still apparent, especially in the neighbourhood of Panlungshan, where many corpses of Japanese soldiers lie still unburied. These men fell last summer in the first great assault. Nothing remains of them now but their uniforms and their bones.

As to the ships of war, the correspon-

dence merely says that considerable investigation will still be required before pronouncing any definite opinion, and such investigation can not be made until the weather becomes a little warmer. But, so far as can be seen, there are excellent hopes of raising and utilizing several of the vessels.

One of the great needs of the garrison and the inhabitants appears to be want of drinking water. Most of the wells are frozen, and the water-works have not been repaired as yet.

#### FOOTBALL.

There was a game of Association football on Saturday afternoon, the prospective Interport attack playing upon one side and the defence upon the other. The full teams were:—

WHITES.		COLOURS.	
E. Powys	goal	S. W. Argent	
W. S. Moss	backs	N. G. Maitland	
A. E. Cooper		F. G. Correa	
T. W. Kilby		H. Y. Irwine	
A. W. S. Austen	½ backs	W. J. White	
A. Kingdon		G. N. Fairhurst	
A. W. Read		J. F. Drummond	
V. A. Hearne		O. Strome	
W. B. White	forwards	H. W. Kilby	
J. E. Drummond		K. van R. Smith	
L. Stornebrink		J. M. Mollison	

The Whites played up well in the first part of the game, but were unable to score, though attacking strongly. The Colours soon showed up to better advantage and Strome put through the first goal. Shortly after, from a scrimmage in front of goal, White equalised. From this time Whites gradually weakened, and Colours led at half-time by two goals to one. The play in the second half was exceedingly one-sided, Colours having things all their own way, and finally coming out victors by 7 goals to 1. The goals were scored by Strome (4), H. Kilby (2), van Smith (1), W. B. White (1).

The prospective Interport attack showed very good form after they once got going, though just at the start their play was ragged. The passing of the forward line was fairly accurate and the shooting much better than usual; while the halves played excellently, W. J. White especially showing up well. The prospective Interport backs, playing for the losing side, did not appear to great advantage. Their tackling was weak and their kicking was of a very poor order. Of course, they were up against a strong combination, but even allowing for this it is to be hoped their play will show more judgment when the Kobe visitors are in the field.

We have been informed that the team to represent the V. C. & A. C. against the K. R. & A. C. on Saturday, 11th March, has been selected and will be as follows:—

Goal.....	E. Powys Jr.
Backs .....	W. S. Moss.
	A. E. Cooper.
	W. B. Mason.
½ Backs .....	W. J. White.
	D. Weed.
	J. F. Drummond.
	O. Strome.
Forwards.....	H. W. Kilby.
	K. van R. Smith.
	J. M. Mollison.
Referee .....	Mr. C. T. Mayes.

#### RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

According to official investigations up to Feb. 23rd, Russian prisoners in Japan now total:—

	Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	
Fukuchiyama .....	—	1,101		
Ninoshima .....	4	2,534		
Matsuyama .....	341	3,701		
Osaka .....	—	23,906		
Osato .....	—	1,957		
Himeji .....	—	2,185		
Nagoya .....	112	1,109		
Fukuoka .....	—	999		
Shidzuoka .....	60	60		
Marugame .....	—	350		

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society held its 301st meeting on the evening of the Feb. 24 at the Van Schaick Hall. The lecturer was the Rev. Geo. Wallace, of Tokyo, who took for his subject, "Some familiar words and phrases." Needless to say he handled his theme with considerable ability, introducing many a witty story and telling allusion in illustration, and holding the amused and interested attention of his audience to the close. He was cordially thanked, and then the following musical programme was given.

Piano Solo .....	"A Fantasy" .....	Vincent.
	Mr. W. KARL VINCENT.	
Song .....	"Stances" .....	A. Flegier.
	Miss MECKE.	
Cello Solo .....	"Romance Sans Parole" .....	Davidoff
	Mr. SALINGER.	
Song .....	"The Lighthouse-keeper" .....	Molloy.
	Mr. L. D. TERN.	
Songs .....	"Tra-la-la" .....	Sullivan.
	"Oh, lucky Jim" .....	Mr. HUGH HORNE.

In the course of the evening the President announced that the season would probably close on April 14th, as the last regular date fell this year on Good Friday. The following three papers had been arranged for:—Friday, March 10th, "From Shinagawa to the Loochoos in the early Seventies," Mr. J. P. Mollison; Friday, March 24th, "Memories of some English Cathedrals," (illustrated) Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown; Friday, April 7th, "Rest," Dr. Neil Gordon Munro.

#### DEATH OF MR. TANAKA.

Mr. H. Tanaka, the well-known iron importer and prominent trader in electrical machinery in Tokyo, died on Feb. 23rd. The deceased was 61 years of age, and was the seventh son of a dry goods dealer named S. Kaneko, residing in Kurume. In his youth he was adopted by Mr. Tanaka, chief engineer of the rifle and gun factory established by the feudal Lord of the Saga clan, and he was employed there as an assistant. After the Restoration, he removed to Tokyo where he established an iron works on a small scale. Under the instructions of the Department of Industrial Affairs (now abolished), he succeeded in making some telegraphic apparatus and after this was patronized by the Department till 1876, when his business was greatly enlarged. For some years he was employed by the Department as an engineer but resigned in 1882, after which he established a factory at Shibaura, near Shimbashi, which was the origin of the Shibaura Iron works, the dingy brick buildings, so familiar to passengers by Shimbashi trains. In this factory, he commenced to make several varieties of mines and torpedoes at the order of the Army and Navy. In 1886, he proceeded to America where he investigated electrical matters, and on his return home he devoted much time to developing apparatus for the telephone and the electric light.

#### PATENTS PROTEST.

In the Patents Bureau, a decision, according to the *Official Gazette* of March 2nd, has been delivered on a protest lodged by Mr. C. Weinberger, No. 46, Yokohama, against the Crown Cork Company, of London. The contention of Mr. Weinberger was that his Crown Cork was registered in 1892 in England and America and since then it was imported into this country and became well known to the public. On the other hand a similar Crown Cork of the Crown Cork Company was registered in 1898 in Japan, and consequently the registry made by the London firm should be erased. The protest was rejected on the ground that the registry of the goods in dispute was not made by Mr. Weinberger in the Japanese Government office concerned, and that he did not give evidence showing that the goods had been familiar to the public in Japan since 1892.

## PEACE OR TRUCE.

THE accounts published yesterday morning with regard to the internal condition of Russia suggest that although official secrecy is observed, the pacific disposition attributed by rumour to the St. Petersburg Government is not wholly imaginary. Unless the telegrams err inconceivably, events have taken the course predicted some time ago by close observers, who detected that the representatives of absolutism in Russia had allowed the revolutionary movement to develop momentum which their strength no longer sufficed to check. This may mean, probably does mean, that the St. Petersburg Government will soon come forward with peace proposals, though we are persuaded that up to the evening of the 24th instant no such proposals nor any suggestion of them had reached Tokyo officially, and that no indication of any kind had been given on Japan's side. Still peace seems to be in the air whether it materialize or not, and Japan may possibly be on the verge of having to take the most momentous step in her whole history, past or future. If she is indeed about to be approached, then her fate as a sovereign nation depends on the acumen and resolution she displays at this juncture. Probably it will occur to her first to consider the question whether the system of absolutism in Russia is doomed or whether it will survive. If it be doomed, if representative institutions are to succeed the oligarchy, then the future may seem to contain comparatively few germs of uneasiness, and Japan may perhaps be inclined to accept terms of settlement such as would not deprive her of any expansive potentialities in East Asia. But if by terminating the war and recalling its troops the Russian autocracy can obtain for itself a new lease of life, then assuredly Japan must exact such terms as will secure her against any renewal of this terrible struggle. This question, we say, may interest her much and may influence her decision. But we trust not. We trust that, without regard to what an unforeseeable future may have in store, she will formulate and unflinchingly adhere to such demands as shall protect her from future molestation. It is not a truce she wants but peace—peace solid and permanent. Russia is beaten. There can be no mistake about that. She has lost Manchuria. Her troops still hold Mukden, it is true, and still hold the regions northward of it, but everything that invests Manchuria with the least material value in Russia's eyes has been taken from her and can not be taken back unless she recover the command of the sea, a contingency too remote to be worth considering. So long as the Port Arthur Squadron was in existence the possibility of a coalition between it and the Baltic fleet constituted a really serious menace; but with the Port Arthur Squadron absolutely removed from the arena, Japan is mistress of the situation and may dictate terms. There is not one of us that does not

long for peace, but every friend of this country must feel that if a mere truce is to be patched up, if instead of laying down their arms and entering upon an age of genuine tranquillity, the combatants are to prepare for a renewal of the struggle, then it were incomparably better for Japan to carry on the present war one year more, or two years more, or three years more. Against Russia's resources those of this country weigh very little in the balance. Russia, according to credible reports, has already arranged with great American ship-builders to establish dockyards within her empire, and if she sets to work on such lines, she can equip herself in ten years' time with a fleet of war-ships too overwhelming for Japan to think of facing. Simultaneously she can double the Trans-Asian Railway, and prepare it for the transport of troops on a colossal scale. That such would be her programme were any foothold left to her in the Far East, is as sure as that she is a great Power unable tamely to brook defeat and sufficiently careful of her prestige in Asia not to reconcile herself to any lasting loss of it. Whether Japan is to be condemned to a petty existence within narrow limits, or whether she is to expand, with the added necessity of devoting the gains of her development to unproductive warlike purposes, the result is much the same for her. It is imperative, therefore, that there should not be left to Russia in the Far East any foundation for future edifices of aggression. Her three avenues of access—the railway, the Amur and the Ocean—must be closed to her except for peaceful purposes. She must have no naval base on the Pacific coast. She must be denied any foothold in Manchuria, or the tenure of any fortress within the Three Eastern Provinces of the Chinese Empire. These are the broad outlines. There may be differences of opinion as to details, but the basic principle must be to deprive Russia of future opportunities for renewing the aggressive programme which she has hitherto pursued in Eastern Asia without any regard for the rights of others and without any respect for her own engagements.

## FRANCE'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

IT is natural that Japanese attention should have been attracted by the newly announced programme of the French Government to build 20 large war-vessels during the next twelve years, to establish two naval bases in the Far East and to construct another dock at Saigon. In discussing this signal plan, Tokyo journals do not announce any distinct belief that France intends to arm against Japan. But one can easily see that they hold that opinion. As how indeed could they avoid holding it? They have before them the utterance of prominent French politicians in the Chamber of Deputies and they have before them the forged despatch sent to the *Echo de Paris* by some unscrupulous Russian or Russo-phil, and credited by many perhaps a majority of

the French, in spite of internal evidences of falsehood and in spite of explicit denials. As to this document we may remark *en passant* that it is one of the examples of Christian Russia's method of carrying on the campaign. During all the years of the world's familiarity with the story of the Pharisee and the Sadducee, the nations professing the Nazarene's creed have been too often heard thanking God that they are not as other men are. That is their favourite form of self-praise when they confront the East. But it may be doubted whether the tendency was ever more conspicuously displayed than it has been by Russia's lovers and friends since this war began. Their constant cry has been "we are Christians." See how immeasurably we excel those pagans. All righteous men must espouse our cause." And as evidences of their Christianity they resort to falsehood, forgery and barbarity. There are as good Christians in Russia as in any part of the world. There are as true gentlemen. Perhaps these and those constitute the bulk of the population. But what things have been most *en evidence* since this struggle commenced have been the declarations of leading Russian journals that the Japanese must be exterminated as one exterminates vermin; have been the preachings of Russian religionists that the Japanese are to be crushed as pagans; have been the appreciations of Russian publicists that the Japanese are yellow-monkeys; have been the lying charges of politicians that the Japanese are inspired by a policy of blamable aggression; have been the deceptive despatches of officers who claimed victory when they had been broken and defeated. That is not a Christian spectacle, but it is offered by a nation loudly professing Christianity. The Japanese see how much they are suspected. They may be unwilling to admit the disagreeable truth, but they cannot blink it. So in France's preparations they detect a sinister shadow of distrust, and we fear that even France's best friends must detect it also. But Japanese journals pass over this phase of the matter very lightly. They trust in time to show France how baseless any such apprehensions must be, and they decline to credit her with them permanently. They suggest, however, that she should not be surprised if something suspicious is read into her own doings by Eastern Asia. What are these great naval preparations for? That their sphere of operation is the Far East becomes quite clear when the two new naval bases in Indo-China are considered and the new dock at Saigon. Are they defensive preparations or are they offensive? Are they to resist aggression or are they to further aggression? Since, by hypothesis, they do not belong to the former category, then it follows that they do belong to the latter. So the shadows of M. JULES FERRY and Admiral COURBET are to be once more projected over the East-Asian field, and once more is practical effect to be given to the doctrine that the duty of each generation of

a nation is to bequeath to its children a larger estate than it received from its own fathers. China, perhaps the Pescadores, perhaps Formosa, may be affected by this amplifying process, and thus France and her great armament themselves assume the character that some of her publicists have been attributing to Japan.

That is the interpretation suggested as a not unfair rendering of current events. But the *Asahi Shimbun*, which is the mouthpiece of the exposition, does not pretend to believe it. The object is merely to suggest to France that when she reads sinister designs into the doings of others, her own book may be found to invite a similar construction. There is one thing which, for our own part, we would suggest to the writer in the *Asahi* and to his fellow-countrymen, namely, that Japan is still a mystery in the eyes of a large part of Europe. Even to French vision she presents the spectacle of a Power hitherto a negligible quantity which has suddenly given evidence of immense belligerent capacities. What assurance have the French, what assurance can they possibly have, that the appetite for acquisition will not come to Japan by eating, as it has invariably come to other States, and if it comes would there be safety for the unprotected East-Asian colonies of any Western Power? The old order of things having been signally changed by Japan's wholly unlooked for displays of prowess, Occidental States must adapt themselves to the altered conditions. It really appears to us that this reflection accounts quite adequately for France's present actions. She is merely about to do in the Far East what she has been doing for ages in Europe, what England has been doing, what Germany has been doing; that is to say, arming in proportion to the potentialities of neighbouring States. One of the inevitable results of this formidable struggle in Manchuria will be to extend to East Asia the same rivalry of defensive and offensive preparations that absorbs so much attention, energy and material in the Occident. France takes the lead. She is the first to give practical recognition to the altered situation, not because her suspicions are keener than those of others, but because, after Russia, she has the largest imperial interests. Indo-China is virtually her only possession in the Orient. She regards it with almost religious solicitude and will take no risks as to its security. We shall see Germany following suite ere long, and we should see England doing the same were she not otherwise guaranteed. It is all in the natural sequence of events, and nothing can be fairly charged against France because she takes the initiative.

#### THE OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

It is thought by Japanese journals that the battle which has just been fought at Chinghoching (or Tsinghochin) preludes a great general movement by the Japanese.

The Russians seem to have made the place the main stronghold upon which their extreme left rested. Originally they had pushed farther east, namely, to Hanchang, which is some 23 miles south-east of Chinghoching. But being driven from Hanchang by the Japanese, they fell back upon Chinghoching, and there entrenched themselves very strongly, gradually receiving re-inforcements until their number reached from twenty to thirty thousand. They also organized a detached force of cavalry and infantry which had its base at Machwantsz, whence it threatened to turn the Japanese right. Reference to the map is necessary to comprehend the situation. If the reader will consult the map published by us on December 22nd and put his finger on Taling and Hanchang, he will have located the positions of the Russian left and the Japanese right respectively. Then if he traces the course of the road running due north from Hanchang, he will find that having reached Weitszku, it trends westward, leading to Kintauku and thence to Machwantsz, whence it eventually emerges at Fushun, a distance of 40 miles from Machwantsz. From Taling another road leads northwards to Fushun, and the distance between these two places is much the same as the distance between Machwantsz and Fushun. The base of the Russian left being at Taling and his detached force at Machwantsz, the Japanese had to advance against both of these places simultaneously. Turning to the official reports, we learn that between the 19th and the 22nd, one of their forces moved up the road leading due north from Hanchang, and occupied, first, Weitszku and subsequently Kintouku (or Kintoku as some write it) which is about 5 miles south of Machwantsz. The other force moved along the Taitsz river north-westward from Hanchang, and, having occupied the left (southern) bank effectively, prepared to attack Taling. The attack was delivered on the 23rd and continued throughout the 24th with results known to our readers, namely, the complete defeat of the Russians, who retired northward in disorder, having burned Chinghoching. The point to which this retreat was made is Chiupingtai (not shown on our map), 19 miles northward of Taling. There the Russians have another entrenched position which they are now doubtless holding. Their field hospital, it will have been observed, is at Santunglu, about 4 miles northward of the Taling crest, but the probability is that they have abandoned that position and withdrawn completely to Chiupingtai, where they are 27 miles from Fushun. It may be assumed that there is communication between the two roads, namely, the Taling-Fushun road and the Hanchang-Fushun road. The Japanese seem to be advancing by both of these against Fushun, and the Russians appear to be defending both roads, their position on the Hanchang-Fushun route being Machwantsz (40 miles from Fushun) and their position on the

Taling-Fushun road Chiupingtai (27 miles from Fushun).

The most striking point about these operations is their locality. It was against the Japanese left that the Russians struck with all their available force at the end of January. There at Heikautai GRIPENBERG and KAULBARS made their debut upon the stage with disastrous results for themselves. There can be no doubt that they struck in anticipation of the advent of Nogi's army from Port Arthur, an army larger than any of the three already confronting them, since it consisted of 4 Divisions, whereas OKU, NOZU and KUROKI have only three each. Was it a mistake on the part of KUROPATKIN to conceive that NOGI and his veterans might be looked for on the banks of the Hun? Should he have looked for them on the right of the Japanese line in the Hanchang region? We can not answer these questions. Nothing seems less probable than that the Port Arthur army should have made the long detour to Hanchang in the depth of winter. Yet it is certain that while the Russians were making their most strenuous dispositions for defence in the Valley of the Hun, the Japanese were preparing to deliver their first stroke on the upper waters of the Taitsz, that is to say, precisely at the opposite end of the long lines extending over some 80 miles. The Russians had 16 battalions in position at Chinghoching, and another considerable force at Machwantsz. To assemble a force sufficient for assuming the offensive against these strongly fortified and naturally difficult positions must have been no slight task, and to equip it so that it could devote two whole days and a night to the attack of the Russian stronghold at Taling, the first day being marked by a heavy snow-storm, without losing a single man by frost-bite, must have been a still more arduous undertaking. We judge now that Fushun is the objective of the Japanese turning movement, and that this advance on their right will be quickly followed by movements on the centre and left. If the Fushun enterprise is to take the character of an outflanking operation, it must be allowed to reach the neighbourhood of maturity before assaults are delivered along the rest of the line, but we may reasonably conclude that the long anticipated battle is now on the verge of commencing.

#### RUSSIA'S PLAINTS.

It is difficult to know what Russia's latest accusation means. We have not had any news of the Japanese getting in the rear of the Russians on the west of the railway. On the contrary, that is exactly what the Russians themselves have been doing. That is what MISCHENKO did in the beginning of January, when he rode down the right bank of the Liao to attack Niuchwang and Haicheng, and that is exactly what the Russian cavalry did a few days ago when they actually made Tienchwangtai their basis for operations against the railway between Haicheng

and Tashichiao and against Yinkow itself. With these facts staring the world in the face, it must be pronounced a most consummate piece of assurance on the part of the St. Petersburg Government to prefer such a charge as that now attributed to them. Japan, from the outset, declared her intention, declared it most explicitly, not of unconditionally respecting China's neutrality, but of respecting it in precisely the same degree as Russia should respect it. The Japanese were not so fatuous as to bind themselves by a hard and fast promise to submit to restrictions which their enemy ignored. Therefore from the moment that MISCHENKO made his January raid down the west bank of the Liao, the Japanese army ceased to be under any obligation to respect the neutrality of that region. Indeed their hands had been freed long previously by the conduct of the Russians, for these, under the pressure of commissariat necessities, have for months back been drawing supplies profusely from Hsinmintun and the country westward of it, and have been sending troops thither for purposes of requisition and escort. Thus it is nothing short of an insolent farce that Russia should now address such a circular to the Powers. Why does she do it and what have the Japanese done? One question is as perplexing as the other. Some days ago news reached Tokyo *via* Peking that a body of Hunghutsz under the leadership of Japanese had destroyed several miles of the railway and broken down bridges northward of Tiehling. Possibly that is what Russia alludes to. The Hunghutsz have long been a thorn in her side, and finding them defy her control she is perhaps essaying to make capital out of them. But if Japanese adventurers choose to join the Hunghutsz and fight against their country's enemy, that is an incident entirely beyond the purview of neutral obligations. The men act at their own risk and their country can not be held responsible for them, above all by a Power whose troops have openly used these very Hunghutsz in their campaign against the Japanese. Indeed it seems scarcely credible that Russia should find in such an incident material for a circular note to the Powers. And this brings us to consider her motive. All of us reckon among our school-day experiences the case of the under-boy in the fight who, the more things went against him, grew the more vociferous in his appeals to the umpire and his complaints about foul play. Truly it seems that Russia has fallen into some such tremulous and whining mood. Apparently she clutches at every resource that presents any chance of respite from the ills overtaking her. Could she alarm the Powers sufficiently about China's neutrality to induce them to interfere in its behalf, a most welcome court of arbitration would be created with an anti-Japanese bias from the outset. It is not pleasant to suspect a great Power of any trickery so contemptible, but if any other reasonable hypothesis presents itself, we fail to detect it. From the very first Russia comes into court with

exceedingly soiled hands. This war had its origin in the fact that she flagrantly ignored China's sovereignty throughout the whole of Manchuria, and now we hear her clamouring to the nations about some academical breach of China's neutrality in the same regions. She cuts a very sorry figure. So long as her protests were addressed to China, there was room to suppose them informed by a purpose which had at least the merit of audacity, the purpose of indemnifying herself at China's expense in the sequel of the war. But when she carries her complaints to the tribunal of the Powers, she is plainly seeking to enlist their sympathies against Japan. The manoeuvre will have no success, we imagine. It will not weigh with England and America, assuredly, and we doubt whether even Germany, strong as are her political reasons for placating Russia, will be moved. Russia has got to take her beating or lay down her arms. 'Tis of no use her going around from court to court showing her scars and complaining of the unfair fighting of the "big boy" whom she set out with the intention of exterminating as one exterminates vermin. If her appeals to the Christianity whose tenets her own practices so greatly dishonour, and her attempts to make capital out of racial prejudices which she herself so glaringly displays, were futile, so too will be this last outcry. The nations are not going to help her off her Procrustean bed.

#### THE IMPERIAL DIET.

##### HOUSE OF PEERS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The House met at the usual hour, and proceeded at once to the Order of the Day after hearing a report by the Chairman of the Petitions Committee, who said that, subsequently to the date of his last report, 58 petitions had been examined, of which 16 were recommended for submission to the Government, 6 were presented for the information of the House and 36 were rejected. Five Bills (2 being Government measures) were then committed to special committees.

The House then considered the Lower Chamber's amendments of the Bill relating to Trusts for lending money on security, and decided to adopt them without a conference of the Houses.

The following Government Bills were then read a second time and passed.—

1. The Bill for amending the Law of the House (i.e. limiting its establishment of members.) Baron Senge moved that this Bill be amended. His proposal was that instead of fixing the superior limit for each elective order of the nobles—namely, 17 Counts, 70 Viscounts and 56 Barons—the limit should take the form of the combined total, 143, since otherwise the system of balance would be impaired. Mr. Miura supported this amendment. He pointed out that when the Law of the House was first enacted, the three Orders comprised only 233 names whereas their number had now swelled to 364, and as this expansion might be continuous, it was essential to impose some limit for the number of members returned by the Orders. The Government was right, therefore, so far as concerned the principle of the measure, but the method proposed was defective, and Baron Senge's amendment would correct the defect. Professor Hozumi pointed out that the amendment would open the door to an abuse; namely, that with the two limits, one of number (143) and one of ratio (one-fifth of the total), each Order would of course claim its due proportion, and that if one Order happened to be conspicuously more numerous than the others, such Order would return

an undue share of representatives. After some further discussion an open ballot was taken when 129 voted for Baron Senge's amendment and 128 for the Government Bill. Otherwise the measure was passed unchanged.

2. The Bill for extending the period of the Governor-General of Taiwan's legislative authority.

4. The Bill for granting municipal powers to communities of Japanese in foreign countries.

Five private Bills sent up from the Lower Chamber then came up for their second readings. One was passed; three were rejected and one was postponed. These measures were of no special importance.

Ten Government Bills sent up from the Lower House seeking post-facto approval of disbursements in excess of the Budgetary items, were next passed without debate.

The Settled Accounts for 1900, 1901 and 1902 were then taken. The two last were passed, but the first was sent back for further inquiries, and the House having dealt with a number of petitions, rose at 4 p.m.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.15 p.m. After various reports the President announced that the Government's Answers to several Questions had been received. The most important of these were:—

1. The Answer to Mr. Hanai's Question with reference to the site of the Surugadai Greek Cathedral. This reply was that even after diplomatic relations with a country had been broken off, the international usage was to preserve intact that country's legation and all things appertaining to the latter. Therefore the site of the Greek Church being, in effect, part of the Russian Legation lands, its tenure was not disturbed.

2. The Answer to Mr. Mochizuki's Question as to what steps had been taken with reference to violations of their neutral obligations by Powers allowing the Baltic Fleet to coal in their waters. To this the Government replied that negotiations had at once been opened with the countries concerned, but that the time for publishing the results had not yet come.

3. The Answer to Mr. Sato Torajiro's Question with regard to the Nagamori scheme of reclamation in Korea. The Question, it will be remembered, suggested that the Japanese Government had been the real parents of this scheme, and that its abandonment did not conduce to Japan's prestige. The Government replied that the matter was still in course of negotiation and no definite statement could yet be made.

4. The Answer to Mr. Ogawa's Question with regard to the Government's procedure in the matter of the acts of violence committed by Russian sailors interned at Shanghai. The reply was that the Government had immediately impressed upon China the necessity of limiting the area of liberty granted to these interned men and taking measures to punish their infractions. This matter was now under discussion by China and Russia.

Speeches were then delivered by members presenting Interpellations. One of these was a vague query by Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, who, pointing out how plainly the people of the United States had evinced their sympathy with Japan in the present war, alike morally in expressions of good-will and materially in lending money, and how evidently they desired the closest relations with Japan as Japan did with them, desired to know what measures the Government contemplated or was taking to bring about such *rapprochement*.

Another Interpellation, introduced by Mr. Tachikawa, related to the repressive measures adopted by the Government towards socialist newspapers—as the *Heimin*, the *Akebono* and the *Shinshakai*—and towards meetings of socialists. Even Russia suffered a Tostoi. Could not Japan venture to allow socialistic doctrine a hearing of any kind?

Eight Government Bills were then passed through their second and third readings; namely (1) The Railway Mortgage Bill; (2) Bill relating to the operations of Japanese Banks in Foreign Countries; (3) Bill for extending the Functions of the Industrial Bank of Japan; (4) Bill for

extending the Functions of the Colonial Bank of Hokkaido; (5) Bill relating to the Forging and Uttering of Coins in Taiwan; (6) Bill for amending the Law of Registration; (7) Bill relating to the Diplomas of Medical Students in Private Schools; and (8) Bill relating to Cadet Families of Holders of Titles of Nobility.

The Private Bill sent down from the Upper House relating to extending the system of navigation encouragement to a volunteer fleet was then favourably reported by the Special Committee. The Chairman of Committee added that the Committee had insisted on the necessity of the vessels being new and of the best quality, and the Government had endorsed that view.

A member said that he understood that purchases of old ships were being made from America. To this Mr. Mochizuki replied that, as he understood, two vessels of 12,000 tons and 18 knots speed had been bought and would be placed on the American line.

Mr. Shimada Saburo opposed the measure. He said that he approved of it in principle, but that he objected to the Bill in its present form, and he based his objection on the consideration that the Navigation Encouragement Law needed radical amendment and therefore, pending such amendment, its application should not be extended.

Mr. Otsu contended that whatever amendment the Navigation Encouragement Law might undergo, its provisions would apply to ships such as those contemplated for the Volunteer Fleet, and that in view of the situation at present, the rejection of this Bill would be most unfortunate.

The closure having been applied, a show of hands was taken and the President declared the Bill passed, but an objection led to a ballot, when 97 voted for the Bill and 110 against it. Mr. Shimada had thus the satisfaction of successfully obstructing a movement in which all patriotic Japanese are interested.

The House was then asked to express its opinion as to the Upper Chamber's Amendments of the private Bill for the better prevention of banknotes' forgery by Japanese subjects in foreign countries. The amendments were accepted.

Four private Bills were then dealt with, one being rejected, one passed and two postponed.

Seven Representations came up for discussion and were all adopted for presentation to the Government.

The House rose at 5 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at the usual hour on Monday, and would have committed to a Special Committee the Government Bill for amending the Registration Law, but the Minister of Finance asked that the Bill be taken at once as this was the closing day of the session. This was done and the Bill passed. The House then passed, as amended by the Lower House, the Government Bill for extending the system of pensions &c., to Japanese teachers in Japanese schools abroad; the Bill for coöperating to give effect to the rulings of foreign tribunals of justice; and the Government Bill for amending the Tax Collection Law.

Of 4 private Bills sent up from the Lower House 3 were thrown out and one (for amending the Registration Law) was amended and passed. (The amendments were subsequently endorsed by the Lower House).

This ended the business on the Order, but a motion was made and adopted to consider Three Bills sent up from the Lower House and one presented in the Upper House. The Lower House's Bills were all passed; one relating to the jurisdiction of the Hakodate Appeal Court; one relating to the jurisdiction of the Fujiyeda Local Court; and one relating to extending the time for giving effect to penal sentences. The Upper House's Bill related to an amendment of the manner of dealing with house property of Tokyo City. This was passed by the Peers, and in the afternoon by the Lower House.

Three items of the Settled Accounts for 1900 were then considered. These had been postponed for fuller examination, and the House now decided that the Government's procedure had been improper in each case. Two of the items related to mere errors of judgment; one was con-

nected with outlays in excess of the Budget on account of the Wakamatsu Foundry.

Viscount Hotta then introduced a Representation declaring that in giving the contract for the Asahi-gawa Barracks without putting it up to open tender, the Government had violated the Law of Finance.

This led to some discussion and to minute explanations by the Government Delegates. Finally a closed ballot was taken when 89 voted for the Representation and 106 against it.

The report of the Petitions Committee having been received, the President asked the House to entrust to him authority to act as its representative during the pending period of adjournment in all matters of condolence, congratulation and approval connected with the Army or Navy. The House assented and rose at 3.30 p.m.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Hanai Takuzo presented another question relating to the site of the Greek Church on Surugadai. He claimed that in answering his previous question the Government had ignored its real gist.

Mr. Tsunematsu moved that the House at once consider the Bill sent down from the Peers for amending the manner of dealing with Tokyo City's house property. Consent was given and the Bill was passed. The same course was pursued with regard to the Peers' amendments of the Lower House's Registration Law.

The Order of the Day was then resumed. The first business was the settled accounts for 1901 and 1902. Mr. Kurizuka, on behalf of the Settled Accounts Committee, reported that in the accounts for 1901 the Committee had found 46 improper items and 36 violations of the Laws of Finance. In the accounts for 1902, they had found 30 improper items and 26 violations of the Law. He cited several of these, the principal being the payment on account of the Asahi-gawa Barracks. With reference to this last the Committee saw no course except to address the Throne, and an address had therefore been drafted, which he now read.

Before discussing these accounts the House asked for the attendance of the Ministers concerned and took a recess until the latter appeared. There had been much confusion about the statements of the Delegates and the Ministers, and General Terauchi, in reply to questions, now explained that at first the report of a committee of examination showing the work of construction to be defective and costly, had been accepted, and on the faith of it certain admissions had been made by the Government Delegates in the House. But fuller investigation had shown that the work was neither inferior nor expensive, and therefore the previous admissions had been withdrawn. In so far as concerned the blunder of momentarily endorsing a mistaken report, he and those concerned acknowledged their responsibility towards their Sovereign.

The House adopted the Committee's Report with regard to the Settled Accounts for both years; in other words, endorsed the Committee's strictures.

The President then asked the House whether it would debate the Address to the Throne. Mr. Junichiro contended that the Address had been read explicitly for purposes of reference only and that in such a character it could not come up for discussion. Other members disputed this. The President said that in his opinion the chairman of the Settled Accounts Committee had exceeded his powers in bringing forward an Address to the Throne, and therefore he (the President) asked the House to decide whether it would or would not discuss the Address. Mr. Ooka Ikuzo contended that the proper subject of discussion was whether or no the Chairman had exceeded his powers. Some confusion ensued. Finally the President called for a show hands as to whether the Address should be discussed, and having declared that the motion was lost, was about to proceed to the next item, when several of the independent members left their seats and approached the rostrum in an endeavour to obtain a hearing. The President, seeing that his ruling had not been audible, called for another show of

hands, when only 55 voted for discussing the Address. This ended the incident.

The report of the Chairman of the Petitions Committee having been received, the President addressed the House previous to adjournment. Having alluded to the very important national crisis amid which the House had sat this session, he gave the usual statistics. There had been 22 sittings of the House and 48 days sittings of special committees; 194 bills had come up for discussion and all but 2 or 3 had been disposed of. He need scarcely remind them that the most vital of these measures had been those relating to war finances and to measures for facilitating the country's industrial and commercial development. He noted as a matter for profound satisfaction that the two Houses had cordially coöperated in all this legislation. Alluding then to the figures as to increased taxes and war loans, the former totalling 140 million yen annually, the latter 1,000 millions, he declared that the story of the past showed clearly that no anxiety whatever need be entertained for the future, and that the nation's resources and its patriotism might be fully trusted. He alluded in eloquent terms to the grand devotion of the country's soldiers and sailors who forget their own lives and their families to serve their Sovereign and the State. With these on the one side and a united nation on the other, nothing was wanted to complete the entity except such representatives of the people as the House had shown themselves to be. Very different was the condition of their foe, writhing under a despotic government and struggling vainly for freedom. They might justly feel happy and content with their own lot. But the end had still to be achieved. It was still far distant. That it would be successfully attained if the nation preserved its present spirit, admitted of no doubt.

The House rose amid cheers at 3 p.m.

The Diet was prorogued on the 28th of February. At 11 a.m. the members of both Houses assembled in the Upper Chamber and the Prime Minister read the following Message from the Emperor:—

"We hereby declare the Imperial Diet prorogued to-day, and we approve the diligence shown by you in discussing urgent and important measures, and the zeal you have shown in discharging your functions of consent so as to accord with Our wishes."

This Message was then handed by the Prime Minister to the President of the Upper House and the ceremony terminated.

The Emperor invited to the detached palace at Kasumigaseki on the 1st instant, the Ministers of State, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet and the Government Delegates. His Majesty was not present, being represented by Prince Yamashina, who delivered a brief message, expressing the Imperial appreciation of the labours of the Houses. Each of those present received a silver cup with the Imperial chrysanthemum engraved on it.

#### SHIPPING DISASTERS.

At 7 p.m. on February 28th, the steamer *Chitose Maru* (400 tons) and the *Sapporo Maru* (1,595 tons) collided at the entrance of Hakodate harbour. The former sustained severe damage on the starboard side near the engine-room, and sank after some ten minutes. Her crew were saved. The *iji* says that at the time of the accident, heavy snow was falling so that no object could be distinguished even at a short distance.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Yamagata that a sailing vessel with two Russians among the crew ran ashore on the morning of March near the village of Atsumi. She carried white cotton cloth to be used as bandages and other military stores. It is said that she reached the land after drifting about in a storm, and it is believed that she was on her way to Vladivostok.



## THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR.

Yearly, with tent and rifle, our careless white men  
 By the pass called Mutianee, to shoot in the  
 vale below.  
 Yearly by Mutianee he follows our white men  
 in—  
 Matun, the old blind beggar, bandaged from  
 brow to chin.  
 Eyeless, noseless, and lipless—toothless, broken  
 of speech,  
 Seeking a dole at the doorway he mumbles his  
 tale to each!  
 Over and over the story, ending as he began:  
 'Make ye no truce with Adam-zad—the Bear  
 that walks like a man!  
 'There was a flint in my musket—pricked and  
 primed was the pan,  
 When I went hunting Adam-zad—the Bear that  
 stands like a man.  
 I looked my last on the timber, I looked my last  
 on the snow,  
 When I went hunting Adam-zad fifty summers  
 ago!  
 'I knew his times and his seasons, as he knew  
 mine, that fed  
 By night in the ripened maizefield and robbed  
 my house of bread;  
 I knew his strength and cunning, as he knew  
 mine, that crept  
 At dawn to the crowded goat-pens and plundered  
 while I slept.  
 'Up from his stony playground—down from his  
 well-dugged lair—  
 Out on the naked ridges ran Adam-zad the Bear;  
 Groaning, grunting, and roaring, heavy with  
 stolen meals,  
 Two long marches to northward, and I was at his  
 heels!  
 'Two full marches to northward, at the fall of  
 the second night,  
 I came on mine enemy Adam-zad all panting  
 from his flight.  
 There was a charge in the musket—pricked and  
 primed was the pan—  
 My finger crooked on the trigger when he reared  
 up like a man.  
 'Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in  
 prayer,  
 Making his supplication rose Adam-zad the Bear!  
 I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's  
 swag and swing,  
 And my heart was touched with pity for the  
 monstrous, pleading thing.  
 'Touched with pity and wonder, I did not fire  
 then...  
 I have looked no more on women—I have walked  
 no more with men.  
 Nearer he tottered and nearer, with paws like  
 hands that pray—  
 From brow to jaw that steel-shod paw, it ripped  
 my face away!  
 'Sadden, silent, and savage, searing as flame the  
 blow—  
 Faceless I fell before his feet, fifty summers ago.  
 I heard him grunt and chuckle—I heard him pass  
 to his den,  
 He left me blind to the darkened years and the  
 little mercy of men.  
 'Now ye go down in the morning with guns of  
 the newer style,  
 That load (I have felt) in the middle and range  
 (I have heard) a mile?  
 Luck to the white man's rifle, that shoots so fast  
 and true,  
 But—pay, and I lift my bandage and show what  
 the Bear can do!  
 (Flesh like slag in the furnace, knobbed and  
 withered and grey—  
 Matun, the old blind beggar, he gives good worth  
 for his pay.)  
 'Rouse him at noon in the bushes, follow and  
 press him hard—  
 Not for his ragings and roarings flinch ye from  
 Adam-zad.

'But (pay, and I put back the bandage) this is  
 the time to fear,  
 When he stands up like a tired man, tottering  
 near and near;  
 When he stands up as pleading, in wavering,  
 man-brute guise,  
 When he veils the hate and cunning of the little,  
 swinish eyes;  
 'When he shows as seeking quarter, with paws  
 like hands in prayer,  
 That is the time of peril—the time of the Truce  
 of the Bear!  
 Eyeless, noseless, and lipless, asking a dole at  
 the door,  
 Matun, the old blind beggar, he tells it o'er and  
 o'er;  
 Fumbling and feeling the rifles, warming his  
 hands at the flame,  
 Hearing our careless white men talk of the mor-  
 row's game;  
 Over and over the story, ending as he began:—  
 'There is no truce with Adam-zad, the Bear that  
 looks like a man;'

RUDYARD KIPLING.

## ORGAN RECITAL AT CHRIST CHURCH.

There was a large attendance at Christ  
 Church on the occasion of the Organ Recital on  
 Wednesday evening. The usual evensong  
 service was followed by the items arrang-  
 ed for recital, Mr. Hugh Horne being organist,  
 and the soloists being Mesdames Walter and  
 Payne. In the solo, "For ever with the  
 Lord" (Gounod) Mrs. Jas. Walter was most  
 successful, and Mrs. Payne was specially effective  
 with her solo "O, rest in the Lord" (Mendels-  
 sohn). The whole programme was greatly ap-  
 preciated. We give the numbers below:—

1. Solo....."For ever with the Lord".....Gounod.  
Mrs. Walter.
2. ....Offertoire No. 4 in G.....Lefebure-Wely.
3. Solo....."O Thou that tellest good  
tidings in Zion".....Handel.  
Mrs. Payne.
4. ....Offertoire in E. Flat.....Dubois.
5. Solo....."Crossing the Bar".....A. H. Behrend,  
Mrs. Walter.
6. Suite V. No. 3 in F Minor.....Widor.
7. "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."
8. ....(a). Ases Tod.....Grieg.  
(b). Nocturne No. 2.....Chopin.
9. Solo....."O, rest in the Lord".....Mendelssohn.  
Mrs. Payne.
10. ....Toccata in F.....Widor.

YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESI-  
DENTS ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF  
OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Executive Committee acknowledge with  
 thanks receipt of the following further sums:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	30,447.35
Offertories of Christ Church .....	100.00
Offertories of Christ Church .....	100.00
Bennett, Daniel & Co., 2nd Instalment ...	250.00
H. M. Arnould .....	50.00
Geo. S. Ball.....	24.37
James S. de Benneville .....	50.00
Total.....	31,021.72

Yokohama, 24th February, 1905.

## N. R. C.

The drawing for the China subscription ponies  
 which have arrived to the order of the N. R. C.  
 took place on Thursday at Messrs. Durand's, with  
 the following result:—

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| No. 1 Gray... | ...Mr. "Alexander."    |
| 2 Piebald ... | ...Mr. "Burghdunum."   |
| 3 Gray...     | ...Mr. "Sport."        |
| 4 Dun ...     | ...Mr. Marshall.       |
| 5 Gray...     | ...Mr. "Norfolk."      |
| 6 Gray...     | ...Mr. "Astral."       |
| 7 Gray...     | ...Mr. Koerting.       |
| 8 Gray...     | ...Mr. "Cotton."       |
| 9 Brown ...   | ...Mr. "Major Tricks." |
| 10 Brown ...  | ...Mr. Kimura.         |
| 11 Gray...    | ...Mr. Kashiwagi.      |
| 12 Gray...    | ...Dr. Wheeler.        |

## THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE MINISTER FOR  
FINANCE.

K. Tominaga, a contractor residing at Iwai-  
 cho, Nagoya, has lodged an action in the Tokyo  
 District Court against Baron Sone, Minister of  
 State for Finance. According to the complaint,  
 the plaintiff established the Nagoya Tobacco  
 Factory under instructions of the Government  
 authorities for yen 5,600. Of this amount, only  
 yen 800 was paid, the remainder being left over.

## OHARA v. WRIGHT.

In the Yokohama Local Court, the hearing of  
 a case instituted by T. Ohara against Mr. W. N.  
 Wright, the proprietor of the Wright's Hotel,  
 No. 49, Yokohama, claiming yen 18.25, began  
 on Feb. 28th.

Defendant was represented by Mr. Ideura.  
 Plaintiff stated that under instructions from Mr.  
 Wright, he laid a concrete floor on Dec.  
 31st last in a stable at Yamato-cho, Negishi,  
 and he also did similar work on Jan. 4th  
 at the front of the building. Plaintiff supplied  
 gravel and sand and employed the necessary  
 number of workmen and Mr. Wright himself sup-  
 plied seven small bags of inferior cement. The cost  
 of the materials supplied by plaintiff and the wages  
 of the workmen employed amounted to yen 18.25.  
 Defendant did not pay the sum, though plaintiff  
 had asked him several times. Plaintiff further  
 said that defendant had asked him to make a  
 reduction in the bill.

Defendant's Counsel, submitted that the work  
 done by plaintiff was imperfect and that Mr.  
 Wright was willing to pay the amount when the  
 work was completed. Counsel asked the  
 Court to appoint an expert to investigate the  
 work done by plaintiff. The Court granted the  
 request and adjourned the hearing.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case lodged by Mr. F. Retz  
 against the Shimoda Construction Co. claiming  
 yen 3,911, was brought up again on March 2nd  
 in the Yokohama District Court before Judge  
 Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the statement  
 given by Mr. Z. Miyazaki, an expert in Tokyo,  
 who investigated on Jan. 9th the construction of  
 the buildings erected by the defendants under the  
 instructions of plaintiff, was very vague and there  
 was no definite opinion given as to the defective  
 parts of the works which were really in dispute  
 between the parties. Counsel asked the Court to  
 summon two other experts—one foreigner and  
 one Japanese—for the same purpose.

Defendants' Counsel said that his clients were  
 willing to call further experts to make investiga-  
 tion as to their work, the result of which must  
 be favourable to the contractors. Counsel, how-  
 ever, asked the Court to appoint a foreigner in  
 Tokyo as expert, but not in Yokohama as some  
 of the foreign architects do not favour the defend-  
 ant by reason of competition in business. He  
 recommended Mr. J. Conder to the Court.

The Court decided to call two experts, one to  
 be a foreigner if possible. The Court, after  
 addressing a few questions to plaintiff's Counsel as  
 to his evidence, adjourned the case till March  
 17th.

## FIRES.

At 3.30 p.m. on Feb. 23rd, fire broke out at  
 Kurofune-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo, burning down 4  
 houses and damaging 10.

A fatal fire occurred on the night of Feb. 22rd,  
 in the village of Nagai, Miura, not far from  
 Uruga, destroying 12 houses. Four persons  
 were killed.

Fire was discovered about 4.50 on Friday  
 morning to have broken out in the stove occupied  
 by Mr. Martin at No. 55, Yokohama. The  
 flames had begun in some shelves and burned up  
 to the second storey. The Satsuma-cho Fire  
 Department soon subdued the outbreak with little  
 damage to property. Supt. Morgan reports that  
 the cause is unknown.

## WHEN THE STARS COME OUT.

I walked, one Sabbath Day, my chamber strait,  
While sank December's sun to early rest,  
And Fuji, High Priest clad in purple stole,  
Said Vesper Prayer of evening sacrifice  
For all the bowing hills and kneeling plains.

Across my chamber flowed there streams of  
gold,

The Imponderable treasure which the Sun  
Pours on all worlds with unimpoverished hand.  
The plain robed Seers upon my narrow shelves,  
And modest Poets in their daintier garb,  
Stood forth in momentary splendour decked;  
While pictured faces in my Hall of Hush,  
And o'er my desk in cheerful concord ranged,  
Smiled down at me and bade me heart's content.

But when I would make answer to their cheer  
My eyes looked forth across the Misty Seas  
To where some hailed the East all red with Dawn  
While I beheld the slow down dying Day;  
My soul looked up beyond the Evening Sky,  
The boundless Sea of Light, beyond the heights  
Where the Seven Planets weave their sacred dance,  
Beyond the Great Stars and the Milky Way,  
And saw some walking with white feet with Him  
Who is the Lord of Spirits and of Stars.

And as they called from out the Purple Past,  
And from the Happy Homes of Over-Seas,  
And from the Holy Paradise of God,  
I heard them singing in a Silver Choir,  
As birds of many names in woods of spring;  
And what each Voice and the full Chorus spake  
Was:

"That sweet Purple Past is not so far,  
These lands so distant, tho' beyond the Seas,  
This Paradise of God so white and high,  
But Morn and Even, or in this wide Noon  
That ever shines upon the Hills of Heaven,  
We hold you still in the warm Heart of Love,  
And would within the chambers of your soul  
Our names may dwell, as in your Study strait  
Find room our faces. Tho' about us sit  
The sweet Home Circles where we talked with  
you,

Or by us walk and talk the Blessed Saints,  
Each circle lacks your face to make it whole,  
And these White Hills will be twice Paradise  
When you shall tread the Banks of Asphodel;  
For hearts of Heaven have room for friends of  
Earth."

Like the High Priest of Israel Fuji stood,  
In gold and crimson glory, and arose  
A shining mist like Prayers of all the Saints;  
And lifting with the kneeling world my soul  
In humble supplication to the Lord,  
I prayed, in pleadings brief and worshipful,  
What otherwhere in many words is sung.

\* \* \*

'Twas thus I prayed, in simple words and meet  
To lift beyond the Holy Stars to God,  
And my Petition, set illuminate  
With tender hues of Fancy, and such blooms  
As grew along the hedgerows of the mind,  
I have laid up for a Memorial,  
To keep their Names before me day and night,  
To keep my Prayer before Him night and day,  
'That thus thro' Prayer, and thus by Memory,  
I may be true to Near and Far-and Those  
Who died and are alive forevermore.

And when I ceased, behold, the Evening  
Star

Blazed in the faint glow binding Fuji's brow  
Like a great jewel in his royal crown  
Who is both King and Priest to all the land;  
And in the Azure Dome that roofs the World  
The Wardens of God's Tent had lit the lamps  
Which men call Stars, and the Night Wind began  
To chant the Vesper Hymn that follows Prayer.

And while it rose and fell, and Memory's  
touch

Upon the harp invisible, which God  
Hath hung within the Portal of the Soul,  
On Sorrow's trembling chord, and Love's, was  
laid,

Amid the growing shadows there arose  
Another strain, a little Lullaby,  
Which Doris sang the Babe upon her knee:

"Swing, Lily, swing;  
Swing to the Songs of Spring,  
Songs of love that the bluebirds sing,

White Dove of Peace with folded wing.

Swing, Lily, swing;

Swing, sweet Lily, swing.

"Smile, Lily, smile;

Smile till thy winsome guile

Lighens the shadows that gather and pile,

My Lotus more dainty than blows on the Nile.

Smile, Lily, smile;

Smile, sweet Lily, smile.

"Glow, Lily, glow,

Star on the blue below,

Heart of gold on bosom of snow,

Heart of gold on the silver flow.

Glow, Lily, glow;

Glow, sweet Lily, glow.

"Stay, Lily, stay,

Moored to the common clay;

Child of the Light on the earth astray;

Balm of the night and bloom of the day;

Stay, Lily, stay;

Stay, sweet Lily, stay.

"Rest, Lily, rest;

Rest on the silver breast

Of the pool, like white winged bird on its nest,

While the opal shadows fall cool from the west.

Rest, Lily, rest;

Rest, sweet Lily, rest.

"Sleep, Lily, sleep;

Moored in slumber deep;

Lulled by the song of the winds from the steep,

Watched by the Stars that vigil keep;

Sleep, Lily, Sleep.

Sleep, sweet Lily, Sleep.

"Dream, Lily, dream;

Rocked on the flow of the stream,

Like a Fairy Bark twixt shadow and gleam

Drifting out to the morning beam.

Dream, Lily, dream;

Dream, sweet Lily, dream.

"Wake, Lily, wake;

The morn blushes red on the lake,

The linnets are telling their love in the brake.

Waken again for Love's sweet sake.

Wake, Lily, wake;

Wake, sweet Lily, wake."

And while she sang, behold, the Star of Eve  
Was set in a great Lily all of Gold  
Like the chaste Chalice of the Holy Grail;  
And, lo, where blossomed out the Milky Way  
Were beds of lilies all of snowy white,  
And One, like a White Lily, walking there.  
And thro' the Hush and thro' the Whisper stole  
The childish treble of my Mignonette,  
Singing beside the ruddy gleaming hearth,  
Singing at Doris' knee her Evensong,—  
And on their faces the Red Roses shone,—

"Great Shepherd of the Shining Stars,  
The sweet sky flock Thy pastures hold,  
Let down for me Sleep's dusky bars,  
And give me safety in Thy Fold.

"O Thou Who walk'st the Lilies by  
And cool'st their cheeks with silver dew,  
The blessed dews of Sleep may I  
Receive, and watch Thou by me too.

"For Mother kind, for Father dear,  
For all I love, to Thee I pray;  
Be near to them, to me be near,  
Till Morning sends the Stars away.

"Till Morning's smiles the Lilies wake,  
And blush the darling Roses nigh,  
Keep me, I pray, for Jesus' sake,  
Or if I live, or if I die."

And on their faces the Red Roses shone  
That blew in Eden, when the world was young.  
And on my heart there lay the Light of God.

C. K. H.

Yokohama.

## FOREIGN MUSIC IN SENDAI.

(COMMUNICATED.)

We have heard it disparagingly remarked of the  
Japanese that they are very ambitious. But has  
not ambition acted as an incentive to all the  
successful nations of the West? The desire to

excel in everything attempted, this excellent  
quality has characterized modern Japanese in an  
eminent degree and it shows itself in their amuse-  
ments as well as in the serious business of life.  
Many of our recreations were quite new to them  
until very recently. Yet they have acquired  
them very easily and have often displayed pro-  
ficiency that has astonished Europeans and  
Americans. They are good cyclists; they are  
first class baseball players; they have produced  
tennis players that are above the average of our  
players; in aquatic sports and in ordinary athletic  
sports they are gradually reaching a higher and  
higher standard. When we come to foreign  
music, the difficulties that have to be overcome  
by Japanese are so numerous and so formidable  
that it would not astonish us were they to fight  
shy of it altogether. But this is not their way.  
They have tackled it with spirit, perseverance  
and method, and though success is still a long,  
long way off in the case of the great majority of  
the young men and women who have taken up  
the study, yet one cannot but admire the steady  
application shown by the attendants at the various  
musical schools throughout the country. In Sen-  
dai the earnest study of foreign music by Japanese  
began less than three years ago, when the Second  
High School formed a Musical Association. The  
movement was cordially supported by the foreign  
residents of Sendai, who assisted as far as they  
were able to do at the first concerts given.  
Naturally these first converts were very weak  
affairs, and it appears that no one was more con-  
scious of this than the Japanese students them-  
selves. They felt that the very best that their  
most skilful performers could accomplish was  
very poor. So with the view of letting Sendai  
residents hear what real foreign music was like,  
about a month ago the Association resolved to  
summon 18 orchestral performers from Tokyo.  
The Meiji Ongakkai was applied to and readily  
responded to the call, and so it came about that  
last Saturday and Sunday two first class  
concerts were given in the large school  
Lecture Hall, each of them being attended  
by at least 800 persons. Professor W. Dubraveich,  
in addition to acting as conductor and leading  
violinist in the orchestral pieces, gave several  
delightful violin solos, and accompanied the chief  
Japanese violinist, Mr. Ono Tadamoto, on the  
piano with great effect. As a band conductor  
Professor Dubraveich's tremendous keenness and  
energy fairly astounded the audience, most  
of whom had never witnessed anything like it  
before. Among many beautiful pieces rendered  
by the band Bach's *Cyano*, Heed's *New Era*,  
and the *Donan Wellen Waiber*, by Ivanovici  
took the palm, and next to these came  
*Sturm*, a Gallop by Bile, and Tovan's Waltz  
called *Our Wedding Day*. Happily for the  
foreign listeners, who consisted of the whole of  
the Sendai foreign community, little time was  
devoted to Japanese music; one duet on the  
*Shakuhachi* (an instrument that derives its name  
from its length, 1 ft., 8 in.) and the violin at each  
concert by Messrs. J. Omura and T. Ono being  
the only Japanese pieces given, with the exception  
of an orchestral rendering of *Bansai*. For the  
way the Sendai Musical Association has gone  
ahead much credit is undoubtedly due to Mr.  
Miyoshi, the Sub-Director of the Second High  
School, who has spared no labour or thought to  
make the movement a success. This grand  
musical *tour de force* cost, we are told, nearly  
500 yen. Admission was by tickets, which were  
sold at 20 sen and 50 sen each according to class.  
Then a large number of donations were made by  
the leading residents of Sendai; so that it is  
anticipated that the proceeds will more than  
cover the expense involved. In an affair of this  
kind the impetus given to the study of music  
has to be considered. This will most certainly  
be very great. The venture was considered  
to be a bold one, perhaps an over-bold one,  
by certain local critics. But in music as in  
other things it is a case of "Nothing venture,  
nothing win," and the lovers of music in  
Sendai were, we take it, well advised when  
they determined to let the Sendai residents  
hear for themselves what Japanese musicians  
could do under able foreign superintendence. To  
use Jean Paul's similes, they now have some

motion of that "poetry of the air," of that "invisible dance" of which music consists. Not a few foreigners present no doubt felt the truth of Auerbach's beautiful remark: "Music washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life."

### RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.

(AS REVISED AND PASSED BY THE DIET).

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.—The word *Company* in this law means a limited private joint-stock railroad company, the capital of which is divided by shares.

2.—For the purpose of making it the subject of a right of mortgage, a company may form a railroad estate in respect to either the whole or a portion of their railroad.

A thing belonging to one railroad estate cannot at the same time belong to another railroad estate.

A railroad estate shall be deemed as one thing.

A railroad estate ceases to exist when the mortgage is extinguished.

3.—A railroad estate is formed by the following things belonging to the owner of a railroad estate:

(1) A railroad track, other land used for the railroad, the structures thereon, and the tools, implements, plant and machinery appertaining thereto.

(2) Workshops, warehouses, electrical power plant central stations, transformer sub-stations, electrical distributing sub-stations, offices, houses, the land on which they stand, and the tools, implements, plant and machinery appertaining thereto.

(3) Structures connected with water used by a railroad, the land on which they stand, and the tools, implements, plant and machinery appertaining thereto.

(4) Structures necessary for communications, signals, and the transmission of electricity used by a railroad, and the land on which they stand; also the tools, implements, plant and machinery appertaining thereto.

(5) Superficies created over the immovable property of other persons for the purpose of owning or using the structures mentioned in the four preceding sub-clauses, registered leases, and easements for the lands mentioned in the four preceding sub-clauses.

(6) Rolling stock, and the tools, implements, plant and machinery, appertaining thereto.

(7) Materials and tools, implements, plant and machinery necessary for the maintenance of the line.

4.—A railroad estate cannot be the subject of any rights *in rem* except those of ownership and mortgage; neither can it be made the subject of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition.

Things appertaining to a railroad estate cannot be made the subject of any right *in rem* other than a right of ownership, neither can they be made the subject of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition.

Should the things which are to belong to a railroad estate form the subject of a right *in rem* other than a right of ownership, or of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition, or should an immovable which is to belong to a railroad estate be the subject of a right of lease, the company may not form a railroad estate. Provided that the above rule does not apply where no registration exists in respect to the rights concerning immovables.

5.—The creation or alteration of a right of mortgage will acquire validity upon permission being given by the proper authorities, after upwards of one-fourth of the whole share capital of the company has been paid up and a resolution passed in the same manner as is required in the case of alteration of a company contract.

6.—The amount of the loan for which a railroad estate is to be mortgaged must not exceed, when added to the amount of any debentures, the

total amount of money which has been paid up on shares. Provided that in a case where the mortgage is contracted for on account of the repayment of old debts, the amount of such old debts are not to be calculated.

7.—In making application for sanction for the creation of a right of mortgage, the deed of mortgage and an inventory of the railroad estate shall be handed in. Provided that in the case of issuing debentures upon security, the deed of trust takes the place of a deed of mortgage. In the deed of mortgage shall be inserted the following:—

(1). Designation of the line belonging to the railroad estate;

(2). Names and domiciles of the mortgagee, the debtor, and the owner of the railroad estate;

(3). Rank of the right of mortgage;

(4). Amount of loan, and manner and time of repayment;

(5). Rate of interest, and manner and time of payment thereof. No agreement which will change the matters mentioned in a deed of mortgage or a deed of trust shall acquire validity unless sanctioned by the proper authorities.

8.—When an application for sanction to create a right of mortgage has been made, the proper authorities shall forthwith issue a public notification, in the *Official Gazette*, that any person who holds a right mentioned in paragraph 3 of article 4 in respect to the things which are to belong to the railroad estate, or any creditor in an attachment, a provisional attachment or a provisional disposition, shall declare the same within a fixed period of time. Provided that such period of time shall not be less than one month.

Even prior to the application for sanction of the creation of a right of mortgage being lodged, the proper authorities may, upon the application of the company, issue the public notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In this case, should no application for sanction of the creation of a right of mortgage have been made within six months after the public notification, such public notification will become null and void.

Where a company make the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph, an inventory of the railroad estate shall be handed in.

9.—When the public notification mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding article has been made, or when application for sanction of the creation of a right of mortgage has been made, things which are to belong to the railroad estate cannot be alienated (transferred).

10.—After the public notification mentioned in article 8 has been made, adjudication cannot be granted in respect to a right concerning immovables which are to belong to the railroad estate, while the public notification mentioned in paragraph 2 of the same article remains in force, or while the application for sanction of the right of mortgage is not dismissed, or while such sanction remains in force.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of auction concerning movables.

11.—When sanction *re* the creation of a right of mortgage has been given, things appertaining to the railroad and mentioned in article 3, belong to the railroad estate as a natural consequence. The same applies to things which have newly become the property of the owner of the railroad estate after the creation of the right of mortgage.

With regard to the things mentioned in the preceding paragraph, should there be any rights mentioned in paragraph 3 of article 4, the registration of those concerning immovables will become null and void, those concerning movables will be regarded as non-existent, and attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition will become null and void. Provided that the above rule does not apply where the sanction for the creation of the right of mortgage has become null and void.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, persons having a right mentioned in paragraph 3 of article 4, or a creditor in attachment, provisional attach-

ment, or provisional disposition may claim damages against the owner of the railroad estate. Provided that the above rule does not apply to creditors who have made no declaration within the specified period of time, in respect to the things relative to which the public notification mentioned in article 8 has been given, nor to persons who, after the expiration of the specified period of time, have applied for registration, acquired rights *in rem* other than the right of ownership in respect to movables, or who have made attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition.

12.—Where the public notification mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 8 has become null and void, where the creation of a right of mortgage has not been sanctioned, or where such sanction has become null and void, the proper authorities shall forthwith issue a public notification in the *Official Gazette*.

13.—Where no application is made for the registration of the creation of a right of mortgage within two months from the time sanction was given for the creation of such right of mortgage, the sanction given will become null and void.

14.—A right of mortgage will become valid even prior to the right of claim coming to existence.

15.—Acquisition, loss or alteration of a right of mortgage, or transfer of a right of ownership of a railroad estate, cannot be set up against third parties unless registered.

16.—Where rights of mortgage have been created in respect to one and the same railroad estate in order to secure several claims, the ranks of such rights of mortgage will be determined by the priority of the registrations.

17.—A mortgagee may, in preference to other creditors, obtain satisfaction of his claim from the railroad estate.

18.—A mortgagee may exercise his right in respect to the whole of the railroad estate until his claim be fully satisfied.

19.—The right of mortgage can be exercised against monies or other things which are receivable by the company on account of the alienation (transfer), lending, extinguishment, or damage of the railroad estate or any things belonging thereto. Provided, however, that the mortgagee must effect attachment prior to the payment or delivery of such money or things.

20.—Where a company intends to alienate (transfer), lease or mortgage their railroad estate, to entrust (to others) the management of the business concerning the railroad estate, to alter the line, to suspend the business in respect to the whole or a portion of the line or to dispose of things belonging to the railroad estate, the mortgagee shall be notified that should he have any objection thereto, such objection shall be made within a fixed period of time. Provided that the period of time shall not be less than two months.

Where the mortgagee has raised objection within the period of time specified in the preceding paragraph, the company shall apply for the decision of the proper authorities. This decision is final and conclusive.

Where the mortgagee has his domicile in a foreign country the period of time specified in paragraph 1 shall not be less than four months.

The provisions of the article do not apply where the mortgagee has previously given his consent.

21.—Where a company has applied for sanction in regard to a change of the manner of the work relating to their railroad estate, should it be apprehended that such change will conspicuously reduce the value of the railroad estate, the proper authorities shall cause the company to notify the mortgagee that if he has any objection, it shall be stated.

The provisions of the preceding article are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph.

22.—In the case of the railroad charter becoming null and void, or of its being cancelled, the mortgagee may exercise his rights.

Where a right of mortgage is to be executed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the mortgagee shall take steps within six months from the day on which the charter has become null and void or has been cancelled.

The charter is regarded as being existent during the period of time mentioned in the preceding paragraph and up to the conclusion of the execution of the right of mortgage.

23.—Where a creditor possesses, as security for one and the same right of claim, rights of mortgage over several railroad estates, should the proceeds of such several estates be distributable at one and the same time, the burden on account of the right of claim is to be divided in proportion to the respective value of each of such railroad estates.

Should the proceeds of only one of the railroad estates be distributable, the mortgagee may obtain satisfaction of the whole of his claim out of such proceeds. In such case, the mortgagee standing next in rank may exercise his right of mortgagee in substitution of the former mortgagee up to the limit of the amount which might have been paid to the former mortgagee out of the proceeds of other railroad estates in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

24.—In the case of a person who exercises the right of mortgage by virtue of a substitute according to the provisions of the preceding article, such substitute may be entered in the registration of the right of mortgage.

25.—A mortgagee may obtain satisfaction of his claim by other properties in so far only as he has not been satisfied with the proceeds of the railroad estate.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply where the proceeds of other properties are to be distributed prior to the distribution of the proceeds of the railroad estate. Provided, however, that other creditors may demand the amount of money (which is to be paid to the mortgagee) be deposited so as to cause the mortgagee to receive satisfaction of his claim in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

26.—Where the Government has purchased the railroad and articles appertaining thereto, if a period of twenty years, or the years during which no repayment of the principal of the loan is to be made have elapsed, the mortgage can be paid off; provided at least one year's previous notice be given.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### REGISTRATION.

27.—The proper authorities will keep a Railroad Registration Book for making registrations in respect to railroad estates.

The Railroad Registration Book will be provided with a folio for each and every railroad estate.

28.—Registration is made upon the application of the parties concerned except in such cases where it is specially otherwise provided in this law.

29.—The following papers shall be annexed to applications for the registration of the creation of a right of mortgage :—

(1). Deed relative to the creation of the right of mortgage;

(2). Inventory of the railroad estate.

The parties concerned may refer the document mentioned in clause 2 of the preceding paragraph to the inventory of the railroad estate attached to the application for sanction to create the right of mortgage.

The document mentioned in clause 1 of paragraph 1 is not required to be affixed to an application for the registration of the creation of a junior right of mortgage.

30.—A registration of the creation of a right of mortgage is effected by making the following entries in the Railroad Registration Book :—

(1). Matters mentioned in Clauses 1 to 5, inclusive of paragraph 2 of article 7;

(2). Conditions upon which the railroad charter has been granted;

(3). That the right of mortgage has been created;

(4). Date of sanction of the creation of the right of mortgage;

(5). Date of registration.

The matters mentioned in clause 1 of paragraph 1 of article 7, and clause 2 of preceding paragraph are not required to be registered relative to a right of mortgage of a junior rank.

31.—Should any change occur in matters registered, or any of the registered matters cease to exist, the parties concerned shall, without delay, apply for the registration of such change or extinguishment.

In the document of application mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be stated the cause of the change or extinguishment, and papers proving such fact shall be affixed to the application.

Where the change or extinguishment has been caused in accordance with an order or sanction of the proper authorities, the certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph is not required to be affixed to the application.

32.—Where a right of mortgage has been created over several railroad estates in order to secure one and the same right of claim, all the other railroad estates shall be designated in the folio of each one of the railroad estates, and the fact that the latter forms the subject of the right of mortgage together with the former, shall be entered therein.

Should any change or extinguishment relative to other railroad estates necessitate alteration of the entries mentioned in the preceding paragraph, such alteration shall be entered; and should the registration of an extinguishment relative to other railroad estates require no entries such as mentioned in the preceding paragraph such entries shall be cancelled.

33.—When the creation of a right of mortgage has been registered in the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book, the entries in the inventory of the railroad estate acquire the same validity as the registration.

34.—Should any alteration have occurred in the matters entered in the inventory of a railroad estate, or should any of such matters have ceased to exist, the company shall send in a report to that effect without delay.

The report mentioned in the preceding paragraph will acquire the validity mentioned in the preceding article by being affixed to the inventory of the railroad estate.

35.—Should the whole of the registration of the right of mortgage made in one folio have been cancelled, such folio shall be closed by the proper authorities.

36.—In the following cases the proper authorities shall send notice thereof to the registration office having jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the case of clause 2 notice shall only be sent to the fresh registration office having jurisdiction :—

(1) Where the creation of a right of mortgage of the first order has been registered;

(2) When a fresh right regarding immovables has been added to the railroad estate;

(3) When the folio of a railroad estate has been closed.

In the case of clause 1 or 3 of the preceding paragraph, the proper authorities shall forthwith insert a public notification thereof in the *Official Gazette*.

37.—When a registration officer is in receipt of the notice mentioned in clause 1 or 2 of the preceding article, no registration of a right *in rem* other than right of ownership, nor of right of lease, or of attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition, can be made in respect to things belonging to the owner of the railroad estate until the notice mentioned in clause 3 has been received. Provided, however, that the above rule does not apply where it is clearly shown by a certificate of the proper authorities that the things forming the subject of the right *in rem* other than a right of ownership, of a right of lease, or of an attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition, do not belong to the railroad estate.

38.—Any person may apply for a perusal of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book and the inventory of the railroad estate, or may, upon the payment of a fee, apply for the delivery of a copy or extract of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book.

The forwarding of a copy or extract of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book can be applied for by paying the postage in addition to the fee.

39.—The preparation of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book, the form of the inventory of the railroad estate, and regulations relating to

the particulars of the registration are determined by the Minister of State concerned.

#### CHAPTER III.

##### COMPULSORY SALE BY AUCTION AND COMPULSORY ADMINISTRATION.

40.—The execution of a right of mortgage against a railroad estate is effected by way of either compulsory sale by auction or compulsory administration.

The mortgagee may, in the exercise of his own discretion, enforce execution by carrying out either one of the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or both of such methods concurrently.

41.—A deed of mortgage, or a deed of trust and any agreement altering matters mentioned in such deed, are, in connection with execution, regarded as an executory title (*saimu meigi*) drawn up by a notary public, provided that the executory exemplification (*shikkō-ryoku aru seihon*) thereof be given by an official belonging to the proper authorities.

42.—With regard to execution, the Local Court having jurisdiction over the place where the company holding the railroad estate have their head office is exclusively competent.

43.—Application for execution shall be made in writing.

Applications shall contain the following matters, and shall be signed and sealed by the applicant or his representative :—

(1). The trade-names and the seats of the head-offices of the indebted company and of the company holding the railroad estate;

(2). Designation of the railroad estate which is to be sold by auction;

(3). Facts forming the cause of the auction

(4). Date;

(5). Court.

The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book in addition to the executory exemplification; provided that where a compulsory administration has already been commenced, no copy of the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book shall be required.

44.—Application for a compulsory sale by auction can be withdrawn until the hearing for the confirmation of the sale by auction only when the purchaser by auction gives consent thereto.

45.—The commencement of the auction proceedings is instituted by means of a rule (*ketter*).

The rule ordering the commencement of the proceedings shall contain the name and domicile of the applicant and the matters mentioned in clauses 1 to 4 of paragraph 2 of article 43, and shall be signed and sealed by the judge who has rendered the ruling.

46.—When the Court has ruled the commencement of the auction proceedings, the proper authorities shall forthwith be requested to register the application for auction in the Railroad Mortgage Registration Book.

Should the proper authorities have been requested as specified in the preceding paragraph, registration shall immediately be made, and the fact shall be notified to the Court.

47.—Where a Court has issued a rule ordering the commencement of auction proceedings, a public notification shall be inserted in the *Official Gazette* to the effect that the Government or public administrative authorities governing taxes and other public imposts shall, within a fixed period of time, send in a statement of the existence or non-existence of any right against the owner of the railroad estate, and of the limits of such right.

48.—The Court shall, upon hearing the opinion of the proper Government authorities, appoint an expert and order him to estimate the value of the railroad estate which is to be put up to auction; and the value thus estimated shall be made the lowest (reserve) price of the sale by auction.

49.—The Court shall fix a time for the auction, and a public notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Official Gazette*.

The public notification specified in the preceding paragraph shall contain the following :—

(1) Designation of the railroad estate to be put to auction;

(2) Place and time of auction, and the time at which the tenders are to be closed;

(3) The lowest reserve price of the sale by auction;

(4) Place and time for adjudication;

(5) Place where the execution records can be perused.

50.—Where persons who are not engaged in the railroad business intend to bid, seven or more persons intending promoting the formation of a company having for its object the acquiring of the business of the railroad which is to be put up to auction must combine together.

Persons bidding in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph are jointly and severally responsible in relation to the bidding.

51.—Persons bidding in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall make a deposit either in cash or by valuable securities, of an amount corresponding to five hundredths (5%) of the lowest (reserve) price of the sale by auction, as security, at the time of bidding. Where the mortgagee is among the bidders, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply so far only as the amount of his claim corresponds to upwards of five hundredths of the lowest reserve price of the sale by auction.

52.—Auction is carried out by tenders.

53.—The court shall open the sealed tenders in the presence of the bidders.

Should there be upwards of two tenders of the same value regarding which adjudication is to be made, the court shall order such bidders to make fresh tenders forthwith.

If, even after the fresh tenders, there are still bids of the same value, the court shall forthwith determine the highest bidder by means of drawing lots.

54.—Tenders which have been made by persons who may not participate in the bidding are null and void.

55.—Where, at the time of auction, no tenders are made, no admissible tenders are made, or no tenders reaching the lowest (reserve) price of the sale by auction, the court shall, *ex officio*, appoint a fresh time for the auction.

In the case of the preceding paragraph the court may, upon hearing the opinion of an expert, reduce the lowest price of the sale by auction.

56.—No tenders can be either altered or cancelled.

Tenders will become null and void in cases where a rule ordering adjudication to a person other than the bidders who have made such tenders has become final and conclusive, where a rule refusing adjudication has become final and conclusive, or where the auction proceedings have been closed without making adjudication.

57.—The court shall designate the name of the bidder offering the highest price and the value of his bid, and notify the conclusion of the auction.

58.—The court shall draw up a protocol concerning the auction which shall include the following details:—

(1). Designation of the railroad estate which has been put to the auction;

(2). Designation of the applicant for the auction;

(3). Times of making and opening tenders;

(4). The amounts of all the bids, and the names and domiciles of the bidders, or the fact that no tenders were made; the fact that no tenders were made; or no tenders reaching the lowest (reserve) price of the sale by auction, and that the steps mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 53 have been taken;

(5). The time at which the conclusion of the auction has been notified, the name of the bidder offering the highest price, and the amount of his bid.

59.—The court shall cause the debtor, the owner of the railroad estate, the mortgagee, and the bidder, to make statements relative to the adjudication.

60.—The debtor, the owner of the railroad estate, the mortgagee, or the bidder, may raise objection in respect to the adjudication only where the application for the compulsory sale by auction has been withdrawn, or the execution

has been cancelled, or where the auction has been carried out in violation of the provisions of articles 48 to 54 or article 57.

61.—Where an objection is considered proper, if a fresh auction is to be admitted, the court shall, *ex officio*, fix a time for the auction.

With the exception of the case where a time for auction is fixed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the confirmation or refusal of the adjudication shall be pronounced by a rule.

62.—Persons who have raised objections in respect to the adjudication may enter an immediate protest against the rule ordering adjudication only where there is the ground mentioned in article 60.

Persons who have appeared at the time of adjudication but not raised any objection in respect to the adjudication may enter an immediate protest against the rule refusing adjudication only where there is no ground for refusing the adjudication.

The protest has the force of suspending the execution.

63.—The court shall draw up a protocol concerning adjudication.

64.—Should the rule granting adjudication have become final and conclusive, the court shall forward to the proper authorities a copy of the rule.

65.—The purchase money in regard to the auction shall be paid to the court within one week from the day on which the rule granting adjudication has become final and conclusive, or with regard to the persons who are required to obtain a formal charter, from the day on which such formal charter has been obtained. Provided that in the case of the creditor being the successful bidder, he may deduct the amount of money he is to receive out of the purchase money, and it suffices for him to pay only the balance.

66.—When the purchase money has been paid the right concerning the railroad estate put up to the auction is conveyed to the successful bidders, or, if the successful bidders have participated in the auction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 50, to the company promoted by such bidders.

The right of mortgage will cease to exist when the right concerning the railroad estate is conveyed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

67.—Where a formal charter is not granted, or where no application is made for a formal charter within the period of time specified in article 73, or where the purchase money is not paid within the period of time specified in article 65, the court shall, *ex officio*, cancel the rule granting adjudication and fix a fresh time for auction.

Where the rule granting adjudication has been cancelled in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the formal charter is regarded as cancelled.

The bidder to whom adjudication is made may not participate in the fresh auction, and he is liable to make compensation for the shortage (if the purchase money in the fresh auction is less than original purchase money) and costs of the proceeding.

68.—The court shall deduct in turn the costs of the proceedings, taxes, and other public imposts out of the purchase money in the auction; the balance remaining being distributed among the mortgagees according to the rank of the respective rights of mortgage. Any further balance shall be delivered to the owner of the railroad estate.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the court shall notify the Government authorities concerned of the fact, and request them to cancel the registration of the application for auction.

Should the Government authorities concerned receive the request mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall take the following steps:—

(1) To cancel the registration made in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 46 and the registration of the right of mortgage.

(2) To notify the registration office having jurisdiction of the fact that a rule granting adjudication has been rendered, and request them to register the right concerning immovables acquired by the successful bidders or a

company promoted by such successful bidders, and to cancel the registration which has become null and void in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 11.

69.—Where an auction proceeding has been closed without making adjudication, the court shall notify the proper government authorities thereof, and request them to cancel the registration of the application for auction.

Should the proper authorities be in receipt of the request mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the registration made in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 46 shall be cancelled.

70.—Where, even after the time for auction has been opened twice or more, there are no tenders, or no admissible tenders, or no tenders which reach the lowest (reserve) price for the sale, the court may put up each separate individual property belonging to the railroad estate which was put up to auction only where the consent of the mortgagee has been obtained.

In the case of the preceding paragraph the court may, upon hearing the mortgagee, make partition of the things belonging to the railroad estate and put such divided things up to auction.

71.—With regard to the auction mentioned in the preceding article, the provisions of articles 48, 49, 52 to 56, paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 67 and articles 68 and 69 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

A bidder shall, at the same time of his bidding, deposit the amount of money corresponding to five hundredths (5 per cent.) of the lowest (reserve) price of the sale either in cash or by valuable securities.

72.—The successful bidders who have participated in the auction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 50 shall become promoters and form a company.

73.—The company promoted by the successful bidders, or the company who are the successful bidders, shall apply for a formal charter within three months from the day on which adjudication has become final and conclusive.

74.—Where the company promoted by the successful bidders apply for a formal charter the following papers shall be attached to the application:—

(8) Articles of association;

(2). Where the promoters have undertaken the whole of the shares, a copy of the report returned by the inspector to the court, and a copy of the rule rendered by the court upon hearing the report of the inspector;

(3). Where subscriptions for shares are invited, a copy of the instruments of subscription, the gist of the report rendered by the promoters, directors, auditors or inspectors, at the general meeting for organisation, and the gist of the transactions at the general meeting for organisation, and of resolutions passed.

75.—In the case of a company who are the successful bidders applying for a formal charter, it shall be done in accordance with a resolution passed in the same manner as in the case of alteration of articles of association.

Application for a formal charter shall be made at the same time with application for sanction of a resolution altering articles of association.

76.—When an application is made according to the preceding three articles the proper authorities shall issue a formal charter.

77.—A formal charter will become valid when the purchase-money in auction has been paid by the company.

When the formal charter has become valid, the company succeed to the rights and obligations appertaining to the original charter.

78.—With regard to the compulsory administration, the provisions of article 43 and articles 45 to 47 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

79.—When a rule ordering the commencement of a compulsory administration has become final and conclusive, the court shall forward a copy of the rule to the proper authorities.

80.—Should a copy of the rule mentioned in the preceding article have been received, the proper authorities shall appoint one or more administrators; provided that the applicant for the compulsory administrators may recommend suitable persons.

A commercial company may become administrators.



81.—The proper authorities shall supervise the administrators, give instructions in regard to the manner of administration and fix the amount of remuneration to be given to the administrators.

With regard to the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the proper authorities may hear the opinion of the debtor, the owner of the railroad estate, the mortgagee and experts.

The proper authorities may order security to be deposited by an administrator, or revoke the appointment of an administrator.

82.—When the proper authorities have either appointed or revoked the appointment of an administrator, the fact shall be notified to the debtor, the owner of the railroad estate, the mortgagee and the court.

83.—When the owner of the railroad estate has been notified of the appointment of an administrator, the railroad estate shall forthwith be delivered to the administrator.

The administrator may demand of the owner of the railroad estate the delivery of papers and other things necessary for the administration.

Should the owner of the railroad estate have not effected the delivery mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the court shall, upon application of the administrator, order a bailiff to effect such delivery.

84.—The applicant for a compulsory administration shall, upon the demand of the administrator, disburse the expenses of the administration.

85.—An administrator shall perform all acts of legal procedure or otherwise necessary for the administration or the raising profits of the railroad estate.

86.—An administrator has the responsibility of a director *vis-a-vis* the Government authorities in regard to the administration of the railroad estate.

87.—The administrator shall, at the end of each business year, deduct from the revenue in turn the expenses of the administration, remuneration of the administrator, taxes and other public imposts, the balance remaining being paid to the mortgagee.

88.—The administrator shall hand in a report of the accounts to the proper authorities at the end of each business year.

The proper authorities shall forward to the debtor, owner of the railroad estate, and the mortgagee, a copy of the report of the accounts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and demand of them that should they have any objection thereto, such objection shall be declared within a fixed period of time.

Persons who have not sent in any objections within the period of time specified in the preceding paragraph are regarded to have admitted the accounts.

Should any one lodge an objection, the proper authorities will decide it after hearing the administrator; this decision is final and conclusive.

89.—The administrator may not deliver the amount to be distributed to the mortgagee unless the period of time mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding article has elapsed, or until after the decision mentioned in paragraph 4 of the preceding article has been given.

When the administrator has delivered the amount which is to be distributed, the name of the mortgagee and the amount distributed to him shall be notified to the proper authorities and the court.

90.—The cancellation of a compulsory administration is made by a rule of a court.

When the mortgagee who has applied for a compulsory administration has obtained satisfaction of his claim, the court shall order the cancellation of the compulsory administration.

In a case where the applicant for the compulsory administration fails to make disbursement of the expenses of the administration the court may, upon application of the administrator, order the cancellation of the compulsory administration.

91.—With regard to the case of paragraph 2 of the preceding article, the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 68 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

With the exception of the case of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of article 69 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cancellation of a compulsory administration.

#### CHAPTER IV. PENAL PROVISIONS.

92.—In the following cases, a director or an administrator is dealt with by the imposition of a fine of not less than *yen* 10 and not exceeding *yen* 1000:—

(1). Where the decisions specified in this law are not duly observed;

(2). Where the provisions of article 9 are infringed;

(3). Where the notices mentioned in articles 20 or 21 are not given;

(4). Where fraudulent application is made in regard to registrations, or where no application is made for the registration mentioned in article 31, or where fraudulent entries are made in the inventory of a railroad estate;

(5). Where the report mentioned in article 34 is not rendered, or a fraudulent report is rendered;

(6). Where the order of the proper authorities regarding the manner of the administration is infringed;

(7). Where no report of the account mentioned in article 88 is handed in, or where a fraudulent report is made;

(8). Where the amount to be distributed is not delivered, or where the amount to be distributed is delivered in violation of the provisions of article 87 or paragraph 1 of article 89;

(9). Where the notice mentioned in paragraph 2 of article 89 is not made.

93.—The provisions of articles 206 to 208 of the Law of Procedure relating to non-contentious matters apply *mutatis mutandis* to the fine specified in the preceding paragraph.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The day on which this Law will become operative shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At 11 p.m. on Feb. 28th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Sabae.

A telegram from Ujina reports that 325 Russian prisoners are expected to arrive there from the front.

The Doko-kwai, a political party, held a general meeting on Feb. 28th in the tea-house Kwagetsu, Tokyo, and decided to wind up.

During twelve months ended February, the gold output from mines throughout the Empire and Formosa was estimated at twelve million *yen*.

Five Russians crippled with wounds have been released at Matsuyama. They embarked by the French mail steamer *Caledonien* from Kobe for home.

The British steamer *Bengloe*, which has just arrived from Shanghai, reports that her former commander, Capt. H. W. Bee, was left in Shanghai suffering from a serious attack of small-pox. Capt. Bee has the sympathy of a large circle of friends, who hope for his speedy recovery. He is well-known in Yokohama, having been on the N.Y.K. Shanghai run, during the past year. The ship is now under the command of Capt. Watson, formerly chief officer.

During January, the export of raw silk from Yokohama was as follows:—

	Quantity. Kin.	Value. Yen.
Hoso.....	42,529	427,039
Futo.....	481,289	4,783,485
Re-reels.....	73,262	690,629
Sundries.....	26,565	242,059
Noshi.....	249,264	293,992
Kibiso.....	506,926	496,450

COMPARISON WITH EXPORT IN JANUARY, 1904.

	Quantity. Kin.	Value. Yen.
Decrease.....	775,451	1,270,150
do.....	758,144	127,401
Increase.....	223,923	73,245
do.....	73,245	

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### "THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—I am proud to acknowledge the apparent existence of a brain-wave between my humble self and the talented Editor of the *Japan Daily Mail*.

I must have taken down my cherished volume of R. Kipling's poems, about the same time that he (the Editor) did, and, for the same reason.

The Japanese are victors—as yet! But if they copy the usual ways and manners of the too-magnanimous British and love and cherish their vanquished foe—then—suddenly—they will find that they are no longer victors!

"When he shows as seeking quarter with paws like hands in prayer."

"That is the time of peril—the time of the Truce of the Bear!"

Will no foreigner—a good Japanese scholar—attempt the translation (in verse) of Kipling's poem in order that the Japanese may read, mark and learn the prophetic warning for themselves?

I know an Englishman living on the Bluff, Yokohama, who *could* do it well; but alas! "it's too much for him!" While I, who certainly *would*—cannot! What offers?

Faithfully yours,

GERTRUDE A. S. DAVIS-ALLEN

Bluff, Yokohama, Feb. 25th, 1905.

P. S.—It is interesting—just now—to read Seton-Merriman's novel "The Vultures."

##### "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—In asking you to be good enough to publish the Accounts of "The Sleeping Beauty" performances I should also be glad if you would allow me space to correct the impression that the play was put on for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. This is not so; we advertised that the *Net Proceeds* would be given to the Society, in other words, after paying expenses, any surplus would be handed over to them, but the play has not been produced on a charity basis. We have to acknowledge the kindness of the Yokohama newspapers, all of which have made a reduction in their advertising rates, otherwise no concessions in price whatever have been made or asked for on the plea of charity.

My very heartiest thanks are due to all those who have given time and trouble and helped in so many different ways to make "The Sleeping Beauty" a success.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, truly,

WINIFRED DINSDALE.

#### "SLEEPING BEAUTY" ENTERTAINMENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	
Proceeds from First Performance and Children's Performance.....	1,096.73
Proceeds from Second Performance.....	514.70
Proceeds from Third Performance.....	462.55
	2,073.98

EXPENDITURE.	
Dresses.....	683.49
Hire of Public Hall.....	339.47
Scenery.....	217.53
Advertising, Programmes & Printing.....	148.34
Refreshments.....	88.64
Hire of Piano.....	78.50
Cost of Typing book, Stationery etc.....	41.00
Sundries (hire of messengers & postage etc.....)	45.89
Municipal Taxes.....	15.84
Balance to be handed to the Red Cross Society.....	415.28
	2,073.98

Examined and found correct.

C. B. STEDMAN.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—Your statements in to-day's paper regarding the "Baltic fleet" are inexact and too openly malevolent to be allowed to pass without protest.

They are not more dictated by love of concord than they were when you wrote on Spain or Germany.

It is very easy to say that without France the Baltic fleet never could have come to the Far East, but I think you would find it more difficult to prove.

In fact, between the 42 steamers captured by the Japanese Navy since the outbreak of this war, a very few were French!

Enclosing my card, I beg to remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Yokohama, February 28th.

FRENCH.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

London, February 23.

The North Sea Commission has completed its enquiry and the report will probably be published on Saturday.

## MASSACRES AT BAKU.

A laconic Baku telegram states that all the offices there are closed and the streets are filled with corpses.

## SUPPLIES FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

A French steamer has landed a quantity of stores and dynamite for the Russian warships, principally at Jibouti and Diego Suarez.

## PEACE REPORTS.

Japanese bonds rose  $1\frac{1}{4}$  upon the publication of peace reports.

It appears certain that Russia has not actually proposed terms, but yesterday's telegram is regarded as reflecting the views of an increasingly influential peace party in Russia.

Baron Suyematsu pronounces the terms preposterous and says they would leave Russia the gainer.

## THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION'S FINDING.

A VICTORY FOR RUSSIA.

London, February 24.

The papers are surprised and disappointed at the finding of the North Sea Commission, which does not discuss the question of the presence or absence of torpedo-boats, but declares that Admiral Rojdestvensky might legitimately have believed that his squadron was in danger. He was entitled, in the circumstances, to act as he did. The finding takes note of Russia's undertaking to indemnify the victims. The press describes the finding as a diplomatic victory for Russia.

## POLAND ISOLATED.

Owing to the railway strikes Poland has been cut off from Germany and Austria. The terminus of the railway from Vienna in Warsaw has been occupied by troops.

## FRENCH NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The French Minister of Marine has announced in the Chamber of Deputies a proposed new naval programme including the construction of 24 large warships involving an annual expenditure of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling till 1917. Two bases could be established in Indo-China, and a second dock at Saigon was essential.

## MUCH BLOODSHED IN THE CAUCASUS.

Later.

Alarming reports of the condition in the Caucasus, especially at Batoum and Baku, have reached St. Petersburg. Communication is severed. No details have been received, but the reports agree that there has been much bloodshed.

## THE DISTURBED CAUCASUS.

London, February 24.

It is reported at Constantinople that the situation at Batoum and Poti (Black Sea ports) is so serious that a portion of the Black Sea Fleet has bombarded the Poti strikers, all of whom are Georgians, their number being forty thousand.

## SPREAD OF THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

The railway strike is spreading widely. Fresh strikes are constantly occurring in all parts of Russia.

## SIMPLON TUNNEL COMPLETED.

London, February 25.

The Simplon Tunnel was pierced yesterday, being the completion of six years' work.

## POLAND'S ISOLATION.

Communication between St. Petersburg and Warsaw is now interrupted by the strike. The latter city, which is seething with every dangerous element, is thus completely isolated. The local police force is now threatening to strike. Troops occupy the gas-works.

## A DESPERATE BATTLE.

London, February 26.

Despatches received in St. Petersburg state that the Japanese attack on Berneseff Hill on the night of the 23rd February was repulsed. The Japanese renewed the attack yesterday, when the Russians were forced to retire. A desperate battle is proceeding along the whole front. The result is as yet undecided.

## A BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

General Sakharoff reports that the railway bridge in the vicinity of Haicheng has been blown-up, causing an interruption in the Japanese line of communications.

## SIBERIAN DISCONTENT.

St. Petersburg press dispatches state that the whole of the eastern districts of Siberia are now in a like condition to the Caucasus, which virtually (vitality?) affects Russia.

## NEW TIBETAN MINISTER.

Tong Shaoji, the Tibetan commissioner, has been appointed Minister to London.

## THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

Later.

The Third Baltic squadron has passed the Straits of Dover.

## "THE FROSTY CAUCASUS."

The whole of the Caucasus is in a state of anarchy. There appears to be a general strike movement of a semi-revolutionary character which is directed by a secret committee in St. Petersburg, and this is supplemented by ferocious racial feuds which are producing horrible atrocities.

## RUSSIAN RAILWAY STRIKES.

London, February 27.

A workman on the railway has been shot at Tchita, on the Siberian Railway.

The strikers demand the cessation of the War.

## A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVOKED.

The Czar has directed steps to be taken with a view to summoning a representative assembly and to draft a constitution giving large measures of representative government.

A meeting of Ministers is discussing the steps to be taken to give the Czar's decision practical force.

## ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

It is officially announced that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India in November.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS DELAYED.

London, February 28.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent says that the transport of troops for the front has been greatly delayed all the winter. None of the re-inforcements despatched in December will reach Kuropatkin before April.

## THE LAST BATTLE.

Later.

Accounts of the fighting in Manchuria are of the most meagre description. They simply show another undecided position. The news from Russian sources indicates

that there was an engagement at Vereseneff, which was the beginning of a great battle forming part of the general Japanese movement against the Russian left flank.

Vereseneff is one of the strongest of several fortified heights of the Thinhocheng position; situated on the south slope of the Tailing range, 18 miles S. W. of Shinking and barring the way of the passes leading to Fushun, where Kuropatkin has his centre.

## RUSSIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Reuter's agent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that to ensure the railway service, the Government ordered all the railwaymen in the empire to be treated as strictly subject to martial law.

Reuter's Warsaw correspondent wires that every policeman is now accompanied by a soldier and that authorities fear a police strike.

## TO VIEW THE WAR.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has started for the Far East via Genoa.

## MORE RUSSIAN CHARGES.

London, March 1.

Russia, in a circular note to the Powers, declares that the Japanese have violated Chinese neutrality by appearing in the rear of the Russian Army at the west of the railway.

## THE TROUBLES IN POLAND.

Reuter's agent in Warsaw telegraphs that the peasants in Poland, incited by the Socialists, are joining the strike movement. This is a most serious development of the situation as seven-tenths of the population are peasants.

## JAPANESE CAPTURE TAILING.

London, March 2.

The Japanese have captured the Tailing Pass which has the same important bearing in relation to Mukden as the Motienling had to Liaoyang.

## THE OFFICERS OF THE "LENA."

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the officers of the Russian converted cruiser *Lena* (dismantled at San Francisco) have been ordered to return to San Francisco. They have been reduced a step in rank.

## SIR EWEN CAMERON RESIGNS.

Later.

Sir Ewen Cameron has resigned from the London management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

## STOESSEL A POPULAR HERO.

General Stoessel is the popular hero of the hour at Moscow. His hotel is besieged by crowds. He lunched with the Grand-duchess Sergius yesterday. Afterwards, replying to an address of welcome from a municipal deputation, he declared that it was his duty to surrender Port Arthur to avoid a massacre as the Japanese had captured all the important forts. General Stoessel started in the evening for St. Petersburg.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Sir Edward Grey, one of the prominent leaders of the Liberal party, speaking at Cheltenham, said that the successors of the present British Government would carry out all the obligations of the Japanese alliance.

## MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND.

Later.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Poland.

## FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

Russian and Japanese telegrams report sharp fighting in the vicinity of the Shaho railway bridge. Both sides claim the advantage.

## THE SHAHO DISTRICT.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 23rd February.)

On the afternoon of the 22nd our positions were occasionally bombarded by the enemy's artillery from the north-east of Shahotun, from the east of Sufangtai and from Wangkiakukiatz (about 2½ miles north of Sanglantsz).

On the same day at about 4 p.m. 15 of the enemy's scouts, wearing Chinese costume, approached from Nienyupao to within about 500 metres of Tutaitz, on the north, and were driven back by our troops. The enemy had 6 casualties (including one officer). We did not suffer.

At about 8 p.m. a detachment of the enemy's scouts approached on the south of Hwangchli, and at the same time about a company of his infantry came to within some 200 metres of Paotszyin (some 5 miles westward of Linshingpau) but, being fired upon by our men, retired.

Last night at about 1 a.m., the enemy's heavy guns at Paohsiangtun (about 2½ miles north-west of Litajentun) cannonaded the east of Yapatai.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 24th February.)

At about 9 a.m. on the 24th instant the enemy set fire to Tsen-sungmupautsz (about 1¼ miles eastward of Waitaushan) and retired to Kukiatai (about 1¼ miles eastward of Tsen-sungmupautsz).

At midnight last night (23rd-24th) about a company of the enemy's infantry approached Mamachieh (about 5 miles west of Yangkiawopeng) but they were repulsed.

This (24th) forenoon a party of the enemy, apparently an officer's reconnaissance, approached Tutaitz on the north. They were driven back with a loss of two men.

This afternoon (24th) the enemy's heavy guns bombarded Litajentun from Paohsiangtun, and his field-pieces at Rhtaitz cannonaded Chenchiehpaui.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 25th February.)

On the night of the 24th about a battalion of the enemy attacked Houkiatun (about 1¼ miles north-west of Waitaushan), and a force of uncertain strength attacked the hills at Tungkiasen (about 4 miles north-west of Waitaushan) but both were repulsed.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 26th February.)

About 24 guns of the enemy's bombarded Tungkiasen from Liuhsingtatsz (about 2½ miles north of Titishan).

[Titishan is on the left of Kuroki's Army.—Ed. / J.]

Yesterday (25th) a company of the enemy attacked from the east of the main-road but was repulsed.

The enemy's artillery at Wanpaoshan cannonaded Yaotun and his guns at Hanchingpau fired upon Lamutun and the railway bridge. To-day the weather is bad, being stormy and wet.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 27th February.)

Eastward of the main road the enemy's artillery occasionally fired on our positions from Wanpaoshan, Shahopan and Sufangtai. Also about a company of his infantry in front of Lamutun opened a disorderly fire from its position.

Westward of the main road during the night of the 26th February one or two companies of the enemy attacked Wankiyuan-tsz, Paotszyen, Yapapatai and Hsiaoshatsz but were repulsed.

The enemy at Heilitun (about 2½ miles

north-east of Litajentun) and at Kinshantai (about 1¼ miles west of Litajentun) has begun again to entrench. His infantry in the vicinity of Pehtaitz and Hsiaoshutsz (about 2½ miles west of Pehtaitz) constantly fire in a random manner. His artillery also occasionally bombarded Chenchiehpaui.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 28th February.)

To-day from 4 a.m. the enemy opened fire from Tungkaushan and the height northward of Tangkiatun but we did not reply.

On the night of the 27th, the enemy's field-guns at Sufangtai and his heavy guns at Wenshingpau concentrated their fire on our outposts near the railway bridge, and at about 11 p.m. some 5 companies of his infantry advancing along both sides of the railway, made an enveloping attack. A part of his force charged into our trenches and a violent hand-to-hand fight took place. Our outpost resisted stubbornly, and at 3 a.m. this attack was completely repulsed. The enemy left some 50 or 60 dead, and we took some prisoners and spoils.

Also at Wenkiyuan-tsz, Sankiatz and Yapatai the enemy made attacks with one or two companies at each place, but all were repulsed.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, Feb. 25th.)

## BATTLE OF CHINGHOCHING.

From the 19th to the 22nd of February a force of our troops occupied Weitszku, Kintuku and a place on the left bank of the Taitz, pushing close to the enemy. On the 23rd we attacked the enemy near Chinghoching (about 30 miles east of Penhsihu). From the morning of this day heavy snow fell, and objects could not be distinguished. In addition to the ground being precipitous, the ice on the Taitz was beginning to melt and the movements of the troops were greatly impeded. But at noon our leading line got within from 500 metres to 1,000 metres of the enemy and opened a fierce attack. The enemy had not only the advantage of a steep position but also had devoted months to fortifying strongly in several lines, and he showed his usual obstinacy in defence. The position could not be easily taken and the attack had to be continued from dawn on the 24th. At about 10 a.m. on that day our troops came to close quarters and hand-grenades were used. The enemy resisted desperately but the brave determination of our men attacking in front and the fury of our flank attack proved too much for him and at 6 p.m. we occupied the place.

The enemy who opposed us had about 16 battalions and some 20 guns. He abandoned Chinghoching and retreated northward in confusion. He left about 150 dead and lost 24 prisoners. We took 3 machine guns, some 200 rifles, and about 100,000 rounds of small arm ammunition. The Chinese say that the enemy carried away about 1,000 killed and wounded. His loss seems to have been heavy. We had no men whatever frost-bitten.

(Received by the *Asahi Shimbun* from its Correspondent at the front (Mr. Ikeda) and sent across the Hanchang military wires on the 27th February.)

The enemy held a semi-permanently fortified position from the south of Tsinghoching to the east of Hsiaotientsz. On the 23rd of February the left wing of \* \* \* Army attacked this position from the south-west and the right wing from the east. By 1 p.m. the enemy had been driven north, and his position captured. His force numbered 17,000 and he had 2,000 killed and wounded. Our casualties were small.

(From \* \* \* correspondent, 26th February.)

On the 23rd at a place from 30 to 32 miles north of Samachi we came into collision with a body of the enemy, and after a fight captured his strong position at Tsinghoching.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 2nd inst.)

## CHINGHOCHING DISTRICT.

Since the capture of Chinghoching our troops in the Kingking district are driving the enemy northward.

The spoils taken by us at Chinghoching were 300 *koku* of beans, 50 bean cakes, about 50 *koku* of millet and 10 *koku* of coarse salt.

## PENHSIHU DISTRICT.

Our troops in the Penhsihu district are gradually driving the enemy from Tsen-Sukiahatsz (about 10 miles north-east of Penhsihu), Pengyenling (about 6 miles north-west of Tsen-Sukiahatsz) and from Pajilchi (about 4 miles west of Tsengyenling), and are pushing him to the north.

## SHAHO DISTRICT.

In the Shaho direction our troops have occupied Sungmupautsz and Yaochienlutun. The enemy had a large number of field-pieces, and heavy guns in position on the east and west of the railway, from whence he bombarded us.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

A Lloyd's telegram says:—One Russian battle-ship and 4 cruisers passed the Straits of Dover steering westward on the morning of the 25th.

## THE WARSAW STRIKES.

Reuter telegraphs from Warsaw on the 24th:—The strike has spread to all the Warsaw section of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw Railway.

A telegram from Warsaw to St. Petersburg says:—The strike is general along the Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk line. The telegraph office and its neighbourhood in Warsaw have been wrecked.

The men are on strike on all the Saratoff lines. Also, the employees on the Moscow-Kazan railway have struck.

## CHINESE OFFICIALS.

Wei Kwangtau, Viceroy of Min-che, retires from office. The former Governor of Shensi, Yun Sung, who was recently appointed President of the Board of Finance, succeeds him. Pending Yun's arrival at his new post, General Sung is to discharge the Viceregal duties. These things were announced by Imperial Proclamation on the 24th of February.

## THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

A Wolff's telegram from Chita (a town on the Siberian Railway east of Lake Baikal) says:—

The workmen in the workshops attached to the Railway have struck. Their principal demand is that the war must cease. They are suspected of intending to wreck the railway and the locomotives and a strong military guard has consequently been posted at the station.

The service of trains has ceased for some days back between Moscow and Warsaw and other localities. Military trains, however, are passing, it is said.

A Reuter's telegram says that the demands of the employees on the Warsaw-Wilna Railway having been granted in full, the service of trains was recommenced on the 25th of February. The service on the Moscow-Kieff line was resumed on the 24th.

The Times correspondent in St. Peters-

burg, telegraphing on the 26th of February, says that a sense of the necessity of transporting reinforcements to Manchuria has induced the Russian Government to accede to the demands of the strikers on the railways as an urgency measure. On the one hand the Government has made these concessions; on the other, it has applied martial law to all the lines, and the workmen are all under military rules now.

#### THE THIRD SQUADRON.

A Lloyd's telegram says that 4 Russian war-ships and 3 transports passed Start Point on the 26th of March.

#### FROM GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

General Kuropatkin reports:—On the 25th of February at 5 a.m. the Japanese occupied Chinkcheung (evidently the "Tsinghoching" of the *Asahi's* report). Our losses on the 24th are not clearly ascertained but the wounded now in the Sanlungyu field hospital number 12 officers and about 300 men. The ratio of killed was very large.

On the morning of the 25th a battalion of the enemy's infantry advanced towards the Papiling Pass, which is about 8 versts south-west of Sanlungyu. On the evening of that day his van drew near to the Pass which was held by us.

#### THE BALTIC COMMISSION.

The Commission connected with the North-Sea affair came to a decision on the 25th of February and issued a report of which the following is the gist:—

1. Considering that a state of war existed and that in his capacity as commanding officer Admiral Rojestvensky was in a position where he had no resource except to pay attention to the warnings reaching him from various quarters, it was not extravagant on his part to order his subordinate officers to make preparations for opening fire.
2. The British fishing vessels were showing all the regulation lights and were engaged in carrying on their business of fishing in accordance with the regular rules.
3. No report of any danger was made to the Main Squadron of Admiral Rojestvensky's Fleet by the Detached Squadron which had been sent ahead.
4. Admiral Rojestvensky must bear the responsibility of his conduct in opening fire and of the results to the fishing boats.
5. The fishing boats did not make any hostile demonstration nor was there any evidence of the presence of torpedo-boats. The opening of fire was improper.
6. The period of firing was needlessly long. But we consider it established that Admiral Rojestvensky did everything in his power to prevent the firing upon vessels recognised to be fishing boats.
7. It being clear that his ships were not in any danger such as required him to decide that nothing could be done except to continue his original course, this Commission thinks it regrettable that Admiral Rojestvensky, when passing Calais, did not report to a neighbouring country the necessity of succouring the fishing boats which had been fired on.
8. In making this report the Commission clearly affirms that it has no intention of reflecting on the courage or morale of the Russian Admiral and his Fleet.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters.)

#### FURTHER PRIZES.

On the 24th instant a Japanese war-ship captured the German steamer *Severus* (3,307 tons) bound for Vladivostock with a cargo of 3,900 tons of Cardiff coal.

The German steamer *Romulus* (2,640 tons), laden with 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal for Vladivostock, was seized by a Japanese war-ship on the 25th instant.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE THIRD SQUADRON.

According to news reaching a trustworthy quarter, the Third Pacific Squadron of Russia passed the Straits of Dover on the 25th of February at 9 a.m.

#### LITERARY GOSSIP.

We are glad to see that Messrs. Kelly & Walsh have received a fresh supply of Mr. Putnam Weale's "Manchu and Muscovite." It is one of the most illuminating books of the day.

It is confidently asserted in Rome that, while Mdme. Crispi has been amusing the Government with litigation "for possession of her late husband's papers," she has all the time had in her own possession enough of them to fill a volume of the dead statesman's memoirs, which is now being printed abroad, safe from intervention by the Italian Government. The volume, it is stated by one who claims to have seen certain proof sheets of it, is divided into three parts, and contains, besides unpublished letters to Mazzini, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II., and Gladstone, details of Crispi's life as a refugee in London, and documents by living men who had relations with Crispi, who himself furnishes an introduction, written during the closing months of his life.

The new volume of Coventry Patmore's "Angel in the House," and other early poems by him, which Mr. John Lane is adding to his Muses Library, has an introduction from the pen of Mrs. Meynell, the well-known essayist and writer of haunting verse.

There seems to be no finality to the discovery of rare or "non-existent" books. A remarkable case in point is presented in the discovery, in Sweden, of an almost perfect quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus." No copy of this quarto was known to exist; indeed, the very entry of its existence in the "Transcript of the Registers of Stationers" had been deemed spurious. This entry is now justified by the book itself. It is believed that this precious volume will come to London.

The death of Miss Frances Power Cobbe in April 1904 has led her friend Miss Blanche Atkinson to issue a new edition (Swan Sonnenschein) of Miss Cobbe's "Life," as told by herself, and originally published some years ago. There are revisions by the author, but the chief interest in the added matter of the present volume is to be found in Miss Atkinson's introduction. She gives a delightful sketch of Miss Cobbe's home life, which, in spite of gloomy happenings towards its closing years—such as the death of her beloved friend Mary Lloyd, and a preposterous charge of cruelty to animals—always afforded a lesson in brightness, endurance, and persistence to those who were fortunate enough to be admitted to her intimacy. In the magic circle of her friends there was not one who did not love her—for what she was and for what she had done in more good causes than one.

Spelling reform would seem to be the invention of a malign spirit, bent on sport at the expense of human learning. Professors, grown grey in sober study, are helpless in the hands of this elf, and cut orthographic capers at which plainer mortals can only stand amazed. These reflections are suggested by the project laid by Prof. Meyer, acting under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, before the Academy, for the simplification of French orthography. It may be said at once that the shocked Immortals will have none of the scheme, of which the following are only a few specimens: "Homme" becomes "home," "temps" becomes "tans," "femme" becomes "fame." As the secretary of the Institute of France observed with a smile, there seems to be no pressing need for the French language to tear itself up from its own roots in a whirlwind of phoneticism like this.

The "slump" in poetry in England is attributed by Mr. John Lane, the London publisher, to, first, the disgrace of Oscar Wilde, on whose account Mr. Lane thinks a rough-and-ready public condemned all poets and poetry; second, the defection of Mr. John Davidson and Mr. Stephen Phillips to the theatre; third, the succession of wars—first in Cuba, then in South Africa, then in the Far East—which has deflected the

public taste towards the poetry of action—of what Mr. Lane calls the "Kipling-Henley-Newbolt" school.

Mr. David Fraser, one of the special correspondents of *The Times* in the war, has written an account of his experiences, which Messrs. Methuen will publish under the title of "The Far Eastern War." The author relates how he installed the wireless telegraphy station at Weihai-wei, and took part in the events of which the *Haimun* was the centre. It was from this vessel that Mr. Fraser witnessed the landing of Kuroki's army both at Chemulpo and Chinnampo. Then, leaving the *Haimun*, he accompanied the Japanese First Army during its victorious march northward; was present at the passage of the Yalu, the fighting at Motienling, and finally witnessed Kuroki's unsuccessful attempt to cut off the Russian retreat from Liaoyang.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL TAX LAW.

(IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 1, PROMULGATED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1904.)

Amendment of the regulations for the enforcement of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law are follows:—

No. 2 of Art. 1:—In case joint stock companies or joint stock limited partnerships are to present to the taxation office within which jurisdiction they are located, an account of its profit and loss according to Art. 3 of the regulation for the enforcement of the income tax law, they must report the maximum number of its share-holders and members during the years in which it has carried on business.

No. 3 of Art. 1:—A dealer in medicines shall report, until the 15th of January of each year, to the competent taxation office the total sum of the price of medicines used for each prescription which he compounded or dispensed during the preceding year.

No. 4 of Art. 1:—The transit tax shall be collected at the same time as when the fare of railway, electric car or steamer is paid.

No. 5 of Art. 1:—Any person who is engaging in the business of railway, electric car or steamer shall pay the transit tax to the local treasury together with a statement as the payment and a written account, but when he has received permission from the taxation office where his head office is situated he shall be allowed to pay the tax to the treasury where such head office is situated.

When the transit tax on the Governmental railway is paid into the treasury the written account herein before referred to may be omitted.

Art. 2:—The words "woollen textiles or kerosene oil" mentioned in Art. 2, shall be erased and the word "textiles" substituted therefore and the following two paragraphs shall be added thereto.

If any one who has a selling place (or store) wishes to sell the textiles, he shall fix his business place and be shall make a report to the local taxation office.

If any one who has no fixed business place or store wishes to deal in textiles he shall report such fact to the local taxation office within whose jurisdiction he has his domicile.

The words "woollen textiles or kerosene oil" mentioned in the articles of 3rd, 5th, 10th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd shall be erased and the word "textiles" substituted therefore.

The words "woollen textiles or kerosene oil" mentioned in article 4, shall be erased and the word "textiles" substituted therefore the following two paragraphs shall be added thereto.

Whenever a dealer in textiles who has a selling place (or store) wishes to remove such place he shall make a report to the local taxation office within which jurisdiction he has removed to. Whenever a dealer in textiles who has no selling place (or store) has removed his domicile he shall report its facts to the local tax office within which jurisdiction he has removed to.

The words "a manufacturer of woollen textiles or of kerosene oil" mentioned in articles 7 shall be erased and the words "a manufacturer or dealer of textiles" shall be substituted therefor.

Art. 8:—When a manufacturer or dealer in textiles shall cease to manufacture or deal in textiles he shall report its fact to the local taxation office.

Art. 9:—When a person desires to obtain the exemption of the consumption tax on textiles which are to be exported abroad or on textiles which are to be exported abroad after certain work has been done to the same he must obtain the consent of the local taxation office when he receives or transfers the textiles from the manufactory.

If the local taxation office has recognized there is

no necessity for supervision on the manufactory textiles are manufactured only with the purpose to be exported abroad, the said office may permit the manufactory to be exempted from obtaining the consent mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

It is the same when the local taxation office has recognized there is no necessity for supervision on the manufactory where textiles are manufactured only to be exported abroad after certain work has been done to the same or in the ware-house where each textiles are stored.

In the case of the foregoing 2 paragraphs when the local taxation office has appointed the condition about the transportation, the storage and other matters of the textiles or goods made thereof, the consumption tax shall not be exempted unless that condition has been fulfilled.

No. 2 of Art. 9.—In case of exporting abroad the textiles or goods made from textiles on which the consumption tax has been already imposed, if any one receives a certificate of examination from the custom house on the goods to be so exported and makes an application stating that the consumption tax has been already paid by cash or stamps on such textiles or textile of which material the goods have been so made then and in that case the amount so paid as or for consumption tax shall be refunded but no such application shall be required in the case of the textiles on which the stamp of consumption tax is affixed.

Art. 11.—In case a consent is to be obtained or seal of exemption of tax to be received from the Government to the No. 1 of Art. 8 of the extraordinary special tax law such consent or seal of exemption of tax must be claimed by a person concerned in the relative taxation office. The regulation of Art. 9, paragraph 3, shall be applied correspondingly in the case of the foregoing paragraph.

Art. 12.—Except in case of Art. 6 and 7 of Art. 8 in the extraordinary special tax law any one who wishes to take out woollen textiles from a manufactory shall make an application of such fact together with the price of such textiles.

Art. 12.—2 In cases where stamps are pasted on textiles except woollen textiles, the price of the textiles shall be mentioned and a suitable stamp shall be posted thereon. And the figures on the stamp and on the face of the textiles shall be jointly cancelled by a seal. But the person who uses of stamp may connect by sewing a slip of paper to a textile with a thread without a knot, and mention the price on the slip of paper, and affix the proper stamps at the place where the slip of paper is connected with the textile, and deface from the figures of the stamps so connected.

Art. 12.—3 Any person who is intending to pay tax according to the provisional clause of paragraph 2 of Art. 7 in the tax law shall make an application as to the fact to the local taxation office before the transportation of the textiles. In this case the local taxation office shall affix a card showing the payment of tax to a paper attached to the textiles or shall stamp the seal of the payment of the tax on the textiles.

The words "this ordinance" mentioned in Art. 14 shall be crossed and words "Extraordinary special tax law" substituted therefor.

Art. 17.—2 In case it is necessary to add certain work to the textiles to which stamps are already affixed or to textiles which have been stamped with the amount of tax paid, when such person has received a consent after an application to the local taxation office he may ask new stamps to be given instead of former ones or a seal of the stamps of the payment of tax.

Art. 17.—3 When any one who sells textiles as a piece of the goods on which there is stamped the payment of the tax he shall cut the textile if possible from such a part not marked with a stamp or seal. If there is a necessity to cut a part to which a stamp or a seal has been affixed he shall keep the stamps or a part of the textile having a seal and shall present the same to the local taxation office each month and receive a renoucement of them.

## SUPPLEMENT.

This Ordinance shall come into force on the day of issue.

An application according to No. 3 of Art. 1, shall be made within 15 days after the enforcement of this ordinance for only the 38th year of Meiji. In case of making a declaration or an application or to have a seal with the payment of the tax according to the supplement of the law No. 1, in 38th year to Meiji, such request shall be made to the local taxation office.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Behrens, 24th Feb.,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 24th Feb.,—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Stentor*, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 25th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,271, P. Wetlin, 26th Feb.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 25th Feb., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 26th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 25th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Relades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 26th Feb.,—Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 27th Feb.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Patroclus*, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 28th Feb.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 28th Feb.,—Australia via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,858, Metzenthin, 28th Feb.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Bengalee*, British steamer, 1,933, Watson, 1st March, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, Von Doehren, 1st March, —Hamburg via ports, and Manila, 20th Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Poschan*, German steamer, 1,799, P. Lemke, 1st March, —Kobe, 27th Feb., General.—Simon Evers & Co.

*Daini Tatsu Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,146, 1st March, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ithaka*, German steamer, 1,450, Eckhorn, 1st March, —Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 21st Feb., General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Henley*, British steamer, 1,469, Turner, 1st March, —Sasebo, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Japan*, British steamer, 2,798, E. P. Martin, 1st March, —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 2nd March, —Rangoon via Kuchinotsu, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 2nd March, —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 28th Feb., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Quarta*, German steamer, 2,146, Madsen, 2nd Mar., —Formosa, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Oliver, 2nd March, —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 1st March, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Babelsberg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 24th Feb., —Kobe, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Rainershire*, British steamer, 1,889, J. M. P. Haffner, 24th Feb., —Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Highlander*, British steamer, 1,595, W. Dawson, 24th Feb., —Otaru, Ballast.—Taninichi.

*Dutwich*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 25th Feb., —Nagasaki, General.—Yokobama Coal Co.

*Caledonian*, French steamer, 2,100, Gregory, 25th Feb., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Prinz Sigismund*, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 25th Feb., —Brisbane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Tjmahi*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 25th Feb., —Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Tweeddale*, British steamer, 2,874, Milne, 26th Feb., —Taketo, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 28th Feb., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 28th Feb., —San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Patroclus*, British steamer, 3,548, E. G. Dickens, 1st March, —Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Stentor*, British steamer, 4,308, Chas. Jackson, 1st March, —Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Relades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 1st March, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,858, Metzenthin, 1st Feb., —Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Eastern*, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 1st March, —Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 2nd March, —Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. V. Bentiregni, Mr. and Mr. Hiplot, Mrs. Hasche, Mr. G. Eichelberg, Mrs. Schmidt

Scharff, Prof. Henle, Mrs. Scharffland, Miss T. Beaurie, Mr. Hosche, Mr. Bassmussen, Dr. Fittig, Miss Nommogey, Mr. and Mrs. Harriot, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Borthwick, Mrs. McStrahler, Mr. and Mrs. Glyde, Mr. L. Atkin, Mrs. L. A. Boyle, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Buckland and wife, Mr. F. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt Scharff, Mr. M. Findley, Mr. P. Sartier, Mr. N. Scheuten, Mr. L. Stornebrink, Mr. and Mrs. Grehan, Lieut. Doten, Mr. V. Wan, Mr. Lalonde, and Mr. G. Lambert, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Rueland and two children, Mr. Auguste Wasmath, Mr. F. Goto, Dr. and Mrs. Ladds and two children, Mr. Conny Sarre, Mr. Meiboram, Mr. P. O. Brien, Mrs. Biles and child, Miss Windt, and Master Gulland, in second class; Mr. G. Kumaya, Mr. Chan Tung, Mr. L. M. Porfatto, Mr. F. Kite, and Mr. La Fang Ching, in third class.

Per American steamer *China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. J. Goodnow, Capt. F. J. Mackenzie-Grieve, Mrs. F. J. Mackenzie-Grieve, Miss L. Mackenzie-Grieve, Mrs. T. W. McIlraith, Master McIlraith, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Mrs. H. G. Learnard, Mrs. D. C. Shanks, Capt. Headley, Mrs. Headley, Misses Shanks (2), Master D. Headley, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams and Mr. O. Skyback, For Honolulu:—Mr. Y. Kagawa, For San Francisco:—Mr. W. L. Armitage, Mr. W. Boker, Mrs. A. E. Dudley, Mrs. S. E. Hopkins, Mr. W. F. Hockman, Mr. V. V. Grazenky, Mr. E. A. Katsch, Mrs. M. Krouslup, Mr. H. Maitland, Mr. A. D. Prospeloff, Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Mr. H. D. Sharpin, Mr. H. C. Theobald, Mrs. Theobald and infant and Mr. W. Ridley in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. D. W. E. Emerson, Mrs. Emerson and 2 children, and Mrs. H. Jackson, in cabin; 4 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Mr. C. S. Christensen, in cabin; 10 Japanese, and 11 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Eastern*, from Australia via ports:—Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Forrester, Mr. Borthwick, and Mr. Lynch, in cabin; 4 Japanese, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Caledonian*, for Marseilles via ports:—Baron Chazal, Mr. Oka, Mr. R. Mayor, Lieut. R. M. Thomas U.S.A., Mr. B. Monto, Mr. A. H. Dare, Mr. J. Jacquemin, Mr. S. A. Rahim, Mr. J. Ploton, Mr. F. W. Mehka, Mr. Enrico Dall'Orso, Mr. Basili Andalofo, Mr. Paul Gartner, Mr. Ei Matsubara and one Chinese in cabin; 34 in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. N. L. Armitage, Mr. J. F. Black, Mr. W. Boker, Mrs. A. E. Dudley, Mr. Charles Fox, Mrs. Charles Fox, Mr. V. V. Grazenky, Mr. W. F. Hackman, Mr. Y. Hiraga, Dr. K. Ikeuchi, Mrs. K. Ikeuchi, Mr. Y. Kagawa, Mr. A. E. Katsch, Mr. M. L. King, Mrs. M. L. King, Mrs. M. Krouslup, Mr. H. Maitland, Mr. Y. Makihara, I.J.N., Mr. J. I. McKean, Mr. J. E. McWilliams, Mr. Geo. P. Morgan, Mrs. Geo. P. Morgan, Mr. A. D. Prospeloff, Mr. A. S. F. Rankin, Mr. W. H. D. Sharper, Mrs. E. B. Stevens, Mr. H. C. Theobald, Mrs. H. C. Theobald and child, and Mr. V. C. Vickers and valet, in cabin.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades 2	F. Mar. 3
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 2	Sa. Mar. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China 3	Tu. Mar. 7
Europe	N. Y. K.	P. R. Luitpold	Th. Mar. 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Mar. 12
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Shawmut 4	W. Mar. 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic 5	W. Mar. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. Mar. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Taurus	Th. Mar. 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tacoma	Th. Mar. 16
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Mar. 20

- 1 Left Kobe on the 2nd inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 28th ult.
- 3 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 2nd ult.
- 5 Left Tacoma on the 25th ult.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Daini Tatsu Maru	F. Mar. 8
Europe	N. Y. K.	Princess Alice	Sa. Mar. 4
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Sa. Mar. 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. Mar. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Tu. Mar. 7
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	Sa. Mar. 12
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa. Mar. 12
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Mar. 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Mar. 14
Hongkong	D. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Mar. 16
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Th. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	F. Mar. 17
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Argonia	Sa. Mar. 19
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Mar. 20
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Mar. 27



## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, February 24.

There is no change in the Yarn market and business in Grey and White Shirtings has been on a small scale. Some orders have been placed for Velvets, Cotton Sateens and Victoria Lawns but the upward tendency of prices in Manchester obstructs business in the two last-mentioned classes of Cottons. There has been a fair movement in Woollens and Mixtures, arrivals being taken up briskly and some forward business transacted.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	1.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Sateens... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 36/42, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 32, Doubles...	—	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	250.00 to 260.00	
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	440.00 to 470.00	

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

This market remains quiet and the business done has been inconsiderable.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...	PER PIECE.
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.10 to 4.30
Sheet Iron... ..	4.35 to 4.65
Galvanised iron sheets ...	4.70 to 6.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	10.00 to 10.95
Tin Plates, per box... ..	6.85 to 7.15
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	7.40 to 7.65
Hoop iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ...	2.40
...	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is dull and prices are tending downwards.

American ...	\$1.13
Russian ...	2.95 to 2.98
Tangkai ...	2.80

## SUGAR.

Quietness prevails in the Sugar market; both in imported Refined and Raw matters are at a standstill. Demand is limited by the high prices which are due to the heavy taxes. At the auction of Tokyo Refinery Sugar on Feb. 26, some 3,400 piculs were sold at an advance of 3 sen per picul.

Brown Takao ...	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila ...	Y. 10.80 to 11.80
Brown Daifong ...	10.80 to 11.80
Brown Canton ...	9.10 to 9.60
White Java and Penang ...	10.00 to 12.50
White Refined... ..	13.40 to 14.40
...	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Still nothing moving.

Java, Medium to best...	PER PICUL.
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Kierph), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

At the close prices are easier; stocks are of poor quality and desirable silk scanty. Spring dealings have begun to appear.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1010
Filatures—Extra, Fine... ..	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	990
Filatures—No. 1, Fine... ..	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	950
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ...	980
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ...	930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine... ..	940
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	Nom.
Common—Coarse ...	Nom.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

## COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET IS often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towse & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 17-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Blood Purifier, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humors cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humor cures, and tonic-digestives.

Re-reels—Extra ...	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ...	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	895
Kakedas—Extra ...	—
Kakedas—No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	—

Only a small business doing at unchanged prices.

## WASTE SILK.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	157 1/2 to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	150
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	160
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	140
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	100
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	100
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	85
Noshi—Bashiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bashiu, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bashiu, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	80 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	107 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bashiu, Fair ...	45 to 50

## EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/8 higher and Shanghai sterling quotations 1/4 higher have caused local rates on Shanghai to be a little easier, but otherwise no change has been made.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand ...	2/0 1/2
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	255
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight ...	260 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	93 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight do. ...	91 1/2
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	76 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight ...	78 1/2
India—Bank sight ...	150 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	152 1/2
America—Bank sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50 1/2
Germany—Bank sight ...	206 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight ...	210 1/2
Bar Silver (London) ...	27 1/2

\* Nominal.

## TEA.

No change.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, March 3, a.m.  
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5	89.70	
1st Issue				
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	77	5	70.10	
2nd Issue				
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	84.00	
War Bonds (Gunji) ...	100	5	84.00	
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ...	100	5	79.20	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ...	100	5	82.50	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6	96.60	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds ...	100	6	91.30	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ...	100	6	88.10	
Osaka Harbour Bonds ...	100	6	87.20	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ...	100	6	88.30	
Sanyo Railway ...	50	8	64.30	
Kyushu Railway ...	50	8	59.50	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway ...	50	11	73.30	
Sobu Railway ...	50	8.40	57.50	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ...	50	11	77.50	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ...	50	12	81.20	
Tokyo Street Railway new ...	12.50	12	32.50	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ...	50	—	52.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new ...	30	—	33.40	
Yokohama Electric Railway ...	40	—	41.50	
Odawara Electric Car ...	50	3	21.00	
Keihin Electric Railway ...	50	5.50	67.50	
Keihin Electric Railway, new ...	12.50	5.50	24.80	
Tokyo Marine Insurance ...	12.50	12	28.50	
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	10	16.50	
Tokyo Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	21.10	
Kanagafuchi Spinning ...	50	8	58.20	
Fuji Cotton Spinning ...	50	10	52.20	
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ...	50	8	52.70	
Yokohama Dock ...	33	10	45.50	
Yokohama Electric Light ...	50	15	88.50	
Tokyo Electric Light ...	50	12	74.80	
Tokyo Electric Light, new ...	12.50	12	29.40	
Osaka Electric Light ...	50	20	94.00	
Kobe Electric Light ...	45	17	82.50	
Tokyo Gas ...	50	14	86.20	
Tokyo Gas, new ...	1	—	22.90	
Osaka Gas new ...	25	—	39.40	
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	18	89.00	
Tokyo Rope, new ...	35	18	67.50	

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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TRADE MARK.

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Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

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in the  
WORLD.**



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

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IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
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Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

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the wonderful stimulating  
and sustaining properties  
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age have publicly recom-  
mended the use of Bovril.  
In Great Britain alone  
Bovril is regularly used in  
over 1,400 Hospitals and  
similar institutions. Bovril  
is without a peer.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "INDRANI."—Jardine, Matheson  
Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "SCHUYLKILL."—Standard Oil Co.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Mar.  
3rd, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Mar.  
4th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 4th, at  
9 a.m., the "PRINCESS ALICE."—H. Ahrens & Co.,  
Nacht.  
For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,  
Pescadores and Anping (from Kobe), Mar. 5th, the  
"KOTSU MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Mar. 5th, the "HIOGO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about March 5th, the "KOREA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For GENOA, Marseilles, and Liverpool, Mar. 5th, at  
Daylight, the "PATROCLOS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 6th, the "EMPEROR OF  
CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,  
Port Said, and Fiume, about March 7th, the  
"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM."—Pollak Bros.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar.  
8th, at 2 p.m., the "TAISANG."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 10th  
the "PINGSUEY."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Mar. 10th, at  
Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kai-  
sha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar.  
11th, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Mar. 11th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mar. 11th,  
at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
Mar. 12th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Mar. 14th, at Daylight, the "MALACCA."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Mar. 14th,  
at Daylight, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 14th, the  
"DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 16th, the "CORPIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., Mar. 17th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

總代理人 エフ・ブリンター  
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YOKOHAMA, MARCH 11TH, 1905

明治廿五年三月十日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	253
Korea .....	254
Dr. Takagi Kawan .....	254
Death of Viscountess Tanaka .....	254
The Baltic Fleet .....	254
The Osaka Prisoners .....	255
Captured Steamer .....	255
War Correspondence .....	255
Mr. Ozaki Yukio .....	255
Captain Klado .....	257
Vladivostok .....	257
China .....	257
One of Stocessel's Orders .....	257
The Brutality of the Russians at Mukden .....	258
Encouragement of the Export Trade .....	259
The German Red Cross Society .....	259
Notes on Current Events .....	259
Formosan Garrison .....	260
The McClure-Baker Wedding .....	260
Leading Article:—The Military Situation .....	261
The Von Snyburg-Kayser Wedding .....	261
Fire .....	266
Monthly Summary of the Religious Press .....	267
Yokohama General Hospital .....	269
Men's Reading-Room Debate .....	269
The Leper Hospital at Gotemba .....	269
New Plays in Tokyo .....	270
Union Church Organ Recital .....	270
The American Asiatic Association .....	270
Football .....	271
Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club .....	271
"Sleeping Beauty" .....	271
The Law Courts .....	272
Correspondence:—	
The Railway Mortgage Law .....	273
St. Andrew's Mission Church .....	273
International Red Cross and Relief Aid Society .....	273
Telegrams .....	274
News of the Week .....	277
American Topics .....	277
Latest Shipping .....	278
Latest Commercial .....	279

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUI POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

**McCLURE-BAKER.**—On March 4th, 1905, at the Catholic Church, Yokohama, EVELYN MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Thomas Summers Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to ADAM JOHNSTONE McCCLURE, fourth son of William McClure, J.P., of Clairmont, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.—Home papers please copy.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE son of Prince Yamashina who was born on Feb. 25th has been named Fujimaro.

THE construction of the Seoul-Wiju Railway being almost completed, traffic will be opened next month.

TWENTY dead rats infected with plague were found on March 2nd at Tomioka-Monzen-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo.

FIFTY-ONE mechanical mines picked up at the entrance of Port Arthur were brought on March 6th to Shimonoseki.

MR. CONGER, American Minister at Peking, left Nagasaki on March 7th for Shanghai. He has been transferred to Mexico.

LIEUTENANT C. TERADA, formerly member of the Lower House, is reported to have been killed at a recent battle on the Shaho.

THE British steamer *King Robert*, with 5,360 tons of Cardiff coal, arrived on March 2nd at Nagasaki via the Cape of Good Hope.

A GERMAN midshipman at Kiaochow has been attacked and wounded by a Russian bluejacket, one of the prisoners of war detained there. The

culprit was arrested and subsequently sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

ON March 6th, the steamer *Frankfurt* arrived at Kiaochow with a thousand German soldiers who are to take the place of the present garrison.

GYOKUHODO, a prominent furniture shop in Tokyo, has received an order from the Sultan of Turkey to supply a variety of Japanese goods.

THE Russians in the sequel of ten days' fighting have retreated before a general advance of the Japanese army, and Mukden has been occupied.

DURING February, the income of the Seoul-Fusan Railway was yen 1,700 per day while expenditure was yen 2,200 per day on the average.

THE construction of a telephone line between Tokyo and Sasebo being completed, service will be opened shortly. The fee is believed to be yen 3 per 5 minutes.

MR. K. YAMANE, Director of the Aomori Forestry Bureau, was arrested on March 8th on suspicion of having accepted bribes from merchants dealing with the office.

ON the evening of March 4th, a small steamer collided with a ferry-boat at Kawaguchi, in Osaka. The latter capsized and eighty-nine passengers were drowned.

A GENERAL meeting of the Ladies' Patriotic Society will be held on April 2nd. There are 35,277 special members; 250,692 ordinary members; and 27,913 honorary members.

A RUSSIAN soldier who is detained at Nagoya has been punished with three months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having stolen a coat belonging to one of his comrades.

A CHINESE seaman belonging to the British steamer *Schuydell*, now in Nagasaki harbour, accidentally fell into an empty water tank on the vessel on Tuesday and succumbed to his injuries.

BARON OZAWA, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, will leave Tokyo on March 9th by the noon train on his way to the front. He wishes to inspect nursing operations in the field hospitals.

COMMANDER NISHIGAKI arrived on March 3rd at Kure from the front and immediately went into hospital. According to the *Hochi* of Feb. 26th he was vice-commander of the cruiser *Ishikushima*.

It is reported by Tokyo journals that the Emperor has decorated Lieut.-General Sir Ian Hamilton with the First Class of the Sacred Treasure. Sir Ian is now on his way home having left Tokyo on March 4th.

THE *Jiji* reports that money paid to the families of officers and men killed at the front now amounts to some nine million yen. This sum, however, does not include pensions to families or to crippled officers and men.

THE *Jiji* has a telegram from Nagasaki that the Russian transport *Sungari* left there at 2 p.m. on March 4th flying the Japanese transport flag. This vessel was sunk at Chemulpo together with the *Varyag* by the squadron under Admiral Uryu, and was refloated by the Mitsu Bishi Co.

ABOUT 9.30 p.m. on March 7th, Paotun (51) keeper of a Chinese restaurant, at Nigiwai-cho, Yokohama, died after sustaining severe injuries on the head by falling from the projecting roof of the residence of a Chinese matting dealer, Chingkan, No. 191. It appears that the dead man and ten other Chinamen were gambling in an

upstairs room of the house when a Kagacho policeman appeared. The gamblers escaped by the roof projecting beneath a window and connecting with another building, but the dead man missed his footing and fell to the pavement beneath.

A RUSSIAN prisoner at Nagoya died on March 4th from lung disease. A number of Russians arrived at Ujina from the front and on the evening of March 4th, 80 removed to Toyohashi and 100 to Shidzuoka. Major-General Elmann, who was at Port Arthur, and is now in Nagoya is reported to be suffering from a severe cold.

PRINCESS KAN-IN, President of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, recently proceeded to the Palace and explained to the Empress the work of the society. Her Majesty, it is said, was gratified with the labours of the ladies to provide comfort for the men at the front and for relieving poor families and asked the president to continue her patriotic services.

MR. MINAKAMI, President of the Yokohama Customs, announces that the construction of the sheds on the reclamation along the foreshore of Kaigan-dori being about completed, landing of iron, railway materials and other similar goods will be permitted from April 1st. Such cargo will be removed by the Bankoku bridge connecting with Bashamichi.

ON the morning of March 7th, U. Ito (49) a carpenter, murdered Kin Matsukura (29) by inflicting severe injuries with a hatchet. The affair took place in the compound of the packing department, Ishikawajima, Tokyo, belonging to the military food stuffs and fodder supplying bureau. The culprit was arrested at the scene. Jealousy was the cause.

T. HIROSAWA, a farmer residing at Maebashi, who was sentenced to death in the Maebashi District Court on a charge of having murdered, on the night of Oct. 14 last, Shidzu Haruta, a female servant in a restaurant of that city, was executed on March 6th in Ichigaya Prison, Tokyo, in the presence of Public Procurator Teraya of the Tokyo District Court.

LIEUTENANT COUNT NAMBU, of the Cavalry, was killed on March 4th at a battle on the Shaho. He was 24 years of age. He graduated June, 1903, from the Military College and was appointed ensign. After the outbreak of the war, he was attached to the Imperial Body Guards and participated in several fights. He was promoted Lieutenant before the Shaho battle for conspicuous merit. The young officer was the first son of the late Count Nambu Toshiyuki, Feudal Lord of Morioka, Rikuchu province, before the Restoration. The family dates back to A.D. 859.

UNDER the authority of the Hakodate Local Court, the Russian steamer *Progress* will be sold by auction on March 20th, the upset price being yen 72,000. This steamer, on the morning of Oct. 29th, 1903, collided with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tokai Maru* (1,120 tons gross) off Yokoshi, 15 miles distant from Hakodate, and the latter immediately sank with some 150 of her 200 passengers and the crew. The Japanese shipping company lodged a claim in the Hakodate District Court against Messrs Howell and Co., agents of the Russian ship, and the latter filed a counterclaim. Later, a decision, was given in favour of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. On the other hand the Russian vessel underwent repairs in the yard of the Hakodate Dock Co, but the Russian owner did not pay the charges. Mr. N. Sonoda, President of the Dock Company, presented a petition in the Local Court for permission to sell the ship in order to recover the repairing bill, and his petition was granted.

## NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The *Asahi* gives a statement made by a Japanese—at least we presume him to be a Japanese—who recently visited Tiehling and Mukden to take notes. He says that the railway Station at Tiehling is some 1¼ miles west of the town and that in its neighbourhood there are a number of fine Russian buildings, reminding one strongly of Liaoyang. The defences on the south-west consist of forts along the river's bank, having a T-shaped trace; and on the east 30 guns are mounted on eminences. When this informant visited the town there were only 4000 Russians in garrison, but doubtless the number has since been increased. At Mukden the strongest point of the fortifications is due south of the city at Hunhopu, on the southern bank of the Hun. Thence, stretching east and west, are 5 well constructed and well armed forts, those on the west extending to the Changtan road, and being supplemented by many lines of trenches and gun positions.

The same informant alleges that beyond all question the officers commanding the Chinese forces in Hsinmintan and Tienchwangtai, as well as the local officials at Sansaho (a place immediately north of Niuchwang where the three rivers meet) are in the pay of the Russians, and that clear proof has been obtained of their having furnished guides when Mischenko's cavalry made its January raid. It is expected that some steps of a punitive nature will be taken in their case.

Statements of Russian non-commissioned officers taken prisoners at Chinghoching bear the semblance of veracity. They say that the Russians, believing the strong point of the Japanese to be mountain fighting, and thinking therefore that Oyama would plan his advance so as to take advantage of the hilly country eastward of Mukden, determined to concentrate heavy forces there, and to assume the offensive instead of waiting to be attacked, as the former course would have the advantage of surprising the enemy. But the Japanese had unexpectedly taken the initiative and had captured Chinghoching, driving the Russians northward. They say also that, believing the weak point of the Japanese to be flat-land fighting, Kuropatkin determined to deliver a powerful assault against their left in the region between the Shaho and the Hun. This assault should have synchronized with a similar attack against the Japanese right, but it had been found impossible to carry out the programme in its entirety, and thus the battle of Heikautai stood isolated.

It is now stated that the total number of Japanese who suffered from frost-bite in the Battle of Heikautai was 1,116; namely, 74 in the Nishijima Division, 473 in the Kigoshi Division and 569 in the Tachimi Division. This is regarded as a very favourable showing in view of the terrible cold to which the troops were exposed by day and by night, and in view of the length of the exposure. There were no really serious cases, and altogether the record goes to show that campaigning in a Manchurian winter is not so destructive as had been believed.

Major-General Tanabe, who was wounded in the Battle of Heikautai, has returned to Hiroshima and is in hospital there. Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun*, he says that he was posted at a place some 300 metres from Sumapau—where, as our readers will remember, the

bloodiest combat took place—when a bullet struck his knee. He was able to continue in command until night, but he had then to enter the field-hospital, where he barely escaped having his leg cut off. His view is that had he been in the place of the Russian commanders who attempted to envelop the Japanese at Sumapau, he would have made a wider detour, that is to say, would have pushed further south, and would thus have placed himself completely on the rear of the objective, compelling the Japanese to face about in order to meet his attack. He confirms the often repeated statement that the Russian weakness is in officers. The men fight with desperate obstinacy but their leadership is radically bad, and the Major-General alleges that the lessons of this war teach more forcibly than ever the necessity of educating officers thoroughly. He mentions that 1834 Russian corpses were buried in one place after Heikautai, and that the Japanese took 24,488 rifles and 400,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition.

Lieutenant-General Iseji, who commands the Guard Division Depot in Tokyo, has lost his son in the fighting now going on. Various statements, all obviously conjectural, are made as to the Japanese casualties. Yokohama has a story that General Nogi is killed, which is a curious effort of the news-mongers' imagination seeing that we do not even know whether General Nogi's troops are actually engaged. The *Official Gazette* of the 9th instant published a list of 18 officers killed and 108 wounded. But that can only be an installment. Considering that this engagement virtually consists of seven battles, in each of which fully a hundred thousand troops are engaged, it is only too much to be feared that the total list of casualties will be appalling.

It is stated in Tokyo that a rough estimate puts the Russian casualties at about one hundred thousand, up to the 8th instant. This estimate is based on the fact that the dead left by the enemy in front of Oku's army alone total 8,000.

## KOREA.

It is inferred from the state of affairs in Songchin that the Russians had from 1700 to 1,800 troopers there before their recent determination to withdraw across the Tumen. They still send scouting parties into Korean territory, and apparently they receive every assistance from Koreans who are in their pay. This adds considerably to the difficulties of the Japanese both for reconnoitering and for attacking purposes. Evidently the Japanese force has pushed north as far as Songchin, and the Russians have evacuated their last outpost in this region, namely, Kyongsong. The Russians, during their stay in Songchin, destroyed all the Japanese houses there, 600 buildings in all.

It is telegraphed that a trial trip was to be made yesterday over the Fusan-Masampho line. This is a military railway but it will doubtless become a permanent line. Masampho is the finest harbour in southern Korea. It has long, and doubtless justly, been believed to be a goal of Russian ambition in the Far East.

It is stated that the Japanese Representative and the Representatives of England and the United States are to have simultaneous audience of the Emperor of Korea. The idea is that the audience refers to the project of cooperation in mining concessions lately formulated.

## DR. TAKAGI KENKAN.

Very wide satisfaction will be given by the announcement that Dr. Takagi Kenkan, of the Navy, has been raised to the rank of Baron in consideration of his long and valuable services. Dr. Takagi is almost as well known to foreigners as to his own nationals and we add our voice to the numerous congratulations he will receive on account of his well-deserved promotion.

It is related of the newly created Baron that to his researches and recommendations is due the virtual disappearance of *kakke* from the Japanese Navy. Originally this disease was a dreadful scourge. It threatened almost to incapacitate the service, as the following figures show:—

	Total Number of Patients.	Number per 1,000.
1878.....	1,485	328
1879.....	1,978	389
1880.....	1,725	348
1881.....	1,163	351
1882.....	1,929	404
1883.....	1,236	231

It was when things reached this stage that Dr. Takagi recommended a new system of diet, and his recommendations were carried out in 1883, the result being, as we have said, the almost complete disappearance of the disease. Dr. Takagi was then rewarded with the Second Class of the Rising Sun, and he is now raised to the rank of Baron.

It is impossible not to recall, in this context, the name of the late Dr. William Anderson, who was the first to advise a change of diet as a means of checking *kakke*. Dr. Anderson left Japan in 1878, after 4 years' service at the Naval Hospital.

## DEATH OF VISCOUNTESS TANAKA.

With much regret we announce the death of Viscountess Tanaka, wife of the Minister of State of the Imperial Household Department. The Viscountess expired on the 3rd instant at her residence in Ichibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The funeral will take place on the 7th instant, the cortege leaving the residence of the deceased at 1 p.m. and proceeding to the Gokoku-ji in the Koishikawa suburb, where the *Shinto* ceremony of burial will be performed at 2.30 in the afternoon.

The deceased lady was only in her fifty-ninth year. The malady which ultimately proved fatal had made its appearance in 1895, after the China-Japan war, but not until the past few weeks did it develop really serious symptoms. Viscountess Tanaka's life was an eminent example of the high qualities that grace so many Japanese ladies. Self had no existence in her list of motives. She made duty, benevolence and sympathy her constant guides, and she leaves a beautiful memory.

The funeral of Viscountess Tanaka took place on Tuesday afternoon. At exactly 1 p.m., the hour announced, the cortege left the official residence of the Minister of the Imperial Household and proceeded thence to Gokoku-ji in the Koishikawa suburb of Tokyo. An immense number of mourners accompanied the bier and a still greater number proceeded in advance to the temple. All officialdom and semi-officialdom seemed to be present, as well as many leading members of the commercial and industrial classes, and the foreign community was represented by the whole *Corps Diplomatique*, and a great majority of the private residents, including numerous ladies. It was an eloquent tribute of respect and affection to the deceased lady.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Saturday, March 4.

According to a telegram received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the *Novoye Vremya* publishes the following from Kronstadt:—The following ships, which form the Fourth Pacific Squadron, have commenced to arm:—

Battle-ships—*Slava* and *Alexander II*.  
Cruisers—*Pamiat Azova*, *Admiral Korniloff*,  
*Aziya*, *Abrek* and *Voi voda*.  
Destroyers 2 and transports 2.

The *Slava* is a new vessel of 13,516 tons. The *Alexander II* was built in 1887 and displaces 9,900 tons. The *Pamiat Azova* was commissioned in 1888 and her size is 6,700 tons. The *Admiral Korniloff* (5,000 tons) was built in 1887. The *Aziya* (built in 1874) displaces 2,490 tons; the *Abrek* (1896) displaces 534 tons, and the *Voi voda* (1892) displaces 400 tons.

The despatch of a Fourth Squadron to re-inforce Admiral Rojestvensky sounds a formidable proceeding, but loses much of its imposing character when we observe that the so-called "Fourth Squadron" is really only a remnant of the Third Squadron. The latter, as detailed originally, included the *Slava*, the *Alexander II*, the *Pamiat Azova*, the *Admiral Korniloff*, and the *Abrek*. Thus this Fourth Squadron is reduced in reality to the *Aziya* (2,490 tons), a cruiser 30 years old (originally the *Columbus*, built at Philadelphia), and the *Voi voda*, a torpedo gun-vessel of 400 tons. A notable addition forsooth! An air of men-in-buckram begins to envelop this Baltic Fleet.

On the 19th of January *The Times* published information "on good authority" that the Baltic Fleet was to leave Madagascar, and having loitered for 3 months in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere, was then to continue its voyage eastward. The comments of *The Times* on this new development were:—

The interesting information which we are able to publish this morning in regard to probable future movements of the Baltic Fleet seems to show that the Tsar, who for many days has halted between the clamour of those who would take any risk rather than acknowledge the failure of their daring enterprise and the advice which has been tendered to him from many quarters to recall Admiral Rojestvensky, has at last decided, as the bent of his mind made it probable he would decide, on a middle course. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of this decision, it would appear that it will at least have the result of getting the Russians clear of Madagascar, and it may therefore be taken as manifesting some degree of consideration for Russia's ally, who has been placed in an extremely difficult and delicate situation by the continued presence of a large belligerent force in waters which all responsible Frenchmen would wish to regard as strictly neutral. Admiral Rojestvensky, according to our information, no longer contemplates the immediate prosecution of his voyage to the Far East, though, on leaving Madagascar, he may proceed in an easterly direction. His intention would appear to be to cruise in the Indian Ocean, though without extending his cruise into its eastern waters, and, above all things, he will avoid the East Indian Archipelago and the Japanese cruisers which may be lurking there. A cruise of this kind presents obvious difficulties even in the fine weather, and if, as the evidence seems to show, three months are to elapse before the Russian Admiral makes any attempt to reach Far Eastern waters, some kind of temporary base is a necessity to him. Unless some submarine volcano provides him with a ready-made island-harbour, it is difficult to know where he will turn. The Indian Ocean is studded with islands, it is true; but those which could be of any service whatever to a fleet of warships are already appropriated, and the same difficulty would arise which has already been experienced in so acute a form on the coast of Madagascar. Among these islands are three groups—the Laccadives, the Maldives, and the Chagos Islands—which belong to Great Britain. In ordinary times communication with these islands is maintained at comparatively rare intervals, and their defence is not a problem which often troubles a British Government; but, if Admiral Rojestvensky is to cruise at large in the Indian Ocean for three months, it is to be hoped that the Admiralty will take some measures

to secure these outlying possessions from an unsolicited visit from the sea-worn armada of Russia.

Wednesday, March 8.

The Military Critic of *The Times*, writing on January 19th, made the following interesting remarks:—

The House of Romanoff, in the person of the Grand Dukes, has steadily evaded the calls of duty during the war. These titled magnates, adorned with resplendent uniforms ablaze with decorations won on the soft carpets of St. Petersburg salons, have incurred—doubtless without their knowledge—the derision of soldiers of the armies of the world. There was once a great man of whom it was truly said that he was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, nor has there ever been fought a great war up to the present time in which the Princes of the reigning houses, and many of the leading figures in great democracies, have not been the first at the post of danger. His Imperial Majesty, and all his House save two young cadets who paid a flying visit to Manchuria and speedily returned, have not led their people in this war, and by their abstention have forfeited all claim to consideration as soldiers. While seven Princes of the Imperial House of Japan have shared the dangers and hardships of the war by land and sea, the much larger number of Grand Dukes have stayed in their palaces and have only distinguished themselves by the zeal they have shown to despatch ikon-laden peasants to fight their battles and by the precipitate manner in which they have hastened to ruin the reputations of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Aristocracy, forsooth! May the fates save us from such decadents! It will be an ill day for the peace of the world if the miserable example of the House of Romanoff finds imitators among those who stand as the leaders of the people.

The demands for peace which issue from such quarters as Washington and Berne have met with the fate that might have been anticipated. They are taken as evidence that Japan is weakening and that her friends desire to save her from her impending doom. As that was the narrow, puerile, and bigoted view to take of the sentiment of the world, it became a mathematical certainty that it would represent the settled conviction of the Russian censor. There is, unfortunately, nothing to be gained by such well-intentioned efforts, and the heart of Pharaoh is not likely to be softened save by a further instalment of those plagues which have visibly shaken the Imperial confidence and must still be trusted to destroy it.

The statements regarding the course taken by the division of the Baltic Fleet which were made in this column on January 9 have since been corroborated by telegrams from Mauritius. The Russian Government has shown scant consideration for its ally in causing its warships to dally for so long in French waters, and it is greatly to be hoped that the information we publish this morning may prove to be correct, and that France may be speedily relieved from a situation which is fast becoming intolerable. We must, from one point of view, congratulate Russia and her ally upon the secrecy observed at Jibuti and Diego Suarez, where the telegraph and cable offices have been carefully shut down, to the great advantage of the Russian cause. Secrecy of this character is indispensable for the success of naval operations, and, had similar hold been taken of our telegraph offices at Gibraltar and elsewhere three months ago by British authorities, we should, perhaps, have been spared an exhibition which was discreditable to our foresight, and might have been, had war ensued, highly detrimental to our success.

The preparations made in Japan to give the Baltic Fleet a warm and hearty reception have not distracted the naval staff at Tokyo from their secondary objective—namely, the watch upon Vladivostok. Hitherto this watch has been ineffective, and some 25 ships at least have recently slipped into that port unharmed. The recent capture of the British steamers *Leithington* and *Roseley* bodes ill for the 50 or 60 steamers, mostly British and insured at Lloyd's at premiums of 25 to 35 guineas per cent., which are bound for the same port, and it is not surprising that rates for re-insurance have risen to 50 guineas, nor that they should rise still higher. "Underwriter" declares, in a letter we published yesterday, that the deepest sympathy will be felt for the "unfortunate owner," and he expects that something of the same feeling may be extended to the underwriters at Lloyd's who appear destined to suffer a loss of £140,000, if the Courts of Japan declare these ships good prize. He is sanguine. If owners, for the sake of lucre, assist the cause of the enemy of our ally, and if underwriters, for the same object, finance them, they have no right to complain of the losses that fall upon them. They should consider that for every 10,000 tons of cargo delivered at Vladivostok, 50 more military trains full of troops are placed at the disposal of the Russian staff for despatch to the army of Manchuria, and that all this implies longer continuance of the war and greater

loss to Japan. Far from sympathizing with owners and underwriters, most people will think that these losses serve them right, and the writer, certainly, will venture to express his opinion that a premium of 50 guineas fails to express, in terms of commerce, the military risk incurred in the continuance of this discreditable trade.

Thursday, March 7.

*The Outlook* of February 11th writes thus:

A question of vital importance in the naval strategy of the war, but one to which little attention seems to have been given, is, How long will France permit Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron to use Madagascar as a rendezvous and base of supplies? Some weeks ago it was announced that the Baltic fleet would return home, but it has not done so, and, on the contrary, last week brought the news that a reinforcement has sailed from a French port on the northern coast of Africa to meet the rest of the fleet in Madagascar. Apparently Admiral Rojestvensky has used the ports of Madagascar just as he pleased and for many weeks. The situation is humorously expressed by *Punch* in a cartoon which represents the Governor of Madagascar as anxious to bid farewell to Admiral Rojestvensky and saying to him, "Must you stay? Can't you go?"

It is all very well to treat this matter lightly; to speak of the exceedingly embarrassing position in which France is placed towards her ally, and to ask what great matter it makes after all whether the Baltic Fleet is granted or refused the hospitality of French ports. It makes just this matter, that had that hospitality been withheld, or, rather, had it not been extended beyond the universally recognised limits of fair neutrality, the Baltic Fleet never could have come East at all. Never for one moment. Let any one sit down and consider the problem calmly for five minutes, and he will inevitably arrive at the conviction that without the privilege of making a naval base at some port en route the Baltic Fleet never could have come to Japanese waters. It is by the assistance of France and by nothing else that this Fleet is enabled to carry out its programme, and since all professional experts are agreed that in recovering the command of the sea lies Russia's sole hope of retrieving the situation, the immense responsibility France is incurring becomes evident. We know what England had to pay for suffering one cruiser to emerge from her ports with the object of preying upon American commerce in the War of the Secession. But here we have a case of a whole Russian fleet emerging from a French port to attack Japan. We are fully sensible of France's delicate situation, but there is such a thing as justice, there is such a thing as obligation towards a State with which she is on peaceful and friendly terms, and most assuredly intangible considerations of sentiment should not be allowed to outweigh justice and public obligation.

## THE OSAKA PRISONERS.

Among the 6,149 Russian prisoners in the Takaishi quarter of Osaka, a disturbance took place on the 3rd instant at 5 p.m. Several bodies of about 200 men each, emerging from their quarters, began to sing songs in chorus and to smash down the fences as well as such outbuildings as lent themselves to easy destruction. This disturbance is said to have been fomented by non-commissioned officers. It was not completely quelled until 9 p.m., and the accounts do not say whether any casualties were incurred in restoring order.

In the sequel of the disturbance caused by Russian prisoners at Osaka, as described in our last issue, 25 men, including one non-commissioned officer, have been told off for court martial, and are now lying in the cells.



## CAPTURED STEAMERS.

It appears that the *Severus* was caught in the ice. On the morning of the 23rd February, while en route for Vladivostok with a cargo of 3,900 tons of Cardiff coal, she was pursued in the Shibetoro Sea, but both pursuer and pursued found themselves unable to move owing to the drift ice. They passed the night in that helpless condition, but on the morning of the 24th the Japanese managed to capture the steamer. She had sustained some damage, but it did not interfere with her voyage to Yokosuka.

As for the *Romulus*—like the *Severus* a German steamer—she was one of two vessels sighted at dawn on the 26th of February en route westward through the Tsugaru Straits. It was clearly ascertained on visiting her that she was bound for Vladivostok with 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal. Therefore she was seized, and 3 officers with 24 men having been put on board, she was ordered to proceed to Yokosuka. While passing Uruppu she received such injury from drift ice that she began to leak, taking in 20 tons in an hour. Her crew held on their course, pumping vigorously, but on the 1st instant it became impossible for her to proceed, and she had to be finally beached.

It is stated in Tokyo on good authority that a foreign steamer is ice-bound at a point some six nautical miles north of Rurui Cape which is on the north coast of Mitagiri Island. The vessel is thought to be the American steamer *Tacoma*, which has not yet emerged from her embarrassing situation.

An extraordinary statement was published in Tokyo on the 3rd, to the effect that an American steamer, the *Tacoma*, bound for Shanghai from Seattle, had encountered a storm which drove her to pass the Soya Strait, whereafter she was caught in floating ice and carried eastward to Kunajiri. This wonderful route may be intelligible to seamen but to us it is an enigma. We suspect the *Tacoma* to be a steamer reported by the *Kokumin Shimbun* to have been captured at Atoyaya-zaki in Kunajiri on the 27th of February. She is described as an American steamer bound for Vladivostok and carrying 1800 tons of beef.

It is stated on trustworthy information that two more steamers have been captured; namely the British steamer *Eashy Abbey* (2,963 tons) bound for Vladivostok with 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal; and the Swedish steamer *Vegga* (2,562 tons), bound for the same place with a cargo of coal the amount of which is not stated.

Two or three days ago news reached Tokyo of a sailing vessel or a boat, having two Russians on board, which had drifted to the neighbourhood of Sakata in Yamagata prefecture. We now read in Tokyo journals that on the 1st instant a steamer of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, engaged in carrying contraband to Vladivostok, sustained some injury and had to be beached on the Yamagata coast. A telegram to the authorities alleges that there are some Russians on board. Presumably this vessel may be identified with the sailing ship or boat mentioned in the previous news.

Singapore telegraphs that of 5 steamers which left that port some time ago carrying contraband to Vladivostok, 3 have not since been heard of. There is another rumour to the effect that 6 steamers engaged in this trade have been unable to pass the Soya Straits owing to floating ice and have all put back to Saigon. These numbers sound somewhat exaggerated. The total of steamers captured by Japanese war-ships en route for Vladivostok since the 11th of

January in now 18. That in itself is a big figure for a period of less than two months, and we know that several managed to make their way through. Yet now we hear of no less than eleven others. Evidently there must be some hyperbole or Vladivostok is provisioning itself with extreme industry.

The crew—35, including two Russians and various other nationalities—of the German steamer *Severus* which is under examination at Yokosuka, were brought, on March 9th, to Yokohama and were released at the Kencho in the presence of the consuls concerned.

The ship was captured on Feb. 24th on her way to Vladivostok carrying some 3,920 tons of Cardiff coal.

## WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* for January, contends strongly that the war correspondent is a necessity, inasmuch as the whole world is more or less interested in every war fought and has consequently a right to be kept informed as to its incidents. "The time has passed," says Mr. Millard, "when any nation or combination of nations should be permitted to draw the curtain before the eyes of civilization and fight a war behind it. Such action is morally indefensible, and a nation which commits it gives a *casus belli* to humanity." It is much to be wished that the time had also passed when such shallow rhetoric could be trusted to stir the pulses of any thinking men, but unhappily it still seems to find an appreciative audience, especially in the United States. At all events Mr. Millard's plea does not advantage any correspondent except the historian. On behalf of the historical correspondent there is much to be said—the historical correspondent who is not allowed to send telegrams; who may not place before the public snap-shot accounts of battles concerning which his knowledge is altogether fragmentary, and who is forbidden to assert constructively on his own behalf expert skill superior to that of the generals in command. But the other kind of correspondent, the man of sensations, romances and self-display,—he ought certainly to be tabooed. Mr. Millard goes on to say:—

In this connection I recall a conversation I had recently with a Russian staff officer who... did not consider it worth while in conversing with an American newspaper man to advance the shallow pretense of preservation of military secrets. I might have reminded him, had it been advisable, that it was easy to have telegraph communication with the outside world by the Chinese telegraph lines, and could have told him what perhaps he did not know, that it was quite possible to send telegrams direct from Mukden to any point in the world, including Japan, without the Russian military authorities knowing anything about it. I had been in Mukden but a few weeks before I was approached by a Chinese who offered, for a consideration, to send any messages for me to Peking without the knowledge of the Russian authorities, guaranteeing that they would reach their destination within three hours after I handed them to him. He also proposed to provide me with copies of all telegrams received or sent over the Chinese wire between Mukden and Peking. Knowing that the Russians had soldiers and operators in the office of the Chinese Telegraph company, with orders to send no messages that were not stamped by the censor, I expressed doubt of his ability to deliver the goods. He invited me to make a test. I wrote a short private telegram and gave it to him. Within two hours he brought me a reply which carried on its face convincing proof of its authenticity. I did not question him further, and did not take advantage of his offer, as I considered myself bound by my pledge not to send any letters or telegrams without the knowledge of the censor.

But what I could do a Japanese spy could do, and I have no doubt did do. Even had the Russian authorities entirely suppressed the operation of this wire, it is only thirty-five miles to Simnintun, across the Liao river, in the neutral zone, from where runs a censor-free wire to all parts of the world. Every

day hundreds of Chinese pass to and fro between Mukden and Simnintun, and any effective espionage over them is so out of the question that it is not even seriously attempted. Correspondents with the Russian army could have reached a free wire at any time within a few hours at most, and it is perhaps worth recording that none of them thought of violating his obligation as long as he remained attached to the army, although he well knew that what he was prevented from doing was being done by Japanese agents almost every day, whose messages have to travel only a few miles to Shanhaikwan to be in the hands of Japanese diplomatic and military officers.

This revelation by Mr. Millard has a significance which he does not seem to appreciate. If these secret facilities for sending uncensored telegrams existed, is not the conclusion quite plain that the only safe course for commanding officers is to exclude from the field all persons interested in utilizing such facilities? Mr. Millard did not utilize them. But there was nothing to restrain him except that intangible thing called a sense of honour, and can he, or can any one else, frankly assert that such a restraint would have been operative in the case of all the correspondents who accompanied the Japanese armies last year?

## MR. OZAKI YUKIO.

Every student of Japanese current history is familiar with the name of Mr. Ozaki Yukio, now mayor of Tokyo and formerly one of the most brilliant leaders of the Progressists, from whose ranks he subsequently passed into those of the *Seiyu-kai*, and then drifted into complete independence. Mr. Ozaki is well known for his advocacy of a Russo-Japanese alliance, and we observe that his old predilection colours some utterances which he has allowed to appear in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpu*. The Russo-phil party in Japan is a small coterie. It never had appreciable influence except for a brief period when Russia was clothed with the magnificence of the comparatively unknown. Mr. Ozaki's tone does not suggest that this particular section of Japanese publicists is very vigorous, but his remarks are none the less extremely interesting. The fate of Manchuria, should the war end in Russia's defeat, is the subject he discusses. Japan can not keep Manchuria. The burden would be too heavy even if she had the inclination. She can not hand it back unconditionally to China who is no better able to protect it now than she was five years ago, and who shows no sign of being able. Neither can she consent that the Three Provinces should continue as of old to be the object of Russian ambition. Nothing remains then but to effect some arrangement which will furnish guarantees for the security of this vast territory under China's rule. Mr. Ozaki considers that the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be tested when this question comes up for practical discussion. Unless England takes a resolute part in the arrangement, no satisfactory issue can be looked for. It is here that his Russo-phil disposition makes itself apparent. No settlement, he says in effect, can stifle Russian aspirations. Her face has been turned towards the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Pechili for a century. She may be temporarily checked in her natural struggle towards an outlet on the Pacific, but she can not be permanently restrained, and the question then arises, is there no course except a futile attempt to restrain her. Mr. Ozaki does not answer the question. He adroitly leaves his readers to ponder on a reply, letting them, however, perceive plainly enough that what he himself would advocate is a friendly understanding with Russia.

## CAPTAIN KLADO.

Captain Klado, who rose to eminence—or notoriety we should now say—in connexion with his discovery of two phantom torpedo-boats in the North Sea, ought not perhaps to be taken very seriously. Yet we can not but admire the assiduity and adroitness shown by him in utilizing the interval between the Dogger-Bank incident and the finding of the North Sea Tribunal. In that brief space of time he took extraordinary advantage of his sudden appearance on the public stage and succeeded in posing as one of the clear-headed. We are not at all sure that he does not deserve these titles. His articles and utterances have shown a perspicacious conception of the military and naval situation, and though it is now proved that he does not know the visible difference between a torpedo-boat and a fishing smack, he has certainly won a prominent place in the world's eyes. His latest utterances, which we quote from the Russian Correspondents of *The Times*, are very interesting:—

Captain Klado contributes to the *Novoe Vremya* of January 15 another of the uncompromising articles on the naval situation which have already attracted so much attention. It is apparently the first of a new series, and is characterized by the same unflinching determination to look unpleasant facts full in the face which was so noticeable in his former letters.

The rumours that Admiral Rozhdestvensky would return, says Captain Klado, or would delay his voyage until he could be joined by the third Pacific squadron are based on the erroneous assumption that the Baltic Fleet expected to use Port Arthur as a base, and fail to take into account the difficulties which would be involved by adopting either the one or the other of these courses. "To wait at Madagascar is impossible. The French have already done everything that they could do without transgressing the limits of benevolent neutrality." A return "would involve the necessity of organizing afresh the vast and complicated scheme of coal supply during a second voyage round Africa, and the abandonment of the arrangements already made for the voyage across the Indian Ocean. It appears to me that the return of the fleet would be equivalent to the conclusion of the war, and in present circumstances that is unthinkable. No, the die is cast, and we must drain our cup to the dregs. We must help the second Pacific squadron by every means at our disposal; we must display all the energy of which we are capable in order to compensate for the weakness which was not prevented at its departure—but there can be no going back. I repeat—that would mean the end of the war. It cannot be denied that a fleet which is divided is weaker when alone than when there is another half behind it even at a great distance. We have only ourselves to thank for the position in which we are placed, and there is no way out of it; we must take the consequences of our mistakes. We should have been glad, indeed, to have the assurance of success, but we have no more than a hope. . . . All we can do, therefore, is to foresee the possibility of failure now, and at once to make energetic preparations for counteracting its consequences."

The nature of these preparations Captain Klado proposes to discuss in detail in a further article.

Continuing his review of the requirements of the naval and military situation, in the *Novoe Vremya* of January 16, Captain Klado urges that at the present moment particular attention should be directed to the defences of Vladivostok. Having regard to the paramount importance attached by the Japanese to the frustration of Russia's hopes of regaining the command of the sea, the possibility of a determined attack upon her last naval base in Far Eastern waters cannot be ignored. It would be unwise to assume that all the necessary precautions have already been taken, especially if it is remembered that the Siberian Railway has been strained to its utmost capacity in order to provide for the needs of the Manchurian army. The completion of the dry docks which were under construction when the war began should be taken in hand without delay, for without them the second Pacific squadron, even after a successful engagement, will be unable to repair its injuries with the necessary speed and thoroughness. Of equal importance is the question of thorough preparation for the establishment, at the shortest notice, of a flying base at any spot which Admiral Rozhdestvensky may select; for it is essential that, in the event of a partial success he should be in a

position to press home his advantage before the Japanese have had time to recover. The torpedo-boats and submarines which were unable to accompany the Baltic Fleet should be sent by rail to Vladivostok and put together again on arriving at the port. Finally, care should be taken to provide the fortress with an efficient apparatus for communicating by wireless telegraphy with Khabarovsk and Kharbin in case of its being isolated by the Japanese.

These measures presuppose the concentration of Vladivostok of an immense quantity of stores and material and of a large number of skilled workmen. Under the conditions at present enforced by the Ministry of War, however, the railway is unequal to the task, since all claims are subordinated to those of the army. Captain Klado contends that a true appreciation of the requirements of the situation demands that, until the conditions which he enumerates have been satisfied, the claims of Vladivostok should take precedence even of those of the army, and should be made a first charge upon the railway. This, he admits, would involve a very considerable sacrifice, but it is a sacrifice which ought to be made.

Captain Klado is wrong about the Baltic Fleet, and in a sense *The Times* is wrong, also. There is not the slightest compunction in Russia's conscience as to the abuse to which she subjects the hospitality of her ally's ports. We have her vociferating loudly about imaginary neglect of neutral obligations on China's part and imaginary infractions of Chinese neutrality by Japan, yet all the while she herself is violating French neutrality in the most flagrant and unblushing manner. The rumours circulated in January that the Baltic Fleet was to leave Madagascar at once on a three months' cruise in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere, preparatory to resuming its voyage to the Far East, were all moonshine. They may have been intended to afford some temporary relief of mind to France, who must be sorely perplexed between her chivalrous feeling towards her ally and her tormenting consciousness that by permitting Diego Suarez to be used as a Russian naval base, she has in effect become a belligerent and is openly fighting on Russia's side. But the pretended departure from Madagascar and the feigned cruise in the Indian Ocean ultimately took the form of another indefinite delay at Diego Suarez where Rojestvensky now is, and where he must all along have intended to remain since men and stores have since been carried thither for him by French Mail steamers receiving subsidies from the French Government. We ourselves believe that Russia, in spreading abroad the rumour of an Indian Ocean cruise, was not influenced by any sentiment of compunction towards France, but was essaying one of her proverbial ruses, her object this time being to throw Japan off the scent, and perhaps to lure the Japanese Fleet to go in search of Rojestvensky. However that may be, Klado was wrong. The Baltic Fleet did wait at Madagascar and is waiting there now, and it is an interesting fact that this prominent Russian naval officer has placed on public record that by allowing it so to wait France has "transgressed the limits of benevolent neutrality."

We must say, *en passant*, that the exceedingly gentle tone of the English press about this Madagascar business astonishes us. No Englishman wants to say a word against France. That is comprehensible. But just think what a clamour there would have been had Madagascar been a German possession!

Captain Klado thinks that until the conditions enumerated by him are satisfied—namely, the dry docks completed; the torpedo-craft and submarines which were unable to accompany the Baltic fleet, sent thither by rail; wireless telegraphic apparatus provided, and an immense quantity of stores

and material as well as a large number of skilled workmen collected—until these things are done, the claims of Vladivostok should take precedence of even those of the army. These things are not done, then, it would seem. And the latest news we had was that Vladivostok was being depleted of troops to feed Kuropatkin.

## THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

The latest manifesto of the Tsar is an astounding production. His Majesty asks his subjects to regard him as the champion of the peaceful development of Christian countries for many centuries to come. He would have the world imagine that in this iniquitous war he is fighting the battle of Christian civilization. No claim could be more despicable and more deceitful. This war, so far as Russia is concerned, can not be called anything but a war prefaced by broken engagements, precipitated by open theft, and having for purpose the aggrandisement of one country at the expense of all others. Such is the example which His Majesty holds up to our eyes as the peaceful development of Christian nations—peaceful because it takes the form of armed aggression; Christian because its premises are chicanery and falsehood and its consequences massacre and bloodshed. What right has the Tsar of Russia to disgrace the creed of the Occident by setting himself up as its exponent? He of all sovereigns on the face of the globe is least qualified to speak of peaceful development along Christian lines, since, for the sake of maintaining his own despotic autocracy, he withholds from his subjects the blessings of freedom and self-government which are essentially the outcome of Christian teaching; perpetuates a system degraded by the most shocking cruelties, and seeks by methods than which history shows nothing more merciless to incorporate alien races into the mass of his down-trodden people. The wonder is that the Christian world tamely allows itself to be parodied by such a despot. Who can pretend to be surprised hereafter when he finds that the East appraises the Christian civilization of the West at the value openly assigned to it by this Sovereign of all the Russias; assigned without protest on the part of the true Christians who are thus discredited? It is a very invertebrate kind of Christianity that tacitly allows itself to be thus disgraced.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

The master of a British steamer, the *Darian* (?), which reached Moji on the 2nd instant, having carried a cargo of Cardiff coal to Vladivostok through the Tsugaru Straits, is represented as saying that about one half of the troops hitherto in garrison at Vladivostok have been withdrawn to the Shaho to succour Kuropatkin. The Russian General, according to this authority, knowing that the Japanese were receiving re-inforcements and that an attack was inevitable, addressed to St. Petersburg urgent demands for more men, but his requisitions could not be complied with owing to many unforeseen causes. Hence there was nothing for it but to make a heavy draft upon Vladivostok. The remnant of the garrison there is much dispirited.

It is hard to take this story *au pied de la lettre*. Twenty thousand men more or less could not make much difference to Kuropatkin and might make all the difference in the world to Vladivostok.

## CHINA.

Japanese newspapers comment in amused terms on the fact that the Russians have been driven out of Hsinmintun, that some of them were taken prisoners there, and that a quantity of food-stuffs collected by them in the town fell into Japanese hands. It is now incontrovertibly proved that all the while they were sending circulars round the world complaining of imaginary Japanese infractions of Chinese neutrality, the Russians were themselves in possession of a base of supplies guarded by their own troops within the West-Liao region. This story will at least give the world something to laugh at.

The Waiwupu is said to have addressed to the local officials concerned instructions in the sense that as the Russian Minister in Peking has complained of attempts made by the Japanese to enlist the services of Hung-hutsz in Mongolia and Manchuria, and as such enlistments would be breaches of neutrality, care must be taken to prevent them. The word which we translate "enlist" (*hennin*) implies the enrolment of these Hung-hutsz in Japanese ranks, a likely performance in sooth! Surely the officials of the Waiwupu must have thrust their solemn tongues into their cheeks when they issued these instructions. For do they not remember vividly how, when Japan complained that Chinese regulars accompanied Mischenko on his January raid, Peking eluded responsibility by pleading that they were not regulars but Hung-hutsz. One or the other they certainly were, and even if the benefit of the doubt be given to Russia, still how sadly comical do these protests of Mr. Lessar's become when he complains about imaginary enlistments of Hung-hutsz by the Japanese! There is not a molecule of solid ground whereon Russia can poise herself any longer for the purpose of this hypocritical attitude-nizing. After Hsinmintun and Niuchwang she had better try to descend into the atmosphere of at least reticence.

It has been emphatically denied that the German Authorities preferred any demand for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from any part of Shantung. Truly there seems to have been a deliberate attempt in recent days to bring odium on Germany's head by piling up false accusations. Germany has a great deal to shoulder under the best of circumstances, and the task will be intolerable if malicious newsmongers apply themselves to discredit her.

A military line has been laid from Antung, on the northern bank of the Yalu, to Lien-shankwan, near the Motien Pass. The distance is 75 miles. This line was opened to traffic on the 11th of last month, but we hear of it only now. Its uses become very evident when we say that Lien-shankwan is only 21 miles from Penhsihu, in other words, from the right of the Japanese position on the Shaho.

The report of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows a divisible balance of \$345,055, after writing off \$101,840 for depreciation. It is proposed to place \$50,000 to reserve, pay a dividend of 20 per cent, and carry forward the balance, \$95,055. The addition to the reserve fund raises that fund to \$400,000.

The *South China Morning Post* says that Mr. Jamieson is sanguine that the French cruiser *Sully* can be refloated.

The accounts of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., show a balance of profit for 1903 of \$236,374. It is proposed to pay a dividend and

bonus of \$7 per share, equal to 35 per cent, add \$92,364 to extra reserve, and distribute \$4,010 as a bonus to office staff. The balance at credit of working account at the close of 1904 was \$260,374.

A private letter from Peking, which the *North China Daily News* prints among its Notes on Native Affairs, states that the high officials in the Capital have only lately begun to recognise what has been patent to every one else outside Peking, that, with the close of the present war, China will have to pass through a grave crisis threatening the very foundations of her independence and integrity, and that to avert anarchy and chaos the forces of the Empire must be well armed and prepared for emergencies and immediate service. In view of this, we learn, that there is now evident a feverish anxiety among Manchu Civil and Military officials in the Capital properly to arm the various Banner Corps organisations, Manchu as well as Mongol and Chinese (Hanchun) Bannermen, quartered in Peking and its immediate vicinity. Up to the middle of February, the authorities have succeeded in providing some twenty-eight battalions of Bannermen with either Mannlicher or Mauser magazine rifles, not counting a force of some 7,000 Manchus who have been equipped with these modern rifles since 1902. But it is stated on reliable authority that at least 30,000 more magazine rifles are needed to arm these Banner Corps under mention, without which the defences of the capital would not be anywhere complete, and instructions have accordingly been telegraphed to the small-arms factories in the Yangtze provinces to lose no time in making the rifles needed, whilst contracts are being made with foreign arms manufacturing companies for the immediate supply of many thousands more. Finally, it must be understood that the Banner troops under mention are only those who have been selected during the past eighteen months to form the nucleus of a foreign-modelled army for the protection of Peking, and that if all the Banner Corps organisations (Manchu, Mongol and Hanchun, or Chinese) which are in existence be properly enrolled and armed, at least half a million more magazine rifles will be needed. As far as can be learned it is intended at present to have the Banner regiments prepared for immediate service, that is to say, by the middle of the coming summer, and they will amount to nearly 450,000 of all arms. It must also be understood that neither Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's nor General Ma Yu-kun's foreign modelled forces are included in the foregoing. Of these latter, who of course are all of Chinese descent, there are according to reliable information, about 25,000 really useful and properly equipped men with good officers over them. Besides these there are some 85,000 men of inferior discipline but good quality, and partially armed with modern weapons, only waiting to be properly trained and officered like their better-drilled comrades.

The St. George's Society of Shanghai has decided that "natives of the Principality of Wales are eligible as members of the St. George's Society." This applies to Colonials of Welsh parentage also.

The Empress Dowager sent her personal congratulations and presents to Sir Robert Hart on his 70th birthday, Prince Ching and other nobles and high officials following suit.

A man was beheaded in Nanking during March on the public execution ground under orders of Viceroy Chou Fu. It appears that the doomed man was a scribe attached to the viceregal yamen, who somehow managed to get possession of the Viceroy's official seal. This he used on an order officially appointing a certain friend of his, for consideration of Tls. 20,000, head of one of the most lucrative bureaux near Nanking; all this, of course, without the Viceroy's or any of his confidential Secretaries' knowledge. The man who was deposed from the bureau came to Nanking and tried to get back the post by offering some one a large bribe. The Viceroy was then approached with a request for the post, in consequence of which the whole thing came out and the man who had been victimised Tls. 20,000

has had "to whistle" for his lost money. The Viceroy was greatly enraged at the theft of his official seal, and calling before him the culprit scribe, he put a few questions to him, and then ordered the man to summary execution. It is long since Nanking has seen such prompt punishment.

It is reported at Tientsin that a foreign merchant has petitioned for the right to run an electric tramway to Machiapu from Peking, and from there to Tunchow.

In one of the junks coming from Port Arthur an infant was born, the poor mother being landed in Chefoo in sorry plight after her terrible journey.

Foreign capital to the extent of Tls. 2,000,000 has been offered the Kiangsi people for the Kiu-kiang-Nanshang railway, but it is declined, although the people find themselves unable to raise the required sum in native circles. They pride themselves, says the *Tientsin Times*, on the fact that so far there is no foreign capital employed in their province.

The *Shanghai Mercury* understands that the Russians are about to start a newspaper in Hong-kong.

## ONE OF STOESSEL'S ORDERS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Among the Russian effects found by the Japanese at Port Arthur are a number of "Orders of the Day" issued by General Stoessel and published in the official section of the *Novi Krai*. One of them relates to the American War correspondent, Col. Emerson, and sheds further light on the severity of the Russian press censorship in time of war: We reproduce it verbatim:—

September 16 (new style 29) 1904. No. 663. Yesterday, September 15th (new style 28th) there arrived from Chefoo in a little boat two correspondents of foreign newspapers,—one American and one Frenchman. As their boat appeared in distress and there was no one with them they were suffered to land without having obtained the required authorization of the Commandant of the Fortress,—General Smymoff, and without careful scrutiny of their papers. They gave their names as Edwin Edwinovitch Emerson and Marcel Smet Van Lerberge and admitted that they had seen military service, one (Emerson) as a colonel of volunteer cavalry in South America, now honorably retired, the other as lieutenant of infantry in the French army, now with the reserves. They carried official passports from their respective countries, properly vised by our Embassies at Washington and Paris. Col. Emerson's passport showed endorsements of a Japanese consular officer of New York, and of our General Staff at Liaoyang and again at Mukden. In addition to this Col. Emerson carried personal letters of introduction from Count Cassini at Washington and from Capt. Eddikine of the General Staff now stationed at Shanhaikwan. But neither correspondent had any official paper of authorization from our General Staff permitting him to serve as an accredited war correspondent with our forces.

They came to Port Arthur, they said, to see with their own eyes whether we are already eating dirt, as some of their newspapers at home assert, or, whether we are living a life of wine, women and song, as has been related by another American newspaper. After having examined these gentlemen personally I issued orders to the Chief of Staff to have them kept under his supervision for twenty-four hours, to take note of their papers and of their actions while within the fortress, after which, at his discretion, they shall be removed from Port Arthur, since they have no valid authorization to remain here. In every other respect they were to be hospitably entertained.

Orders are herewith issued to the authorities of the port, under no circumstances in the future to allow persons to come within the fortress without specific authorization from the Commandant of the Fortress, or, it goes without saying, without an equally valid permission from myself. No such authorization shall be given without previous examination of the papers and effects of persons who may arrive at this port hereafter. I request the Commandant of the Fortress to take the proper steps for carrying out this order.

Commander of the Outer Fortifications of Kwantung,

General Aide-de-Camp STOESSEL.

### THE BRUTALITY OF THE RUSSIANS AT MUKDEN.

Japanese journals contain circumstantial accounts of the incredibly brutal conduct of the Russians in Mukden on the 3rd of February, when they led around the whole town of Mukden in the guise of criminals 160 Japanese soldiers—including two officers—taken prisoners by them in the battle of Heikautai. These unfortunate men arrived at the railway station in the forenoon and were then formed into two ranks and marched off through the town. The march commenced at half-past 10 a.m. and lasted, with a brief interval at noon, until sunset, by which time the procession had returned to its starting point, the railway station. At the head rode a Russian officer, who is said to have frequently turned in his saddle and cautioned the men to move slowly—to *man man* as the Chinese onlookers describe it—and in the rear were two other Russian officers, while on either side marched an escort of Russian soldiers who constantly called out to the crowd to observe the results of Russian victories. About one half of the Japanese prisoners had warm clothing; the rest were without any such protection. As the time happened to coincide with the Chinese New Year the streets were crowded, and the Russians thus secured an ample audience to view this abominable cruelty. Our readers will agree with us that no language can adequately condemn the perpetration of such a savagery. Better things might be reasonably expected of North-American Indians. We are precluded from doubting the truth of the shocking story, for not only are the details most circumstantial, but the whole route followed is described from point to point. War is a brutalizing occupation. It has never failed to excite among those engaged some display of the elementary passions which lie latent in many bosoms, and in that fact some kind of excuse may be found for individual acts of cruelty. But this Mukden business took place under the auspices of Russian officers. It was a deliberately planned affair and it must have had the sanction of men high in command. It disgraces the Russian army permanently; disgraces them more than a thousand of the worst defeats could disgrace them. And these are the soldiers whose Imperial ruler is posing before the world as the champion of the peaceful development of Christian nations.

### ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

The leaders of the *Seiyun-kai* have of late been devoting attention to the question of devising some system which shall have the effect of encouraging the export trade. They are said to have consulted with the officials concerned, with the Bank of Japan, with the Specie Bank, with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, with the various guilds interested in major staples of export, and with influential men, the result being a draft of proposals which they hope ultimately to see reduced to a working basis. The *Kokumin Shinbun* gives the outlines of the project thus:—

#### FINANCIAL MATTERS.

- I.—To prevent violent fluctuations of exchange.
- II.—To provide facilities for bills connected with the import of raw materials for manufactured exports.
- III.—To make arrangements for silver loans at important harbours in China.
- IV.—To complete the banking organizations in Manchuria and Korea.
- V.—To make financial arrangements with regard to the transport of exports from the place of production to the port of shipment.

#### TRANSPORT MATTERS.

- I.—Reductions by the Government in the freight of exports or their materials carried by rail.
- II.—The adoption by all private railways of the rates of freight fixed by the Government according to the above clause.
- III.—Fixing the processes of transport arrangements on State lines.
- IV.—Opening for exports new routes, direct routes and connexions.
- V.—Reducing the maritime freights in home and foreign waters for exports.

#### GUILD MATTERS.

- I.—Establishment of guilds in special circumstances only.

### THE GERMAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The physicians and nurses of the German Red Cross Society sent out to establish a branch in Tokyo for the sake of Japanese soldiers, were entertained at the German Legation on the evening of the 4th instant. We are indebted to Baron Ishikuro for an account published by Japanese journals. There were present at the banquet about 50 guests, including the new comers: a number of Japanese officers headed by the Minister of State for War; several representatives of the Japanese Red Cross Society; Dr. Baelz, and Mr. Mosle, who has most generously placed his Awoyama residence at the disposal of the Society for hospital purposes. Baron Ishikuro speaks of the tactful and tasteful arrangements that characterized the banquet, and of the happily worded speeches delivered by Count Arco Valley and General Terauchi. He mentions also that his own acquaintance with Count Arco was first made 19 years ago when a meeting of representatives of the Red Cross Societies of the world took place at Karlsruhe. Already the Count showed keen interest in the objects of this noble charity.

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Japanese journals justly ridicule Russia's latest circular. It is a case, they say, of the proverbial brazen face of the bandit. So long as Russia sees her account in violating China's neutrality, she violates it without compunction. But from the moment when this occasion no longer presents itself, she begins to cry out about others violating it. Her diplomacy can scarcely be admired. The more it is exercised the clumsier it shows itself. The *Jiji* thinks that Japan is not sufficiently explicit and emphatic. It would have the Government formulate its charges more plainly and circumstantially against Russia. We can not say that such counsel commends itself to our judgment. One of the traits that we find specially admirable in Japan's conduct of this war is her self-restraint. Lying on her official table there is a pile of evidence convicting the Russian soldiery of brutalities which, were even a small fraction of them chargeable against an Oriental army, would throw all Europe into a fever of exalted indignation. Japan has confined herself to the baldest statement of these facts. She has made no attempt to convert them into a basis of public appeal against her enemy. By and bye her fine reticence will be appreciated at its true worth. And so it is in the case of these Russian circulars. Let Russia prefer her plaints *ubi et orbi*. If she can not take her punishment in manly silence, the more the pity for her sake. It is not for Japan to follow her example, or to give factitious importance to her outcry by echoing it back.

We notice that no attempt is made to identify the incident which the Russian circular describes; namely, the emergence of Japanese on the west of the railway in rear

of the Russian armies. When and where did it happen? We trust that it is true, and on a big scale too, but the Russians alone seem to be cognisant of the affair.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has received from the Governments of the Argentine and Chili republics the most positive official assurances that no truth whatever should be placed in the persistent rumours of their sale of war-ships to Russia, and that neither directly nor indirectly will any such transaction take place.

Lieut. Gilgenheim, brother of Captain Gilgenheim who was murdered by the Chinese pirates, arrived at Dairen on the 26th of February, having come from Europe in search of his brother. Japanese naval officers went out to meet him in the Bay and recounted all the facts to him. Subsequently he proceeded to Port Arthur to learn what he could about Captain Gilgenheim during the latter's stay at the fortress. His intention was to go thence to Chefoo, but there being no suitable steamer, the Japanese placed a torpedo-boat at his disposal. Naturally he was much gratified by this courtesy.

It is stated that inasmuch Gilgenheim as the murder of Captain Gilgenheim took place within the limits of the blockade declared by the Japanese, the Chinese Government has refused to be held responsible for the incident. That is a very curious point of international law.

General Hamilton, in company with Sir Claude MacDonald, was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress on the 2nd instant, preparatory to his final departure from the capital, which took place the following day. We read in Japanese newspapers that when Sir Ian Hamilton was about to leave the front, General Baron Kuroki gave a farewell banquet in his honour. The British General, replying to the toast of his health, said that probably General Kuroki's modesty prevented him from knowing how celebrated he had become, but Sir Ian assured him that the name of "Kuroki" was known all over the world, and that if the General should visit England, he would find himself kept busy with newspaper interviews and hand-shakings.

We observe that Mr. Alfred Curtis, editor and proprietor of the *Kobe Herald*, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists. We congratulate him on the honour, which is certainly well merited.

Japanese securities have declined on the London market, as the following figures show:—

Four per-cents .....	£85.75. 6d. (2/6 fall).
War Bonds .....	£101.15. 3d. (5/1 fall).
Five per-cents .....	£99.55. 6d. (10/3 fall).
Six per-cents .....	£103.15. 0d. (unchanged).
New Six per-cents .....	£101.01. 0d. (10/ fall).

This decline is doubtless due, first, to the fact that the Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan has gone West, obviously to raise a new foreign loan, and secondly, to the silencing of the peace rumours. Meanwhile Russian securities have fallen £1 in London and 1.75 francs in Paris.

The Rev. A. A. MacKenzie, M.A., D.Sc., is to become Chaplain of All Saints Church, Kobe. Except for a few details this matter was settled some months ago. Dr. MacKenzie, who is one of the teachers in the Peers' School, Tokyo, will complete his present engagement in that institution, and the Rev. T. S. Tyng will continue his valuable services in All Saints, for some time to



come. The congregation have just made great efforts to improve the financial position of the Chaplain, and have succeeded most admirably.

In addition to a patent of nobility the Emperor has conferred the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure on Dr. Matsumoto. The distinguished physician's illness has taken a turn for the better, but as he is a very old man there is still much anxiety. Baron Matsumoto may be said to be the father of foreign medicine in Japan.

Representatives of the Merchant and Manufacturer's Union held a convivial meeting at the Seiyoken in Ueyo on the 5th inst. Baron Sone, Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Sakatani, Vice Minister, the Governor and Mayor of Tokyo, and other guests were present, the convives totalling some 500. After listening to various speeches the meeting passed a resolution in the sense that as Japan was winning victory after victory in the present war, the restoration of peace was probably not far distant, and in view of that fact it would be necessary for merchants and manufacturers to place the organization of their union on a more assured basis. A committee was appointed for the purpose. Baron Sone, in his speech, dwelt upon the desirability of circulating the bonds of the State loans as widely as possible through the empire and among the middle-lower classes, so as to promote the growth of an effective spirit of economy.

The following letter, which appears in *Bradstreet's* of January 14th, has much interest at the present moment:—

SIR.—Russia is the greatest oil-producing country in the world, and its influence in the oil markets of the world will tend to increase as the Russians begin to develop the new oil deposits on the island of Saghalien, near the east Siberian coast. The vast oil deposits of Saghalien have been known to the Russians for some time, but owing to the remoteness of this colony, to the small population, and to the absence of enterprise, these deposits have remained undeveloped. Now that the Far East is attracting the interest of the whole world, the Russians have decided to make the island profitable. The Russian Saghalien Oil Company is already being formed, and its office has been already established at Charkoff, the centre of Russia's iron and coal industry. This company will furnish the necessary fuel supply to the Russian navy on the Pacific, now that the fuel question has been pushed to the front by the refusal of the English and Japanese coal merchants to supply Russian orders for coal. In consideration of this obligation to furnish to the navy liquid fuel, the Government has given the new company a monopoly. The new concern intends to conduct a large trading business in crude oil and in kerosene and other refined products in the markets of eastern Asia. The quality of this product seems to be very high, the assays demonstrating that the oil is not inferior to American oil. The immense deposits, the development facilities and the small distance to eastern markets insure to the new products cheap prices. Therefore Saghalien oil may be a dangerous rival to the American product.

Charkoff, Russia.

N. STEINFELD.

It is reported that as one result of the war Japanese fishermen and their Norwegian employees are reaping a harvest of whales on the Chishima coast. The Russians have abandoned their share in the fisheries for very obvious reasons, and thus whereas only 46 whales fell to the Japanese share in the season ending March 1904, no less than 196 have been taken this season.

The repairs of the *Sungari* having been completed at Nagasaki, she has steamed away for Saseho. This vessel was originally said to be in quite a hopeless condition. Then, even when she had been raised and towed to Nagasaki, rumour alleged that she could not be repaired so as to render her seaworthy. But apparently these pessimistic

views have proved incorrect. As for the *Vayag*, it is understood that work is to be resumed upon her during the present month. Nothing is wanting excepting a specially powerful pump—which has been procured—and moderately warm weather, which is now at hand. It will be a satisfaction for the Japanese to add to their navy even one of the Russian Fleet.

Mr. Odagiri, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, has returned to Japan on leave. He says that among goods despatched from Shanghai to Chinwantau some are certainly for the Russians, but at present there is no opportunity of delivering them. The Russians interned in Shanghai have of late abandoned their custom of coming in large numbers to the settlements, and the attitude of the foreign consular bodies is strictly impartial. Since last summer the Japanese population of Shanghai has increased by about 700, and there is no little difficulty in looking after their affairs. Mr. Odagiri thinks that Japan has gained largely in China's confidence and esteem since the commencement of the war.

On the 4th instant the Tokyo City Council—we read in the *Kokumin*—adopted the municipal budget for the current year, certain amendments having been effected in the originally compiled document, the result of which amendments was a reduction of 176,379 yen out of a total expenditure of 1,845,809 yen. The income of the city will be obtained from rates levied on the basis of last year. The revenue is estimated at 1,669,429 yen; the ordinary expenditures at 1,463,731 yen, and the extraordinary at 205,699 yen. It must be confessed that for a city of 1½ millions of inhabitants an annual outlay of 1,669,430 yen is remarkably small.

The *Chicago News* has a paragraph too good not to reproduce. We reprint it, of course with all due apologies to Mr. Richard Harding Davis:—

Richard Harding Davis feels as though he could lick the Japanese with one hand tied behind his back if international courtesy did not disapprove of such performances. Mr. Davis is not about the way he was treated and grows hotter every time he thinks of it. If the thing goes on he will not need to use any steam heat this winter. When Mr. Davis first went to the Far East he was inclined to excuse the Japanese under the impression that they did not know who he was, but when they found out and still refused to let him take charge of the war, he could only conclude that their conduct placed them almost beyond the pale of good society.

Vice-Admiral Kataoka, commander-in-chief of the Third Squadron, and his staff are to leave Tokyo by the 4.30 train on the afternoon of the 22nd instant. Naturally the Admiral's destination is not mentioned.

The gentleman mentioned in Reuter's telegram on Thursday morning as having been appointed Consul-General at Yokohama is, doubtless, Mr. Henry B. Miller, American Consul-General at Newchwang, who is now in Washington on leave.

#### FORMOSAN GARRISON.

Some thousand soldiers belonging to the garrison in Formosa arrived at Yokohama, at noon of March 9th by the steamer *Tyenshin Maru*. They passed the night in private dwellings at Isezakicho and other streets adjoining, the commanding officers being provided for in the restaurant Mantetsu, near Yoshida bridge. This morning, at 8 o'clock the troops will leave for Tokyo. It is added that to-day and to-morrow more troops from the same island are expected to arrive here.

#### THE MCCLURE-BAKER WEDDING.

On Saturday was celebrated the wedding of Miss Evelyn Mary Josephine Baker, daughter of Mr. Thomas Summers Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Yokohama, and Mr. Adam Johnstone McClure of Yokohama, son of Mr. William McClure, J.P., of Clairmont, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The civil ceremony took place in the morning at the British Consulate before Mr. J. Carey Hall, J.S.O., H.B.M. Consul-General, the witnesses being Messrs. P. A. Cox and S. Warming (Danish Consul). The religious ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Church in the afternoon, Pere F. Pettier officiating. The church, which had been beautifully decorated with flowers and foliage by Mrs. Manley, was quite filled when the service began. The bride was given away by her father. There were three bridesmaids, Miss Eldridge, Miss Muriel Lloyd Thomas, and Miss Doris Healing. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. P. A. Cox as best man, and by Messrs. Johnstone McClure and S. Warming as groomsmen. Messrs. J. F. Cox-Edwards, C. Gibbens, G. N. Fairhurst, and A. R. Owen acted as ushers.

The service was full choral, Mr. Home being organist, while Mr. W. Karl Vincent conducted the singing. Mrs. J. P. Mollison gave the solo "Ave Maria" (Cooper's) in her most charming fashion, Mr. Salinger rendering the cello obligato with fine effect. The quartette "In te Domine speravi" (Mendelssohn) was effectively given by Madame Lacroix, Miss Mendelson, Mr. A. E. Cooper and Mr. Stoltz.

The bride was beautifully attired in ivory-white satin in the early Victorian style, with court train. Bodice and train were trimmed with Carrickmacross lace and orange blossoms. She wore a tulle veil and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses.

Two of the bridesmaids, Miss Eldridge and Miss Muriel Thomas, wore pink taffeta pompadour silk gowns, Directoire style, with early Victorian black bonnets and black mittens, and carried black sticks with pink posies and streamers. Their hat strings were fastened by gold pins presented by the bridegroom. Miss Doris Healing wore a pink satin frock, early Victorian, with bonnet, and carried a basket of pink hyacinths.

Mrs. Baker, the bride's mother, wore biscuit coloured *crêpe-de-chine*, trimmed with lace, a rose toque and ermine stole, and carried a bouquet of pink and yellow hyacinths.

Later in the afternoon a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 70 Bluff, which was handsomely adorned with white blossoms. Mr. and Mrs. Baker met their guests in the reception room and Mr. and Mrs. McClure received their friends in the drawing room.

The toast of the bride was proposed by Mr. G. H. Barclay, C.M.G., Secretary of the British Legation (Sir Claude Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.B.M. Minister, being unavoidably absent). In the course of his remarks Mr. Barclay adverted to the fact that the personal names of the newly wedded couple were similar to those of the first parents of mankind, but he expressed the conviction that their married life would not be disturbed by any serpent. Mr. McClure briefly acknowledged the toast and proposed the health of "The Bridesmaids," with which he coupled the name of the best man, Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox responded, referring in the course of his speech to the engagement of one of the bridesmaids. A cold collation was served in the dining room. The wedding presents, which were very handsome and costly, were on view.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure left in the afternoon for Dzushi. The bride's going-away dress was of pale blue cloth embroidered with pink roses. She wore an ermine toque with pink roses and an ermine stole and muff.



## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

March 3rd.

IT is not possible to agree with Reuter's dictum that the Taling Pass is of the same importance in relation to Mukden as Motienling was to Liaoyang. If for "Mukden" we substitute "Fushun" the statement would be tolerably accurate, but Taling does not cover any direct advance upon Mukden. It covers the advance upon Fushun, which is the main base of KUROPATKIN's left, and is a position of very great importance. Fushun, however, is some 26 miles from Mukden, and a march against the latter *via* the former would be an extensive flanking movement, whereas Motienling lies in the direct route of an army advancing against Liaoyang from the east, that is to say, by the main road from Fenghwangching.

A careful examination of the official reports seems to indicate that Chiupingtai will be the scene of the next serious engagement. The reader can easily construct a diagram that will greatly help him to appreciate the situation. Let him take a point A and from it draw two lines, one running south by west, the other due east; let him measure along the former of these lines a distance of 47 units (miles), calling the point thus found B, and along the latter a distance of 26 units (miles) calling the point thus found C. Then A is Mukden, B Liaoyang and C Fushun. Next let him draw north-east from B a line along which he measures a distance of 32 units, calling the point thus found D, and let him prolong the line to an equal distance (32 units) to E. Then D is Pehsihu and E is Chinghoching (or Taling). Now if from C he draws a line south-east 25 units long to a point F he obtains the position of Chiupingtai, which is equally distant (25 miles) from Pehsihu. We know that Chinghoching has fallen into the possession of the Japanese and that they are moving northward from it, pushing the Russians before them, that is to say, moving towards Chiupingtai. We know also that a part of Kuroki's army is moving north-east from Pehsihu, and had reached a point 12½ miles distant from it at the date of latest official advices. Consequently this force also was heading for Chiupingtai. This Chiupingtai is understood to be heavily fortified and to be garrisoned by a strong Russian army, probably fifty thousand men. Its capture would lay open the way to Fushun, and the capture of Fushun would place the Japanese right in rear of the Russian forces in the Shaho valley.

Intelligence from correspondents, which, being sent across the field wires, must be more or less credible, says that the Japanese forces, in spite of great difficulties of ground and weather, have pushed close to Chiupingtai. The Russian casualties in the engagements since this wing of the Japanese army commenced the offensive are stated to be 3,000, and the prisoners are put at 100, the captured machine guns at 10.

With regard to the operations on the left flank, we learn from the same source that Shangtsaimun has been occupied. Shangtsaimun lies considerably beyond the west bank of the Hun. It will be remembered that the battle of Heikautai ended in the Japanese left being planted at Chitaitz on the west bank of the Hun, while the Russians held the region westward and northward. Apparently the Japanese are now invading this region. That is to say, they are pushing westward and northward

from the Hun, and are consequently engaged in a turning movement on this flank also. In short they are seeking to envelop the Russians from the east and the west simultaneously.

Concerning the "sharp fighting in the vicinity of the railway bridge" reported by Reuter and said to have ended in a draw, it is of course the fighting which took place on the night of the 28th of February, when 5 companies of Russian infantry, under cover of a concentrated artillery fire, attacked the Japanese outpost at Lamutun on the railway. Inasmuch as Lamutun remains in Japanese possession, we fail to see how the engagement can be said to have been indecisive. The Russians appear to have fought with desperate valour, for they left 60 dead in the Japanese trenches. As is natural under such circumstances the casualties of the defenders were comparatively small, only from 50 to 60 killed and wounded.

There are rumours that the Japanese have actually taken Chiupingtai and are advancing upon Fushun, but we are persuaded that the Russians will not be driven from Chiupingtai without a severe struggle.

It should be observed, in order to complete the analysis of the situation, that the movements on the right do not seem to be limited to a convergence of forces from Pehsihu and Chinghoching (Taling) upon Chiupingtai. Considerable forces appear to be operating still further eastward. We know from the official reports that a body of Japanese commenced, on the 19th instant, to advance northward along the main road from Hanchang to Fushun, and that they occupied successively Weitszku and Kinkouku, and we learn from private wires that they advanced subsequently to Machwantsz, on the same road. It seems, further, from a general expression used in the official reports, that there is another column advancing from the direction of Kingking and Yungling, namely, along a road still further north. This last movement may not be in any considerable force. It may be simply of a covering nature. But its development is worth observing.

As is inevitable in such circumstances reports evidently exaggerated are reaching Tokyo. One speaks of the almost complete annihilation of a Japanese unit, and another puts the total Japanese casualties at 1,300 against 3,000 on the side of the Russians. It is useless to dwell upon these incidents pending the receipt of official intelligence.

Meanwhile we may soon look for marked activity along the whole Japanese line. The Right Army's enterprise will not be condemned to isolation as was the unhappy essay of KAULBARS and GRIFENBERG at Heikautai.

Doubtless the Japanese had been preparing this strategy for some time with all the attention to details for which they are remarkable. The result is that their troops have been able to operate in piercingly cold weather without being climatically disabled. But they must suffer greatly. Probably we have here an illustration of the favourite axiom of the Japanese soldier, namely, that for every pain he suffers himself, his enemy feels an equal pang. That is a fine thought for sustaining energy.

March 4th, a.m.

Strange rumours are published by the *Asahi Shimbun* this morning from its correspondent at Kaufontz. The first of these rumours is to the effect that on the 7th instant ten thousand Russian troops reached Laopien, which is 20 miles south of

Hsinmintun. Whence this force had come or whither it was heading the telegram does not say. A second report alleged that a Japanese force entered Hsinmintun on the morning of the 1st. Fuller intelligence is needed before we can attach credence to either of these statements. That the Russians should be found in the neighbourhood of Hsinmintun is nothing new. They have been visiting the place again and again ever since they occupied Mukden, and there is incontrovertible evidence that they have used it as a basis for obtaining supplies. But to learn that a Japanese force has at length marched into the same region would be something novel. We trust that the rumour is true. It appears to us wholly preposterous that on a plea of respecting China's neutrality Japan should exclude herself from a district to which Russia, by deliberately violating that neutrality, has constant access. Were there no military advantages in question the matter might be regarded as academical. But there is a very important military advantage, namely, that the Hsinmintun route is KUROPATKIN's chief avenue for receiving local supplies. Why should he be tamely suffered to disregard the neutrality which Russia makes such a fuss about?

It should be noted in this context that the question of Hsinmintun is becoming very imminent. Changtan, on the west bank of the Hun, Hsinmintun, on the west bank of the Liao, and Mukden, on the northern bank of the Hun, lie at the angle of a triangle almost equilateral. The longest side—the base—of the triangle is the line drawn from Changtan to Mukden, which measures 35 miles. In other words, by following the west bank of the Hun northward an army would reach Mukden after a march of 35 miles. The next longest side is that between Hsinmintun and Mukden; a distance of 32½ miles, and Mukden may be said to lie due east of Hsinmintun. Finally the shortest side is the line between Changtan and Hsinmintun, which measures only 30 miles. We know from the official report received in Tokyo on the 2nd instant that the Japanese had already occupied Changtan. The exact date of the occupation is not mentioned, but as the expression used is *sude ni teki wo gekijo seri*, we infer that the operation can not have been later than the 1st, and that it probably took place on the 28th of February. The same dispatch announced that the Russians had been driven from Sufangtai. This last place lies on the north-west of Changtan at a distance of 10 miles. It is not on the direct road from Changtan to Hsinmintun, being somewhat to the north of the latter. But these movements made it evident that the left wing of the Japanese Army is sweeping northward between the Hun and the Liao. Such a course might involve the occupation of Hsinmintun, and certainly would involve it in the event of any Russian troops being found in its vicinity. The Hun and the Liao rivers unite at a point in the vicinity of Niuchwang. Northward of the latter place their waters constantly diverge, and are 32½ miles apart at Mukden. The Japanese left is operating in the V-shaped district comprised between the two streams. If it meets with no effective check it will ultimately, so far as we can see, advance upon Mukden from the west and even from the northwest; that is to say, it will attack the Russian position from the latter's right and possibly its right-rear. Meanwhile on the other side the Japanese right is advancing upon Fushun. If it

carries that place, it will move upon Mukden direct from the east; that is to say, it will attack the Russian position from the latter's left and possibly its left rear. That seems to be the strategy of the Japanese staff. It is a highly adventurous strategy, and its success depends not merely upon the ability of the two wings to overcome the obstacles which KUROPATKIN will surely oppose to their advance, but also on the ability of the centre to hold its ground, and thus defy any Russian attempt to drive a wedge between the two wings. It will have been observed that the official report received on the 2nd spoke of a great counter-attack (*dai-gyakushu*) delivered by the Russians along the line from Chenchieh-pau to the east bank of the Hun. That was a wedge-driving attempt. A Japanese column—probably an army—is sweeping up the west bank of the Hun and the Russians made an essay to sweep down the east bank so as to sever communications between that column and the Japanese centre. It was evidently a powerful attempt since the term *dai-gyakushu* is employed, and it failed. Thus far, indeed, things have gone well with the Japanese on both sides. What inspires anxiety is the idea of campaigning in such weather as must still be prevailing.

On Saturday morning the belief in Tokyo was that the Russians had been driven from Chiupingtai and that the Japanese van was within from 15 to 17 miles of Fushun. But without official confirmation this statement must be received doubtfully. Everything pointed to a resolute Russian stand at Chiupingtai, which is the natural outpost of Fushun. It is possible, however, that Fushun itself having been very strongly fortified, no great importance is attached by the Russians to outlying positions.

It must be remembered that the fighting may be said to extend over a front of nearly 90 miles. In the centre of this immense extension active operations have not yet commenced. There both sides are so strongly entrenched and fortified that each is naturally groping for lines of least resistance on its flanks. There has been no such battle in history so far as our knowledge goes. Nothing of the kind would have been possible in the days of short-range weapons, without the employment of forces too colossal to be conceivable.

March 4th, p.m.

Since the above was written we have a further installment of news received in Tokyo on the 3rd instant. Broadly speaking it indicates that the Japanese attack is progressing favourably. Perhaps the most important item of news is that the Japanese extreme left has reached the Liao River, driving out the enemy from all the region between that and the Hun, as far as Hsinmintun which has actually been occupied and proof positive of its previous occupation by the Russians has been found in the form of a quantity of provisions and fodder stored by them there. Indeed we gather from the official report that the Russian forces had actually to be driven from this place as well as from Tamintun, which fact constitutes an interesting comment on the last circular addressed by Russia to the Powers, complaining of the non-sanctity of Chinese neutral territory. When the Government in St. Petersburg penned that circular, it did not anticipate that in less than a week the Japanese would actually be driving Russian troops from that very territory.

As to the region between the Hun and the Shaho—the region northward of Heikautai and Chenchieh-pau—no clear indications are

given: we are only told that the Japanese are breaking the enemy's defences and pushing him to the northeast; that is to say, in the direction of Mukden.

All the above movements are on the left—the Japanese left. They signify that the Japanese, on that side, are moving against Mukden from the west and the south-west. They are moving very quickly too, for on the 2nd we heard of them being at Chang-tan, and on the 3rd they are at Hsinmintun, 30 miles distant and within  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Mukden.

In the centre it does not appear that any operations are in progress. The two sides are watching each other closely.

On the right one column has crowned the heights beyond the Shaho and was fighting at the date of latest advices. Further east, the Penhsihu column had pushed the enemy back to his main line of defences—presumably at Chiupengtai—and was engaging him there.

Still further east, namely in the Hsingking district, the enemy had vainly endeavoured to drive back the Japanese, but what advance, if any, the latter had made we are not told.

The sum of the matter is that the enveloping movement continues from the east and the west simultaneously. Six Japanese columns appear to be directly engaged in it. Considering the enormous extent of front over which they are operating, the task of co-ordinating their movements must be stupendous; and considering the time of year, the sufferings of the troops must demand great fortitude.

March 5th, a.m.

This morning there is no fresh intelligence. Tokyo newspapers publish telegrams from Yinkow and Tientsin which add nothing to our previous knowledge of the situation, namely, that two great flank movements are being essayed by the Japanese and that both have thus far progressed at least as well as could have been anticipated.

Much importance is attached to the occupation of Hsinmintun, which cuts off the Russians from their prolific source of supplies coming from the Kinchow direction. Thence there runs a fine road due east to Mukden, but along this road the Russians are sure to offer resolute resistance. In fact we already hear of their having sent out twenty thousand men to Laopien, which lies between Mukden and Hsinmintun. It is probable also that they have strong defences on this side, and much depends on whether the Japanese are in sufficient force to outflank these defences by a movement further north.

On the other side—the east—there is sure to be a desperate fight at Fushun. Indeed we expect to hear of a sanguinary struggle at Chiupengtai and possibly at some points on the Hangchang-Fushun road as well as on the Hsingking-Fushun road, before Fushun itself is reached. The Russians, it will be remembered, have constructed a railway between Mukden and Fushun and have made a military road from the latter to Tieling. They are thus in a position to concentrate heavy forces in the Fushun region, and already rumour speaks of their having sent the main part of their reserves in that direction.

Meanwhile there are as yet no symptoms of KUROPATKIN's moving. He has three courses to choose from. He may either remain quiescent, trusting to his wings to beat back the Japanese turning operations. Or, when these operations have developed so as to involve a very large part of the

Japanese forces, he may strike boldly at the enemy's centre. Or he may at once draw off his troops, uncover Mukden and retire upon Tieling. Apparently he has selected the second plan with all its dangers, the chief of which is that should either of his wings be driven in, it will be too late for him to extricate his troops in the centre. We are witnessing at a long distance the most momentous event of the whole war; a struggle that may leave an indelible impress on the Far East for centuries to come.

As to the forces that KUROPATKIN has at his disposal, there are great discrepancies. A German military expert—Colonel GAEDKE—says positively that, on indisputable authority, the total number of Russian troops which had reached Manchuria station up to November was 432,000. If we deduct from this force 100,000 on account of casualties, and troops not in the fighting line, it would result that the Russian General has an army of some 330,000. The *Kokumin Shinbun* gives the following detail:—

	Battalions.
Siberian First Army Corps .....	28
.. Second Army Corps .....	24
.. Third Army Corps .....	24
.. Fourth Army Corps .....	32
.. Fifth Army Corps .....	32
.. Sixth Army Corps .....	32
European Russian Tenth Army Corps .....	32
.. Seventeenth Army Corps .....	32
.. First Army Corps .....	32
.. Eighth Army Corps .....	32
.. Sixteenth Army Corps .....	32
.. Fourth Army Corps .....	32
Five Brigades of Rifles .....	40
One Brigade Moscow Picked Troops .....	8

Total, twelve Army Corps and Six Brigades, making 412 Battalions. Nominally the battalion in Russia is 1,000 strong but it may probably be taken at 800 on the average, which would make 329,600 men, and to these must be added 30,000 cavalry and 35,000 artillery with 1,500 guns, making a grand total of 394,600 of all arms. But it is not sure that the Fourth European Army corps has arrived altogether, and on that account 15,000 must be subtracted, while a similar deduction of effectives may be taken as the result of Heikautai. This would bring the available total to 364,600. On the other hand, French authorities put it at a considerably smaller figure, and perhaps the number closest to the truth is 300,000. It is not likely that any numerical inferiority exists on the Japanese side.

March 5th, p.m.

The latest official report shows that, contrary to expectation, the Russians have failed to make any effective stand at Chiupingtai. No information on that subject is directly conveyed by the report, but as Chiupingtai is 25 miles from Fushun in a southerly direction, and as the Japanese have reached Machuntau, which is on the same road—namely, the Taling-Fushun road—and only 15 miles from Fushun, it may be assumed that the Russians have been forced past Chiupingtai, and that the Japanese van was 10 miles farther north than the latter on the 3rd instant. On the other road further east, namely, that leading from Hangchang to Fushun, the Japanese advance has been equally rapid. They have reached Tita, which is 15 miles south-east of Fushun, and will be found on our map of the Hangchang region. Of the third column which is apparently operating in this quarter along the road still further east—namely, that from Hsingking (or Yungling) to Fushun—the last report says nothing.

With regard to this failure to make a resolute stand at Chiupingtai, the explanation seems to be furnished in a message sent

across the military wires on the 4th inst. by the *Asahi's* Hanchang correspondent and published by that journal in an extra on the forenoon of the 5th. This telegram says that the Russians on the Taling-Fushun road mustered about 30,000, but that they seemed to have broken down under the strain of several days' fighting, and that they were apparently in retreat.

Looking further west, namely, in the direction of the main position, it is seen from the last report that the Russians, during the night of the 3rd, made four determined attempts to recover the heights above Hou-Sunmupautsz and Tangkiatun, on the north bank of the Shaho, which the Japanese had carried on the 1st. These attempts were defeated, and we may assume that the Japanese force which moved north-east out of Penhsihu across the Shaho on the 1st inst., has established touch with the troops operating against Fushun.

In the centre the Russians continue their petty tactics—small and ineffectual attacks. They are probably feeling for an opening. KUROPATKIN may believe that the Japanese centre has been greatly weakened to furnish troops for the flanking movements on both wings, and if he can discover practical evidence of such weakening, his hope lies in a vigorous assault. The extremities of the Japanese line being 90 miles apart, there should be an opportunity to drive in a wedge somewhere. But unless KUROPATKIN hastens, he will be enveloped before he can strike even one powerful blow.

On the west of the railway we find the turning movement progressing vigorously. There are apparently three columns at work, just as there are in the Hanchang region. One column is sweeping the Russians towards the north-east in the space between the Shaho and the Hun. It has forced them back as far as the line from Shahopau (on the Mukden main-road where it crosses the Shaho) to Suhupau on the east bank of the Hun, thus driving them from all the positions held by them in that quarter subsequently to the Battle of Heikautai. Another column is pursuing exactly the same strategy on the west of the Hun in the district between that river and the Liao, and this column has advanced to a line of which the southern extremity—that resting on the Hun—is 15 miles from Mukden, and the northern extremity is 12 miles from that city. Still further west there seems to be a third column, the column that has driven the Russians from Hsinmintun and Tamintun. We hear nothing of this third column in the last report, just as we hear nothing of the Hsingking column. It is quite within the range of possibilities that the Hsinmintun column may strike at the Mukden-Tiehling railway, and the Hsingking column at the Fushun-Tiehling road. That would complete a beautiful strategical plan.

KUROPATKIN is understood to have telegraphed that he has repulsed the Japanese advance. We may be quite sure that no unfavourable news from KUROPATKIN will be given out in St. Petersburg at present. Indeed it is not too much to expect that his telegrams will all be edited with an unsparing hand.

March 6th, a.m.

This morning there are no telegrams to inform us as to the progress of events subsequently to the date of the advices on the 5th. It will have been observed that the official reports on the present occasion are somewhat reticent as to dates. The public knows only that such and such a message reached

Tokyo on such and such a day. For the rest, the reader is left to draw his own inferences as to the precise time of each particular incident. Thus the telegrams published in Tokyo on Sunday afternoon—the latest news at this moment of writing—had been received by the Headquarters Staff on the 4th instant, and we may fairly assume that they depicted the state of affairs up to the morning of the 4th. Since then there has been two days fighting—the 4th and the 5th—which must have produced a material change in the situation. The Tokyo leading journals interpret the state of affairs on the morning of the 4th just as it has been interpreted in these columns. They consider that two wide turning movements are in progress on the east and on the Heikautai side, but they do not pay attention to a feature which seems to us one of the most interesting of all the developments, namely, that Japanese columns appear to be threatening the rear of the Russian position, one from the Hsingking direction, the other from Hsinmintun. All are agreed, however, that things are progressing very favourably, and that though a terrible struggle has still to take place, the preliminaries have been thus far advantageous to the Japanese. The plain fact is that Marshal OYAMA is adopting against the enemy precisely the tactics already essayed by the latter against the Japanese, with however, two cardinal differences; the first, that whereas KUROPATKIN essayed to turn the Japanese left in January at Heikautai, OYAMA is essaying to turn the Russian left and right simultaneously in March; the second that both of OYAMA's movements are on a much wider scale than were either of KUROPATKIN's. Now, indeed, the toils have been drawn considerably closer. The cusps of the inner Japanese crescent by which Mukden was embraced on the morning of the 4th of March, namely, the western cusp at Laopien and the eastern cusp at Tita, were only 45 miles apart, whereas the two extremities of this line were 70 miles apart when the enveloping movement commenced. We speak of the "inner crescent" so as to exclude the somewhat mysterious columns advancing *via* Hsingking and Hsinmintun, about which we are left largely to conjecture. Evidently the great battle, or rather the great battles, will be fought at Fushun, at some point on the road running westward from Mukden to Hsinmintun, and probably at the bridgehead on the Hun immediately north of Shahopau. There will be a terrible list of casualties, but, on the other hand, it is not an unreasonable hope that no future battle will be on such a scale of magnitude as this.

There is some reason to believe that factors independent of strategy or tactics are handicapping KUROPATKIN. News of the domestic commotions in Russia has reached his troops and must have greatly discouraged some while inspiring others with a disinclination to continue the war. Among the officers, on the other hand, the receipt of such intelligence may have awakened a desire to save the situation at home by winning a victory abroad. It appears also, according to the statements of two Russian officers who recently came into the Japanese lines, that the troops are talking of the probability of KUROPATKIN's recall, and such gossip certainly can not tend to increase their confidence.

6th March, p.m.

The telegrams officially published in Tokyo show that up to the morning of the 5th instant no further advance had been

achieved along the two roads leading to Fushun. It will be remembered that on the 3rd the Japanese columns working on these roads had pushed the enemy back to Tita on the Hanchang-Fushun highway and to Machuntau on the Taling-Fushun road, both places being 15 miles from Fushun. Apparently the main defences of Fushun are here, and a desperate resistance is being made. KUROPATKIN's despatch forwarded by Reuter doubtless refers to this part of the field, and relates the events of the 4th instant. We may take it for granted that the so far successful resistance of the Russian troops at these points has lost nothing in the telling, but none the less the fact is that the positions had not been carried up to the morning of the fourth.

Travelling now westward, we find that after the four counter-attacks made by the Russians during the night of the 3rd against the Japanese columns which had crossed the Shaho on the immediate west of the Penhsihu-Fushun road, the Japanese resumed their forward movement on the 4th. That day, one column captured the enemy's first position; the other captured a number of redoubts along the heights. It may be recalled to our readers' recollection that the road northward from Penhsihu—on which place the extreme right of the Japanese army rested in the Battle of the Shaho—is a single line as far as Pienniulupau, whence it bifurcates, one branch running north-east to Fushun, the other westward along the northern bank of the Shaho. It is in the angle between these two roads that the operations referred to above took place. From Pienniulupau all along the banks of the Shaho eastward and westward, the hills are crowned with Russian redoubts and trenches. These defences were partially forced during the 4th and on the morning of the 5th. Between Pienniulupau and Shahopau—where the Mukden road crosses the Shaho—the distance is 18 miles, and here especially every part of the ground is occupied by Russian defences—trenches, entanglements, pit-falls and redoubts. The eastern section of these defences has now been forced.

Still further west, at a point 5 miles east of Shahopau and therefore virtually the centre of the whole position, the Japanese commenced their attack on the morning of the 5th and driving the enemy from his outer into his inner line of defences, are surrounding him there. The importance of this news is that it indicates the beginning of the central assault. The Japanese are now, therefore, pushing forward along their whole line.

On the west of the railway between the Shaho and the Hun, the advance continues. Hanchangpau has been captured. This is the point on the main railway whence Kuropatkin, for the purposes of the Heikautai turning movement, caused a secondary railway to be constructed running westward to Suhupau on the Hun. From this fact the degree of the Japanese advance in the region between the Shaho and the Hun may be inferred. The next station northward on the line, Sukiautun, is reported to be in flames, which probably means that the Russians are retreating. At any rate this Japanese advance up the railway on the west threatens to seriously compromise Kuropatkin's troops holding the line of fortifications between Shahopau and Pienniulupau.

As to the movements of the force operating between the Hun and the Liao, there is no further intelligence.

March 7th, a.m.

Correspondence from the front shows that the Russians, in the region between the Hun and the Liao, set fire to all the villages when retreating before the Japanese. That was a natural military measure, but it is terrible to think of the suffering it must have entailed upon the unfortunate inhabitants, who thus found themselves deprived of shelter in the midst of snow and ice.

From the same correspondence we learn that in the fighting on the 4th instant on the immediate west of the railway—fighting described in the official report as a vehement advance—the Japanese captured at Sufangtai several Russian mortars and machine-guns. This Sufangtai is not the place of the same name beyond the Hun on the West. It is near the railway north of the Shaho, and it had been frequently mentioned in previous despatches as an important artillery position. In fact "the field guns at Sufangtai and the heavy guns at Wenshingpau" had become quite familiar to readers of the reports. It was from these two positions that the Russians concentrated a heavy fire on Lamutun and its vicinity on the 27th of February, following it up the same night by an attack in which four companies marched down each side of the railway and actually penetrated the Japanese trenches, whence they were expelled after a long hand-to-hand conflict. It would seem that the Russians have been effectually driven from these points on the west of the railway. They are said to have lost 3,000 men in the fighting here on the 4th, whereas the Japanese had only from 500 to 600 casualties. These heavy losses were apparently due to an abortive attempt made by the Russians to sever the communications between the Japanese forces advancing northward between the Shaho and the Hun and those advancing northward between the Hun and the Liao. For this purpose the Russians struck heavily against Laishenpau, which is situated about mid-way between the railway and the Hun. They made their first effort with a regiment, their second with a brigade and their third with a division. All were repulsed, and doubtless the casualties in these futile essays were very heavy as the ground in that region affords little cover.

At present the position seems to be that whereas the Japanese enveloping movement has made excellent progress on the west, that on the east is temporarily arrested. As the events unfold themselves it becomes clear that the analyses already formed were accurate in the main. KUROPATKIN, by means of MISCHENKO's cavalry raid, by means of the desperate attack under KAULBARS and GRIFENBERG at Heikautai, and by means of subsequent Cossack strokes, essayed to create, and believed that he had created, an impression that his strength was to be devoted to an outflanking operation in that quarter, especially as the geographical conditions seemed to offer the best chance of success, and as success in that part of the field would have immediately forced the Japanese back to the Liaotung peninsula. Of course had the essay of GRIFENBERG and KAULBARS encountered less resolute resistance, the manoeuvre on the west would have been pursued for all it was worth. But its failure did not bear any character of completeness in KUROPATKIN's eyes. He immediately instructed his men between the Shaho and the Hun and between the Hun and the Liao to work vigorously at entrenchments and to maintain every

semblance of aggressive intention. Meanwhile he himself proceeded to concentrate a heavy force in the Fushun region, hoping that the Japanese would be found to have weakened themselves in that quarter for the sake of averting danger along the Hun and the Shaho. But the Japanese fully divined these projects. They made their arrangements for a nearly simultaneous advance from the east and the west; not quite simultaneous, however, for whereas their movement on the east began on the 19th of February, that on the west did not begin until the 28th. In the interval between the inception of the two operations KUROPATKIN, it was hoped, would transfer a considerable part of his forces to the east, where, instead of himself assuming the offensive, he now found his army threatened by a previous outflanking essay from the enemy's side. Apparently KUROPATKIN fell into this trap, and the result is that while the Japanese columns found themselves confronted by powerful forces on the Fushun side, they have pushed forward on the west of Mukden carrying everything before them, and, at the date of latest advices, were actually threatening the city and the railway in its rear. KUROPATKIN may still entertain hopes of smashing the Japanese centre and thus separating the two armies engaged on this widely divided limbs of the enveloping crescent. Indeed, he seems to have been feeling assiduously for a weak spot to make that essay. But in the meanwhile it is absolutely essential for him to hold Fushun, for if he loses Mukden, as seems very probable, the only line of retreat for his forces will be *via* the Fushun-Tiehling road, and even if he keeps that road open he would still have lost the railway. The situation is incalculably critical. The attainment of its object by either of the flanking forces would signify a serious disaster for KUROPATKIN. The attainment of both objects by both forces would spell something like his annihilation. Meanwhile there is no occasion to hurry the Japanese' central movement which has already commenced with good results.

March 7th, p.m.

The official reports published in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 7th are remarkable in one respect, namely their entire silence about the column operating between the Hun and the Liao; that is to say, the column which, as we learn from various quarters, is menacing the west and north of Mukden. There are doubtless good reasons for this reticence. With regard to other parts of the field we may say that six battles are in progress. Two of them are on the east, both having for objective the capture of Fushun. Of these two that on the extreme east, at Tita, does not appear to be progressing greatly. On the contrary, we are told that the Russians made a counter attack during the 6th. They were repulsed, but nothing is said as to any advance or any attacking operations by the Japanese. The movement immediately westward of the above, namely, that directed against Machuntun which may be regarded as the main outwork of Fushun, appears to be making progress. The Japanese, on the evening of the 6th, crowned some heights only 2½ miles south of the place.

The third battle is the advance along the Penhsihu-Fushun road. This advance, we imagine, has for its main object to cover the left flank of the forces attacking Fushun. The movement is overcoming the resistance of the enemy and has pushed him back to a

point about 4 miles south of the highlands occupied by the force which, on the immediate right, is attacking Fushun.

The fourth battle is on the immediate right of the railway, that is to say, at the Japanese centre. Here the Japanese are evidently not pressing the pace. It is not their game to do so. They want to let their turning movements develop and meanwhile they are contented to hold the enemy at the centre. But the Russians made a counter-attack during the night of the 5th and were, as usual, repulsed. The Russians, as we have more than once observed, would score a signal success could they force back the Japanese centre and sever the two wings. They do not, however, seem to be making any such attempt with real resolution, and probably it is now too late.

The fifth battle is on the immediate west of the railway. Here, as will be remembered by those following the reports carefully, the Japanese had pushed vigorously northward, threatening to get in rear of the Russian centre, as was pointed out in our last analysis. The Russians, apprehending this danger, are re-inforcing their troops in that quarter, and a fierce fight is in progress.

The sixth battle is beyond the Hun. Its latest phase was a futile counter-attack by a Russian division with 70 pieces of artillery. We can not identify the exact locality where this occurred, but as the Japanese in this part of the field had pushed up to positions comparatively near Mukden on the southwest, the Russian essay was evidently intended to check an advance which menaces the railway beyond the Hun.

March 8th, a.m.

This morning finds us with very little additional information. The intelligence sent by Reuter's agent from Mukden is the most unequivocal item. He speaks of a desperate attack launched by KUROPATKIN against the Japanese extreme left on the west and north-west of Mukden; but he tells us nothing of the result, and all that we may safely infer is that the Russians did not win, for as Reuter's Agent telegraphs from Mukden and is there under Russian censorship, any Russian victory would be unquestionably noted by him. Concerning this fight the Japanese official reports are silent, and we are inclined to question whether it took place so near Mukden as is represented. The Japanese left, so far as we can make out, reached Hsinmintun on the 2nd and was then 32½ miles from Mukden. No allusion as to its subsequent doings appeared in official reports until the evening of the 7th, when the public was informed that on the morning of the 6th a force of the enemy, numbering about a Division with 70 guns, made a counter attack in the direction of Tashikiao and was repulsed. This Tashikiao is on the road from Hsinmintun to Mukden. It is nearly 9 miles from Mukden and about 6½ miles from the line of railway (which runs west of the city). Assuming that the Japanese columns moved eastward from Hsinmintun on the morning of the 3rd and reached Tashikiao on the evening of the 5th, they would have marched 23½ miles in 3 days, which, though very far from being a rapid rate of progress in the case of a corps moving independently, is probably as much as could be expected in the case of a movement coördinated, as is that of the Japanese left, with the operations of other corps pushing forward against heavy opposition. For it must be remembered that a vital aim of the Japanese is to preserve touch between the numerous units of the armies forming the

immense crescent now closing in round Mukden. There is an army advancing between the Hun and the Liao on the immediate right of the Hsinmintun flanking force, and there is an army advancing between the Hun and the Shaho on the immediate right of the Hun-Liao force. All these have to guard against being forced asunder at any point by a Russian wedge, and consequently the extreme left is moving with as much circumspection as celerity. Thus on the morning of the 6th we find it at a point 9 miles north-west of Mukden, and there it received a vehement counter-attack which it repulsed. Evidently it is of cardinal necessity for KUROPATKIN to beat off this flanking army, at any rate to arrest its advance. That is elementary strategy. Apparently his first resolute attempt was made on the morning of the 6th, and we are inclined to think that the "heavy fighting" described by Reuter's correspondent as having gone on all through Sunday, was nothing more than an artillery duel, supplemented probably by skirmishes between advanced guards. The really determined attempt to check the Japanese began on Monday morning, and seems to have been a failure, though there is every reason to expect that one repulse will not by any means exhaust KUROPATKIN's means of defence in this quarter or deter him from re-organizing resistance on which so much depends. Once let the Japanese left get astride of the railway on the immediate west of Mukden and the Russians lose their principal means of transporting their troops. Tashikiao, as we have said, is only 6½ miles from the line of railway, and unless the Russian General had strong supports ready to push into the place of the Division which delivered its unsuccessful counter-attack on Monday morning, it may very well be that he has lost the railway ere now. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which has of late shown much enterprise in collecting war news, alleges that between Tashikiao and the city there is a range of heights which holds to Mukden the same strategical relation that Shusanpau held to Liaoyang. The occupation of Shusanpau sealed the fate of Liaoyang, and the occupation of the Tawan heights—so they are called—would seal the fate of Mukden. Our contemporary alleges that they have been occupied already, but it is safer to be guided solely by the official reports which placed the Japanese left still 4 miles westward of Tawan on the morning of the 6th. These details show that we are on the eve of most important news.

Those following the course of events closely will have observed that the Russian centre is also exposed to a species of out-flanking movement at the hands of the Japanese force which is advancing up the west of the railway. By this force also the railway is threatened. In fact a portion of the line has already been rendered unserviceable for the Russians, as on the 5th instant Sukiatun station was in flames. It is from Sukiatun that the auxiliary line runs westward to Suhupau on the Hun. We erred in saying that the point of junction of this line with the main road was Hanchingpau. The last official report showed that the Russians were making desperate efforts to cover this point—Sukiatun—and that they were increasing their forces there. They have two cardinal reasons for such action. One is that the branch railway to Fushun starts from the main line at a point a little north of Sukiatun, and that the loss of this junc-

tion would greatly compromise the connexion between the left and the right of KUROPATKIN's position. The other is that if the Japanese push much further north along the railway they get on the rear of KUROPATKIN's centre, which is in front of Shaho-pau. There has probably been heavy fighting here.

All accounts agree that the Fushun position is very strongly fortified. A splendid road has evidently been constructed thence to Tiehling. Lieut. TATEI, who in January performed an extraordinary reconnaissance, riding with four comrades—one of whom he lost—to within a short distance of Tiehling, describes this road as from 40 to 60 yards wide, and says that there are virtually two roads, one used for vehicles and passengers going southward (to Fushun), the other for those going northward (to Tiehling).

March 8th, p.m.

There are two facts of cardinal importance in the news published officially yesterday afternoon. One is the capture of Machuntan by the Japanese after several days of severe fighting. Machuntan is 15 miles south of Fushun on the direct road from the latter to Taling. The telegram says that the Japanese, having captured the place at 8 a.m. on the 8th, were pursuing the enemy to the north. We may assume that no new resistance will be organized by the Russians until they reach their positions at Fushun, where they are said to have two lines of trenches strengthened by redoubts.

It is not improbable that this success at Machuntan may greatly weaken the Russian defence at Tita, which, as our readers will remember, is on the road further east—the Hanchang-Fushun road—and is at the same distance from Fushun as Machuntan, namely, 15 miles.

The second fact of cardinal importance is the advance of the Japanese troops on the West bank of the Hun. They have pushed north as far as Likwanpau, which is only 4 miles westward of the railway between the Hun River and Mukden. The Russians have already made one vehement but futile attempt to check this column's progress. Unless they succeed, the railway northward of the Hun is lost to them.

March 9th, a.m.

This morning there is no fresh intelligence except that the bombardment of the Russian defences on the west and north-west of Mukden is supposed to have commenced on the 7th instant. There is no official authority for this statement; only a rumour from Yingkow, confirmed by a statement from Hsinmintun that the fall of Mukden is hourly expected there. Reuter's telegram, sent by his agent with OKU's Army, is the first intimation we have had of the nature of the fighting. The Japanese official reports are almost exasperating by their Spartan brevity. They deal in a kind of set phraseology, and only by recalling past experience is one enabled to conjecture what is involved in a protracted struggle where Japanese are the assailants. Reuter's agent—whose telegram, we may note, was known in Tokyo on Monday last—apparently refers to the troops that moved northward along the west bank of the Hun. The advance of these troops, as indicated by the official reports, did not appear to have been attended with very great difficulties. We were merely given a kind of itinerary, showing their progress from day to day, and when we last heard of them officially—on Wednesday afternoon—they had captured about "two-thirds" of

Likwanpau, thus getting to within 4 miles of the railway north of the Hun. That word "two-thirds" suggested a desperate Russian resistance and we know now from Reuter's telegram how desperate it must have been. Men's lives are being thrown away as things of no account. The Japanese are determined to win. In their present mood we doubt if any troops in the world could withstand them. It is not difficult to conjecture what scenes must have been witnessed at Machuntan and Tita where the Russians managed to hold out for many days. Meanwhile we have no intelligence of the force which marched against Mukden from the Hsinmintun direction. Incidentally we learn what all were prepared to hear, namely, that the despatch of munitions of war to the Russians via Hsinmintun has been now suspended, that quantities actually *en route* have been captured and that Tientsin merchants who were engaged in this contraband trade are confronted by heavy losses. It may be presumed, however, that they have heavy gains to fall back on. But as to the Hsinmintun column, it has disappeared for the moment from observation. We do not doubt that it will be heard of, and heard of in a very effective manner, before many hours have elapsed. At the moment, however, the aspect of the great battle seems to be that while the Japanese are forcing their way towards Mukden in the face of tremendous opposition—which they have nearly shattered—in the region between the railway and the Hun and in the region between the Hun and the Liao, thus threatening the city from the south-east, the Japanese centre is remaining comparatively quiescent and the right is pushing its enveloping movement towards Fushun. This last-named place must be held by the Russians with the utmost tenacity. So long as it is in their possession they have a line of retreat along the new road to Tiehling. We may mention here that erroneous figures are published indicating the distance between Mukden and Fushun to be only 17 or 18 miles, whereas it is really 26 miles. The point is important, as showing the distance that has to be covered by all the Russian troops on KUROPATKIN's right front before they can make good their retreat.

General DESSINO, it need scarcely be said, is publishing in Shanghai statements which assign the advantage to the Russians. There is room for such statements. They are only echoes of the telegrams sent by KUROPATKIN to St. Petersburg; telegrams accurate enough in so far as concerns the fighting on the approaches to Fushun. Up to the morning of the 8th the Russians succeeded in repulsing all Japanese attacks in that quarter, and KUROPATKIN was not without warrant for wiring optimistic views to his Government, especially as the latter is in such dire need of some comforting intelligence. The Japanese official messages have been of the most self-contained nature. No claim of victory has been made, only a bald statement of repulses inflicted or suffered and positions captured or defended.

Later.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Imperial Head Quarters published a telegram received from Marshal OYAMA during the night of the 8th-9th, saying that the enemy had commenced his retreat on the morning of the 8th instant and that all the Japanese armies were in vigorous pursuit. This then decides the question of victory and what now becomes of vital interest is the ability of the Russians to draw off



their forces. It will probably occur to our readers that the retirement of the Russians from Machuntan on the morning of the 8th was a part of the general retreat—the beginning of it, in fact. We do not think so, and for several reasons. Machuntan and Tita are the outposts of Fushun. It may be taken for granted that the service of the main line of railway is lost to the Russians. A Japanese army was within 7 miles of this railway on the north-west of Mukden 2 days before the retreat commenced, for the official reports informed us that the force which moved *via* Hsinmintun had reached Tashikiao and was fighting there on the 6th. Another Japanese force—that between the Hun and the Liao—reached Likwanpau on the 7th (at latest) and was thus within 4 miles of the railway on the south-west of Mukden. This railway then may be ruled out of the account for retreating purposes. KUROPATKIN must withdraw all his forces *via* Fushun. Now from Shahopau, his centre, to Fushun the distance is 35 miles, and since Fushun, speaking broadly, lies in a north-easterly direction from Shahopau, the Russians have to pass along the diagonal of a parallelogram while the Japanese are already posted high up on the right hand (eastern) side. That is to say, the Russians in the Shahopau region have to march a distance of 35 miles to reach Fushun whereas the Japanese, on the morning of the 8th, were directly south of Fushun and only 15 miles distant from it. Evidently therefore the Japanese right and right-centre command the lines of retreat through the district between Shahopau and Fushun. KUROPATKIN can scarcely have contemplated originally the possibility of having to withdraw an army of 300,000 *via* Fushun alone. But that necessity must have presented itself to him within the past few days as a conceivable eventuality, and simultaneously with the thought he must have appreciated the vital need of holding back the enemy as far as possible from Fushun. It will take him days to withdraw his men, and he can not do it with any semblance of order if the enemy is within striking distance. Therefore he should have clung to Machuntan and Tita with the utmost tenacity; it would not have been too much to sacrifice three or four divisions in order to prevent the Japanese from capturing these places. Consequently the abandonment of Machuntan can not be regarded as a preliminary to retreat. Rather we are inclined to regard it as an incident determining retreat. For it enables the Japanese to push on to Fushun itself, and no one need be told that with the enemy at Fushun scores of thousands of Russian troops can not defile past within two or three miles of that place in security, or anything like security. The railway to Fushun is now a vast blessing to KUROPATKIN. It is the line built by him for military purposes since he took up his position in the valleys of the Hun and Shaho, and it runs across on the south of Mukden from the main line—which may be said to have a due northerly direction—to Fushun. This railway, will carry off many officers and probably many men safely *via* Fushun. But its rolling stock must be a very limited quantity and soon the Japanese centre will strike at this road, for it lies all across the front of the Japanese position on the Shaho, and KUROPATKIN can not possibly guard it without assigning for that duty forces inconsistent with any operation of retreat. In short the Russian army is in that most unenviable strategical position of having to retreat along a line nearly parallel to the

enemy's front. KUROPATKIN has shown much skill in the art of escaping, but the circumstances under which he achieved that exploit previously were very different. We believe that he will suffer tremendous losses on this occasion, unless, indeed, his retreat commenced long before the 8th instant.

March 9th, p.m.

The more detailed accounts published in Tokyo yesterday afternoon show the enemy everywhere in retreat except at one position where he seems to be still resisting as the alternative to surrender. That position is at Likwanpau and Yangshihtun on the road which leads along the west bank of the Liao into Mukden. The official report shows that the opposite (east) bank of the Hun as far as the railway has fallen entirely into the hands of the Japanese, and since Mukden may be assumed to be now in their possession, the Russian column which lingered on the west bank of the Hun seems to have no route of retreat.

Once more we are brought into touch with the Hsinmintun force, concerning which nothing had been published officially since the 6th instant, when it reached Tashikiao, 9 miles west of Mukden. We hear of it now as having cut the railway and being in possession of three places, one (Hsiaochitun) 20 miles north-west of the city, another (Pakiatsz),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles north-east of the former, and a third (Sankiatsz) which is due north of Mukden. It would appear that this army contemplates moving direct upon Tielhing. From Mukden to Tielhing the distance is only 36 miles, and there is very little doubt that a bold dash would capture it before the Russians could retreat thither from Fushun.

It can not be questioned that the position of the Russians is very perilous. Rumours circulating in Tokyo put their casualties up to this time at 100,000, this estimate being based on the alleged fact that fully 8,000 dead are lying on the field in front of Oku's army alone. It is further said that on the Japanese right the pursuit is at close quarters—bayonet distance is spoken of—and that Mukden has been occupied, great stores of provisions being found there. We do not doubt that Mukden has been occupied, but we find it hard to credit that the pursuit can have assumed such features, unless in some fortuitous instance.

We have to consider the possibility that the Russians may rally at Fushun, since nothing is known as to the nature of their defences and other arrangements there. This appears to be a most remote possibility. The pressing need of the Russians is to recover effective touch with the railway. The loss of the railway cuts them off from all supplies except those carried by cart along the Tielhing-Fushun road, and unless preparations of a most elaborate nature have been made with a view to this contingency of such a radical change of communications, a dire state of affairs has probably arisen already. KUROPATKIN has never previously suffered this calamity. He has always hitherto been enabled to retreat along the line of railway, thus maintaining ability not only to transport his most important impedimenta, but also to reinforce his army and carry off his wounded. But he has now been driven from the railway to a point 26 miles eastward, and to recover touch with the line he must get with all speed from that point to Tielhing, which is 32 miles from Fushun. Evidently there is a prospect that the Hsinmintun army may anticipate him in reaching Tielhing. We do not know whether it is an army strong

enough to make such an essay but its present movements suggest the purpose, and the feat, if accomplished, would be the *coup* of the war. At any rate with this army hovering on the west of the Fushun-Tielhing road, KUROPATKIN must not linger at Fushun. All the celerity of which he is capable will be required. For if we conceive a triangle having for base the line from Mukden to Tielhing (35 miles) and for apex Fushun, its Mukden-Fushun and Tielhing-Fushun legs being 26 miles and 32 miles long respectively, then we may say that whereas to reach Tielhing KUROPATKIN has to travel along the two legs, the Hsinmintun army can reach the same goal by travelling along the base only. But there is only conjecture to suggest that the Hsinmintun army has Tielhing for objective. We sincerely hope that it has and we sincerely hope that it will get there in advance of KUROPATKIN. Then indeed the Russians would be in a disastrous dilemma.

#### THE VON SYBURG—KAYSER WEDDING.

The wedding took place on Tuesday at the Union Church, of Mr. Friedrich von Syburg, German Consul-General, and Miss Marie Kayser. The civil ceremony was performed by Count Arco-Valley in Tokyo on Monday.

On Tuesday the Union Church was filled by friends of the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. von Syburg entered the Church on the arm of her husband, followed by Dr. Matthiolius with Miss Anna Meyer, Governor Sufu and Mrs. Abegg, and Count Arco-Valley and Mrs. Bengen.

Dr. Haas performed the ceremony.

The musical portion of the service, in compliment to the marked musical activities of the bride, was very ornate. Mr. W. Karl Vincent was at the organ, and the bridal train entered to the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March. The anthem, "Thy God is my God" (Wolff) was sung by a large choir consisting of Miss Kayser's old pupils, Mrs. J. P. Mollison taking the solo parts. Later Mrs. W. T. Payne sang the Largo from Handel's "Xerxes," with violin obligato by Mr. Junker. Mr. Junker also played two violin solos, an Andante and a Cantabile by Tartini. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy pair left the sacred building to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was afterwards held at the Oriental Palace Hotel, which was largely attended by the friends of the newly-wedded couple.

#### FIRES.

A telegram from Fukushima reports that fire broke out on March 2nd in the dwelling of a wealthy farmer named B. Tasaku, Yasuhara-machi, in the district of Date, destroying the building and some others adjoining. Tasaku and his son were killed.

On the morning of the same day, an outbreak of fire occurred in the Buddhist temple, Gyokunji, situated at the village of Shimohara, near Nagoya. An old female servant and two young priests were killed. There is a suspicion that a person or persons, murdered the priests and then set fire to the building. The rector of the temple is absent at the front on military service.

Fire broke out at 10.30 p.m. on March 3rd at Hanasaki-cho, near the Yokohama railway station burning down two godowns and a shed. Negligence was the cause.

On the morning of March 3rd, fire broke out at Moji destroying five thousand balls of charcoal which had been bought by K. Sugita, of Osaka, for the military authorities. The cause is believed to be incendiarism.

On March 8th, fire broke out at the village of Karita in Miyagi prefecture, burning down 84 buildings including the village office.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In our last Summary we referred to the publication of an elaborate work on Buddhism by Dr. Anezaki. The book now lies before us, and we proceed to give some account of its nature and scope. As is indicated by its title, 現身佛と法身佛, *Genshin Butsu to Hoshin Butsu*, it aims at giving a history of the life of Shaka Muni and a history of the religion which he founded. The title may be roughly translated, "The Actual Buddha and the Ideal Buddha," that is, Buddha as history has described him and Buddha as the imagination and veneration of his disciples and their descendants have painted him. The book covers 267 large-sized pages. Elaborate lists of Sansrit, Pali, and other sacred writings and authorities on all the various questions discussed and doctrines stated are given and the extent to which these numerous works have been rendered into Chinese is shown. In his opening chapter, when stating the objects of investigation, Dr. Anezaki makes the following remarks:—Religion is one of the products of civilised humanity. Its development depends principally on two factors—one being the character of its founder and the other the intelligence of early devotees. But of these two character is by far the more important. Upon it all doctrine is founded, in it the most implicit faith is placed. It has power to inspire humanity with new aims, new energy, new ideals. In the case of the greatest religions of the world, Buddhism and Christianity, the characters of Buddha and Christ have in all times and in all countries constituted the one undying force. These characters have ever appealed to man's highest instincts, and it has been owing to their influence that, despite all the divisions which have marked the history of the two creeds, they have both survived to this day.

Dr. Anezaki's work is divided into 7 chapters, the titles of which give some idea of the scope of the work. Here they are: Chap. I. The Questions to be Investigated. Chap. II. Buddha's Self-Consciousness. Chap. III. Buddha's Conversion and the attitude of his disciples towards him. Chap. IV. Buddha's entrance into Nirvana, and the opening of the question of the nature of Buddha. Chap. V. The faith of Buddha's disciples after his absorption in Nirvana. Chap. VI. Symbolical teaching bearing on Buddha's Character and the growth of sacred tradition around his name. Chap. VII. The oneness of Buddha and Law. In this chapter Dr. Anezaki shows how Buddha embodied in himself the higher laws that govern the universe. By law the author says he means truth. All the deeper truths that concern man and his place in the order of things were embodied in the ideal Buddha. It is safe to say that no work of the same kind on Buddhism has been published in Japan. Dr. Anezaki prepared himself for the task of writing this book by making a thorough study of all the principal Western treatises on Buddhism. Mr. Albert J. Edmonds, a member of the Oriental Society of Philadelphia, has published a book entitled "Buddhist and Christian Gospels, now first compared from the Originals—Being Gospel Parallels from Pali Texts." To this work Dr. Anezaki has supplied notes and comments from the Chinese Buddhist Tripitaka. Dr. Anezaki sees many points of similarity between Buddhism and Christianity, and he is of opinion that as the world progresses highly educated men will blend all that is noblest in both creeds and thus form an ethical ideal that will commend itself to the civilized world as worthy of acceptance on account of its own intrinsic merit.

To the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church), Mr. K. Yamada, contributes an article entitled "A Word to Wealthy Gentlemen in our Church." He begins by condemning the vulgar practice of measuring men by the amount of money they possess. He says that a certain Protestant pastor once

sneeringly observed to him that there were not many wealthy men in the Japanese branch of the Greek church; as though this, supposing it to be true, were a drawback. For a person who professes to be a real Christian to talk in this way is certainly very surprising, says Mr. Yamada; for there is no such equalizer of men's positions in the world as true Christianity. According to it there are neither rich nor poor, bond nor free—but all are one in Christ. A church is not worthy of high esteem because it attracts wealthy men, nor is it to be despised if most of its members are poor. But as a matter of fact the majority of our Christians are by no means to be classed as indigent persons. It is true that as yet we have no Iwasakis, Mitsuis or Shibusawas in our Church, but the majority of our converts make a comfortable living by the businesses in which they are engaged. Most of them belong to the middle classes; though there are not a few who may be ranked as distinctly above the middle classes; and among these some have given land and some large sums of money to the church. We are not among those who regard the donors of large amounts of money to the church with any special veneration. If all Christians give according to their means, the man who subscribes his thousand yen is no more worthy of esteem than the man who gives his ten. It would seem by the remarks one hears now and again that even within the church there are money-worshippers—people who think that a long purse is of itself a title to honour and esteem. Such notions are worldly and we have no sympathy with them.

There are occasions, however, when considerable sums of money are required in a hurry for urgent purposes. This is the case just at present. It is well known that our Church has founded a Society called the Horyō Shinkō Iankai (慰安會). The Captives' Religious Comfort Society. The Russians who are prisoners in this country are members of our Church and as such have a special claim on our sympathy and help, and with a view to afford this help the Society has been founded. Its work in past months has been reported in the pages of this magazine. But at the present moment the Society finds its resources quite inadequate to meet the increased demand on them. The fall of Port Arthur was the means of enormously increasing the number of prisoners sent to this country. According to official reports the increase consists of over 23,000 efficient and about 15,000 invalids. Such an influx of prisoners has involved a larger expenditure on the part of the Society than it was prepared to make. This situation furnishes a rare opportunity for our well-to-do converts to come forward with liberal gifts. We must never forget that it is to the Russian people that we are indebted for all the benefits that Christianity has conferred upon us. They are our parents as it were in things spiritual. Let us not be slow in showing our gratitude by supplying Russian captives with all the temporal comforts they need and by helping them to keep their hold on the faith in which they were brought up. The reports of the work carried on by the above-named Society cover many pages of the *Seikyō Shimpō*. Full statistics are given of the number of Russians stationed at various places and the provision that is being made for them. Greek Church pastors have been despatched to these localities and they are giving their whole time to the organization of a system of relief and charity. Of course many of the prisoners have little money and they are said to lack not a few of the ordinary comforts of life.

In the latest number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* the Rev. K. Ishikawa, the editor, in reviewing the characteristics of the present age, says that Japan can hardly be said to have passed the stage of chivalry, military hero-worship, and the like. To this, in the history of nations succeeds an age of poetic imagination when the exploits of great heroes are immortalized, in verse. This is followed by a worship of science and all the wonders it reveals; which has a tendency to concentrate men's minds too exclusively on material objects and ends. Being the only country in existence which after assimilating all that is best in Oriental civilisation has commenced in right earnest to make her own

the strongest elements of the Western system of civilisation, Japan occupies a unique position in the world of thought, and has grand opportunities for creating an original type of character. But in order to do this, she needs to imbibe more thoroughly the spirit of Western civilisation. The nation is still too emotional and it lacks the power to appreciate at their full value great ideas. When we ask what is the secret of the wide influence exercised by modern western fiction and poetry, we find it to be the noble thoughts to which these forms of literature give full expression. Japan needs to cultivate the worship of great ideas. When she begins to appreciate high ideals of all sorts, religion will at once enter on a new era.

In the same number of the magazine from which the above is taken Mr. K. Yamada writes on the growing "Self-Consciousness of the Nation." His opinion is that it is not self-consciousness of a high type, that it is satisfied with low ideals and with material benefits. The whole tone of the article is pessimistic.

Writing on "The Ways and Spirit of Churches" the *Fukui Shimpō* (Presbyterian) says: Every household, every institution, every organized body of men and women has its own special prevailing spirit and peculiarities, against which no person joining these bodies is altogether proof. The spirit of an Association is breathed in as unconsciously as the atmosphere each one of us inhales. Men unknowingly assimilate themselves to their surroundings. This is realized so much in England that we are told that young men do not go to Oxford or Cambridge in order to study so much as to be impregnated with the spirit and noble sentiments prevailing at those great Universities. It is the same with churches. Men enter churches with no other object than to place themselves in contact with what they take to be an elevating, ennobling and refining spirit. The value of a church does not consist in the beauty and stability of the buildings used for worship, nor in the eloquence of its ministers, nor in the superiority of its choir and musical instruments, but in the spirit that pervades its assemblies. We read that in America certain religious bodies are making desperate efforts to attract audiences by turning churches into sacred concert halls. No greater mistake could be made. In Japan also there is far too great a tendency among our churches to adopt worldly methods for attracting people, such as advertising discourses on Socialism, the *Bushido*, and the like. There is no objection of course to these subjects being treated in the pulpit, but to adopt newspaper advertising methods in trying to bring Christianity to the notice of people is to vulgarize the sacred religion of Christ and to act contrary to its spirit. We are averse to the practice of imitating the ways of the world adopted by some churches. The model set by the Apostles of Christ in carrying on Christian work, with all its beautiful simplicity and straightforwardness, seems to us far more worthy of imitation than many modern substitutes. . . . To keep up the high spiritual tone of a Church is what is to be desired above all other things. This cannot be done by the pastor only, nor by the Church officers. It can only be accomplished by the maintenance of a high level of sentiment and aspiration among the bulk of Church members. The spirit of a Church and the process of the formation of that spirit may be compared to the production of new chemical substances of great utility by the combination of certain elements which apart were unproductive.

The *Fukui Shimpō* relates the following story concerning the late Count Fukushima. The tale originally appeared in one of the Tōkyō dailies. When the Dai Nihon Kyōkai (協會) was founded by Doctors Motora, Ueda, Inoue, Takayama and Kimura, they succeeded in getting Count Fukushima to accept the post of President of the Society. It was not an office that he much relished, but he found it difficult to refuse. On one occasion, however, his lack of sympathy with the religious views of the founders of the Society was

emphasized in a remarkable manner. At one of the meetings the subject of religion was introduced, and one of the speakers ridiculed the notion that the soul is immortal. Whereupon Count Fukushima suddenly rose and said, *Kakaru seki ni oru koto wa gomcn kōmuru. Watakushi wa shinde kara reikon no funetsu wo ome ni kakeru.* "I beg to be excused from remaining here any longer. After my death I shall show you that the soul is immortal." Thus saying, he left the meeting.

Mr. Ebina Danjō has from time to time written much in favour of more union among Protestants and the *Fukin Shimpō* in a recent number quotes the following from one of the *Shinjin* articles on this subject. There is not the slightest doubt that the original Japanese founders of the various Protestant Churches set out with the intention of breaking down the sectarian fences that separate Christians from each other. But as a matter of fact they have not succeeded in doing this. Is it because they have ceased to think it desirable? Not at all. They desire it as much to-day as ever, but there are circumstances which have proved too strong for them. Articles of belief, forms of church government, ceremonies, and the like, have been allowed to divide Christians who are one at heart. Even the Evangelical Alliance has ruined its prospects of success by extreme narrow-mindedness and exclusiveness. To the regret of all concerned, it has of late shown an utter lack of energy. We are sorry to have to say that the foreign missionaries are largely to blame for the perpetuation in this country of the historical divisions of Protestant Christendom. There are a few missionaries who deplore the existing state of things, but the majority of them are opposed to change. There has been a great deal of commotion all over Japan in connection with the arrival in this country of Bishop Harris. He has in public speeches repeatedly told us that he sympathizes with the nation in most things. What attitude does he intend to adopt to this great question of the union of Japanese and Korean Protestants? Is he resolved to break down the narrow sectarianism and to base Christianity on the broad foundation of humanity, or will he keep to the old lines? If he does the latter, no doubt Japanese and Korean Methodists will be awed by his Episcopal authority and probably lack the spirit required for attacking the narrow-minded policy hitherto pursued.

The *Koye* (Roman Catholic) discusses the position of woman in Christian countries as compared with her position here under the title *Dansō jōhi to Jōson Dampō* (Male-worship and Female-worship). Some Japanese have asserted, says the *Koye*, that if men are honoured and women despised in this country, in the West men are despised and women honoured. But the latter is certainly not the case in most Western countries. Mr. Kuroiwa asserted not long ago in the *Rikugō Zasshi* that the Western exaltation of women was derived from the Spartans. To this explanation the *Koye* objects, asserting that Western women owe their present position to Christianity\* in the main and tracing back the high rank occupied by woman to the veneration felt for the mother of Christ in the early years of Christianity. But this observation is qualified in a second article entitled "Christianity and the Position of Women," in which the *Koye* admits that various influences, some of them non-Christian, contributed in former times to the improvement of the position of women. But it goes on to observe that even in ancient Sparta and ancient Rome the destruction of female infants was allowed and widely practised. Christianity put a stop to this by teaching that the souls of girls as well as boys are of priceless value and will live for ever. But even to-day there are in Western countries many laws and customs having reference to women

\* The *Koye* fails to take note of the fact that in no two Christian countries is the position of woman precisely alike. There is the widest difference between the wife of a German Christian and that of an American Christian. The position assigned to woman by St. Paul differs materially from the rank she occupies in the United States to-day—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

that are anything but Christian in spirit. But compared with the Japanese method of treating women, that followed in Christian countries is in our opinion, reasonable, observes the *Koye*, and hence all persons who desire to improve Japanese society should pay special attention to this question.

Under the title *Akamon no Uchisoto*, the *Koye* publishes a number of news items respecting the Imperial University professors. Among them we find the following: A certain popular professor in lecturing on Art. 243 of the Penal Code observed the other day that there is no country in the world that has so few believers and so many objects of worship as Japan. Here the latter greatly exceeded the former. The same professor observed that the attitude of the compilers of the penal code to the native creeds was by no means one of veneration or even intelligent appreciation, or some of the laws would have been omitted. The very fact that Arts. 263 and 426 condemn the pollution of shrines and acts of disrespect to images, etc., shows that these acts are sufficiently common to be legislated against. The truth is that in many country places the most shameful disrespect is shown habitually to objects of worship; they being placed close to manure heaps or still worse places. The professor referred to above one day observed that Japan has to thank Christians for crucifixion as a form of punishment practised in old Japan.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's successor in the Presidency of the College of Literature, Dr. Tsuboi, adopts precisely the same attitude to religion as that of Dr. Inoue. They both are without faith and in this are joined by a number of other professors. Some of these when discoursing of religion are wont to represent it as only fit for women, women being always principally swayed by emotion and hence easily worked on by ministers and priests who appeal to their feelings with considerable skill. This kind of talk, observes the *Koye* writer, may be frequently heard in the Tōkyō Imperial University to-day. Of course the utterers of these crudities are cognizant of the fact that Gladstone was no woman and yet was an ardent Christian. But while knowing this and many other facts of the kind it is not fashionable to dwell on them in the presence of students.

The second number of the *Kirisutokyo Kōdan* (The Christian Pulpit), it appears to us, is an improvement on the first; which we noticed last month. The sermons given and the subjects are as follows: "The Gift of God" by Rev. H. Kozaki; "Ambition and Peace of Mind," by Mr. I. Abe; "God's Time," by Dr. Motoda; "The Unjust Steward," by Dr. Iluka; "Christ as an Infant," by Rev. Y. Honda; "The Meaning of Human Life," by Dr. Vandye. In addition to a variety of other matter we find in the *Kirisutokyo Kōdan* a very thoughtful and striking review of Dr. Anezaki's work on Buddhism noticed in the early part of this Summary. In order to show the excellent tone which this review maintains throughout we make a few extracts:—The time is past for dwelling on the necessity of religion. This is admitted everywhere. The only question which presses for an answer to-day is, how to satisfy the actual religious craving of a large number of people. We need no longer say, "We have piped unto you, but ye have not danced." To-day we have only to be careful that we do not give stones to those who ask for bread. We are not pessimists from choice; but we have to confess that when we compare the internal condition of Christianity, the faith, the ideas, the capacity of Christians, with the vociferous professions they make, we are oppressed by the sense of a certain amount of hollowness. With the Buddhists there is little loud profession, but there is strong faith. This book of Dr. Anezaki's is full of deep earnestness throughout. Though the subject is Buddhism, a Christian may learn an immense amount from it. The deep truths which underlie all religion are dwelt on in a most interesting and reverent manner. Much that Dr. Anezaki writes applies to Christianity as well as to Buddhism. We have a saying, "Polish your gems with a stone from another mountain." We Christians would do well to adopt this plan in the present

case. Dr. Anezaki has by the publication of this book not only given a history of the growth of Buddhism and shown what is the secret of the hold that it has obtained on Orientalists generally, but he has supplied a new impetus to religious life and thought in this country, for which we feel unbounded gratitude to him. We trust that he may long enjoy health and strength.

Among the sermons published in this month's *Kōdan* perhaps that by Mr. I. Abe is the most interesting, showing as it does how Christian thought in Japan has changed since the days when a strictly puritan type of religion was inculcated by the early missionaries and when ambition in young men was largely suppressed. In the course of 25 years a most astonishing change has taken place in Christian ideas, says Mr. Abe,\* and the notions now prevailing respecting ambition and its relation to peace of mind when compared with those universally entertained by early Japanese Christians constitute a striking instance of the progress thought has made.

Writing of "Church Development" the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* (No. 1,118) says there is one particular in which church development has not kept pace with the general advance of thought and practice, and that is worship. Worship may be said to be still in its infancy in our churches. This is not surprising, for when we come to consider the laws that govern progress, we find that it is in the things that are easily attained that progress begins and it is only subsequently that strength is forthcoming to reach forth towards the higher qualities and graces (*Kedashi shimpō no junjō yori iyeba, yori takaki mono no hattatsu ga yori hikaku mono no sore ni okururu wa sōzen ni shite, kesshite ayashimu ni tarazu*). It is true that as to forms of worship the Church has during the last few years made considerable progress, but when we come to consider the spirit of worship it is questionable whether there has been any advance at all.† And yet the spirit of worship is of the very essence of Christianity. Without this no church can maintain real spiritual life.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* in its issue of Feb. 23rd prints in large type, with a translation appended, a definition of Christianity by Dr. John Watson, culled from *The Congregationalist*. We have no space for the whole confession of faith, but we quote the part which defines God and Christ's relation to him. "What is Christianity? It is to believe that at the heart of things there is a Power with a mind and a will, from whom everything has come, and by whom everything is sustained. Who is immanent in the universe, and specially inhabits the human soul; who is directing everything to moral ends, and whose character can be summed up in love. That Jesus Christ came from God and is in a sense peculiar to Him the Son of God, that He has declared the character of God to the human race, has broken the power of sin, and is the point of union between God and man." How far this represents the belief of the majority of American Congregationalists to-day we are unable to say. But it seems to have taken the fancy of the *Kumiai Kyōkai* here. The important clause "That Jesus Christ came from God and is in a sense peculiar to Him the Son of God" is translated *Iyusu Kirisuto wa Kami yori kitari, tokubetsunaru igi ni oite Kamino Ko nari*, a rendering which is by no means accurate, as there might be other sons of God of a special kind on an equality with Christ

\* *Waga kuni ni okeru Kirisutokyo shodai (初代) no shisō to konnichi no Kirisutokyoikai no shisō to wo kurabebe surimasu to, soko ni odokubeki henkwa no aru koto wo mitomemasu.*

† *Jōjutsu no gotoku to no shōhōmen ni lashō no shimpō. hattatsu arishi mo, reihai no ichiji wa ima nawa hanahada yochitaru wo manukarezu.*

‡ The late Canon Ainger in a book of sermons entitled "The Gospel and Humanity," deeply deplores the ever increasing disregard for dogma and what he calls "the decay of worship" in England. He says it means "the decay of the idea that we want something vital to our lives as spiritual beings." He also observes that men in England to-day admire Christ, but do not believe in Him. "Admiration of Christ is not faith, and therefore it is not worship."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

According to this, *Tokubetsu naru igi* does not give the meaning of "peculiar to Him." Instead of this *Kare no dokuyō naru igi ni oite* should have been put.\* The original, it appears to us, carefully avoids asserting the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ held by the orthodox Churches and differs on this point in no essential respect from Unitarian confessions of faith which we have read.

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* is at present publishing a great deal of matter bearing on the origin of the Bible and is discussing various theories relating to inspiration and revelation. It quotes with approval the saying, "The Bible proves its inspiration by inspiring" and proceeds to contend that to each individual Christian the strongest proof of the superiority of the Bible to other books must come from the effect produced on his or her mind by its perusal. Under the general heading "Theology," Mr. Hino Shinsho is contributing a series of articles entitled: "The Origin of Religion." He discards the old orthodox view of Revelation, but which of the many modern views he endorses is not as yet quite plain. There are more articles on the same general subject to appear in later numbers.

\* \* \*

The *Rikugō Zasshi* as an organ of learned Christian thought has had a long and distinguished career. It has always lavoured outspokenness, liberality of sentiment and progressiveness. Its articles range over much ground on or near the borderland between religion and philosophy, and between the world of fact and the world of imagination. In the January number it announces that henceforth the main part of the magazine will be devoted to the discussion of social, historical, political and other general subjects, and that the treatment of purely learned and abstruse subjects will be confined to an appendix. The alleged reason for the change is that at the present time there is so much competition among magazines and there are so many devoted to special subjects which fail to obtain a sufficient circulation to cover expenses; so that it seems to be desirable to make a point of catering for a large number of readers rather than fill the pages of a periodical with articles that only a few scholars will peruse. So the February number of the Magazine starts with this new plan carried into execution. There are three editorials; on "Benevolence and Gratitude," "The Spirit of a Gentleman" and "Freedom of Speech." Then come three Special Contributions:—(1) An article on "Design in History" by Mr. K. Kayabara; (2) An article on the bearing of the Doctrines of the two great philosophic Schools (that of Chu-tse and that of Wang-yang-ming) on the Fortunes of the Tokugawa Government, by Mr. K. Yamada; and (3) An article on the Moral Education of Children. Then come a quantity of literary matter, reviews of books, and the like, and an Appendix consisting of Art. II. of Rev. H. Minami's Critical Investigation of the Synoptic Gospels and Art. II. of Mr. T. Nakajima's "Study of Ethics." The purely technical part of the magazine only covers about 32 pages; the other part runs to 114 pages. Under the heading of "The Tide of Thought" a number of current topics are handled in short paragraphs. The fault of most Japanese magazines and of some newspapers is over discursiveness. But there are a few organs which are beginning to imitate the short suggestive paragraph found in so many successful English and American journals. The tone of the article on "The Spirit of a Gentleman" is excellent. Among other things when writing on this subject the editor of the *Rikugō Zasshi*, Mr. R. Nakamura, says, "The gentleman is a man who can associate with the rich and the noble without growing extravagant or getting to be fond of show; who can associate with the poor without feeling ashamed; who never allows money to pervert his mind and turn him aside from the right path; he is polite to women and kind to the weak and the helpless; loyalty, great cordiality and consideration mark his intercourse with his friends; when

he finds himself surrounded by pomp and grandeur he makes a point of preserving his simplicity of mind and tastes; with him sincerity, love of truth and straightforward dealing are of more value than anything besides. But there is another quality which characterizes gentlemen of the highest type, and that is a spirit of reverence for religion itself and the religious feeling to be found in the minds of many of their fellowmen. The ideas prevalent on this subject in this country need altering. The majority of well-educated Japanese would endorse the description of a gentleman given above, but they would add that to such a person religion is quite superfluous. Religion, say they, may be all very well for silly women and uneducated people generally, but it can teach the real gentleman nothing that he does not know. But the question is, have such men ever looked into religion? Do they know what it really teaches? They profess to be learned do these fine gentlemen, but of the deeper truths that are suggested by the working of nature's laws they know nothing. Of that great Spirit that originated all things and controls all things and of our relations to Him they know nothing. So, though they may be gentlemen, to us they are by no means the highest and noblest kind of gentlemen. In the present age the tendency to vulgarity of all kinds is very strong. The love of money and display is growing apace, and there is a danger of our losing the grace, refinement, and simple ways of our ancestors. Religion, we take it, is one of the forces that may well be utilized for stemming the tide of vulgarity, and hence all true Japanese gentlemen should not only respect it when they see it practised by others, but should investigate it for themselves." The *Rikugō Zasshi* in its February number quotes an article from the *Shinkōron* (新公論) written by Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō entitled *Mimi to Kuchi wo kakeru Nipponjin* (Earless and Tongueless Japanese) in which he dwells on the slovenliness of colloquial Japanese as compared with the preciseness and lucidity of the written language—a subject to which other writers have drawn attention repeatedly, but which will bear further ventilation.

The promised reply of the Rev. K. Ishikawa to L'Abbe L. Ligneul's attack on the Greek Church is out. It covers no less than 284 pages, giving a thorough historical account, based on Eastern Church authorities, of the questions at issue between the Greek and Roman Churches. The title is *Romakyō Bembō Ron*.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of the Committee of the General Hospital for the first quarter ending Jan. 31st last:—

The Committee begs to present the following report on the working of the Institution for the first quarter of the financial year, November, 1st, 1904, to January 31st, 1905:—

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance brought forward.....	3,533.83	
Working expenses.....	4,987.82	
Ground Rent for 1 year.....	176.70	
Interest.....	22.06	
Repairs and Improvements.....	689.14	
Furniture.....	79.90	
By Earnings.....		5,201.64
Donations, &c. (including proceeds of Dramatic Performance).....		933.90
Balance.....		3,353.91
	9,489.45	9,489.45
BALANCE SHEET.		
	Dr.	Cr.
To Loans.....	3,552.43	
Chartered Bank.....	481.96	
Sundry Creditors.....	282.62	
By Sundry Debtors.....		940.65
Cash in hand.....		22.45
Balance.....		3,353.91
	4,317.01	4,317.01

#### RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Total.
Admitted.....	38	16	6	6	66
Discharged.....	29	10	6	5	50
Deaths.....	2	0	0	0	2
Under Treatment.....	7	6	0	1	14

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

#### MEN'S READING-ROOM DEBATE.

Mr. F. S. Booth presided at the debate on the question, "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished," held in the Y.M.R.R.A. Rooms on Wednesday evening. The attendance was not large, which necessarily reduced the number of speakers, but what was lacking in quantity was fully compensated for by the quality of the speeches.

The affirmative was ably upheld by Mr. Cyril Allen. He put forward many strong arguments in favour of the abolition of capital punishment and treated the subject from humanitarian and moral standpoints. He was supported in neat little speeches by Messrs. Bunting, Macbeth and Booth.

Mr. Nicolle introduced the negative side of the question, and had rather an uphill task in meeting some of Mr. Allen's arguments. Mr. Nicolle based his arguments on the greater deterrent effect that fear of death has in prevention of murder than the thought of mere imprisonment although it be for life. He mentioned many reasons which in his opinion made capital punishment necessary. Dr. Dearing was the only other speaker on this side. A vote taken on the merits of the question resulted in a win for the affirmative by 7 votes to 4. A vote on the merits of the argument resulted in a win for the affirmative by 6 votes to 1.

At the close of the debate Dr. Dearing intimated that the committee had been able to arrange for Mr. George Kennan to give a lecture on his adventures in Eastern Siberia, in the Public Hall on March 29th. The proceeds were to be equally divided between the Y.M.R.R.A. and the fund for relieving the families of soldiers who had fallen round Port Arthur. Admission would be 1 yen.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### THE LEPROSYPHOSPITAL AT GOTEEMBA.

We have received from the Rev. Father Joseph Bertrand a statement of accounts of the Leprosy Hospital at Goteemba, together with a most interesting report of the work which is being done at this admirable institution for one of the saddest classes in Japanese life. We need scarcely remind our readers that we are at all times willing to receive subscriptions on behalf of Father Bertrand's noble work. We append his accounts:—

Tableau des Recettes et Dépenses de la Léproserie de Goteemba pendant l'année 1904.

RECETTES:	
Dons recueillis au Japon.....	554.00
" venus de divers pays étrangers.....	1874.59
" de lépreux soignés.....	332.89
Intérêts payés par la banque.....	404.10
Objets vendus.....	139.07
Total.....	3304.55
DÉPENSES:	
Honoraires et salaires d'employés.....	392.00
Nourriture, riz, &c. shōyū.....	2482.13
Chauffage, éclairage, etc.....	314.30
Ustensiles et outils divers.....	206.28
Entretien des animaux, chevaux et vaches.....	66.63
Médecines.....	57.27
Impôts et contributions.....	75.55
Imprimés et frais de poste.....	50.66
Réparations.....	278.54
Voyages.....	34.68
Total.....	3958.04

L'excédant des dépenses sur les recettes a donc été de 653 yens 49 sen. Cette somme a été prélevée sur le fonds de réserve.

The Directors of the Imperial Chinese Railways have presented Mrs. A. G. Cox, of Yinkow, with a massive silver urn suitably inscribed in recognition of the bravery displayed by her in staying at Yinkow last Summer when a collision between the belligerents was imminent. Her action in so doing buoyed up the timid Chinese employers and kept them at their posts; and in consequence there was no interference with the regular train service.—*P. and T. Times.*

\* Such a translation in the early ages of the Church would in the West have furnished material for a hundred years' controversy as to the real nature of Christ.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).



## NEW PLAYS IN TOKYO.

(COMMUNICATED.)

At the Kabukiza two plays are now being presented to crowded houses. The performance, beginning at 2 p.m. and ending at about 6 p.m., opens with *Akoya*, an historical tragedy, and closes with a modern farce entitled *Shoku-dōraku*. Both pieces are by that most popular novelist—Gensai Murai.

*Akoya* is founded on a famous tale of Old Japan and runs thus:—Act. I. introduces us to Japan of seven or eight centuries ago when the land was rent and torn by the contest between the two clans of Minamoto and Taira. The scene opens on a skirmish in which the Taira are sent flying. *Yoshitsune* appears and, presently, at the further end of the *hanamichi*, *Kagekiyo*, the hero of the play, hurls defiance and challenge at the raging Minamoto. *Kagekiyo* is an unmatched archer and dares the gallant leader of his enemies to stand target for one arrow, announcing in a fanfaronade typical of the time, his intention of piercing the helmet of his foe. *Yoshitsune's* life is too valuable to be idly ventured in this wise; but the pride of his samurai will not allow them to pass this challenge unnoticed. So, unknown to *Kagekiyo*, another Minamoto warrior dons his leader's *kabuto* and stand forth to be shot at. The Taira shoots and vindicates his skill. He flies, while his target writhes in a death agony, but before dying intrusts his mother and sons to the care of his lord *Yoshitsune*, who promises to care for them.

The second scene is a battle between the rival factions, and the Taira are routed. After the soldiers leave the stage, two men in *kamishimo* and *hakama* appear and one chants an explanation of the scene to the samisen-accompaniment of the other, who is a past master of the art. His manual—or should I say digital?—dexterity is amazing; his playing stirs the blood even of the sluggish and makes one keen for battle.

Act. II. Scene 1, is the highway to a temple. *Akoya* and her younger sister are going thither to pray for the safety of *Kagekiyo*, the lover of the *shirabyoshi* (geisha of old), but her way is barred by a rude, brutal samurai and his soldiers; he declares that *Kagekiyo* is dead, and that, in any case, he would prevent her petitioning the gods on behalf of an enemy of his lord Yoritomo. He and his men are about to offer rough treatment to the two girls when *Shigetada*, Yoritomo's greatest general, comes along and stops them, rebuking them severely for doing violence to women, even though they sympathise with the enemy. The *shirabyoshi* thank the noble samurai and hasten to the temple; *Shigetada* and his attendants also disappear in the same direction. A ragged bundle in the background stirs and a beggar stands up and soliloquises. Suddenly he hides again and *Akoya* with her sister appears. The beggar goes up to them and begs for a coin. *Akoya* wraps up a piece of money in a screw of paper drops it into his outstretched hand. As she does so she recognises *Kagekiyo*. Love's eyes are keen but Hate's may be keener: she, therefore begs her knight to come to her house and she will disguise him as a farmer, which, though not a good disguise—for nothing can hide his dignified and soldierly carriage—is yet better than his present one. He consents.

Scene 2. Before a temple. Two gardeners sweeping and watering the courtyard against the coming of Yoritomo in procession invoke the aid of Heaven on his projected expedition into the country of the defeated Taira. *Kagekiyo* appears disguised as a farmer and bribes the two underlings to let him hide where he can get a good view of the great lord Yoritomo. Presently approaches the procession. Yoritomo with stately mien is just about to climb the temple steps when out rushes *Kagekiyo* upon him and attempts to cut him down with his sword. But no, *Shigetada* defends his master and *Kagekiyo* after some desperate fighting makes good his escape. Scene 3. *Kagekiyo* chased by Minamoto warriors does deeds of derring-do, fencing till his sword is struck from his hand, then defending himself by jujitsu till he repossesses himself of a sword, finally escapes.

Act. III—*Akoya's* music-room. The two sisters on the watch. Racked with anxiety, *Kagekiyo* steals in at night and is hidden beneath the floor of the dancing-stage. Soon Iwanaga Uji, a regular bully, rudely stalks in, *tearaji* and all. He accuses *Akoya* of knowing the whereabouts of *Kagekiyo* who is suspected of being the would-be assassin of Yoritomo. *Akoya* answers with a riddling rhyme which the bully can not fathom. Becoming enraged and ordering his soldiers to bind the *Shirabyoshi*, he threatens to extort confession by torture. Again *Shigetada* comes to the rescue and orders her to be unbound. As he is the senior in rank Iwanaga sullenly obeys. *Shigetada* then, much to the surprise of all present, asks *Akoya* to play a piece on her koto, as he has heard she is a very skilful performer. Iwanaga roughly remonstrates, insinuating also, that her beauty has seduced *Shigetada* from his duty. The latter smiles and explains that no one whose heart is agitated by crime or anxiety can play on the koto to satisfy a critical ear, and thus the koto was his instrument of torture. Iwanaga again protests but uselessly. *Akoya* meanwhile has controlled the storm within her and offers to play and sing "The Legend of the Dance" while her sister will interpret it to the eye. The story of the song is that a celestial maiden alighted on the beach of Mio-no-Matsu-hara and hanging her robe of feathers on a pine, wandered about enjoying the lovely scene. Meanwhile a fisherlad saw the feathered dress and took it home, not knowing whose or what it was. The fairy, however, saw him in the distance and following him, succeeded in persuading him to give it back to her. As a reward for his compliance she dances for him and then gradually soars into the sky and is lost in the blue.

*Akoya's* skill is so marvellous, her voice so exquisite, that her audience is enthralled; even the boorish Iwanaga is touched. *Shigetada* thanks the singer and says that on return he will excuse her from further questioning. Iwanaga gets up and stalks off in high dudgeon. *Shigetada* continues his conversation with *Akoya*, saying *Kagekiyo* is a coward to hide and let her bear all the torment and anxiety. He is on the point of departing when *Kagekiyo*, touched to the quick by his words, bursts out of his hiding place and despite *Akoya's* desperate efforts to prevent him, calls to *Shigetada* and offers to surrender if he can be assured no harm will come to the child Emperor, Antoku Tenno. *Shigetada* replies that Yoritomo is just as anxious as he is on that score and so far as he, Yoritomo, is concerned, Antoku Tenno is quite safe. *Kagekiyo* says: "I surrender—not to save my life, for to the death I am your foe—but for the sake of my Emperor." *Shigetada* is touched and though *Kagekiyo* offers his hands to be bound, only constructively binds him by throwing over *Kagekiyo's* shoulder his own belt cord. He allows his prisoner to bid adieu to his despairing love *Akoya*, *Kagekiyo* asks her for a song to cheer him on his way to the other world and she, as bravely as she can, sings in a broken voice of the glory of a warrior's death. The curtain hides the scene of farewell, with *Kagekiyo* looking longingly, wistfully back at *Akoya*, prostrate on the ground.

*Shoku-dōraku* is based on two scenes taken from the *Kui-dōraku* (Pleasures of Housekeeping) and is quite an amusing thing, especially the first scene, which opens in the living-room and kitchen of Mr. Ōhara, (Chinese ideographs read Great Plain, but the sound may be taken to mean Big Belly) a University graduate and a gourmand, in Tokyo. The living-room is quite Japanese, but the kitchen is distinguished from most native kitchens by being provided with two brightly polished gas-stoves and other foreign utensils for cookery. On account of these same stoves the usual circular stage has had to be abandoned and so the wait between the scenes is somewhat tedious occasionally, but one can slip out and visit the excellent little restaurant upstairs where foreign food is provided—for a consideration—by Mr. Murai's *cordon bleu*. This farce was arranged by the novelist to bring to the notice of the Japanese public the cleanliness and utility of gas-stoves and the other *batlerie de cuisine*, and the actors on the stage make good use of them during the progress of the scene in turning out biscuits

and omelets and other dainties for their own delectation and cream puffs for the delectation of the audience. While the female portion of the audience is intent on the kitchen side of the scene, the men are laughing the roof off in their enjoyment of Ōhara's attempts to titivate himself to please the eye of his lady-love. He is in love with a Tokyo *Ojisan*, who sets a good example to the *Ojisan* in real life by taking an interest in cooking and by not being afraid of soiling her fingers. His parents in the country have decided to marry him to his cousin and when the scene opens we learn from him that they are on their way to Tokyo to pay him a visit; hence all the bustle and confusion in his house, for he intends to give them a grand *Gochisō*. After getting himself up as sprucely as he knows how—and that isn't much—he sets off to go to the station. Before he proceeds very far he bumps into his cousin, who is a terrible specimen of the country gawk. Amusing complications ensue in his endeavour to keep his people from finding out the true state of affairs and of his heart.

Scene 2 is a garden-party and is amusing enough in its way but leads to nothing. The curtain falls and the play is over. Why? Because the playwright only wanted to give two scenes from his book which is too long to dramatise altogether.

## UNION CHURCH ORGAN RECITAL.

The excellent programme arranged by Mr. W. Karl Vincent drew a crowded congregation to Union Church on Tuesday, and the funds of the proposed new church building must have largely benefited. The proceedings opened with the Lord's prayer, followed by a prelude and fugue in C. minor from Tschirch's "A Festival Fantasia," which were excellently interpreted on the organ by Mr. Vincent. Mrs. J. Pender Mollison, who was in lovely voice, sang with charming effect "The Lord is my light," Allitsen's setting of the 27th Psalm. Then the outstanding feature of the recital was reached, the rendering of an unpublished anthem by Mr. W. Karl Vincent. It was entitled "Come ye children and hearken unto me," and the soloists were Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach, and Mr. S. H. Somerton. The anthem opens with an exquisite theme, the words being the same as those which give a name to the composition. This was beautifully harmonised, and in slow tempo. In complete contrast a dramatic recitation and air (bass) follows, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." This air was then taken up by the tenors and basses, and again in full harmonised chorus, and yet again in unison with brilliant independent accompaniment. A sweetly pretty soprano solo, "O, how amiable," makes another complete change, which is followed by a fine sextette, soprano and contralto with chorus, "Blessed are they," the whole concluding with a repetition of the original theme. This spirited but most devotional composition, which was given with much feeling by all concerned, may truly be described as a perfect anthem; being indeed, one of the best we have ever had the pleasure of listening to.

Three pieces upon the organ followed: a "Fugue in C. Minor" (Bach), "Gavotte" (from Martini's 12th Sonata); and a "Berceuse" (Delbrück), in which Mr. Vincent was heard to distinct advantage. Mr. Somerton's recit. and aria from Handel's "Messiah"—"Thus saith the Lord," and "But who may abide," were very lovely, the singer being in splendid voice and in thorough harmony with his subjects. The last concerted piece was taken from Mendelssohn's well-known "Hymn of Praise"—"I waited for the Lord," in which the soloists were Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach, Messrs. A. E. Cooper and S. H. Somerton. This went very well, the choir having evidently devoted much pains to its rehearsal. The recital concluded with the familiar but ever-welcome "War March of the Priests" from "Athalie" (Mendelssohn). Altogether it must be accounted as the most successful of the present series of Organ Recitals at Union Church. We understand that the last will be given some time during Easter week, when pourtrams of the



"Elejah" will occupy a conspicuous place on the programme.

Organ...Prelude and Fugue in C. minor...Tschirch.  
("A Festival Fantasia.")

Song..."The Lord is my light" (Psalm 27). Allitsen.  
Mrs. J. Pender Mollison.

Anthem (M.S.)..."Come ye children and  
hearken unto me"...W. K. Vincent.

Soloists—Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach  
and Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Organ... { (a) "Fugue in C. minor".....Bach.  
(b) "Gavotte" (from 12th Sonata)Martini.  
(c) "Berceuse".....Delbruck.

Recit. & Air..... { (a) "Thus saith the Lord" Handel.  
(b) "But who may abide"...Handel.  
("The Messiah.")  
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Anthem....."I waited for the Lord"...Mendelssohn.  
("The Hymn of Praise.")

Soloists—Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach,  
Messrs. A. E. Cooper and S. H. Somerton.

Organ..."War March of the Priests"...Mendelssohn.  
(Athalie.)

The offertory taken at the Union Church Organ Recital on Tuesday amounted to *yen* 175.12. We might mention that the Rev. E. S. Booth in the course of the recital said that for many years the congregation of Union Church had shared the present building in the Settlement with the Japanese congregation to whom it belonged, but a feeling had arisen that the usefulness of the Church would be extended and the power of its work increased if the congregation had a building of their own. At the last annual general meeting of the Church the Trustees were authorized to start a Church building fund, and the offertory that day would be given to the new fund. Of course the project was but in embryo yet he felt sure that once it was started it would continue to grow until such time as it could crystallize and assume the form of a new church building. It might take years, but if it was consecrated with their prayers their new-born hope would eventually materialize as they desired.

#### THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the American Asiatic Association was held on Saturday evening at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, and proved highly successful. Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

The toast of the evening was proposed by the American Minister, Mr. L. C. Griscom, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.—I feel myself singularly fortunate in being chosen to propose the toast of the American Asiatic Association, of which it is my good fortune to be an honorary member. The avowed purpose of your Association is such that no diplomatic official of the United States could fail to find himself in entire sympathy therewith. As I understand it your object is to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of American citizens, and to secure by union and organization the advantages of sustained watchfulness and united action. With this high aim in view the Society keeps a careful guard on the right of American merchants and endeavours vigorously to oppose every measure tending to do them harm and strenuously to support any legitimate movement which would benefit their interests. It is of the greatest importance to your Association that it should maintain the closest possible relations with the Government of the United States and it is in regard to these relations that I would like to say a few words.

Your Association has had occasion within the last few years to make frequent representations to the Department of State upon matters vitally affecting your interests, and you have never yet failed to secure a warm and hearty support. I believe I am correct in saying that at least two or three of the articles contained in our new treaty with China were either entirely created or entirely remodelled in meet with the recommendations of the Association. I mention but one of the many instances in which the weight of the Association has made itself felt. Your able Secretary in New York, Mr. John Foord, has spent many months in Washington in close and confidential relationship with the Department of State, and

several excellent purposes have been accomplished. The branch of your Association which exists in China has often acted in the defense or for the protection of its members, for one case after another involving knotty problems of international law, or difficult questions connected with the intricacies of modern trade have arisen in the past years. That your Association here has had so few occasions for the exercise of its functions in respect to such matters as these is a subject for hearty congratulation. It reflects favorably not only upon the tactful and adroit manner in which your Association is conducted, but also upon the just and liberal Government whose hospitality we are all enjoying to-day.

As long as the sole function of your Society is to gather its members together once a year at a festive annual dinner you are indeed fortunate, but let me suppose that because the present work is of such a peaceful character it does not justify the continuance of the Association. It may be indeed that the mere existence of the Society without any action on its part is a source of strength to you all. Indeed if the Society did nothing more than to convene us on such occasions as this it would serve a useful purpose. It is not good for our patriotism to live too long away from America, but if our interests compel us to do so there is no better tonic than for us to gather at least once a year and give vent to our compelling Americanism. To be sure we have honored guests of other nationalities among us but they were forewarned of what they might hear and certainly it can do them no injury. It is a salutary breath of fresh American air that fills our lungs with pure ozone and enables us to face our tasks for another year with lighter hearts.

Personally I welcome any excuse to go from Tokyo to Yokohama. I had occasion at your last dinner to say that I hoped you would not allow the eighteen miles which exists between our cities to prove a wide gulf of separation. I am glad of the opportunity now to repeat that remark and I may truthfully say that in the past year and a half I have done my utmost to maintain between your Association and the American Legation an even closer relationship than exists between the Department of State and your Association in New York. I will undertake to guarantee that with your assistance these relations will be maintained in the future with the same sincere cordiality.

This occasion is very welcome because it gives an opportunity to say another word in connection with the relations between your Association and our Government. You have had an ample opportunity of witnessing the work of many diplomatic and consular officers of the United States. You doubtless know that diplomacy has a hard row to hoe. We are often lampooned in the public press of the United States as an amiable and ornamental set of gentlemen, waxing fat on munificent salaries and warming ourselves at the European social registers. Whenever there is a proposal on foot to make our service permanent this false impression does the cause much harm. Only the other day "Mr. Dooley" said that in these days of telegraphs and quick transmission of news there was very little work for the diplomatic corps to do. "In fact," he said, "it is a good deal like the boy's apple, there is nothing left but the core." There is a grain of truth in what "Mr. Dooley" says but it seems to me he fails to recognize that our labors are simply changing their direction. The real fact is that in modern times the valuable work of a diplomatist abroad is becoming less and less political and more and more commercial. An office boy can transmit dispatches of the gravest import; the newspapers can report the birth of Princes and the death of Kings. Sooner or later we must recognize that the only work which will justify our political existence will be the work we may do as the advance guard of commerce.

There is one aspect of our condition to which I would call your attention. In official life good work is often of necessity buried from sight. Governor Taft recently said that if you wish to conceal something in a place which is beyond all possibility of discovery by man, you had better publish it in the annual report of the Secretary of War. However this may be there is a vast amount of valuable work done by our diplomatists and consuls which never attains even the publicity of an annual report. It has well been said that in love and diplomacy a man may not boast of his successes. Our officials do not wish for praise but what may be asked is that whenever the occasion presents itself your Association shall be ready to testify to the utility of our diplomatic and consular services, and to urge upon our national government the vital importance of placing them upon a regular and permanent basis.

This brings us naturally to a reference to the great man to whom the Civil Service of the United States owes most. He is the man under whose guiding spirit we are working and he is the man under whose ceaseless effort and fostering care our trade in the

Far East is steadily expanding. You need hardly be told that I refer to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Let me quote you the words of Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, to whom the diplomatic service of the United States owes much. They were delivered on an occasion of special interest to us all, when three months ago your Association in New York gave the most magnificent banquet in its history in honor of H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, who was visiting the United States to demonstrate the interest of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in our great Industrial Exposition at St. Louis. What Mr. Loomis said was this:

"Between the President and the men who are doing good and honest work all over the world there is a bond of sympathy and interest. The Soldier Prince of Japan and the President of the United States when they met did not meet as strangers. Though men of different race, different education, different points of view, each instinctively and instantly recognized in the other those splendid qualities of human nature which are peculiar to no race and to no clime."

We all have vividly in our minds the events of the year which has passed since the last dinner of this Association in Yokohama and through this crisis, as throughout all the trying problems of foreign affairs which President McKinley and President Roosevelt have had to meet during the past six years, there has been at the right hand of the President a man the mention of whose name sends a thrill of admiration and enthusiasm into the heart of every true American, the man whom Lord Lansdowne described as "that great Statesman, John Hay." The annals of history have a wide and exalted place reserved for him. But if his work has been appreciated at home how much more should it be valued by those of us who, living here in the Far East, have had an opportunity to witness the active operation of his great policies. We have also seen at closer range the gruesome details of a great war and so all the more should we be able to appreciate what endless benefit might come from Mr. Hay's earnest efforts to substitute for costly and deadly wars a peaceful and honorable arbitration. We have seen him within the last few months negotiating treaties of arbitration with many of the great Powers and you will be glad to hear that when I placed before Baron Komura the President's invitation to Japan to enter into a treaty of arbitration it was accepted with alacrity. Whatever the fate of those treaties may be the cause of arbitration has been immeasurably advanced and a retrogression made difficult. The President's appeal for a second meeting of the great Peace Tribunal at The Hague was a simultaneous movement with similar ends in view. It has been cordially received throughout the world and when in due time the Convention meets its work must be of vast benefit to mankind.

During the fearful struggle which is now going on so near us the Government of the United States has scrupulously maintained the strict neutrality prescribed in the President's proclamation, but at the same time it has firmly asserted the right of our merchants to continue the pursuance of their peaceful, neutral trade with only such interference as the conditions of war necessitate and the rules of international law permit. For the past ten years our commerce has expanded with a steady and healthful growth which should stimulate us to further efforts. We must not be tempted for an instant to cease our striving and rest on our laurels, for never in the history of the world has industrial competition been keener. If we are to maintain and increase our markets in the Far East it will only be by unremitting toil and a constant exercise of our best faculties. Thanks be to Providence it is the characteristic of our race to welcome such a struggle. President Roosevelt has expressed this idea in one of his most inspired and patriotic writings. I will close by quoting his words:

"Our nation, glorious in youth and strength, looks into the future with fearless and eager eyes and rejoices, as a strong man to run a race. We do not stand in a craven mood asking to be spared the task. No! We challenge the proud privilege of doing the work that Providence allots us, and we face the coming years high of heart and resolute of faith that to our people is given the right to win such honor and renown as has never been granted to the people of mankind."

#### FOOTBALL.

A six-a-side match, the last of the season, was played between the Modern School and St. Joseph's Institute on the Y.C. & A.C. ground on Wednesday the 8th inst. A fast and well contested game left the Modern School victorious by a goal to nil. The successful six were Mollison (goal), Upton and Holmes (backs), Drummond, German and Lischof (forwards).

## YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club was held on Friday afternoon at the Cricket Pavilion, Dr. E. Wheeler, President, was in the chair and there was a fair attendance.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. S. Moss, read the notice calling the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. D. H. BLAKE seconded by Mr. E. W. FRAZER the minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN, in presenting the report and accounts, said the debit balance was a little better than at this time last year—only a little better—but they hoped to make it much better next week or so. They could say that they had no deaths during the year. He had to state that Mr. W. S. Moss found the duties of Secretary a little arduous and he wished to resign but was willing to carry on as a member of Committee. Mr. E. W. Kilby was willing to serve in his place if the meeting thought fit. Mr. White, the present Treasurer, would also like to resign, and Mr. L. D. Tebb was willing to act in his stead. He noted further that Dr. Garton was going away. Dr. Garton had attended very successfully to baseball and in his place Mr. L. McClesney was a worthy successor. In conclusion he proposed that the report and accounts be approved.

Mr. FRAZER seconded and the motion was adopted.

For President Mr. Blake proposed the re-election of Dr. Wheeler who had served the Club so well in the past and had proved himself to be the right man in the right place (applause).

Mr. W. L. MERRIMAN seconded and the proposal was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN thought he should prefer to have the views of the meeting but it was pointed out to him that his re-election was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. E. W. Maitland, seconded by Mr. N. T. Marquetti, the Vice President, Mr. D. H. Blake, was also re-elected by acclamation.

Mr. E. W. MAITLAND was unanimously elected Captain of Cricket.

The balloting then took place for six members of the Committee. While the voting was proceeding, the CHAIRMAN invited remarks.

Mr. W. L. MERRIMAN desired to know the meaning of the statement under "Baseball" to the effect that "new tactics were installed and good results can be looked for in the coming season."

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry Dr. Garton was not present to explain, but he supposed the new Captain of Baseball would be able to report on the tactics at the end of the year.

The balloting for the Committee was announced to have resulted in the election of the following: Messrs. H. W. Kilby, L. D. Tebb, W. Y. Showler, W. S. Moss, L. McClesney and E. W. Kilby.

On the motion of Dr. Moon, who eulogised the services of Dr. Wheeler during the past year, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, to the retiring Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditors.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the vote and the proceedings terminated.

Following is the report:—

During the past year interest in the various games supported by the Club has been well maintained. Owing to the present war and the consequent absence of British and American Men-of-War very few matches have been played, but club games have been well supported and keen interest shown.

During the year 44 new members were elected and there are now 248 active members on the books of the Club.

Your Committee regret to report the departure from Yokohama of Messrs. F. E. White, S. Wheeler and Dr. W. M. Garton, who have served on the Club Committee and taken a keen interest in all Club affairs. Mr. F. E. White acted as Captain of cricket, Dr. Garton as Captain of baseball, and Mr. Wheeler was in charge of athletics. The Committee wish to record their energetic and efficient services and tender them their sincere thanks.

The thanks of the Club are due to those members who generously donated prizes in connection with various sports throughout the year, especially to Mr.

A. H. Dare for presenting a new mile challenge cup and to Mr. Tegner for presenting a baseball prize.

Your Committee have again granted the use of the Club ground to the Junior Athletic Club, and the Ladies' Hockey Club.

ACCOUNTS:—The usual abstract is appended and the Committee are glad to report that the debit balance of the Club has been reduced by yen 242.39. The details of the Accounts do not call for particular mention. Mrs. Dinsdale has kindly promised to give a performance of the "Sleeping Beauty" on the 4th of March, the net proceeds of which will be given to the Club, and it is hoped that the Members will give hearty support to this effort to place the Club's finances in a more favourable position.

GROUND REPORT:—The Turf is in rather better condition than last year, and there will not be as much returfing to be done as usual.

The pavilion has been slightly repaired. Roof mended on two occasions when leaking, and steps repaired. A new floor has also been made in the stable.

A new Gear House was erected during the year and has been found very useful for storage purposes. Fence has been repaired and painted and is now in good condition.

Cricket, Football, Baseball and Tennis Gear are also in good order and repair, and very few additions will be necessary for the coming season.

CRICKET:—It was unfortunate that, during the Season under review, several games were abandoned owing to rain, with the result that the number of matches played was considerably under the average.

Two matches were played against Tokyo, honours even, and it is hoped that this may become an annual fixture.

The Interport match took place at Kobe and resulted in a victory for the Club by 8 wickets. One of the features of the game was the plucky innings of S. Stephens, who scored 80 not out in the Kobe second innings, a really fine performance for such a young cricketer and it did much to soften the sting of defeat. The Members of the team were entertained with the well-known hospitality of the southern port.

It is to be regretted that, owing to his departure from the port, F. E. White will not be able to take part in the coming season. He has done yeoman service for the Club for many years past and it is hoped that the loss is only temporary.

The only century during the season was scored by H. W. Kilby—138 on the 9th July: he stands out as the best bat of the year and has the very fine average of 145.66.

BASEBALL:—The season proved to be very active although no ships visited this Port. Many new players participated in the games and plenty of new "timber" was developed. New tactics were installed and good results can be looked for in the coming season.

Seventeen match games were played, not including Club games, which were thoroughly enjoyed.

Two record games were played, viz., one with the Nobles School resulting in 2—0 in the Club's favour, and with Kobe 5—3 in the latter's favour.

Five prizes were offered on the 4th July in the match v. the U.S. Naval Hospital, all of which were won by Club players, viz.:—Batting: C. H. Thompson; Best play: P. Jenks; Base running: L. E. McClesney; Outfielding: C. Parker; Infielding: C. H. Thorn.

The "Tegner Baseball Prize" for points was won by W. M. Garton.

A loving cup was presented by Club members to Mr. K. Dannaher.

Mr. W. S. Stone acted as umpire and Mr. E. Mendelson as scorer during the season.

A new lot of gear was purchased and plenty of material is on hand to start the new season.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL:—There has been considerable interest shown in Association Football during the past season, the roll of playing members numbering more than 40, a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Again a match was played against the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the visitors, while showing considerable improvement on their form of the previous year, were defeated by 6 goals to 1. The usual Six-a-Side competition was played on the English League system, and was won by Mr. J. M. Mollison's VI., which, with the excellent record of 4 wins and 1 drawn game, obtained nine points out of a possible ten. The winning team was:—J. Helm, P. A. Cox and N. G. Maitland, J. E. Drummond, J. M. Mollison and A. Andreis.

The annual Interport match versus the K. R. & A. C. will be played on 11th March.

The result of last season's interport game, which took place after the annual report was issued, was a draw, neither side scoring.

RUGBY FOOTBALL:—Interest in the game has been keen. Practice games have been well attended and two Club sides "Born in Japan" versus "The Rest" produced excellent games, which resulted in victories to "Born in Japan" by 17 points to 5, and 5 points to nil.

Only one match was played—the annual Interport

game versus the K. R. & A. C. The Club visited Kobe with a rather weak team, but secured a victory for the third time in succession by one goal (4 points) to nil.

A 2nd XV played the Keiojuku University on the Home Ground and secured an easy victory.

LAWN TENNIS:—The courts were well used during the summer months, and the three competitions held drew large entries, and provided some good games. The Scratch Singles, for the "Jackson Cup," was won by Mr. T. J. Chapman, the same player also winning the Handicap Singles from Scratch. In the Doubles Handicap, Messrs. P. A. Cox and S. Wheeler were victorious, after a close game in the final round against Messrs. N. G. Maitland and A. J. McClure.

ATHLETICS:—The annual Athletic Meeting was held in the Spring. The weather conditions were unfavourable, the ground being very heavy, and some of the events had to be decided in the rain. No records were broken, but quite a lot of fresh talent was discovered amongst the newer members, and a good meeting may this year be confidently expected.

Following are the accounts:—

THE HONORARY TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR TO 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
To Subscriptions.....	3,165.00
" Entrance Fees.....	660.00
" Rent received for Lockers.....	90.00
" Rent received from Ladies' Hockey Club.....	50.00
" Surplus on Bar Account.....	104.77
" " on Sports Account.....	156.70
" " on Tennis Tournament.....	11.00
" Sundries.....	18.00
" Balance at debit of Club at 31st January, 1905.....	2,941.75

Total ..... 7,197.22

PAYMENTS.	Yen.
By Balance from last Account.....	3,184.14
" Working Expenses.....	2,363.57
" Match Expenses.....	142.08
" Ground Rent for year to 31st March, 1905.....	410.28
" Fire Insurance.....	231.00
" Interest.....	150.35
" Gear purchased.....	697.15
" Sundries.....	18.65

Total ..... 7,197.22

Yokohama, 23rd February, 1905.

W. B. WHITE,

HON. TREASURER.

Examined and found correct,  
H. W. FORTESQUEUE,  
GEO. A. CHALMERS.

## "SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Notwithstanding the heavy rain—which later on turned to snow—there was a very good attendance at the Public Hall on Saturday evening to say farewell to "Sleeping Beauty." The extravaganza was played to a most appreciative audience, and it went with lots of "go," every one being familiar with their parts and thus acting easily and naturally. The inexhaustible Brady was better than ever. He arrived first as "A Wedding Guest"—an apt allusion to the great social event of the day which greatly tickled every one; and in his increasingly popular song "The goody-goody time," he rang in a new verse which had for burthen a tribute to the prowess of Yokohama ladies in the athletic field. Miss Lloyd Thomas, fortunately quite recovered from her recent indisposition, sang her songs very charmingly and had to repeat the last verse of "The Miser's Daughter" in answer to an insistent encore. The new sextette in the last act was excellent. Three ladies—Mrs. Dinsdale, Miss Zandie Rogers and Miss Hilaire Moss—representing the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Box of Curios* and the *Deutsche Japan Post*, danced with Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Bowden and Mr. Poole, who represented the *Japan Mail*, the *Japan Gazette* and the *Japan Herald*. Their costumes of black and white were most effective, and the dance was enthusiastically encored. One of the most amusing features of the evening was furnished by the "gallery gods," by means of an aerial railway. Along these wires throughout the evening they despatched to the stage a stream of bouquets for the ladies of their choice and toys for the men, *Sans Atouts*

in particular being the recipient of some funny gifts as tokens of the gallery's love and appreciation.

At the close of the performance Dr. Wheeler, as President of the Y. C. and A. C.—for the benefits of whose funds the performance was given—presented Mrs. Dinsdale with a lovely basket of flowers. In graceful terms he thanked her on behalf of the Club and the audience for her kindness in getting up the performance and for giving the proceeds of that evening to the Y. C. and A. C. The speaker also said their warm thanks were due to the Bijou Orchestra, to Mr. Horne, the musical director, and the *caste*. Amid hearty cheers the ladies were then presented with lovely baskets of flowers and the proceedings terminated.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

This case in which plaintiff claims yen 3,407.16 as compensation for supervision of construction work, and the hotel counter-claims for yen 37,267.01 for damage caused by imperfect work passed by the plaintiff as architect, was brought up again on March 3rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to summon Y. Isono, who was examined on Sept. 14th as a witness and defendant's Counsel asked the Court to appoint an expert in order to examine the imperfect work. The Court granted both requests and adjourned the hearing till March 17th.

##### CLAIM FOR RENT.

The hearing of a case in which Mr. Paul-Helm claims yen 348 from a Chinaman named Su-fang Chee, No. 119, Yokohama, began on March 6th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Hidaka and defendant by Mr. Fujiwara.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Mr. Cheong, Chinese merchant, the predecessor of Cheong-win-li, took by lease two buildings belonging to Mr. Helm, from Jan. 1st, 1898. Cheong, however, failed to pay rent during a certain time, amounting to yen 2,887 50, for which Mr. Helm lodged a claim last year. As the result, a third person was ordered to pay yen 2,625 but the balance yen 262.50 was not recognised by him on the ground that the defendant in this case occupied the buildings from July last on a sub-lease from Cheong-win-li, the rent being yen 87 per month.

Defendant's Counsel held that his client had paid to Cheong the rent due and that the Chinaman had no responsibility towards plaintiff.

Parties produced in Court their evidence after which plaintiff's counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for further preparation of his evidence. The Court granted the request and decided to sit again on March 22nd.

##### CLAIM FOR RENT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which Mr. P. Helm claims yen 2,336 from Hwan Yeeche, a Chinese merchant, No. 120 Yamashita-cho, came up on March 9th before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that a third person, Mr. Cheong, took by sub-lease two buildings now occupied by defendant and belonging to Mr. Helm, from July, 1898, and at the same time, the former borrowed yen 5,000 from the house-owner. The third person, Cheong, however, failed to pay the loan and the rent and Mr. Helm accordingly lodged a claim against them last year. In consequence, this third party was ordered to return to the owner the house and to pay the rent outstanding. Defendant in the present case occupied the buildings from July 9th, 1904, on another sub-lease from the third party, the rent being yen 120 per month and it ran from Sept. 25th till the execution of judgment.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his client had made a contract of lease with Cheong on condition that he held the buildings for five years, and paid rent from Oct. 3rd to Dec. 31st, 1903, and yen 2,000 in advance for a year, which com-

menced Jan. 1st, 1904; defendant therefore had no responsibility as regards plaintiff.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for further preparation of his evidence. The Court granted the request and adjourned till March 25th.

##### ALF. KIRBY v. MRS. BRITAIN AND THE MISSES KIRBY.

Judgement was given on March 9th in the Yokohama District Court on a protest lodged by Mr. Alf. Kirby against a decision delivered in the Local Court ordering him to present settled accounts as to rent which he had received from the lessee of the premises at No. 85, Yamashita-cho, under a petition laid by Mrs. Annie Britain and the Misses Kirby. The protest was rejected with costs. The contention of Mr. Sawada, representative of the ladies, now residing in London, was that Mr. Kirby had been authorized by them to receive the rent for the property from the lessee and to remit it every month, but he had never paid it to the ladies although he had collected it.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Last night after retiring I took up Mr. de Becker's translation of the Railway Mortgage Law, instead of my usual night-cap of Thackeray, and compared it with the original for the first ten Articles. I must sincerely compliment Mr. de Becker on his faithful translation of such a difficult document, but there are a few points which I would ask him to kindly elucidate for me, viz:

Article 1.

Is "limited joint stock company, the capital of which is divided by shares" the accepted translation of the Japanese words "Kabushiki Kaisha"?

Article 2.

Why in one place is "shometsu" translated "extinguished" and in the other "ceases to exist," and why not "by" instead of "when"?

Article 3.

Do the Japanese words "Kigu kikai" need the words "implements" and "plants." Why the "sub" before "station"?

Article 6.

Why is the word "shasai" translated "debenture"?

Article 10.

What word, if any, is used in the translation for "kyoraku"?

Apologizing to you and Mr. de Becker for the trouble.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully.

IGNORAMUS.

Tokyo, March 4th, 1905.

Mr. J. E. de Becker writes us:—"The following explanation will perhaps answer Ignoramus and satisfy his doubts":—

ARTICLE I.

The usual translation of the word *Kabushiki-Kaisha* is "Joint Stock Company," or "Limited Company," but in translating this article I thought it well to make the translation a little more explanatory in order that no mistake should occur as to the class of Company designated.

ARTICLE II.

The idea of the last paragraph is that as soon as the mortgage has been wiped out and extinguished, the railway estate as such ceases to exist. It is not not always possible to translate the same Japanese word by the same English expression and hence the terms "extinguished" and "ceases to exist." The word "by" would be an almost exact translation of the Japanese *ni yotte*.

ARTICLE III.

The words *kigu kikai* are generally used to express the idea of tools, implements, plant and machinery, and evidently the law is intended to cover all these necessary adjuncts. There is no necessity to use the word "sub" before "station," but I followed the official translation of "The Electric Business Control Regulations" promulgated in 1897 and revised in 1902. The law evidently contemplates every class of station.

ARTICLE VI.

*Shasai* is the accepted word for "debenture" (Article 199 of the Commercial Code).

ARTICLE X.

The word *kyoraku* is not translated alone but in

combination with the word *wo yurusu kettei wo nasu koto wo edzu* and has been rendered "adjudication cannot be granted." The rendering has been made because, according to law, the Court has to render a rule accepting the price which has been offered at the auction. (See Chapter 3). The word *kyoraku* is equivalent to our English "knocked down" and the compound word *kyoraku-butsu* is the Japanese equivalent of "objects knocked down." I based my rendering on the official translation of the Code of Civil Procedure of Japan, Article 674 and other Articles.

##### ST. ANDREWS MISSION CHURCH.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to say for the information of those of your readers who are interested in the new mission church of St. Andrews, Yokohama, that it is to be dedicated on Sunday next, March 12th at 9.30 a.m. by the Right Rev. Bishop McKim, D. D., The presence of our friends will be very welcome and though the service will be in Japanese nearly all of it can be followed by those who bring English Prayer and Hymn-books. It would be a convenience (though not an absolute necessity) if we could know approximately the number of foreign friends who propose to be present in order to make the necessary arrangements for their accommodation. The dedicatory prayers will be followed by morning prayer and Holy Communion.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER WESTON.

##### INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AND REFUGEE AID SOCIETY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The International Red Cross & Refugee Aid Society of Shanghai was formed at the beginning of the war for the purpose of looking after the natives who might be wounded during hostilities, and for the succour of distressed refugees. A large and influential committee was appointed with Sir H. S. Wilkinson as President and Dr. Timothy Richard as Hon. Secretary. The Chinese merchants in the south subscribed liberally, and early in its history the Society had hundreds of thousands of Taels in hand, the Empress Dowager alone subscribing Tls 100,000.

A branch of the Society was formed at Newchwang, and a strong Committee, foreign and Chinese, appointed, with H. B. Miller, Esq., American Consul General, as Chairman. This Committee appointed foreign representatives at various centres in the interior to work in harmony with the local Chinese officials and watch the course of events as they affected the native population, and to assist the society in making provision for the relief of distress.

Hospitals were placed at the disposal of the Committee in five places, a staff of medical men and native assistants volunteered their services, and provision was made for Chinese wounded. Hospices for refugees were established at Newchwang, Liaoyang, Mukden, Hsinmintun, Kuangning, Fakumen and Kaiyuan. The Imperial Railways of North China granted free transport to destitute refugees desirous to return to their homes in Kuanli. At Newchwang over 6000 have been temporarily housed, fed and sent to their homes in various parts of Chili and Shantung. From Hsinmintun over 20,000 have been transported, chiefly coolies from the Russian Railways and mines, who had been thrown out of employment by the war. After the battles of Liaoyang and Shaho many hundreds of wounded natives, women and children as well as men, were received into the hospitals in Liaoyang and Mukden, while over 10,000 homeless refugees, chiefly women and children, have been sheltered and fed in the score or so of refugees established by the Society. Some 20,000 wadded garments were distributed by the society at the beginning of winter, and some 5,000 families whose homes were not demolished but who on account of the destruction of the standing crops, the scarcity and famine price of grain, were in want, are being supplied with grain sufficient to carry them through the winter at least.

Roughly speaking about 80,000 native sufferers through the war have been aided by the society up to the present. As the houses of most of the resident refugees have been demolished, and all their belongings destroyed, it is probable that a large proportion of them especially the women and children, will be dependant on the Society for many months to come.

In addition to the relief work of the Society H. E. the Tartar General has been unremitting in his efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of the victims of the war. He has also assisted the Society in every possible way and a most pleasing feature of the work has been the cordial way in which the Chinese officials have cooperated with foreigners throughout. For this we are indebted largely to the example shown by the Governor General.

JAMES WEBSTER.

Newchwang,

Hon. Secretary.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

## RUSSIANS IN FULL RETREAT.

London, March 8.

The Russians are in full retreat.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## BRITISH POLITICS.

London, March 3.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address to the Throne by a vote of 235 to 175, after rejecting by a vote of 250 to 201 an amendment proposed by Mr. T. R. Buchanan (Liberal member for East Perth) demanding a reduction in the national expenditures.

## DEMANDS OF RUSSIAN WORKMEN

Workmen in St. Petersburg yesterday chose 200 electors whose duty it is to appoint representatives on the Commission mentioned on the 21st of February. This meeting of electors, which was the first sitting of workmen permitted in St. Petersburg, refused to carry out their task unless 3,000 workmen arrested since the 21st of January were immediately released and other demands were granted including inviolability of person and domicile, freedom of speech and press.

## LORD MILNER'S SUCCESSOR.

Earl Selborne (First Lord of the Admiralty) who has been appointed to succeed Lord Milner, leaves Southampton for South Africa at the end of March.

[Note.—Earl Selborne has been at the Admiralty since 1900. He married, as Viscount Wolmer, a daughter of the late Lord Salisbury, and after obtaining a seat in the House of Commons did much work as Private Secretary for War, the Treasury, etc., until 1895 when he became Under Secretary for the Colonies. He was born in 1859.]

## BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, March 4.

The British Naval Estimates for 1905-6 amount to £33,389,000, compared with £36,689,000 in 1904-5. This is mainly due to a decrease in new construction and repairs, and also partly due to the fact that the latter figure includes the two cruisers bought from Chili. The decrease in repairs is due to the elimination of vessels of small fighting value. It is proposed to begin in 1905-6 the construction of one battleship, four armoured cruisers, six ocean and twelve coastal destroyers, and eleven submarines.

## ST. PETERSBURG WORKMEN AND REFORMS.

At another meeting of the workmen's electors in St. Petersburg, it was decided that unless their demands are conceded to-day, a general strike will be proclaimed.

There is general apprehension at St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Moscow that disorders on a large scale will occur on Saturday, the anniversary of the liberation of the Serfs.

## COAL AND PROVISIONS FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

Nine German colliers and two steamers laden with stores have left Port Said for the Baltic Fleet.

## REACTIONARIES AGAIN IN THE ASCENDANT.

Later.

The group of Ministers engaged in drafting the proposed Russian Constitution have fallen into disfavour, and the reactionaries have regained the ear of the Tzar, who has issued a manifesto reaffirming autocracy and appealing to the whole nation to unite against internal enemies and an obstinate foreign foe.

## THE NORTH SEA INDEMNITY.

London, March 5.

The British claim for indemnity in connexion with the North Sea affair amounts to £6,500.

## THE STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

The strike in Warsaw affects every trade. The strikers are assuming a threatening demeanour, and are using revolvers and bombs. Unless the Government can force the employees of the gas-works to resume work the city will be in darkness on Sunday. The Tzar's manifesto has had a bad effect. The authorities are hastily concentrating troops in Warsaw and Lodz.

## THE FIGHTING AT THE FRONT.

London, March 6.

General Kuropatkin reports that he lost part of the Goutuling defences on March 2; and that the attack was continued yesterday. The fighting on his left flank was general and of the most severe kind. Desperate Japanese attacks were repulsed again and again, the enemy in some places making ramparts of their own dead.

Over twenty Japanese battalions were yesterday repulsed at Kandolisian with terrible loss.

## THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

After the Tzar's Manifesto the Russian public were astounded by the rescript intimating his intention to summon some form of an elective assembly to participate in legislation. The newspapers express satisfaction but the public await developments. The strike of workmen at the Warsaw Gas-Works is finished.

## THE ST. PETERSBURG STRIKE.

Later.

The strike has increased in St. Petersburg, and 51,000 men are out. Saturday passed quietly.

## AT THE FRONT.

The Japanese have gained a signal victory in the region beyond the Hun. They have defeated in detail, with great slaughter, two divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which recently arrived from Europe. They have also captured a large quantity of ammunition.

## NEW LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Earl Cawdor (?) has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty.

## THE FIGHTING AT MUKDEN.

London, March 7.

General Kuropatkin reports that the advanced guard of the Japanese, who have been surrounding his right flank, arrived on March 4th within five miles of Mukden station from the direction of the Hsinmintun road. Reuter's correspondent at Mukden says that the sudden appearance of the Japanese completely surprised the Russians, and the city was thrown into confusion.

## NEARING MUKDEN.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Mukden on the evening of the 5th of March, said that the battle raged ceaselessly throughout Sunday. Heavy fighting has begun on the west and north-west of Mukden, where Kuropatkin launched desperate attacks against the Japanese left. The Russians continue to hold the centre.

## RESIGNATION OF MR. WYNDHAM.

Mr. Balfour has announced the resignation of Mr. G. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

[NOTE.—The resignation of the Chief Secretary for Ireland arises, doubtless, from the attack made upon the Government by the Irish members in the course of the debate on the Address to the Throne, wherein the Ministry were accused of dealing harshly with Sir Anthony Macdonnell, the Permanent Under

Secretary, for his action in regard to Lord Dunraven's latest scheme for "pacifying" Ireland—a scheme which at first had Mr. Wyndham's approval but which he afterwards had to disavow.—Ed. J.M.]

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 8.

The Tzar has ordered the closing of the Labour Commission, mentioned in the telegram of March 2, owing to the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives.

## NEW AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Miller has been appointed American Consul-General at Yokohama.

## THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku's army telegraphed on March 5 that the attacks of the Japanese left wing since February 28 had been pushed home in the face of tremendous difficulties—heavy snow storms, star shells, and searchlights which lit up every movement. They carried at the point of the bayonet trenches defended by wire entanglements and bristling with machine guns, despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians. The latter are now retreating in disorder, men discarding arms and clothing. The Japanese have captured a number of 6-in. gun and machine guns. The attacks were covered by a furious bombardment in which all the Port Arthur siege guns were employed with terrible effect, pulverising villages and earth-works and demoralising the Russians. Meantime the fighting in the centre was confined to the artillery.

## AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid (proprietor and editor of the New York Tribune) has been appointed American Ambassador to London.

## AMERICAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill (Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of the U.S. to China in 1900-1901) has been appointed Minister to Peking, Mr. E. H. Conger, Minister since 1898, being transferred to Mexico.

## FRENCH FINANCIERS WARN RUSSIA.

London, March 9.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* wires that the French financiers have intimated to Russia that the loan must not exceed 20 millions sterling instead of 32 millions sterling, and furthermore that this will be the last loan raisable in Paris for some years.

## THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuropatkin's army telegraphs that the Russians, taking advantage of the darkness, evacuated all their positions along the Shaho and are now in full retreat after setting fire to huge quantities of supplies. The Japanese are pressing them hard. The fall of Mukden is imminent.

## KUROPATKIN'S VERSION.

Later.

General Kuropatkin telegraphed to St. Petersburg, under date of March 6, that the Russian troops on the west of Mukden continue to act on the offensive. They repulsed ten attacks made by the Japanese on the previous day. The assaults on the centre and the Russian extreme left have also been repulsed. Some 3,000 Japanese dead have been counted at Kaotuling, where the enemy have withdrawn to the south.

## RETREAT CONFIRMED.

A later special London telegram says that the Russians are in full retreat.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 2nd instant.)

#### FROM THE FRONT.

The enemy confronting our force in the Kingking region appears to be increasing his numbers.

Our forces in the Penhsihu region have occupied the highlands eastward of Kantailing, and have captured the enemy's position near Changkau (about 1½ miles east of Tungkaushan).

In the Shaoh direction the enemy in front of Waitaushan essayed a small night attack, and on the left bank of the Hun River the enemy made a powerful counter attack from near Chenchiehpau against the positions between that place and the Hun. Both were repulsed.

Our troops have driven the enemy from Changtun and Sufangtai.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 3rd instant.)

#### THE SHAHO.

The enemy confronting our troops in the Hsingking district has made several counter-attacks but all have been repulsed.

In the Penhsihu region our troops have forced the enemy back to his main line of defences and fighting is now going on.

In the Shaoh quarter in the district east of the railway we have captured the highlands north of Hou-sungmupautsz and Tangkiatun and are now engaging the enemy. About a battalion of his infantry attempted to enter Shanhuifang from Fengchihpau but was repulsed.

In the district on the west of the railway we are gradually destroying the enemy's fortifications and pressing him to the north-east.

Our troops have driven the enemy out of Tamintun and Hsinmintun. In the latter place we took a quantity of the enemy's provisions and fodder.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 4th instant.)

#### THE SHINGKING (HITHERTO CALLED KINGKING) DISTRICT.

In this region our troops have been for some days forcing the enemy back to Tita (about 15 miles south-east of Fushun) and Machuntau (about 15 miles south of Fushun) and are now engaging him.

#### THE SHAHO REGION.

During last night (3rd) the enemy made four resolute counter attacks upon our positions at Hou-Sungmupautsz and Tangkiatun, but they were all repulsed.

On the east of the railway the enemy made several small night attacks, but all were repulsed.

On the west of the railway our troops continue their vehemently attacking advance. They have now occupied the line from Wuchinying (about 5 miles west of Shahopau) via Laishenpau (about 2½ miles north-west of Wuchinying) to Suhupau (about 5 miles north-west of Laishenpau).

#### WEST OF THE HUN RIVER.

On the west of the Hun River our troops are advancing northward driving back the enemy in the region between the Hun and the Liao from the north-west of Hsiaopehho. They have destroyed the enemy's line of defences from Changtan to Sufangtai, and vigorously pursuing him, have now reached the line stretching from Wokiapau (about 15 miles south-west of Mukden) via Tatszpau (about 12½ miles west of Mukden) to Lamupo (about 4 miles north of Tatszpau).

The enemy's casualties and the spoils taken from him at various positions during some days past are very large, but we have

not yet had time to make any examination. At Wangkiangpau, however, (about 4 miles south-west of Suhupau) we took ten thousand bags of flour (barley and buck-wheat), fifty thousand bales of bean-cake, a quantity of black bread, salt and vegetables. Again at Tahantai (about 4 miles south of Wangkiangpau) we took a store-house of clothing. (Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 5th instant.)

#### HSINGKING DISTRICT.

The enemy is still obstinately resisting along his multiple lines of fortifications.

#### SHAHO DISTRICT.

Yesterday (4th instant) our troops which attacked the highlands on the north of Pienniulupau (about 4 miles eastward of Waitaushan), captured the enemy's first position.

At dawn to-day (5th) our forces at Hou-Sungmupautsz captured the various redoubts along the highlands north-east of that place.

In the ground east of the railway, at 8.30 a.m. to-day (5th), our troops captured Liuchangtun (about 2½ miles south-east of Wanpaoshan), forcing the enemy into his second line of defences where we are now surrounding him.

On the west of the railway to-day (5th) we took Hanchingpau and Hsiao-Sukiapau and are now continuing our attacking advance. The railway station at Sukiatun is on fire.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the 6th inst.)

#### THE HSINGKING DISTRICT.

The enemy at Tita made several counter-attacks to-day (6th instant) but our troops repulsed them all.

The enemy at Manchuntun is resisting obstinately, but our attack is gradually progressing in this quarter. A body of our troops at 8 p.m. to-day (6th) occupied the highlands on the north-east of Hwangchi, a position about 4 kilometres south of Manchuntun.

#### THE PENHSIHU DISTRICT.

This afternoon (6th) a body of our troops took complete possession of all the highlands on the south of Taitszkau (about 6½ miles south of Manchuntun), and drove the enemy back in the direction of Sangkiatsz (about 2½ miles south-west of Manchuntun).

#### THE SHAHO DISTRICT.

On the east of the railway there is no change in the situation except that yesterday (5th) night a counter-attack of the enemy against the northern end of Tungkiafen was repulsed.

On the west of the railway we are engaged with the enemy along a line from the east of Hunchingpau to Rhtaitz. The enemy is resisting very stubbornly and is seen to be gradually increasing his forces.

On the west bank of the Hun, this morning (6th) a force of the enemy numbering about a division with 70 guns made a counter-attack in the direction of Tashikiao (not the Tashikiao on the railway east of Yingkow—Ed. J. M.) but was repulsed.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 7th instant.)

#### HSINGKING QUARTER.

Our troops who advanced in the direction of Hwaijen occupied Pienshihata (5 miles south-west of Hwaijen) early on the morning of the 6th instant. They subsequently occupied Hwaijen.

There is no change in the state of the combat at Tita and Machuntun.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 8th instant.)

Our troops who for some days back have

been fighting against a superior force of the enemy at Machuntun, drove him from this position at 8 a.m. to-day and are now pursuing him northward.

#### THE SHAHO QUARTER.

On the east of the railway at 3 a.m. to-day the enemy's infantry attacked the highlands north of Tangkiatun but they were repulsed. They retired leaving 20 or 30 dead. At 2 a.m. the same day the enemy's artillery from Tashan and Wanpaoshan concentrated its fire on our positions and thereafter a large force of his infantry delivered an attack, but by half past four in the morning they were completely repulsed.

#### WEST OF THE RAILWAY.

On the west of the railway at about 11 a.m. to-day we occupied the east part of Hanchingpau and repulsed an attempt made by the enemy to recover it.

#### WEST OF THE HUN.

On the west of the Hun the enemy is gradually increasing his forces at Yangshihtun. Our troops have captured about two-thirds of Likwanpau. They received a counter-attack by about a Division of the enemy, but they drove him back.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; on the night of the 8th instant from Marshal Oyama.)

#### THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

Since this morning the enemy has begun to retreat. All our armies are vigorously pursuing.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 9th inst.)

#### HSINGKING QUARTER.

Our troops, which drove back the enemy from Machuntau, are continuing their pursuit of him.

#### SHAHO QUARTER.

On the east of the railway the enemy having at length showed signs of wavering, our whole line assumed the offensive from the night of the 7th, and driving the enemy from his positions, forced him back into the valley of the Hun River.

From the line of railway to the east bank of the Hun River the whole district is already in our hands.

#### WEST OF THE HUN RIVER.

On the west of the Hun River at Yangshihtun and Likwanpau the enemy still continued to resist obstinately and made several counter-attacks all of which were repulsed, inflicting heavy loss, and the enemy is now being driven back towards Mukden.

On the west of Mukden we met a stubborn resistance but we have already taken possession of Hsiaochitun (about 20 miles north-west of Mukden), of Pakiatz (1¼ miles north-east of Hsiaochitun) and Santaitz. Our troops have cut the railway north of Mukden.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 9th instant.)

#### FIRING ON DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Since the day before yesterday the enemy has continually fired furiously on our dead and wounded as they were being carried away on stretchers and in carts on the west of Ningkwautun (about 1¼ miles west of Yangshihtun.)

(Issued at the Military Head Quarters.)

#### MUKDEN.

Field-Marshal Marquis Oyama issued a general order on the 8th instant to the pursuing armies that, in order to ensure respect for the tombs of the Imperial Chinese Sovereigns and tranquillity for the inhabitants of Mukden, no troops were to be quartered within the city.



(Issued by the Naval Department.)

**MORE STEAMERS CAPTURED.**

The British steamer *Venus* (3,558 tons) laden with 5,222 tons of Cardiff coal for Vladivostok, was captured by a Japanese war-ship when *en route* for that port on the 4th instant.

The British steamer *Aphrodite* (3,949 tons) laden with 5,600 tons of Cardiff coal for Vladivostok was captured by a Japanese war-ship on the 4th instant while *en route* for Vladivostok.

(Official returns show that since the beginning of the war the Japanese have captured 32 steamers (including the *Sungari*) of over 1,000 tons, the total tonnage being over 100,000 tons. The steamers lost by the Japanese (exclusive of those sunk at Port Arthur) number 4, and their aggregate tonnage is 14,000 tons. Consequently the balance in Japan's favour is over 86,000 tons.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

**FLOATING MINES.**

Chefoo—The German S. S. *Koenigsberg*, at 2 p.m. on the 28th of February, observed a floating mine at a point 4 miles south-west of the light-house on North East Promontory; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered S. S. *Prometheus*, at 1.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant observed a mine in longitude 124.3 East and latitude 36.13 north.

**FATHER GAPON'S LETTER.**

Several French newspapers publish an open letter addressed by Father Gapon to the Tzar. It has attracted much attention. The letter is couched in the most violent terms. Its import is that the Tzar is leading Russia to ruin, and that unless he at once abdicates, and gives peace to his Empire, he, the Imperial Grand Dukes and the rest of his people will be assassinated by means of bombs or other extreme devices. The letter is a menacing warning.

**GENERAL STOESSEL'S WELCOME.**

A Wolff's telegram dated the 1st instant says that General Stoessel, on his arrival in St. Petersburg, did not receive the expected welcome.

**THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.**

The Italian Prime Minister, not yet having recovered from his long illness, has resigned, and the Ministers of the Cabinet are said to have followed his example.

**THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.**

A Wolff's telegram says that the Tzar has issued a proclamation ordering a Council of Ministers to examine and consider any petitions presented by individuals or associations in connexion with administrative reforms, and has appointed himself President of the Council, so that his loyal subjects may find a means of making known their sentiments direct to the Sovereign.

The Russian *Official Gazette* has published a long proclamation of the Tzar, of which the following is the gist: "The cruel war now being waged in the Far East on account of Russia's valour and her leading position in the Pacific is an unavoidable measure for the purpose of securing through many centuries the peace not only of Russia herself but also of other Christian countries. Therefore great efforts and costly sacrifices have been demanded from Russia. Russians are now fighting for their country with valour and determination, yet at home disturbances are raised to the satisfaction of the enemy and the sorrow of Russia. Armed movements to overthrow the present administration and to reorganise the Government are most regrettable in the interests of the State, for they are irreconcilable with the polity of the State and are opposed to the divine right of autocratic Sovereignty. Russia has

often engaged in great conflicts, has endured throughout them, has survived their crises and has emerged with renewed good-fortune. But if domestic disturbances proceed in this manner I shall be compelled to order my officers to remember their public duty and loyalty and to employ their strength in the maintenance of law and order. I call upon my faithful subjects to aid me in the holy work of breaking our enemies abroad and quelling disturbance at home."

**RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.**

According to a Reuter's telegram of the 3rd instant the demands preferred by the representatives of the strikers before the final election of delegates for the Labourers' Investigation Council, have been refused. A general strike has therefore been announced, and many of the leaders have been arrested.

In Poland, in spite of the dissent of the Popular Party, the disturbance does not tend to become allayed. Wealthy people continue to fly from Poland to foreign countries.

The Tzar has addressed a decree to the Minister of the Interior desiring the latter to convey his thanks to the people who have shown their loyalty and who have declared that they will not hesitate to sacrifice their property for the sake of achieving the purpose of the war. His Majesty says: We desire to join our strength with that of men of talent among our people, for the purpose of increasing the nation's welfare and accomplishing the object we have had in view—to preserve the dominions of Russia unimpaired and to maintain law and order. It is our intention to continue the work left to us by our ancestors, and therefore we will assemble persons chosen by the people, and give them a share in deliberating on legislative measures. Having regard to the special conditions existing in our country, the racial difference, the state of the widely removed districts, and the development of our still uneducated masses, our reforms must be limited by practical necessities. In carrying out these reforms there can be no doubt that there are men of local experience and knowledge who can state their views with circumspection and gravity well fitted to the work of legislation, and to the furtherance of the people's advantage. Nevertheless we deem it difficult to achieve the purpose of reform if disturbances continue in the State. We therefore order our Ministers to hold a special council in order to discuss means of giving effect to our wishes.

The principal Berlin journals are astonished at the Tzar's issue of one proclamation after another within the short space of 24 hours. While astonished at the contradictory purposes displayed in these documents, they point out that even a representative assembly of the kind indicated would not have any legislative power, but would be purely consultative. Still they regard it as, in form at least, a first step towards representative institutions.

**THE FIGHTING AT THE FRONT.**

A private telegram to St. Petersburg from Mukden dated the 5th instant says that the Russian wounded are about 15,000.

Telegrams constantly arriving from Kuropatkin are published in St. Petersburg. They all declare that the Japanese attacks in every quarter have been repulsed with heavy loss and that the developments of the military situation are steadily favourable to Russia. Nevertheless in Berlin diplomatic and social circles a pessimistic view is taken of the position of the Russian Army, and it is generally considered that the Japanese up to this time have achieved

a great success against the Russians. The leading Berlin journals say that there is no longer any doubt that the Russians will have to evacuate Mukden. If they can not by a great effort beat back the Japanese left, their retreat will be attended with much graver consequences than was the case at Liaoyang, and may end in destruction. The situation for Russia hangs by a hair. Doubtless the Japanese army will put forth its whole strength to break up the enemy and cut off his line of retreat.

**RUSSIAN RAILWAY STRIKES.**

The railway operatives at Chita went on strike on the 3rd instant in order to procure the release of 1,000 of their comrades previously arrested.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

**THE TSAR'S PROCLAMATION.**

London, March 4.

The Tzar's proclamation announcing a resolution to maintain the autocratic system has been received by the people with a sentiment of disgust. Subsequently another proclamation of an opposite import was made, hinting at the establishment of a representative assembly, but this has merely served to call down similar contempt.

Another great strike is said to be planned, and an insurrectionary disturbance is feared in connexion with it. The revolutionary parties in St. Petersburg have warned the Foreign Representatives to remain in their embassies and not to venture into the streets. No reserve is shown in expressing pessimistic views about the war.

**RUSSIAN PLANS.**

London, March 7.

It is said that the Military Council in St. Petersburg intends to despatch a further great army of 400,000 men to the Far East and that the strategical bureau of the Headquarters Staff has formed a new plan for retiring to Harbin, and fighting along the Harbin-Vladivostok line. But what they especially desire is that the Russian submarines should interfere with Japanese freedom of movement in the Sea of Japan.

**OTHER TELEGRAMS.**

Tientsin, March 7.

Last night the Russians on the Shaho were driven back and Kuropatkin has fled.

(This is inconsistent with official reports.—Ed. J.M.)

Hsinmintun, March 6.

Kuropatkin and his staff have just (2 p.m.) entrained.

The Russians were repulsed on the Hun River last night. The Russian army is at a point some 8 miles south of Mukden. The capture of Mukden will probably take place in the course of to-day. The enemy's strength is concentrated on the north of the city, where a heavy battle is now being fought.

(This telegram is inconsistent. Further, we know that Mukden was not taken on the 6th.—Ed. J.M.)

Skirmishes continue daily near Hsinmintun. Yesterday about 1,000 of the enemy at Faukiatun make an attack. Their leader was killed, and we took 30,000 rounds of ammunition.

(This is state news.—Ed. J.M.)

Hsinmintun is quiet. Our troops are not in the town. The enemy's main strength is at Machwantsz where he has about 30,000 men, with detachments in Changshantsz, Tamintun, Fukakoshi and Ipantai. Yesterday our cavalry was suddenly attacked at Changshantsz, but they at once repulsed the enemy. The Russians who attacked Tafschan west of Mukden numbered over 10,000 and were repulsed with heavy loss. They

left a great number of dead when retreating. Fighting continues in that region.

The goods stored in Mukden have all been transported to Tieling. Bodies of the enemy are retreating one after the other. His army is panic-stricken. The Hungtutsz leaders, Tu Lishan and Feng Linko, are making Hsinmintun their centre of operations and are very active.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")  
AT THE FRONT.

Yingkow, March 6.

According to Chinese statements the Russians hitherto within Mukden have left the city and have commenced to busily transport goods to the rear. Since yesterday morning Kuropatkin has moved into a railway carriage at the station, where more than a hundred officers are collected holding a council.

They say also that the effects of the Japanese heavy guns is indescribably destructive. The Russian troops, even when far distant, raise a cry at the sound of these guns and show symptoms of flying.

Another report from the same place says:—The Russians on the Hun River were completely driven back last night. The Japanese left has advanced to a point 5 miles west of Mukden, and is pushing on, driving the enemy before it. To-night the Japanese troops will bivouac on the north of Mukden.

Another report says:—Yesterday at Fankiatun, which is 8 miles north of Hsinmintun, the Japanese came into collision with a body of the enemy's cavalry over a thousand strong. The officer commanding the cavalry had his skull cleft, and his men retired in disorder leaving many killed and wounded. The Japanese took 30,000 rounds of ammunition.

(Published by the "Jiji Shimpō" in an Extra.)

It is alleged that the Japanese left has arrived within 2 or 3 *ri* (from 5 to 7½ miles) of Mukden and has cut the enemy's line of retreat. His right and centre are thus completely surrounded, and his losses increase hourly.

The enemy's main strength is in the Fushun quarter. There the Japanese right is pressing him heavily, and he appears to be now retiring though Fushun to Tieling.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

#### THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.

It is alleged on good authority that since the night before last the whole of the enemy's line began to retreat in a state of confusion. Our entire army took up the pursuit. Especially our right pressed the pursuit home, the "Red Caps" (Guards) getting to such close quarters that they were able to bayonet the Russians from behind.

A part of our extreme left occupied Mukden, where it took a great quantity of provisions. Another part cut the railway on the north of the city and thence marched on in the direction of Tieling.

The enemy's centre seems to be annihilated.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Jiji* says that the stock of coal at Moji is now estimated at only some 100,000 tons, so that the price is rising.

An official telegram says that a case of small-pox has been reported in the district of Echū, Ehime prefecture.

Some Russians at Dairi, on the evening of March 5th gave a theatrical entertainment when many Japanese officials and officers were present.

Owing to the dull state of the silk business the output of *habutaye* in Ishikawa prefecture during

February was only 46,479 pieces. This shows a decrease of 20,139 pieces on that of the previous month.

A case of scarlet-fever has been reported among the crew of the steamer *Hoshin Maru*, which arrived at Moji on March 7th from Korea.

A telegram reports that 50 Russian officers, 55 men, 6 women, and 5 infants were expected to arrive on March 9th at Nagasaki from Port Arthur.

A telegram from Ujina says that 1,101 Japanese invalids arrived there on March 5th from the front. A number of Russian prisoners were brought there and five hundred were removed to Hamadera.

The latest official investigations show that the savings in post offices throughout the Empire now total yen 39,862,111.59. This is an increase of yen 1,744,585.22 over the sum at the end of last year.

Two hundred and five officers who, from August 21st to the end of December were noted in despatches for meritorious work or were killed at Port Arthur, have received decorations of various grades.

H. E. Governor Sufu has notified that owing to repairs to the time-ball, from March 20th a red flag will be hoisted on the lower beam of the pole of the time-ball at the French hatoba 5 minutes before noon and taken down at noon.

Patients suffering from scarlet fever have been found among the passengers of a steamer that recently arrived at Moji from Korea. The passengers and crew were removed to the Dairi quarantine station and the ship is being disinfected.

According to a telegram received on Feb. 28th in Tokyo, it is reported by the *Jiji*, Grand Duke Alexis, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, and Vice Admiral Avellan, Minister for the Navy, are said to be about to resign their positions, and Admiral Alexieff will succeed the latter.

A procession consisting of various public bodies took place last night, to welcome a portion of the Formosa garrison and also to celebrate the latest success at Mukden. The procession proceeded through Isezaki-cho and other adjoining streets where the troops are lodged.

General Baron Okazawa, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Colonel Muraki, Aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, who went to the front to enquire as to the health of the men, arrived on March 6th at Fusan, via Seoul, where the Imperial messengers were warmly welcomed. In the evening, they left by the *Nikko Maru* for home.

The Emperor has requested Lieut-General Prince Kanin, Commander-in-Chief of Cavalry, say Tokyo papers, to return home and to take up other duties, but the Prince, it is reported, has asked to be allowed to stay as expected events are about to happen and he does not care to leave his present position before his duty is concluded.

The construction of a new dock in the compound of the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, being completed the opening ceremony will take place in the middle of this month. The length is 722 feet; width, 96 feet and depth 39. The dock will admit a steamer of about 22,000 tons, 74 feet in length, 82 feet in beam and 34 feet in draft. The work was commenced in January, 1902.

About 39 representative tea traders throughout the Empire met on the morning of March 6th in the meeting hall of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce when Mr. K. Ito presided. He reported that at the last session of the Diet, a Government bill providing a subsidy of yen 70,000 per year for seven years commencing 1905, and handed to the Central Tea Guild, had been passed. The president asked his hearers to return thanks to the members of both Houses for their appreciation and this proposal was at once agreed to. A report from Mr. G. Homma, manager of the St. Louis office of the Guild, was next read. After a short discussion, the meeting adjourned.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

The total capital of new enterprises incorporated in the eastern states in January reached \$116,250,000, which compares with \$59,000,000 in January of 1904.

Next May Harvard University will send an expedition consisting of fifty men, under the leadership of Professor Jagger, to Iceland to study its geology and its volcanic and glacial formations.

A telegram received from Buenos Ayres reports that the sealing schooner *E. B. Marvin* of Victoria, B.C., has arrived with 1600 sealskins, taken off the South American coast. She left Halifax in September. The skins will be shipped to the London market from Buenos Ayres.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Hayes, youngest daughter of J. A. Hayes of New York, and William Beverly Rogers of Beverly Garrison on Hudson, N. Y. Miss Hayes is a granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, the Confederate chieftain, and Mr. Rogers is a grandson of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under General Grant. The Hayes-Rogers marriage will occur soon, but no date is set.

Mr. Payne Whitney, the son of the late William C. Whitney, has given Yale new training quarters at Gales Ferry where the oarsmen remain for three weeks each spring, taking on the finishing touches for the races with Harvard in June. The cost will be \$25,000. Mr. Whitney also said he would foot the bills for the construction of a new dormitory with new bathrooms at the training quarters. He captained the Yale crew in 1898, his senior year.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, former president of the steel trust is on his way to Mexico, accompanied by New York capitalists, for the purpose of making a special investigation of the project of constructing a great tunnel in the Guanajuato mining district to drain a number of rich mines and to open up new veins of mineral. It is stated that Schwab and his associated magnates agreed to finance the enterprise. Seven million dollars will be required to build the tunnel.

The petroleum drawn from the oil wells of Indian Territory is to be transferred to the New York Standard Oil refineries through a pipe line 2,000 miles in length. The line is reported to be now ready for operation. The route is from Red Fork to Kansas City, to Whiting, near Chicago, to Cygnet, O., thence through Pennsylvania to Olean, N. Y., across New Jersey and under the Hudson and East rivers to Greenpoint, N. Y. Pumping stations are established at various points to keep the stream of oil flowing.

More men are employed by the railways of the United States in 1905—1,500,000—than were in the armies of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and the rest of the national commanders at any one time from 1861 to 1865. The total assets of the railways in 1905, \$16,000,000,000, equal the value of the property, real or personal, of the whole country at the time of Lincoln's first election. Their income in 1904, more than \$2,000,000,000, it is said would pay the bonded debt of the United States government twice over and leave \$200,000,000 still to the good.

The following statement has been made by Mr. Secretary Hay with regard to the recently amended arbitration treaties:—

"The President regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the Senate on Saturday. He recognizes the right of the Senate to reject a treaty either by a direct vote in that sense or indirectly by changes which are incompatible with its spirit and purpose. He considers that with the Senate amendment the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward, and therefore he is unable to present them in this altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 11
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. Mar. 13
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	W. Mar. 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. Mar. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tanaka	Th. Mar. 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Manchuria	Sa. Mar. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. Mar. 17
America	C. P. R. Co.	Siberia	Sa. Mar. 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Mar. 17
America	C. P. R. Co.	Mongolia	Th. Mar. 17
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. Mar. 17

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 9th inst.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 9th inst.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 25th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 25th inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanic	Sa. Mar. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	Sa. Mar. 11
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	Sa. Mar. 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Tu. Mar. 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benrolich	W. Mar. 15
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. Mar. 16
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Th. Mar. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. Mar. 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 17
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Argonia	Su. Mar. 16
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Mar. 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Mar. 27
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. Mar. 17
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. Mar. 17

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Benedict*, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 3rd March, —London via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

*Brasema*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 3rd March, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shinano Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,835, T. Murai, 3rd March, —Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 15th Feb., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 3rd March, —Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 3rd March, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Narbon, 3rd March, —Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 5th March, —San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th Feb., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Taisang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 5th March, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Marquis Bacquehem*, Austrian steamer, 2,744, Bassvich, 6th March, —Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 1st March, Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

*Peleus*, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 6th March, —Pngst Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Swazi*, British steamer, 3,174, A. W. Dobbs, 6th March, —London via ports, and Kobe, 4th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 7th March, —Vancouver, B.C., 21st Feb., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Sofala*, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shepherd, 7th March, —Rangoon, 9th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Aixe*, German ship, 1,553, Lange, 7th March, —New York, 28th Aug., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Ota*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 7th March, —Ujina and Kobe, 5th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Rajah*, British steamer, 3,634, J. Bullock, 6th March, —Rangoon via Kobe, 6th March, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Merionethshire*, British steamer, 1,950, C. H. Burch, 8th March, —London via ports, and Kobe, 6th March, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Achilles*, British steamer, 4,484, Thompson, 8th March, —Liverpool via ports, and Kuchinotsu, 6th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Hounsloer*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshead, 9th March, —Otaru, General.—Tanimichi.

*Samara*, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 9th Mar., —Hiroto Wan, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Schuykill*, British steamer, 3,444, Nicholas, 9th March, —Nagasaki, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Daini Tatsa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,054, Iki, 3rd March, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ula*, British steamer, 3,426, Livingstone, 3rd March, —Rangoon, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Jeseric*, British steamer, 3,114, Shotten, 3rd March, —Nagasaki, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Princess Alice*, German steamer, 6,271, P. Wetlin, 4th March, —Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 4th March, —Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 4th March, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sirocco*, British steamer, 2,349, Geo. Williamson, 4th March, —Mojito, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Japan*, British steamer, 2,796, E. P. Martin, 4th March, —London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Rhenania*, German steamer, 4,056, Behrens, 4th March, —Marseilles, Hayre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th March, —Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Baron Dalmeida*, British steamer, 2,503, A. G. Parker, 6th March, —Mojito, Ballast.—Sale and Fratz Ltd.

*Itaka*, German steamer, 1,450, Eckhorn, 1th March, —Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 7th March, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Narbon, 7th March, —Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 7th March, —Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Marquis Bacquehem*, Austrian steamer, 2,744, Bassvich, 8th March, —Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 8th March, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Paschan*, German steamer, 1,799, P. Lemke, 8th March, —Mojito, Ballast.—Simon Evers & Co.

*Taisang*, British steamer, 1,544, G. H. Bowker, 8th March, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Scandia*, German steamer, 3,135, Von Doehren, 8th March, —Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Bengloe*, British steamer, 1,933, Watson, 8th March, —London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

*Benedict*, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 8th March, —Rangoon, Ballast.—Comes & Co.

*Peleus*, British steamer, 4,800, J. Barwise, 9th March, —Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Oceanic*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Defforge, Mr. H. E. Bottellwalla, Mr. H. M. Muhta, Mr. W. Farquharson, and one Chinese, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. A. S. Lambert, and Mr. G. S. Hill, in cabin; Mr. K. Hayashi, Mr. K. Yagi, Mr. T. Okubo, Mr. J. E. Show, Mr. S. Matsumoto, and Mr. C. Fukagawa, in second class; 42 Japanese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Major-General Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., Mrs. MacArthur, Col. Parker W. West, U.S.A., Mrs. George Ade, Mr. H. H. Albert, Mr. T. H. Adams, Mrs. M. H. Akams, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. T. Asada, Col. W. K. Birkbeck, Mr. Jos. A. Bennett, Mr. C. L. Bininger, Mrs. C. L. Bininger, Mr. C. M. Blaisdall, Mrs. C. M. Blaisdall, Mr. Irving Chase, Miss Alice Chase, Mr. Townsend Church, Mr. Ellworth J. Foote, Mr. Y. Funakoshi, Mrs. A. E. Field, Mr. S. T. Finch, Mr. T. Inuman, Mr. N. Iwano, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kobayashi, Mr. C. Kent, Mrs. M. L. King, Master Perry King, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Laffin, Mr. E. Lea, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lias, Mr. W. H. Suretlyn, Mrs. A. Mitia, Mr. J. H. Morrison, Mr. J. Minuma, Mr. D. E. Newell Jr., Capt. J. J. Pershing U.S.A., Mrs. J. J. Pershing, Surgeon T. L. Pleadwell U.S.A., Mrs. T. L. Pleadwell, Mr. J. S. Robinson, Mrs. J. S. Robinson, Miss Mary A. Robinson, Mr. R. W. Ritchie, Mrs. W. E. Roos, Mr. Jno Stace, Mr. T. W. Sturges, Mrs. F. W. Sturges, Mr. K. Shimamura, Miss Helm Smith, Mrs. E. F. Stachan, Mr. M. S. Tashell, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mr. M. Wachter, and Mr. F. Yamaguchi. For Kobe:—Mr. Walter Aldridge, Rev. R. P. Gorbald, Mrs. E. M. Meadow, and children, Mr. Peter Noren, and Mrs. Peter Noren. For Shanghai:—Miss D. Cain, Mr. John Goodnow, Miss N. Hamilton, Rev. E. M. Huckaby, Mrs. E. W. Huckaby, Mrs. M. K. Katz, Miss B. Katz, Mrs. Daisy Love, Miss Janet McKilligan, Mr. H. H. Read, and Mr. M. Zimmunan. For Hongkong:—Mr. Paul Bagley, Dr. Beng Boodie, Mr. A. W. Banne, Mr. J. M. Belden, Mrs. J. M. Belden, Mrs. W. Burdette, Mr. Thos. W. Clark, Mrs. Thos. W. Clark, Mr. T. E. Coffren, Mrs. T. E. Coffren, Rev. Thos. W. Cook, Miss

D. Gordon, Miss V. Gordon, Mr. M. B. Graces Mrs. C. M. Godde, Mr. H. A. Haddon, Mrs. Robt W. Henderson, Mrs. K. Hutchinson, Mr. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. M. F. Loenenstein, Mrs. M. F. Loenenstein, Mr. S. B. McNear, Mrs. S. B. McNear, Miss S. E. McNear, Mr. Chas S. Miller, Dr. J. W. Nobles, Mr. C. B. Perkins, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, Mr. W. K. Pierce, Mrs. W. K. Pierce, Mr. Fred Rice, Mr. W. F. Souls, Mr. F. L. Schleppen, Mr. H. W. Wamer, Mr. F. Weber, Mr. C. E. Williams, Mr. C. Wislizenus, Miss Lucy Wislizenus, Rev. A. F. Wisner, Mrs. A. F. Wisner, Mr. A. C. Logan in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. K. Suzuki, Mr. E. Wallach, Mr. J. Nakazato, Mr. M. Kuritsuka, Capt. J. Leader, Miss E. Franklin, Mr. D. Gaven, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willels, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer, in cabin; Mr. F. E. Cornish, Mr. F. Mando, Mr. L. Komatsu, Mr. K. Hayashi, Mr. H. Suzuki, and Mr. M. Iyama, in intermediate; 4 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mrs. E. Jensen in intermediate; 9 Japanese, in steerage. For Nagasaki:—Mr. M. Adams, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Laries, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. P. McPherson, Capt. G. A. Forsaith, Mr. W. Helms, Mr. W. J. Clark, Miss A. M. Clark, and Mr. W. H. McGeeffe, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Yip Yen, Mrs. Yip Yen, Master Yip Wing Guey, Miss Yip Gun May, Master Yip Weng Fong, and Miss Yip May Young, in intermediate; 61 Chinese, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Japan*, for London via ports —Mr. J. E. Pearce, in cabin; 3 mafoos in steerage.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, for Europe via ports:—Mrs. and Miss Allcock, Mrs. P. A. Jolles, baby and amah, Mr. A. Hofmann, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hay, infant and amah, Mr. R. Kannhauser, Mr. W. Koneck, Mr. Nette, Mr. and Miss Oakley, Mr. Gese, Consul Klingens, Mr. Scott, Mr. H. F. Bush, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. T. Findlay, Mr. S. C. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Harley, infant and amah, Mr. Lin Chung Ming and servant, Mr. Yong Poyin and servant, Mrs. Findlay, child and amah, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Colonel W. Apsley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Sulzer, children and nurse, Miss F. Brinkop, Mr. Wolfgang V. Bentivegni, Mr. Aug. Egli, Mr. A. Wilckens, Count and Countess Hatzfeldt, Mrs. Apsley Smith, Hon. Florence Colborne, Mr. P. Sarfert, Mr. Y. Kawano, Mr. H. Sumiyoshi, Mr. J. Rohson, Mr. M. D. Dunning, Mr. A. D. Haim, Mr. Thye, Mr. Wong Yok Hing, Mr. Ito, Mr. Tsukui, Mr. Y. Honda, Mr. K. Ibusa, Miss J. E. Griswald, Mrs. Th. Nagai, Mr. Rud Zischka, Miss A. Lenke, Mrs. J. Rohson and child, Mr. W. Singha, Mr. James Kite, Mr. S. Tsukumi, and Mr. Wm. A. Turner, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. Ade, Mr. Walter Aldridge, Mr. E. Anderson, Mr. Paul Bagley, Mr. A. W. Baum, Mr. J. M. Belden, Mrs. J. M. Belden, Dr. Benj. Brodie, Mrs. W. Burdette, Miss D. Cain, Mr. Townsend Church, Mr. Thos. W. Clark, Mr. F. E. Coffren, Rev. Thos. W. Cook, Mrs. C. M. Goode, Mr. John Goodnow, Rev. R. P. Gorbald, Miss D. Gordon, Miss V. Gordon, Mr. M. B. Graces, Miss N. Hamilton, Mr. W. A. Hodson, Mrs. Robert W. Henderson, Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Rev. E. M. Huckaby, Mrs. E. M. Huckaby, Mr. M. Katz, Miss B. Katz, Mr. C. C. Kent, Mr. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Mr. A. S. Laffin, Mrs. A. S. Laffin, Mr. W. H. Lewellyn, Mr. A. C. Logan, Mrs. Daisy Love, Mr. M. F. Lowenstein, Mrs. M. F. Lowenstein, Miss Janet McKilligan, Mr. S. B. McNear, Mrs. S. B. McNear, Miss S. E. McNear, Mrs. E. M. Meadow and infant, Mr. Chas. S. Miller, Dr. J. W. Nobles, Mr. Peter Noren, Mrs. Peter Noren, Mr. C. B. Parker, Mrs. C. B. Parker, Mr. W. K. Pierce, Mrs. W. K. Pierce, Mr. H. H. Read, Mr. Fred. Rice, Mr. F. L. Schleppen, Mr. W. F. Soule, Mr. Jos. Stace, Mr. H. W. Warner, Mr. F. Weber, Mr. C. E. Williams, Mrs. C. Wislizenus, Miss L. Wislizenus, Miss M. Wislizenus, Rev. O. F. Wisner, Mrs. O. F. Wisner and child, Mr. M. Zimmerman, Mr. E. H. Chio, Com. P. Cullen, Rev. J. R. Hykes, Mrs. J. R. Hykes and 2 sons, Mr. A. Korenberg, Mrs. J. Goodnow, Mr. R. Hara and native servant, Mrs. R. Hara, Mr. Shu Ping Shang and native servant, and Mr. E. S. Sullivan, in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Per American steamer <i>Hyades</i> , for Tacoma:—					
TEA.					
From	Chicago	New York	Pacific	Other	Total
	Canada & West.	East.	Coast.	Cities.	
Hongkong	352	102	—	—	454
Kobe	620	224	1,068	400	2,312
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—
Total	972	326	1,068	400	2,766

SILK.				
From	New York	Other Cities.	Total	Bales.
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	111	10	—	121
Total	111	10	—	121

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 10.

There has been very little business passing in this market.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Rallians and Sateens... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels...	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	V.0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards,	0.35 to 0.50
30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb	0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lanes, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards,

30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards,

32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ...	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach ...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Still a quiet market; no special feature to report.

Round and square ½ inch and upward...	PER PIECE.
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized iron sheets ...	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65
Fig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.40
Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

No change to note.

American ...	\$3.13
Russian ...	2.95 to 2.98
Langhai ...	2.80

## SUGAR.

The Sugar market remains dull, the demand being still limited.

Brown Takao ...	PER TON.
Brown Manila ...	V.10.80 to 1.100
Brown Datong ...	10.10 to 11.80
Brown Canton ...	10.10 to 9.60
White Java and Penang ...	10.00 to 12.50
White Java and Penang ...	13.40 to 14.40
White Refined ...	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No change.

Java, Medium to best ...	PER TON.
Calcutta, Medium to best ...	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ...	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...	100.00 to 140.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Quiet market, only small daily purchases, prices, however, are fairly steady, the turn if anything being in sellers' favour.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ...	1,010 to 1,020
Filatures—Extra, Fine ...	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse ...	990
Filatures—No. 1, Fine ...	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ...	950 to 950
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ...	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ...	930 to 935
Filatures—No. 2, Fine ...	940
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...	915 to 920
Common—Coarse ...	900 to 910
Re-reels—Extra ...	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	—
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	—
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	—
Kakadas—Extra ...	Nom.
Kakadas—No. 1 ...	—
Kakadas—No. 1½ ...	—
Kakadas—No. 2 ...	—

## WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, good qualities are scarce. Orders

## BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffs, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

## COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towse & Co., Sydney. French Depot: 738, Chateaubain Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM CO'S., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the colic-brated Liquid CUTICURA. Resolvent, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 30 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifier, humours cure, and tonic.

from the other side have to a large extent ceased, waste silk spinners awaiting the outcome of the strikes and political unrest in Russia.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	157½ to 160
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	135
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	95
Noshi—Shinsui, Best ...	100
Noshi—Shinsui, Good ...	80
Noshi—Bashui, Best ...	—
Noshi—Bashui, Good ...	—
Noshi—Bashui, Medium ...	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...	100
Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...	85
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	107
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ...	55 to 60
Kibiso—Bashui, Fair ...	45 to 50

## TEA.

Nothing to report.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 9.  
London silver and Shanghai sterling quotations unaltered, but Hongkong ½ lower have not had any effect on local rates.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0½
— Bills on demand ...	2/0½
— 4 months' sight ...	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	2/0½
— 6 months' sight ...	2/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	255
— Private 4 months' sight ...	259½
— 3 months' sight ...	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...	per \$100. 93½
— Private to days' sight do. ...	91
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	76½
— Private to days' sight ...	79
India—Bank sight ...	150½
— Private 30 days' sight ...	152½
America—Bank sight ...	49½
— Private 30 days' sight ...	49½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	50½
Germany—Bank sight ...	206½
— Private 4 months' sight ...	210½
Bar Silver (Lion brand) ...	27½

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, March 10, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	1 year. Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5 89.80
1st Issue	—	—
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	77	5 70.10
2nd Issue	—	—
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5 83.95
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5 83.95
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5 79.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5 82.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6 96.60
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6 97.30
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6 88.10
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6 87.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures and	100	6 88.30
Sanyo Railway	50	8 64.80
Kyushu Railway	50	8 59.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11 72.70
Sobu Railway	50	8.50 58.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11 76.60
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12 81.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12 32.70
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	— 54.40
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	50	— 34.50
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	— 40.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3 22.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50 63.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50 23.30
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12 31.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10 16.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12 21.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8 61.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10 53.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8 53.50
Yokohama Dock	33	10 45.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15 88.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12 74.90
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12 29.40
Osaka Electric Light	50	20 94.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17 82.50
Tokyo Gas	50	14 84.90
Tokyo Gas, new	1	— 23.40
Osaka Gas new	25	— 39.60
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18 80.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18 67.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20 87.20
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	— 34.30

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (1 to 133, Oxford St.)  
London, W.C. by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

When you feel in  
need of something  
to refresh the body  
and at the same  
time nourish and  
sustain—something  
to make you strong,  
 hale and hearty—try  
a cup of Bovril.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "INDRANI."—Jardine, Matheson  
Co.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar.  
11th, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M. M. S.S.  
Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, 11th  
March, the "SCHUYLKILL."—Standard Oil Co.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, Mar. 11th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mar. 11th,  
at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
Mar. 12th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, Mar. 14th, at Daylight, the "MALACCA."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Mar. 14th,  
at Daylight, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 14th, the  
"DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar.  
15th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOELICH."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 16th, the "COPTIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Mar. 16th,  
the "PINGSURV."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., Mar. 17th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For HAMBURG, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mar.  
17th, at Daylight, the "SUEVIA."—C. Illies &  
Co.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Mar. 18th, at  
9 a.m., the "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD."—H.  
Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 19th, the "ARAGONIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Mar. 21st,  
the "AUSTRALIAN."—Carnegie & Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 22nd, at  
3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., March 25th, the "ATHENIAN."—  
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, Mar. 25th, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about Mar. 25th, the "TARTAN."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Mar.  
26th, the "CHINGTO."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Manila, about March 27th, the "SIBERIA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	181
News from the Front .....	182
From Kuroki's Point of View .....	184
The Baltic Squadron .....	184
The Emperor's Message to the Army .....	184
Tokyo School for Foreign Children .....	184
Germany and the Yellow Peril .....	185
Korea .....	185
A Black Sheep .....	185
Japan's Reply to Russia's Circular on the Subject of China's Neutrality .....	185
The Seoul-Fusan Railway .....	185
Convention Regarding the Commercial Relations between Japan and China .....	186
China .....	186
Dr. Munro's Marriage .....	186
Captured Steamers .....	187
Notes on Current Events .....	187
War Celebrations .....	187
Customs Protest .....	187
Fires .....	187
Leading Articles:—	
The Battle of Mukden .....	188
A German Military Expert on the War .....	191
Tieling .....	192
The Iwatsuki Revolt .....	193
The Talk of Peace .....	194
Tieling and After .....	194
Yokohama Literary Society .....	195
Running the Blockade .....	195
The Law Courts .....	195
Interport Football .....	195
Treasure True .....	197
The Yokohama General Hospital .....	197
Columbia Leger Hospital .....	198
Russian Prisoners .....	198
The "Nov. Vremya" .....	198
The Yokohama Specie Bank .....	198
New Regulations of the Government Railways .....	198
Correspondence:—	
Railway Mortgage Law .....	199
The Scare of the Yellow Danger in Java .....	199
The Sleeping Beauty .....	199
V. M. C. A. Notes .....	199
Telegrams .....	200
News of the Week .....	204
Literary Gossip .....	204
Latest Shipping .....	206
Latest Commercial .....	207

"PAIS CE QUE VOUS: ADVIENNEZ QUE VOUS!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

At No. 91, Bluff, Yokohama, on the 15th March, 1905, by the Rev. Mori Kanji, TAKABATAKE TOKU, second daughter of Takabatake Yoshinori, Esq., to Dr. N. GORDON MUNRO.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

COLONEL J. OKA has been promoted Major-General.

THE proposed budget of Yokohama City for this year was yen 423,604.28

THE British steamer *Venus* captured on March 4th in the north has been brought to Yokosuka.

TWELVE doctors and sister nurses of the Nippon Red Cross Society left Tokyo on March 13th for the front.

MR. K. MIMASU, Japanese Consul at Seoul, reports that in the region between Pyongyang and Wiju, rinderpest is now prevalent.

A DAUGHTER of the King of Siam died unexpectedly on the morning of the 21st Feb. after three days' illness. The princess was 33 years of age.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Major-Generals Kamada and Imahashi were wounded in at the recent battle at Mukden.

THE British steamers *Venus* and *Aphrodite*, with Cardiff coal, captured by Japanese in the North Sea on their way to Vladivostok have been brought to Yokosuka. The crew, 24 in all, of the captured steamer *Easty Abbey* and the crew,

23 in all, of the *Scotsman* were brought to Yokohama on March 10th and were released at the Kencho.

MR. WADA, Vice Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, will leave Tokyo on March 17th for China and Korea to investigate agricultural industries.

ON the morning of March 12th, about thirty high officers of the Army were received by the Emperor in audience. They are about to have for the front.

GENERAL BARON OKAZAWA and Colonel Muraki, Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor and the Crown Prince respectively, arrived at 9.30 a.m. on March 12th at Tokyo from the front.

TOKYO papers report that the Emperor has asked Prince Arisugawa to be present at the wedding ceremonies, of the German Crown Prince which will take place on June 6th.

RUSSIAN coins, 345 roubles in gold, 107 roubles in silver and 6,608 roubles in notes, were exported to Shanghai by the steamer *Oceanien* which left Yokohama on March 10th.

DURING February, the export of tea was as follows: To San Francisco, 18,093 *kin*; Canada, 100,093 *kin*, New York, 77,550 *kin*, Chicago, 53,940 *kin*; and Pacific coasts, 25,116 *kin*.

MAJOR-GENERAL ISHIDA, formerly chief staff officer of the 11th Division (Marugame), who was recently appointed commander of a certain division, left Hiroshima on March 10th for the front.

A TELEGRAM from Shidzuoka reports that Sub-Lieut. Freshman, of the Russian Army, who is detained there, escaped on the night of March 8th but was arrested the following morning.

G. KIKUCHI, (27) a jailor of the Yokohama Prison, and K. Taniguchi (29), a constable of the Toke Station, have been arrested and removed to the District Court. The charge against them is that they have stolen the clothing of convicts.

ON Feb. 28th, the stocks of cotton in Osaka and Kobe amounted to 60,068 bales, and the value was estimated at yen 5,051,360. The stocks of cotton yarn in the same cities were 9,629 bales, and the value was estimated at yen 636,328.

THE thoroughbred horse Donovan, winner of the Derby and St. Leger of 1889, having met with an injury at Welbeck Stud, Notts, has been destroyed. While on the turf Donovan, who was owned by the Duke of Portland, won in stakes the sum of £35,154.

A LENGTH of telephone wire between Nagoya and Shidzuoka was found on the morning of March 10th to have been cut and stolen so that during the day, long distance telephonic communication on the Tokaido was interrupted. Repairs were reported to have been completed on the following day.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha will hold a general meeting on March 20th in the Nihon-bashi Club, Tokyo, when the accounts for the latter half of 1904 will be declared. The *Fiji* reports that the net profits during this period were yen 185,038.34, and the interim dividend will be 6 per cent, or at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in Yokohama for the 4th Exchange Bonds up to date amounted to yen 10,170,000 including the Specie Bank, yen 5,000,000; the 74th and the 2nd banks, yen 750,000 each; Yokohama Bank, yen 500,000;

Moji Bank, Mr. Watanabe, and the Hara Gomei Kaisha, yen 400,000 each; Wakao and Sodo banks, yen 300,000 each; Mr. K. Abe, yen 200,000; Messrs. K. Otani and Mr. Masuda, yen 150,000 each.

WE understand that Mr. T. S. Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who is going home on leave, has had presented to him by the Emperor of Japan, the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure. Our readers will probably recollect that only a short time ago the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun was conferred on Mr. Baker.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nichi Nichi* reports that several foreigners—principally German, French and Russian—suspected of being military spies, at Hsinmintun, having been ordered by the Japanese garrison to leave there, have arrived at Tientsin. Mr. Grasses, one of them, recently arrived at Nagasaki from Tientsin on his way to Shanghai.

A TELEGRAM from Chefoo to the *Asahi* reports that on the night of March 9th, 1,050 Russian invalids were brought there by a Japanese transport from Port Arthur and were delivered to the Russian authorities who removed them to a chartered ship. Among the invalids, there are two hundred men whose hands or feet had been amputated because of wounds.

As a result of the various enterprises for economizing in the government expenditures since the beginning of the war, the Yokohama police are to be reduced by a hundred from April 1st, which is the commencement of the new fiscal year. Mr. Hamada, Chief of the Yokohama Police, therefore, intends to extend the hours of duty for police constables over the present service to make up for the diminished force.

AT Government House, Hongkong, on the 24th ult., H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan) handed to the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., and Dr. J. Bell, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, on behalf of the Czar of Russia, gold cigarette cases for their services in connection with the officers and sailors wounded on the *Varyag* at Chemulpo, in February last. The cases are of solid gold ornamented with the Imperial coat of arms set in diamonds.

A PASSENGER who arrived on March 13th at Moji from Sonchin, Korea, leaving there on the 6th, says the *Kokumin*, reports that before his departure, intelligence was received to the effect that a Russian converted cruiser and a number of destroyers had emerged from Vladivostok. Perfect preparations, however, had been made against their raids so that Japanese vessels plying on the eastern coasts of Korea were safe.

THE *Englishman* reports the tragic death of Lt.-Col. Harman, of the 54th Sikhs, but acting as commandant of the South Waziristan Militia, which occurred on the evening of the 11th Feb. A sepoy of the regiment ran amok, and making his way into the officers' mess at Wana, armed with a bayonet, ran it through and killed Col Harman, who had risen to see what the matter was. Capt. Plant, who was also in the room, seized and overpowered his assailant.

A REPORT to the captain of the steamer *Pro-metheus* which arrived on March 13th at Nagasaki from Taku, say Tokyo papers, a floating mine was seen on the 10th about 3 miles off Kelmingtan in Shantung. The captain fired 11 times upon the mine to destroy it, but failed to do so. Some Japanese papers add that the sea north of Yuentan off Port Arthur is still regarded to be dangerous with floating mines, but the neighbourhood of Dairen is quite safe.

## NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Saturday, March 11.

Again we have signal example of Russian savagery on the field of battle. So shamefully cruelly did they behave in firing repeatedly on the Japanese hospital corps that Marshal Oyama considered it necessary to allude to the subject in his official report. "Since the day before yesterday," he telegraphed, "the enemy has continually fired furiously on our dead and wounded as they were being carried away on stretchers and carts." Not once was this brutal fire directed against the servants of the Red Cross and their incapacitated burdens, but continually throughout two days. It has been thus ever since the first fight on the banks of the Yalu. Even as lately as the battle of Heikautai General Oku was "reluctantly" compelled to call the attention of General Kaulbars to the facts that the body of a Japanese Major had been shockingly mutilated and the Japanese wounded treated with abominable cruelty. We can only repeat that if a small fraction of the disgraceful savagery perpetrated by the Russians throughout this war were chargeable against an Oriental army, all Europe would be crying with a voice of loud indignation.

Monday, March 13.

It is estimated that the Russian forces in the Battle of Mukden numbered 376 battalions of infantry, or 300,400 bayonets; 178 sotnias of cavalry, or 26,700 sabres; and 171 batteries of artillery, or 1,368 guns—a total force of about 350,000 of all arms. This number is very probably correct. It is unlikely that the Russians could have had more men in the fighting line, though they certainly have many more men in Manchuria. The *Kokumin Shimbun* alleges that the total forces engaged amounted to 850,000 of all arms. At Liaoyang there were 460,000 troops in the fighting lines; at the Shaho, 580,000 and now 850,000. No such battle ever previously took place in historic times. The nearest approach to it was Leipzig in 1813, when the allies had 301,500 men and Napoleon 171,000, making an aggregate of 472,000.

Tuesday, March 14.

There are various accounts of the subsequent movements of the Japanese army. One story places the van at Liaohaitun, only 6 miles from Tieling. Another puts them at Sanchatzs, which is 17 miles from Tieling. We should imagine that the condition of the Japanese army at present is one of comparative quiescence. The troops must be utterly wearied, and however high their spirit a few days' rest seems inevitable. A few days' rest, too, will work little improvement in the condition of the Russians. Kuropatkin has to take stock of what remains to him. If he decides to fight again at Tieling the Japanese will have another wide out-flanking march to make. If he decides to retreat from Tieling, the question for him then will be whether to use the railway, which would mean the breaking up of his remnant of an army, or to march his men to Harbin, which would involve grave difficulties of supply. He can not employ the railway to carry off the troops unless he is tolerably sure that the operation will have been completed before the Japanese fall on him, and unless his organization is already made for a march, it will be difficult for him to make it. Two or three days more or less will make little difference. If the Japanese are tired, so most assuredly are the Russians.

General Oku's Army, which forced the

Russians up the right bank of the Hun, having crossed the river for that purpose from the historic field of Heikautai, and which fought not only desperately but also with splendid success, delivering repeated assaults in the face of a storm of snow and quick-firers, has received a *Kanjo*. Well it deserved it.

Wednesday, March 15.

Tokyo journals take up the question of the guns captured in the Battle of Mukden. They are evidently much perplexed to account for the fact that whereas more than one half of the Russian army was put *hors de combat*—killed, wounded or captured—only four per cent. of the guns were taken. All agree that Kuropatkin sacrificed his troops to his artillery and that had he kept the latter to cover the retreat of the former, his casualties would have been considerably smaller. There is talk of some new method of transportations, but that may be regarded as a flight of perplexed imagination. Supposing that there has not been any error in the figure transmitted by Marshal Oyama, the most credible theory in our opinion is that Kuropatkin saved his artillery by accident. His reports go to show that up to the last moment he had no expectation of being required to undertake a highly perilous retreat. He claims to have fallen back from his first line of defences without fighting, and his calm announcement that all his armies commenced to retire on the night of the 9th suggests that he believed the way to be quite clear. Very probably he had then made up his mind to retire quietly to Tieling and subsequently make a determined stand, for there is some reason to think that re-inforcements had not been reaching him as quickly as he had anticipated and that to defer a general engagement may have seemed advisable. Now if he believed the path to be clear to Tieling, and if he had been allowed to make the first step of his retreat unmolested—which is not improbable since the Japanese had no desire to hurry him out of his lines on the Shaho—it is very likely that he determined to send forward his artillery at once, for such a big park would necessarily block the path for the infantry. His idea was to get the guns safely to Tieling and thereafter to follow them leisurely with his infantry and cavalry. Thus the artillery was already outside the cordon by the time that the horns of the Japanese crescent closed in on Mukden and Fushun. Of course had Kuropatkin understood that his armies would have to run the gauntlet of Japanese gun and rifle-fire alike from the east and from the west during their retreat, he would never have deprived himself of the protection of his artillery. But not anticipating anything of the kind, in fact not appreciating the situation, he sent forward his artillery and thus had one piece of good fortune among his calamities. Such a theory is tenable. But we have Kuropatkin himself officially announcing the loss of 500 guns. Can Marshal Oyama's "60" be a mistake for "560"?

The extraordinary frankness of the Russian Government—unprecedented frankness—in publishing an avowal of over 200,000 casualties and the loss of 500 pieces of artillery, will strike every one with astonishment. These are the numbers already formulated unofficially in Japan—the artillery excepted—though Marshal Oyama, with his wonted conservatism, has not as yet estimated more than 177,000. There need be little doubt that 200,000 is correct, and as for the 500 guns, the petty figure in Oyama's report is probably an error on

the part of a telegraph clerk in Japan or in a Manchurian office. But what does the Russian Government's outspokenness signify? Is it peace? We are inclined to think so. Public announcement of such a crushing disaster can scarcely prelude a fresh call for recruits. It may imply, however, that the Government hopes to rouse the nation's patriotism, or at any rate its anger, by this terrible tale of killed and wounded fathers, sons and brothers. That would be likely enough if the people were not already crying out against the futile sacrifice of life it entails. It appears to us therefore that if such a confession of loss has really been made—and as to that further confirmation is necessary—the fact may be taken as an indication of throwing up the sponge. St. Petersburg must know that Kuropatkin's situation is now utterly hopeless. It is hard to see how he can escape annihilation. His whole army will cease to be a force *in esse*, and then, if Russia is to continue the war, she must amass a new force and move it into a country where she has no bases of operation and where, when that time comes, she will have no railway. Peace has never hitherto seemed to us at all imminent; but if St. Petersburg has in truth shown this frankness, there is some reason to hope that Russian autocracy has at length awoke to a sense of its impotence in Manchuria *vis-à-vis* Japan.

Thursday, March 16.

Mukden city did not altogether remain outside the pale of combat. A number of Russian soldiers made their escape within the walls and the Japanese were compelled to enter. They passed in through the south gate while holding the enemy at the front gate, and the Russians being thus taken between two fires, surrendered to the number of over a thousand.

On the 14th there was a triumphal entry into Mukden. Great preparations were made for it, and doubtless the pageant was very striking. Such doings are necessary for many reasons, though at first sight one is disposed to count them a waste of time.

Governor-General Tseng has returned to Mukden. It seems to be true that he was spirited away by a Russian officer and a party of Cossacks, but the Russians apparently found that no special uses existed for his presence. Can it be that Tseng himself, doubtful of the reception likely to be accorded to him by the Japanese, saw safety in prudential absence for a few days?

It is stated that Lieut.-General Tserwick, who commands the 10th Army Corps, was wounded in the battle.

Three foreign attachés are said to have come over to the Japanese from the Russian side during the Battle of Mukden. Their names are given as Commander Ayers, R.N., Surgeon Herbert, of the American Army, and Captain Herbert, of the American Army. They had two servants, a Russian and an Indian. These gentlemen, having been attached to the Russian army, can not, of course, remain with the Japanese. They are to be sent to Kobe at once. The fact that they left the Russians may be interpreted as indicating the demoralization existing among the latter.

The Russians in the west of the field are said to have inflicted some injury on the railway bridge during their retreat, but the damage is not serious. This bridge has veritably been in the wars. It figured perpetually in the records as the scene of fighting.

According to the latest investigations, the total number of Japanese officers killed and

wounded during the Mukden Battle was 882. The list is probably still incomplete. If we take the casualties among the rank and file as 45,000 and those among the officers as 900, we find that the proportion of officers put *hors de combat* was just 2 for every 100 men.

The march of the army on the extreme left of the Japanese front seems to have been a splendid feat of endurance. Those who have followed the details of the wonderfully fine strategical plan of the victors, will have apprehended that its main feature was an outflanking movement screened by an attack on a large scale. While Oku's army was delivering sledge-hammer blows between the railway and the Hun and between the Hun and the Liao, the outflanking army (which is still unindicated) swept round under cover of these assaults, and, describing a wide circle *via* Hsinmintun, emerged finally on the north of Mukden. The distances covered by this army are given as 30 miles the first day; 25 miles the second; 20 miles the 3rd; and 15 miles the 4th, or 90 miles in four days. This is not the whole story. After the fourth march of 15 miles, the army smashed the railway north of the city and then detached a force to essay the capture of Kuropatkin and his staff. But Kuropatkin had already escaped by rail to Tieling. The army, furiously disappointed, would have followed him thither. It actually did head northwards, but almost immediately afterwards it became hotly engaged with that great body of Russians described in Oyama's report as having streamed northward on the west of Mukden, taking the only available line of retreat. A desperate combat at close quarters ensued, and while it was in progress a force of Japanese troops arriving from the east, assisted in enveloping the Russians, who were ultimately annihilated in effect, those that escaped the bullet or the bayonet being made prisoners.

A terrible fight occurred at Waitaushan on the 3rd instant. Waitaushan lies a little south of the Shaho and on the west of the road from Penhsaihu to Fushun. It was one of the enemy's sole remaining positions southward of the river. Looking at the map, it will be seen that the course of the Shaho is a curve convex toward Mukden. As it flows eastward and southward it gradually becomes remote from the general line of the Russian positions, and this remoteness became an inconvenient feature when the Japanese began to push forward their right columns toward Fushun. They had, therefore, to correct the convexity of their front so as to keep touch with the columns advancing on the right, and for that purpose it became necessary to drive the Russians from Waitaushan. The thing was done by escalade at night. It was appreciated that a bloody business was in hand, and the men bade each other farewell before they fell in. Heavy snow was falling and had already accumulated to a depth of two or three inches. It crunched under the feet of the troops and the sound warned the Russians. Yet this snow proved an aid, for its hollows marked the positions of the military pits and deprived them of all danger. The wire entanglements were heaved out of place by means of heavy logs which the sappers carried and which they used as levers. Then ensued a fierce hand-to-hand fight, which ended in leaving the Japanese masters of the first line of the enemy's entrenchments. The next day a shocking incident is recorded. The Russians concentrated their gun-fire on the Japanese Red-Cross hospital, though the flag was flying conspicuously, and maintaining this

savage manœuvre for some hours, killed a great number of the Japanese wounded. Correspondents say that indescribable fury was caused by this brutal exhibition, the Japanese swearing to be avenged.

The Russian reserves are said to have been at Hunhopau. They consisted of the 16th Army Corps, namely the 25th and 41st Divisions. Hunhopau is immediately south of the point where the Mukden highway crosses the Hun River. These reserves seem to have been rapidly drafted to the Russian left when the Japanese attacks along the Mukden roads suggested that the main assault was to come from that direction.

A leading feature of the battle was that the Japanese did not lay themselves out to capture any special point, as had been the case in most of the previous fights. Their object was to smash Kuropatkin's host. Hence the general order issued by the Field Marshal was to pursue everywhere with the utmost vigour, and it was by adopting that policy that such wholesale destruction ensued. The Russians are indeed a smashed remnant.

It appears that when the Japanese columns after many days' fighting in the Hsingking district, had forced their way through the mountain passes and reached the banks of the Hun on the 9th of March, they found that the ice had so far melted as to forbid any attempt to send troops across. There was no resource except to cross by bridge, and this necessity proved a great obstacle as may easily be supposed. An apology is therefore due to Kuropatkin for the ridicule evoked by his statement that the Japanese flanking movement was facilitated by the fact of the Hun happening to be frozen. In that statement he referred to the Hun as it was on the 7th or 8th, and to its passage by the Japanese in the west of the field. Apart from Kuropatkin, however, the experience of the Hsingking columns shows how very close were the assaulting army's calculations. To have waited a few days longer before delivering the attack would have been to lose the facilities afforded by the frozen rivers. To commence the attack any sooner would have been to expose the soldiers to unendurable hardships. Precisely the right moment seems to have been chosen. The eastern columns, indeed, would have fared much better had they reached the southern bank of the Hun two or three days earlier. But their delay was a dislocation of the programme. It had not been anticipated that they would be detained at the Machuntan and Tita trenches from the 27th of February to the 8th of March, as they actually were. Could they have carried the Russian positions a little more expeditiously, they might have marched across the Hun without any thought of bridges. The official reports now in process of publication have not yet reached the part of the narrative which relates to the crossing of the Hun by the Japanese centre. Had the river then recovered its bearing strength, or were the troops of Kuroki and Nozu obliged to cross by bridges as were those in the Hsingking district? This is a point of the greatest interest. But even with the information we now possess it is possible to understand how vehemently the Japanese must have pressed the Russians after driving them from the Machuntan and Tita entrenchments. The enemy had not time to destroy the bridges or even to attempt their destruction. Oyama in his reports might justly apply intensifying adjectives to the nature of this pursuit. The fact has an interest of its own quite distinct from the special occasion of its occurrence. For

it shows how ill-informed and hasty were the critics who, sitting comfortably in their arm-chairs, have been in the habit of declaring that the Japanese show want of dash in pursuit. Here was a case where the men might justly have been wearied to the point of dropping in their tracks. They had been engaged in an almost continuous struggle for 18 days—from the 19th of February to the 8th of March—yet they pressed the enemy so hard throughout the 15 miles of his flight from Machuntan that he had not leisure to put a charge of dynamite under the Hun bridges. Could he have done so, the whole complexion of the battle might have been changed.

Friday, March 17.

Nothing is known as yet about the conditions around Tieling. One report says that the Russians are busily despatching their wounded northward by railway, and that bodies of their troops are taking the road for Kaiyuan. Reuter's telegram, received on the 15th, represents Kuropatkin as making desperate efforts to strengthen the fortifications of Tieling, and the inference would be that he intends to make a stand there. But in this matter we do not trust Reuter. Such a message would not have been allowed to pass the Russian censor and consequently it assumes the character of a mere conjecture or a rumour. We doubt whether Tieling's defences are of altogether so strong a nature as some publicists say. It is true that the Russians have had months to fortify the place, and that its importance as their last emporium of stores southward of the big desert should have dictated the duty of placing it in a good state of defence. But can we conceive that Kuropatkin ever looked forward to the situation in which he now finds himself? The cardinal feature of his programme was an advance from Mukden. There he was collecting his huge force, and thence was to be made the spring that would drive the Japanese to the sea. It never entered his calculations to be beaten and forced to fall back on Tieling with an army so shattered as to be incapable of renewed resistance on an effective scale. If he has indeed fortified Tieling so as to convert it into a semi-permanent fortress, his foresight as a master of retreat will somewhat redeem his incompetence as an offensive strategist. We trust that his foresight will be justified, for the best thing that could happen would be a halt of the Russians at Tieling. But we fear that Kuropatkin will adopt the obviously wise strategy of leaving there a rear-guard of forty or fifty thousand men, and carrying the bulk of his army northward. That would involve the sacrifice of the rear-guard, but it might save some of the rest.

Since the above was in type news has been received of the capture of Tieling by the Japanese.

It is evident that there was an error in the statement wired on the 14th as to St. Petersburg having officially admitted 200,000 casualties. So, at any rate, we judge from Kuropatkin's reports. What figure the Russian General will ultimately fix remains to be seen, but on the 11th instant he spoke of 50,000 wounded. Now we know for certain that there are at least 27,500 Russian dead lying on the field, and it is therefore extravagant to claim that the wounded do not exceed 50,000. That would be less than 2 wounded for 1 killed. The ratio has never been less than 4 to 1 in any of the battles during this war, and 4 to 1 would give 110,000 wounded. However, it does not

follow by any means that Kuropatkin is purposely under-stating his losses. His report of 50,000 was sent on the 11th, and when telegraphing on the 12th he mentions figures which show that this number, 50,000, was not by any means conclusive.

There is still much surprise about the 60 guns. It must now be assumed that the figure is correct. Marshal Oyama does not mention the calibre of the sixty, but they are probably guns of position, that is to say, pieces of large calibre. These the Russians can scarcely have spirited away. In some quarters it is suggested that the Russians threw a number of guns into the Hun, or that they buried them in their entrenchments. It is very mysterious, unless we accept the hypothesis that Kuropatkin sent all his artillery ahead, expecting to effect a leisurely and unmolested retreat.

The *Asahi Shimbun* draws attention to an interesting fact, namely, that the gun ammunition left by the Russians on the field aggregated over 220,000 rounds; in other words, 160 rounds each for 1360 guns. That is something like the allowance for a whole campaign. Is it conceivable that while leaving behind them such an immense amount of ammunition, the Russians carried off all their guns except sixty? However that may be, the Russians must certainly be very short of ammunition now. They can not have more than the few rounds that are packed in the limbers.

It may be noted that 220,000 rounds of gun ammunition weigh at least 1,500 tons.

#### FROM KUROPATKIN'S POINT OF VIEW.

A Japanese officer, speaking in the columns of the *fiji Shimpō*, analyzes Kuropatkin's misconceptions in a manner that seems to us very perspicacious. There was at the very outset a fundamental error; namely, an idea, based on the geographical features of Japan, that a Japanese army would fight well in hilly country alone and would show little prowess in the plains. That notion informed Gripenberg's essay against the Japanese left, and was strengthened by the failure of the Japanese to follow up their victory in that quarter. Hence Kuropatkin looked for a turning movement from the direction of the Japanese right, namely, the Hanchang district. In this conception he was confirmed, first, by the news that Japanese reserves had landed at a point which could mean nothing but an advance on the east of Mukden; and, secondly, by the fact that the Japanese operations commenced in the Hanchang region, whereas their forces remained quiescent on the west. Readers will remember that Chinghoching was carried on the 24th of February, the troops in that quarter having taken the field five days previously, whereas Oku's army on the Japanese left did not commence an attacking advance until the beginning of March. Kuropatkin thus arrived at the definite conclusion that his own left would be the scene of the great struggle and he strengthened it accordingly. But all this was in the Japanese plan. At the proper moment Nogi's army—which Kuropatkin had looked to find in the Hanchang region—was slipped from the leash, and, moving with the greatest celerity, had actually reached the north-west of Mukden before Kuropatkin suspected what was happening. He then hurried two divisions into the field on his extreme right, but they could not stand against the veterans of Port Arthur. The rest is known. In short, Kuropatkin was completely out-generalled.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Monday, March 13.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a London telegram which represents the Baltic Fleet as definitely on its way home. The reason assigned, briefly speaking, is recognised incompetence to meet the Japanese. The ships are found to have become so foul during their long journey, and the speeds of the different units are so unequal that to manoeuvre in the face of an active enemy would be hopeless. All this may be mere conjecture. One fact to be noted is that in the last week of January, that is to say only six weeks ago, it was stated in London that 16 large Hamburg-American steamers had been under-written at Lloyds, for the coal-service of the Baltic Fleet, the risks covering a voyage from any port of the United Kingdom or the Continent to any neutral port not east of Colombo. Evidently the Russian Government would not have chartered this squadron of German steamers at the end of January had there then been any intention of recalling Rojdestvensky's Fleet. Nevertheless two difficulties may have subsequently presented themselves. The first, that to obtain supplies of coal in waters eastward of Colombo became almost impossible, since even German ship-owners, who have shown themselves such willing servants of Russia, declined to allow their vessels to follow Rojdestvensky beyond the 80th degree of east longitude. The second, that all the arrangements for amassing an ample supply of coal at Vladivostok have been defeated by the activity of the Japanese. Twenty ship-loads of Cardiff coal, amounting to some 80,000 tons, have been captured by the Japanese en route for Vladivostok, and the qualifications of the latter to serve as a naval base have been greatly impaired. All these things may have been conspired to induce the Baltic Fleet's recall.

Tuesday, March 14.

A curious and suggestive item of news comes from Melbourne. It is to the effect that two Norwegian (or Swedish) steamers have arrived there from Guam, and that they appear to be acting as colliers. Ten other vessels are spoken of as likely to arrive with the same object. Does this signify, we wonder, that Admiral Rodjstewsky intends to seek a new naval base at Kerguelen Island. This island, which was annexed by France some years ago, is said to be 70 miles long and to possess a large number of safe and well concealed anchorages. The military expert of *The Times* has drawn attention to it as a possible half-way house for the Russian Admiral. Another point about Kerguelen is that it lies within the limits beyond which the lately chartered fleet of German colliers could not obtain insurance. But if the Fleet is to use Kerguelen, Rodjstewsky must have resolved to make the voyage round the south of Australia and thus the time of his probable arrival in Japanese waters becomes again deferred, to say nothing of the condition his ships would be in by the era of their entry upon the field of battle.

Friday, March 17.

Yesterday's telegrams quoted the evidence of two steamers, one a French mail-carrier, the *Oms*, that on the 4th and the 8th instant the Baltic Fleet was seen still at anchor in Nossi Bé. Is there the slightest possibility of doubting that these Russian vessels have been enjoying for weeks past the hospitality of a French port? Rumour attributes to French officials a denial that the vessels are

within the territorial limits of France. We decline to credit rumour. French officials do not tell falsehoods, and if any one, in the face of the evidence reaching us from all quarters alleges that Rojdestvensky and his ships are not in the waters of Madagascar, there must be either a hallucination or a deception. It is a most unhappy business, for though immediate trouble need not be apprehended, the memory of this incident is not likely to fade from Japanese minds for many a year.

#### THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY

His Majesty the Emperor has addressed the following message to the Army in Manchuria:—

"Since the Battle of the Shaho last year Our Manchurian army, husbanding its strength and not essaying any needless operations, has waited until the moment for fighting matured; whereupon, no sooner did it adopt the resolve to move than the whole line sprang into activity and, forcing back the enemy, has already manoeuvred with a view to surrounding him. We rejoice that each report reaching us brings further intelligence of the military situation's successful development.

Soldiers—it distresses us profoundly to think that in this bitter season at the close of winter you have suffered the hardship of exposure for many days and nights. Be careful of yourselves; husband your valiant strength that it may endure, and that you may achieve splendid results, thus responding to the hopes of your Sovereign and of your countrymen."

#### TOKYO SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A visit to the School for Foreign Children in Tsukiji, Tokyo, should convince the foreign residents in Japan of three things: First: The necessity for its existence, there being about one hundred children enrolled, with a prospect of increase; Second: the inadequacy of its equipment. It is housed in three buildings, quite separated, two of them most inconveniently arranged for school purposes; desks, apparatus, books, maps and charts are deficient; Third: a Boarding Home is greatly needed for pupils coming to Tokyo from other points. Cannot the foreign community be aroused to a sense of its obligation to help provide and maintain permanent quarters for the Kindergarten, Intermediate and Academic departments; to secure needed furniture, apparatus and books of reference; to meet the salaries of additional regular teachers, and to defray the cost of furnishing a permanent boarding home for pupils from a distance? Has not this school a claim upon the interest and support of not only the entire missionary circle here, but upon all the Mission Boards represented and upon the non-missionary community also? The buildings so kindly loaned for present use may soon be withdrawn and the very existence of the school endangered. Will not all help this most worthy undertaking?

This appeal is made by one not connected with the school but strongly convinced that what is done should be done now. Will not all who can help lift a burden daily becoming more oppressive from the shoulders of the Principal and hard-working, self-denying Faculty? Mrs. B. C. Haworth, Principal, No. 6 Tsukiji, and Mr. J. T. Swift, No. 9 Tsukiji, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will gladly receive contributions.

## GERMANY AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

In the Foreign Office telegrams we read that at a meeting of the German Asiatic Society, presumably in Berlin, Herr von Karban, lecturing on the subject of "Germany's objects in Shantung and her Success," discussed the question of Japan's increasing influence in China and avowed the conviction that the Yellow Peril would certainly have its origin in Japan. On the other hand, Lieutenant-General Baron von Gayl, who had been one of Count Waldersee's staff in the Peking expedition, combatted the lecturer's views about Japan. He praised her in unstinted terms. The achievements of her armies and navies, he declared, almost exceeded the limits of human capacity, and there were no words to express the applause deserved by her soldiers and sailors since the war begun. As to the Yellow Peril, he was persuaded that although Japanese influence would be exercised in the cause of civilized reform and economical improvement in China, it would not be exercised politically. There was one thing, however, that he desired to point out; namely, that to assume that a nation whose influence had acquired such large development and who believed in themselves would hereafter refrain from any active exercise of that influence, would be to assume what is contrary to nature. Such unenterprising inaction was not to be expected on the part of a people so alert and energetic as the Japanese. The only question, then, was in what direction would Japan extend her influence and by what methods. China would probably be the field. China would doubtless employ Japanese to train her army and navy. Some folks regarded that incident with apprehension, but the fact was that no better military teachers could possibly be found than the men who had just fought at Mukden.

This meeting took place on the 10th inst. It is singular that Germany should be prominently the country to distress itself about this phantom of the Yellow Peril. The fact invests her Shantung policy with a sinister atmosphere.

## KOREA.

Monday, March 13.

It has been found necessary to place the railways and telegraphs in Korea under martial law. A proclamation has been issued declaring that attempts to injure the roads or the wires will be punished with death, and promising rewards to those that seize an offender or give such information as shall lead to his apprehension. Upon each village also the responsibility of watching the railways and telegraphs is imposed, and penalties are to be inflicted on any villagers neglecting the duty. The provisions of the announcement sound harsh, but evidently the people have rendered this measure necessary by their wanton destruction of property.

Tuesday, March 14.

There has been a recrudescence of the political intrigues for which Seoul is notorious. The motive of this last trouble was anti-Japanese. Three politicians, by name Kim Kachin, Ho Ui and Li Yongtai induced Chhoi Ikwon, Governor of Kyongkwido, to memorialize the Throne urging that the convention with Japan should be denounced and that the Emperor should declare himself independent in fact as well as in name. What this independence really signified in the eyes of the agitators may be understood

from the facts that another of their accomplices, Kim Hakchhin, addressed a letter to the various Foreign Representatives, complaining of Japan's interference in Korean affairs, and that a part of their scheme was to convey the monarch once more to a certain foreign Legation—that of France we presume—where he might be in a position to defy Japan and to assert his independence under the shadow of the flag of Russia's ally. There is no suggestion that the French Representative, or any other Representative, was a party to this intrigue. The matter does not appear to have gone beyond the tentative stage. Associated with these conspirators was An Kukchu, alias, Li Ilsik. Possibly the latter name may have escaped our readers' recollection. We may explain, then, that Li Ilsik was the gentleman who took a leading part in the murder of Kim Ok-kyun. He did not himself directly share the work of assassination, but it was clearly proved that he inspired the assassin and sent him to Shanghai in pursuit of the victim, remaining himself in Japan. For that escapade he was summoned before a Japanese tribunal and tried, the result being that he was banished from the empire. Seeing that Kim's assassin, who made a journey from Shanghai to Chemulpo in company with the remains of his victim, received high reward from the Court in Seoul, it will easily be conceived that Li Ilsik did not fare worse after his banishment from Japan. Nevertheless Li Ilsik found it expedient to change his name to An Kukchu, under which cognomen he is now lying in prison. For the whole six conspirators have been arrested and are in durance. It appears that one feature of their plot was the assassination of General Hasegawa. This project they carried to the point of arranging an ambushade, but the Japanese police were too quick for them. With any *bona fide* desire to assert Korean independence there would be no difficulty in sympathising. But these men merely use their country's independence as a cloak for their own ambitious designs. A genuine ambition for independence would aim first at developing ability to be independent.

Thursday, March 16.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Chinnampo-Japan steamship service was resumed from the end of February, and the recent warm weather having melted the ice on the Tadong, steamers have begun to ply once more between Pyongyang and Chinnampo.

Li Il-sik has been apprehended under his alias of An Kuk-chu, and under his additional alias of a christian. He is said to be one of the leaders of the recent political disturbance.

## A BLACK SHEEP.

The discovery of a Russian paroled officer discharging military duties at Hsinmintun has evidently and justly excited profound indignation in Japan. There are black sheep in every fold, and it would not be altogether astonishing to find that one out of a large number of officers should be so flagrantly wanting in the principle of honour as to violate his oath. This, indeed, is not the first instance of the kind, if rumour may be credited, for some of the *Varyag's* officers are said to have subsequently served on board Russian ships at Port Arthur. But the Hsinmintun case is differentiated from a mere act of individual perjury by the fact that the perjured officer is understood to have been engaged in the discharge of commissariat duties. He was taken, it is believed,

when superintending the conveyance of a quantity of contraband of war through Chinese neutral territory for the uses of the army at Mukden. It follows, therefore, that his violation of parole was with the consent and approval of his Government, and thus the Russian Authorities stand before the world as abettors of perjury. The thing is almost incredible. Should it prove to be true, no language will be strong enough to convey the disgrace attaching to such a Government. But we do not see that the evidence is yet quite clear. The apprehension of the man himself is indisputable, but the fact that he was in the discharge of military duties appears to be only an inference. The fullest proof must be forthcoming before fastening this shame on the Russian Government.

## JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA'S CIRCULAR ON SUBJECT OF CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

It is reported that the Russian Government has again drawn the attention of the Powers by issuing a statement to the effect that the Imperial Japanese troops were guilty of a violation of Chinese neutrality as their appearance behind the Russian Army westward of the railway in Fengtien Province, must have been effected by taking a route through Mongolia. As a matter of fact, however, the Imperial forces have never passed through Mongolian territory, while Russia has long been drawing supplies from Mongolia and always sending there disguised or armed troops, which, intimidating the native princes and people, have caused them to render assistance to the Russians in the rear. The following are the facts in evidence:

1. From the beginning of the war till July last, Russia had, at Halatoki and Lesser Koulon and in the Khorchi district under the jurisdiction of the Prince of Hintu, some 200 soldiers detailed for requisitioning horses and cattle.
2. In the latter part of June last, a Russian force consisting of some 50 troopers and artillery-men, proceeding from the neighbourhood of Tieling and Kaiyuan, penetrated the interior of Mongolia under the rule of Prince Pei, taking their route between Chungchiatun and Kangping.
3. In September last a body of Russian soldiers together with a number of Manchurian and Mongolian soldiers, in their employ, proceeded westward from the neighbourhood of Tieling, guarding 300 carts laden with arms and ammunition and passing through that part of Mongolia which is administered by the Prince of Hintu, reached Pakuoshu near Lesser Koulon. At Pakuoshu they met with resistance at the hands of the Chinese officials and people and, being defeated, had the ammunition confiscated by the magistrate of the Chao-yang District.
4. On the 20th September last, 300 troopers were despatched from Tieling to Haratoki, presumably for the purpose of intimidating the aforesaid Chinese officials and people.
5. Since August last from 200 to 500 Russian soldiers have been stationed in the capital-town of the Hwai-te Hsien or District and a portion of them have been going their rounds in the Khorlos district in Mongolia extending from Chungchiatun to Petun. These Russian soldiers levied supplies, especially cattle and horses, by requisition in the northeast of Mongolia, and after bringing them together at Petun, conveyed them southward, under custody of tens of soldiers, both by water and land routes, through the Khorlos district.
6. It is still fresh in the memory of the general public that Russia had the rifle and gun ammunition, which she attempted to send to north China from Mongolia through Changchia-kue, or Kalgan, confiscated by the Chinese Authorities at Kalgan and Fengtai.

## THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

The official opening of this line is fixed for the 25th of May. All the bridges will have been completed by the end of April, and from the 1st of May through trains will run, covering the distance between the two termini in 13 hours.



# CONVENTION REGARDING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND INDIA.

The following Convention was published in the *Official Gazette* of the 16th instant. It received the Imperial Approval on the 14th.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and India have resolved to conclude a Convention in that effect, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Jutaro Komura, Jusammui, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; and

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary:

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

## ARTICLE I.

Any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall enjoy, upon importation into India, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

## ARTICLE II.

Reciprocally any article, the produce or manufacture of India shall enjoy, upon importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

## ARTICLE III.

The privileges and engagements of the present Convention shall extend to native states of India which by treaty with His Britannic Majesty or otherwise may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the Convention on the same footing as British India.

His Britannic Majesty's Government shall communicate from time to time to the Imperial Government of Japan a list of these states.

## ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokyo, in the Japanese and English languages, this 29th day of 8th month of the 37th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 29th day of August of year one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] Baron JUTARO KOMURA,  
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister of State for  
Foreign Affairs.

[L. S.] CLAUDE M. MACDONALD,  
His Britannic Majesty's Envoy  
Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary.

## CHINA.

Monday, March 13.

Governor-General Tseng is said to have informed Peking that the Russian troops are now in Chantu, which is on the west of the Liao River far north of Tiehling. This is regarded as neutral territory. But is it? The Liao has many branches in that region, and a wise man would be needed to choose which of them is the main river. At any rate the Russians, in their present plight, are not likely to pay much attention to refinements of Chinese neutrality.

Tuesday, March 14.

Yinkow confirms the report that General Tseng, Governor-General of Manchuria, has been spirited off by Russian troops under

General Kamisal (?) This Russian officer, at the head of 50 or 60 Cossacks, surrounded Tseng's Yamen when Mukden's fall had become imminent, and required him, by Kuropatkin's orders, to accompany the Cossack troop northward, taking with him his principal subordinates. Tseng, the unhappy Tseng who once professed himself anxious to swallow opium, and thus escape from Russian importunities, pleaded vainly that he had no instructions from the Peking Government to quit his post. Kamisal (?) replied that he had Kuropatkin's instructions and that they must suffice. So the old man mounted his sedan chair and set off. Did he really yield to *force majeure* or was the Cossack troop a mere blind? However that may be the Russians' purpose is evident. They mean to employ the Governor-General as a master of requisitions. His seal will command obedience when the Chinese are required to feed Kuropatkin's demoralized legions. If ever the unhappy inhabitants of Manchuria have had to suffer, it will be now when a huge mob of defeated Russians are streaming through Shingking.

A telegram from Peking says that congratulations have been showered on the Japanese by all classes in the city. Even the Germans, it is suggestively remarked, are making a demonstration of satisfaction.

Pekin is said to have it in contemplation to call upon the two belligerents to defray all losses entailed by their operations in the neutral territory of Mukden. We do not decipher clearly what is meant by this term "neutral territory." There has never been, so far as we know, any talk of Mukden's neutrality, unless some special arrangement exists as to the Imperial Mausolea, and the latter hypothesis can scarcely be reconciled with the great delight and satisfaction the Chinese are said to have displayed in connexion with Marshal Oyama's proclamation enjoining respect for the Mausolea. The Court and the Government of Peking are said to have conveyed through Mr. Uchida most hearty expressions of gratitude on account of that tactful order.

The brave act of Dr. A. Forster who so courageously rescued two Chinese children who were imprisoned under an overturned sampan in Hongkong harbour in December, has been recognised. The trustees of the Belilios medal have taken note of the action and on February 23rd Dr. Forster was handed the medal. Although the Belilios medal was instituted in 1884, Dr. Forster is, we understand, only the second recipient. The Belilios medal is a large silver medal and is in the shape of an eight pointed star. In the centre there is engraven a representation of the Judgment of Solomon, round which there is a laurel wreath, green inlaid work. A blue ribbon is attached to the medal and the clasp bears the following inscription, "Presented to Dr. A. F. Forster for saving life from drowning. Hongkong, December, 1904." The presentation was made privately at the express wish of Dr. Forster. We are further informed that the Hongkong Government has recommended that Dr. Forster should be awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. Dr. Forster has since left for Japan, bound for Shimonoeki, where he is taking up a position in his profession.

The Nanyang College is at present taking a recess, pending the completion of the new arrangements. It is understood that Japanese professors are to be engaged to supplement the three foreign professors at present on the staff of this institution, which is to become a commercial college.

Circulars have been sent to the shareholders in Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd., stating that the proposed sale of the company in London has not been concluded, and that Messrs. Twentyman

and Prentice are returning to Shanghai at once. There is a later report that negotiations have been reopened in London.

The Li Hung-chang memorial temple at Tientsin was formally inaugurated on the 27th ult., with theatrical performances to which foreigners were invited.

The Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes:—Perhaps never in the history of Peking has there passed such a quiet New Year season. The Chinese seem to have lost the spirit of hilarity which they usually exhibit at this time. Very few fire-crackers were exploded and no large ones. On asking as to the cause, we were told that it indicates a decline of interest in their local gods whom they have ceased to respect. Notwithstanding the report that the Empress Dowager has become a Christian she made special efforts this year to arouse an interest in the old festivities, but without success. The Empress was the largest purchaser of fireworks, but they were enjoyed only by those who felt obliged to accept her invitations. The general absorption of temple lands for the support of the new schools and the fact that so many priests are thrown out of their usual means of support, do not convince the people that the Court has much respect for the old forms of religious activity.

The *Chefoo Daily News* laconically says:—A mine washed ashore on the beach about five miles east of Chefoo. A passing mafoo hit one of the spikes with his whip, and he and some eight on lookers were blown to pieces.

A Chinese newspaper remarks that the rush to Japan of Chinese military students for the completion of their education will have to be stopped for a while, owing to the lack of accommodation in the Japanese military academies. According to a Peking dispatch the Chinese Minister at Tokyo has telegraphed the Waiwupu asking that instructions be sent to the various Viceroy and Governors of provinces on the subject, and stating that he has done so at the request of the Japanese Headquarters Staff in Tokyo. In consequence of this some thirty young cadets from the Canton Military Academy, who have been lately preparing to start for Japan, have been instructed by Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen to delay their departure until further notice. It is also stated that should the block in students' accommodation continue Viceroy Tsên may possibly send a batch of his military cadets to Germany to complete their education.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., has been nominated as the new President of the China Association for 1905-6.

## DR. MUNRO'S MARRIAGE.

Miss Takabatake Toku, the announcement of whose marriage to Dr. Munro appears in this issue, is well known to many of the residents of Yokohama as a highly gifted and amiable nurse. Born from a noble samurai family, formerly daimyo of Ogasawara, this lady received a strict education in Chinese literature while very young, and has since added to it an excellent knowledge of English. She received her nursing training in the Charity Hospital at Tokyo, and has acquired unusual insight into the treatment of infectious fevers, by her courageous and self-denying application to the relief of stricken humanity. To give only one out of many instances where her services as a volunteer nurse have earned the grateful appreciation of her patients, we may mention that during a severe epidemic of dysentery at Nagano, she had over a thousand cases under her care, and was presented, not only with a special testimonial by the local Kencho, but with a document signed by twelve hundred persons, setting forth their grateful thanks for her tender and skilful attention to the suffering patients.

## CAPTURED STEAMERS.

It appears that the steamer *Venus* was seized off Etorup. She was therefore attempting to make the Soya Strait. Hitherto reticence has been observed as to the place of capture of steamers carrying contraband, but apparently the veil is now raised. The number of steamers captured since the 11th of January when attempting to make Vladivostok now numbers 20—quite a respectable fleet. If Vladivostok placed much reliance on the safe arrival of these vessels, the folks there must be considerably chagrined. What surprises us is that ships still attempt to run the gauntlet. One supposes that it would pay better to stop them *en route*, but presumably in that case the Russians would repudiate whatever agreements they have made with regard to the cargoes. One thing is certain, namely, that the major part of the loss has to be borne by Russia.

The crew of the *Vegga* have been conveyed to Nagasaki and released.

There seems to be still a steamer caught in the ice in the northern seas. On the 1st instant she drifted north-east from Abashiri, in company with a mass of floating ice.

The Sasebo Prize Court, on March 9th delivered a decision confiscating the British steamer *King Arthur* (1,416 tons gross and 1047 tons registered) and rejecting a claim by the owner for damage incurred through her having been captured. The ship was captured on December 19th while escaping from Port Arthur without cargo. She is the 25th among the captured vessels.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Fiji Shimpō* warns its readers not to indulge in any hopes of peace in the sequel of this great battle. Already Russia begins to talk of sending a fresh army of 400,000 men. No one sees clearly how she is to accomplish the feat, or what conditions will exist in the field before these fresh troops arrive, but at any rate those that direct her affairs show no signs of weakening. The nation, indeed, will be more than ever anxious for peace, but the nation seems powerless to secure redress of its own terrible wrongs. How can it dictate a cessation of the war? It would indeed be premature to hope for anything definite. What Japan has to do is to gird up her loins and go on.

An interesting ceremony took place last Saturday, in the Library Hall of the Mitsui Building, Tokyo, when a valuable collection of English books on the fine arts, consisting of 166 volumes, were presented to Mr. Masuda by his colleagues, numbering about four hundred and fifty, in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as a souvenir of their gratitude for his constant advice and guidance in the conduct of their business in this well-known firm, where Mr. Masuda had acted as President at one time and as Managing Director at another, for a period of 29 years, when he took up the more important post of Chief Director and later as Vice-President, of the Board of the Mitsui Family Council. The books were selected in London and are all in calf tree bound with Mr. Masuda's family crest engraved on them, and are contained in two finely carved oak cases.

Rumours of scarcity of provisions in Irkutsk are again heard. This state of affairs is attributed to interruption of the railway service owing to the strikes. If there be any truth in the rumour it accentuates

the embarrassments of Kuropatkin's plight for the railway must now be his chief feeder, and even though the railway were in full working order, some time must pass before the Russian General can restore his food-stuffs to the state they were in before the battle of Mukden.

Japanese securities have gone up in the London market. The following is the return:—

Four per-cents .....	£ 87 17s. 6d. (17/6 rise)
War Bonds (5 per cent.) .....	102 4s. 3d. (2/9 rise)
Five per-cents .....	100 3s. 5d. (2/2 rise)
Six per-cents .....	105 5s. 0d. (10/0 rise)
New Six per-cents .....	102 2s. 6d. (2/6 rise)

His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa is to proceed to Germany to attend the wedding of the Crown Prince of that Empire. He will leave Japan on the 1st of April by the German mail-steamer *Prince Heinrich*, and will be accompanied by Mr. Ito Yukichi, Col. Osawa, two naval officers and others. It is expected that the Prince will return at the end of July or the beginning of August.

The Welcome Society issue a booklet of "Itineraries for Travelling in Japan" which should be interesting and useful to tourists. It is gratifying to see that this society continues its work in the direction of facilitating the movements and promoting the comfort of visitors to this country.

## WAR CELEBRATIONS.

On the 15th a banquet was given at the Bankers' Club to celebrate the Mukden victory. Baron Shibusawa said a few words appropriate to the occasion. The Prime Minister, in replying, recalled the sentiment of the nation in February of last year when on the verge of war. Anxiety as to the future then filled every heart. War had become inevitable. Not to fight would have been to invite the fall of the empire. To fight was to plunge into calamities. It was a case of the proverb, between the devil and the deep blue sea. They had chosen to fight, and now most happily, thanks to the virtues of the Emperor, the bravery of their soldiers and sailors and the loyal support of the nation, signal victories had been won. Nevertheless they had a hard task still before them. It must be remembered that Russia enormously excelled Japan in wealth, in numbers, and in extent of territory. Moreover, she enjoyed the reputation of being one of the greatest military Powers in the world. That such a State should bow her head and acknowledge defeat must be immensely difficult. Let them conceive the situations changed and then think what their own sentiment would be. There was therefore all the greater need for fresh efforts, and he looked to the nation and to the representatives of its wealth assembled this evening to continue the material support which alone could crown with final success the noble valour of the Army and the Navy.

To celebrate the brilliant successes in the Mukden region, General Terauchi, Minister for War, gave a dinner party on the evening of March 11th at his official residence at which about 150 high officers were present including Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, and other officers.

Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, proceeded at 10 a.m. on March 11th to the Palace to present an address to the Emperor congratulating His Majesty on behalf of the citizens, on the occupation of Fushun and Mukden.

On Saturday night, illuminations were displayed by leading firms in Tokyo, and flags and lanterns were displayed throughout the streets.

Prominent citizens are preparing to hold a great meeting in the Hibiya Park to celebrate the recent success and to adopt congratulatory addresses to Marshal Oyama and his generals. Meanwhile the 12th being Sunday and the weather being of spring warmth, many processions were organised and the display of illuminations and search lights was conspicuous, especially in the streets between Shimbashi and Asakusa and in Nihonbashi.

Expresses reporting the occupation of Mukden and Fushun were issued very late on the night of Friday in Yokohama. On Saturday, lanterns and bunting on a comparatively small scale, and on the same night illuminations showing characters lauding the victories were displayed at the Mitsui Bank, the Mogi Shoten, Meiji-ya and other leading firms. Bombs were sent up at Kitagata, Ota and other places, but these enterprizes were marred by the rain, which is called by the Japanese *harusame* when it comes in the flower season. The celebration was revived on Sunday because of the fine weather.

On the evening of March 14th, a big lantern procession was organized at Yamato-cho (formerly the Rifle Range) and proceeded along the main roads of the Bluff and Settlement, dispersing at the Public Garden. The demonstration had been fixed to take place on the previous evening but was marred by the rain.

A garden party was held on the afternoon of Sunday at the Otsu Naval Rifle Range near Uraga where Admiral Inouye, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Admiral Muraki, Commander of the Tokyo Defences, Governor Sufu and many other officers and citizens were present.

## CUSTOMS PROTEST.

On March 9th, Mr. Midzakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has delivered a decision on a protest instituted by the Iwai Shoten. The appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 9.169 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 34 of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Germany on woollen yarn imported by the firm. The importers lodged a protest contending that the duty should be *yen* 8 under clause "A" of No. 343 of the statutory tariff and that the staple is provided for weaving purposes and not for knitting. The protest was rejected on the ground that the yarn could be used for weaving serge and felt while its general use is for knitting purposes.

Mr. Midzakami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has given a decision on a protest lodged by Messrs Sale and Co., Ltd., No. 167, Yokohama. On 75 packages of bar steel imported by the steamer *Yangtze*, with certificate of origin, on which the appraisers imposed a  $\frac{7}{16}$  *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 45 of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Great Britain. Messrs Sale & Co. contended that the duty should be *yen* 26.1 per 100 *kin* as the material is of the class of mild steel. The protest was rejected on the ground that the material had been found not to be mild steel after analysis by the Customs.

## FIRES.

Early on the morning of March 8th, fire broke out on board the British steamer *Adato* (2,145 tons gross) at Kobe, where she arrived on March 2nd from Bombay. Fortunately the larger portion of her cargo had been landed; nevertheless the damage is estimated at some ten thousand *yen*. The ship brought 21,187 bales of cotton and 2,041 bags of bone-meal from India. According to a Tokyo paper, the hull and cargo were insured in London for some two million *yen*.

At 9.20 p.m. on Sunday, fire broke out in the villa situated at Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama, belonging to Mr. M. Masuda, a well-known sugar importer of Honcho, destroying two buildings. The cause is not yet known.

The well-known Buddhist temple Kenfukuji at Yokkaichi was destroyed on March 13th by fire and one woman was killed.

## THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

March 10th, a.m.

THE situation of Hsiao-chitun, which together with Pachiatz and Santaitz, was reported on the 9th to have been captured by the Japanese army operating on the north and west of Mukden, has been a matter of some perplexity. Our version of the official report put the place 20 miles north-west of Mukden, but all our Tokyo contemporaries give 5 miles instead of 20, and we presume that 5 is the correct figure. Unfortunately Hsiao-chitun is not marked on any map accessible to the public. The three towns mentioned appear to be grouped on the north-west and north of Mukden within a radius of some 7 or 8 miles; they are almost suburbs of the city.

It will be understood that the occupation of Mukden does not constitute a feature of any importance. Mukden lies in a plain dominated by hills on the north and north-east, and it is undoubtedly to occupy these hills that the Japanese extreme left has been working. The task is said to have been accomplished on the 7th instant and Mukden itself may therefore be left severely alone. Along the base of these hills runs the railway from the south, and it has been cut. Thus all possibility of a Russian retreat in this direction is precluded. It is further stated, though not on infallible authority, that the Japanese right has worked round to the north of Fushun, and that retreat by the direct road from Fushun to Tieling will be impossible. Along the highway from Mukden to Fushun are situated the hills among which are the Imperial Mausolea. In fact nearly all the country to the west of Mukden is flat, whereas that on the east and north-east is comparatively mountainous. The impression conveyed by observation of the movements of the Japanese extreme left, as described in the official reports, is that the General in command has for objective the hills extending eastward from the line of railway in the Fushun direction, hills which command the railway and also the Fushun-Mukden road. That would explain the order issued by Marshal OYAMA with reference to the Imperial Mausolea, for unless we suppose that the Japanese left is working round in the direction of the tombs, there should be no immediate prospect of their being involved in the field of operations and therefore no reason for enjoining the duty of respecting them. From points like Malingchih and Kinlungpau, which are villages on the road between Mukden and Fushun, roads run northward toward Tieling, and every one of these roads becomes a matter of cardinal importance to KUROPATKIN from the moment that he loses the use of the railway. We find it difficult to conceive that the Japanese right has worked round to the north of Fushun except on the hypothesis formulated some days ago, namely, that independently of the columns engaged in the attack against Machuntan and Tita, namely, the columns pressing towards Fushun from the south and south-east, there was another column marching along the road from Hsingching and destined to emerge eventually on the north-east of Fushun. But we fear that this hope can scarcely be any longer entertained, for had this force been in the field, its presence should have been felt ere now. Another highly interesting contingency is that KUROPATKIN, pressing forward from Kautailing and Sankiatz, which we know he has captured, may reach the town of Shihfuchang before the Russian centre has extricated itself from the valley of the Shaho. But there is not much to be gained

by all these conjectures. The only thing which we can regard as quite certain at the present moment is that KUROPATKIN's big army must retreat *via* Fushun and the roads leading northward from points between that place and Mukden, and it is quite within the range of possibilities that these secondary roads may be closed by the manoeuvres of the extreme left of the Japanese armies.

It really seems as though the movements of the Japanese turning column which advanced towards Mukden from the Hsin-mintun direction, escaped the observation of the Russians until its pressure had become fatal. One can scarcely conceive such carelessness on the part of the Russian scouts, but so the case appears to stand. Most assuredly neither KUROPATKIN, nor any Russian however sparing of the truth, can pretend that there ever was any intention of abandoning the Shaho-Hun position and falling back *pour mieux sauter*. Russian military men and diplomats have been too outspoken to leave any loophole for doubt. The Shaho was to have been the point of new departure. Thence was to emerge the great army destined to roll up the Japanese and hurl them back to the sea. So far as fortifications were concerned, KUROPATKIN left nothing undone to render the position impregnable. English military experts who had looked carefully at his works, declared that they could never be carried by a frontal attack, nor did the Japanese essay a frontal attack until the shocks of their onsets at the wings had visibly weakened KUROPATKIN's hold at his centre. Then, on the night of the 7th, they swept forward. But KUROPATKIN seems to have quite overlooked the apparently obvious contingency that his right flank might be turned by a daring movement of wide range. Are we to conclude that this strange blunder was the outcome of inefficiency on the part of his scouts, or that it was due to the fact that there still lingered in his mind a contempt for Japanese strategy? Did he, while acknowledging the splendid fighting qualities of Japanese soldiers, underestimate the strategical qualities of Japanese leaders? That is what, in our humble opinion, German experts and some English also have been doing, and we have endeavoured to show that their judgment was based on an insufficient estimate of the conditions existing and the forces engaged. They will now probably modify their views, but what will become of KUROPATKIN's reputation? Remember, too, that of all the duties devolving on his forces, none should have been performed so efficiently as scouting work, since he has the most numerous force of cavalry ever sent into the field since the days of the Scythians.

March 9th, p.m.

The official news received in Tokyo on the evening of the 9th and published at noon on the 10th shows that the situation grows hourly more interesting. It will be observed that one region has now been dropped out of the report. Hitherto we have been informed from day to day of the operations westward of the Hun River, and the report published on the 9th showed the enemy resisting there at two points and being driven back towards Mukden. These incidents, it must be noted, were happening on the west or northern bank of the Hun, and as the narrative has now been suspended, we presume that the forces then driven back are identical with those spoken of in the later report as fighting on the west of Mukden. In other words, all the Russians on the northern bank of the Hun were separated

from the main army hitherto in the Shaho Valley) and were fighting independently on the west and north of Mukden when (mid-day on the 9th) Marshal OYAMA last telegraphed. Thus much the official report seems to show. An extra published by the *Kokumin Shinbun* (on the afternoon of the 10th) speaks of two defeated army corps being still on the west of Mukden, and predicts that they will be virtually annihilated unless they can cut an exit. These may be the troops forced back along the northern bank of the Hun, together with the troops told off by KUROPATKIN to resist the advance of the Hsin-mintun Army. But are they isolated? To picture the situation the reader must observe that the Hun River, flowing north-east to a point about 6 miles from Mukden, then trends eastward, and after having formed round the south and south-west of the city an arc with a radius of about 5 miles, turns due east and runs beside the Fushun road. Now it is evident that troops forced from the south along the northern bank of the Hun, might cling to the stream and reach the Fushun high-way by passing between the city and the river, and it is equally evident that troops fighting on the west of the city could retreat similarly. The one thing to prevent this would be that the Japanese who have been pushing up the Mukden highway, may have crossed the Hun and advanced northward so as to occupy the road between the river and the south of the city. The *Kokumin* says that they have done so, but we await more unequivocal information, noting meanwhile, that under any circumstances the Russians on the west of Mukden can retreat through the city itself.

The next point of special importance—possibly paramount importance—is that Marshal OYAMA speaks of having “completely forced the enemy into the Valley of the Hun River on the south and east of Mukden,” and adds that the Russians have halted on the southern bank of the river where, behind strong defensive works, they are receiving the Japanese attack. What is to be understood by the south and east of Mukden. The phrase suggests at first sight that the Russians have been headed back from the Fushun quarter. But it can hardly be read in that way. In retreating towards the Hun the Russians are virtually falling back on the Fushun highway, which as we have said, runs nearly parallel to the river from a point 5 or 6 miles east of the city. Were this great battle taking place in May or June, the situation of an army thrust with its back to a big river running parallel to the line of attack would be almost desperate. But at present the Hun is frozen. Presumably it can be crossed anywhere. Hence there can be no cutting off here unless the Japan cross the river and get astride of the Fushun road.

Apart from that question, however, there is the fact that the Russians have halted. Can it be possible that when every moment is vitally needed for purposes of retreat, KUROPATKIN has deliberately halted to make another stand in a hopeless position? It is possible only on the hypothesis that he is pressed too hard to continue his retreat without allowing it to degenerate into a rout, and this, his only chance of avoiding an overwhelming disaster, is to check pursuit by a desperate renewal of resistance. Rather than accept that view we are inclined to think that what is now taking place in the Hun Valley is a rear-guard action, under cover of which the Russians are withdrawing along the Fushun road.

Tita has fallen. Its fate was finally decided by a night attack, crowned with success at 3 a.m. on the 9th. That does not look like deliberate evacuation on the part of the Russians. Yet, after the capture of Machuntun on the 8th, and the consequent opening of a road which enabled a Japanese column to threaten the rear of the Tita position, the latter must soon have become untenable. We fear that Machuntun and Tita have been bloody enterprises for the Japanese. At all events two columns are now moving on Fushun.

11th instant, a.m.

It is useless to forecast the results of the great battle that has just been fought in Manchuria. The expression used by Marshal OYAMA in his report of the 10th instant was very significant. "Our enveloping attack, which has been in progress for some days back, has completely attained its object" (*sujiisu irai no hoi-kogeki wa mattaku sono mokuteki wo tasseri*). When these words were written Marshal OYAMA did not know that Fushun had fallen into the hands of his troops, and that they were then attacking the hills overlooking the Fushun-Tiehling road. Had he possessed this knowledge his announcement would probably have been even more sweeping. The rapid capture of Fushun is one of the most inexplicable incidents of the battle. No effort of which KUROPATKIN was capable should have been spared to guard this place, for on its tenure depended the safe retreat of the huge Russian army. Yet it does not seem to have made anything like a resolute resistance. Its outlying defences, Machuntun and Tita, held out for many days, and it was doubtless to their successful repulse of attack after attack that KUROPATKIN referred in the reports which now make such comical reading, if anything connected with so terrible a tragedy can be called comical. But Fushun itself does not appear to have resisted for a day. A desperate rear-guard action was the least that might have been expected there. What are we to conclude? The most disquieting hypothesis is that the resistance offered on the Fushun roads at Machuntun and Tita had served its purpose and that the retreat of the Russians had been accomplished. But that is not conceivable. We can not imagine that when Marshal OYAMA spoke of forcing back the Russians into the Valley of the Hun on the south and east of Mukden, he mistook for the main body of his enemy a few desperately fighting rear-guards. Much more reasonable is it to infer that Fushun itself offers no facilities for defence, and that the hills on its north are the position of vital importance, namely, the position commanding the line of retreat. It may be indeed that the Russians were demoralized and that their capacity for resistance had been paralysed in the long fight. We can not tell. What we hope, however, is that the usual reticence will not be observed with regard to the tangible results of the battle. It is not a Japanese habit to count up the gains with much celerity, but considering how assiduously the Russians hide the reality of their discomfitures, the record of this huge fight should be completed and published as quickly as possible.

It has indeed been a huge fight. Fully three quarters of a million men must have been engaged, and since the days of the probably semi-fabulous hosts led by XERXES and the Captains of pre-historic eras, no such armies have confronted each other in one field. Above all what distinguished the

Battle of Mukden—so it will be called, we presume—from previous combats was the immensity and complexity of the strategical plan. European experts have been sparing, more than sparing, in their appreciations of Japanese strategy. They judged that, in the given circumstances, Japan's generals should have accomplished much more than they actually did accomplish. It was difficult to agree with such a verdict. The conditions did not appear to have been sufficiently considered. What differentials present from former battles is the enormously wide front over which the armies manoeuvre, and the duration of the fighting. The latter is in some sense a consequence of the former, but both features combine to defy the flanking movements, the sudden concentrations or the surprise strokes which formed the stock-in-trade of strategists in earlier days. When you are fighting with an extension of from 90 to 100 miles, you can not despatch a corps d'armee on a 24 hours' march to turn the enemy's position. Anything of that nature must be an operation of days, if not of weeks, and in the meanwhile the commander-in-chief loses touch of the force thus employed, and the probability of its operations being discovered and forestalled by the enemy increases in proportion to the distance covered. When these things are taken into account, and when it is further remembered that each opposing army mustered from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men, so that the task of reconnaissance is stupendous, one begins to understand what is involved in successful strategy in this twentieth century, and one comprehends why no striking coups were achieved prior to the Battle of Mukden. Indeed it was always hard to see why KUROPATKIN, who had done nothing but retreat and had never scored one strategical success, should retain his high reputation while the Japanese Generals, who had at least won victories, should have been written down as inferior strategists. Now, however, these things are at an end. Europe is already rubbing its eyes and marvelling at the spectacle presented to it. Over a front of nearly 100 miles the Japanese put seven columns into operation and managed to achieve the really wonderful feat of co-ordinating their movements through a period of some twenty days, so that in the end they were found to have thrown a net round a colossal Russian host which for five months had been making strenuous preparations to receive them. There is nothing more signal in military history. It is one of the greatest strategical feats on record.

11th instant, p.m.

The official news published on the afternoon of the 11th carried us down to the evening of the 10th. It showed the enemy still resisting on the highlands northward of Fushun, where doubtless, his forces cover the road once so vitally necessary to the Russian retreat. We say "once" because it has now become doubtful whether even the Fushun route is fully available to KUROPATKIN. Marshal OYAMA says that he has driven back the enemy to the north bank of the Hun, and is enveloping him there. He adds the words *senjo tsuigeki chu wasi*, which, literally translated, mean "pursuing on the field." We presume that the intention is to convey that the Russians in this part of the field were not making an orderly retreat but were flying from the ground. In other words, the whole of KUROPATKIN's centre was broken up. As for his right, the picture conveyed by the Japanese report is appalling.

It may be remembered that the fate of these Russian troops westward of the Mukden road was discussed in our last issue, where we came to the conclusion that the Japanese advance up the road and across the Hun had probably closed the eastward line of retreat for these columns, and that they might be compelled to retire through the city or westward of it, thus falling under the fire of the Japanese left which had established itself on the north of the city. That is what evidently happened, and the unhappy men, described as "exhausted and suffering," had broken into a disorderly mob and were being shot down by Japanese rifles and guns. To augment the horror another body of Japanese, moving rapidly from a point (Kinglungtien) 12 miles west of the city on the Hsinmintun road, reached Puho (about 12 miles north of Mukden), where they too intercepted the crowd of fugitives, who were being killed as they ran. Probably a great many surrendered, but when troops lose their formation and become a mob, it is inevitable that numbers who would gladly surrender should be shot down.

Reuter's news received simultaneously with the above report of OYAMA's is belated. We learn from it nothing subsequent to the 8th. But it is interesting as showing the truth of the conjecture suggested to people in Tokyo at the time, namely, that KUROPATKIN, when driven from his first line of entrenchments in the Shaho Valley, hoped still to make a stand with his back to the Hun. Commenting on this possible phase of the combat we wrote; "can it be possible that when every moment is vitally needed for purposes of retreat, KUROPATKIN has deliberately halted to make another stand in a hopeless position?" Apparently it was possible. Apparently that is what he did, and the result has been incomparably more disastrous than it would have been had his decision to retire been adopted earlier. The sum of the matter is that of the three courses open to him, he took the one involving greatest risks in the event of failure: he trusted his wings to beat back the Japanese and he therefore clung to his central position until there was no leisure to retreat safely. On the 8th, when this fatal halt was made on the Hun, Machuntun had fallen and KUROPATKIN should have known that Tita could not be expected to hold out much longer. But he had probably laid his plans on the night of the 7th, and it is not easy to change the evolutions of an army in a few hours. If the Japanese operations had been regulated by an omnipotent clock they could not have happened in a more timely manner. Had Manchuntun's defences been forced a day sooner, and certainly had the railway been cut a day sooner, KUROPATKIN might not have halted at the Hun. He might have at once directed his columns upon Fushun, in which case his disaster would have been considerably less signal.

12th inst., a.m.

The perplexing fact that two places of the same name are often found on Chinese maps within no very great distance of each other has caused some confusion about the point whence the Japanese column set out which, in Marshal OYAMA's report dated the night of the 10th, marched rapidly from Kinglungtien to Puho, on the north-east of Mukden, and there took part in the work of intercepting the Russian retreat. There are two Kinglungtiens; one on the Hsinmintun road west of Mukden; the other on the Fushun road east of Mukden. It may appear at first sight a matter of no impor-



tance which place is regarded as the starting point of the intercepting force, but it is in truth a matter of much importance. For these reasons. We do not know exactly at what time Fushun was occupied, but it seems to have been the night of the 9th. When the occupation was effected, the enemy still retained possession of the heights on the north of the place. Did his retention of those heights prevent the Japanese forces from pushing towards Mukden along the north bank of the Hun? If they were able to march immediately in that direction, then they found themselves completely in the rear of KUROPATKIN's centre, which OYAMA was then engaged forcing back into the valley of the Hun; and if they so found themselves, then the plight of KUROPATKIN's centre must have been as sorry as the plight of his right which streamed past the west of Mukden, broken and exhausted. OYAMA, describing the attack upon KUROPATKIN's centre (10th instant), said:—"Our troops have forced the enemy to the north of the Hun and are there enveloping him and pursuing him on the field." A frontal attack could not have been an enveloping attack, and we are consequently constrained to believe that OYAMA had some flanking force operating on the east when he was engaged forcing back KUROPATKIN's front. That force may have been either the Fushun troops, or the troops of KUROKI, which—as suggested in a previous analysis—reaching Shihfuchang, had advanced thence across the Hun to Kinglungtien, and were therefore in a position to make an intercepting movement against the Russian right which was then flying past Mukden on the west and north, flying along the railway and the Tieling high-road. The thing is quite conceivable on either hypothesis, for Kinglungtien is 10 miles from Fushun and 15 miles from Puho (the point on the Tieling road where the interception took place), so that KUROKI's men or the Fushun men might have made the march. If Kinglungtien on the Hsümintun road was the starting point, then the intercepting corps had to march 22 miles to reach Puho; an easier operation, which would simply mean that the reserves of the Japanese extreme left moved up rapidly to the assistance of their comrades on the north of Mukden. Japanese journals, however, fix the eastern Kinglungtien as the starting point of the intercepting corps, and if we accept that hypothesis, then it follows that OYAMA's centre and right had so effectually enveloped KUROPATKIN's centre as to be able to spare a force for intercepting the latter's right also. As for the Russian left, present indications are that it retreated successfully along the Fushun-Tieling road.

It is stated, non-officially, that the Japanese extreme left has occupied Iiu, an important town on a river of the same name, mid-way between Mukden and Tieling. We hear nothing of artillery in OYAMA's reports. He mentions weapons of war (*heiki*), in which term guns are of course included, but he does not directly allude to the latter. If KUROPATKIN has managed to carry off the bulk of his artillery, the magnitude of his defeat will be diminished.

The *Shogyo Shinpo* says that the van of the Japanese left has reached Hsintun, which is only from 8 to 10 miles south of Tieling, and one of its columns—the extreme left—has pushed up the Liao as far as Shifusz, which is 10 miles from Tieling. This news, being unofficial, must be taken with all reserve. We have to remember that the

Battle of Mukden has been an affair of many days and that the Japanese troops must be much wearied, not only by constant fighting but also by exposure to terrible weather. Any one who has been on the plains of North China during one of the winter storms which blew on the 9th instant around Mukden, knows what suffering they entail. No clothing can exclude the piercing cold forced into every joint of one's body; objects are almost invisible and to open the mouth is to have it filled with sand. We can not conceive troops fighting under such conditions, and, reviewing the whole situation, it appears to us that only superhuman energy could enable the Japanese to push on at once to Tieling, where the Russians have semi-permanent fortifications and where at least a hundred thousand men would be waiting to receive an onset. What is conceivable, however, is that KUROPATKIN may not find himself in a condition to halt at Tieling. That will depend on the losses he has incurred.

March 13th.

KUROPATKIN can not be supposed to have sent to St. Petersburg the despatches attributed to him in their published form. No General would forward such fragmentary and inconsequential information. It may be taken for granted that the despatches have been freely edited and that only excerpts have been given out to the world. It is unfortunate for KUROPATKIN. Whatever reputation he possessed as a strategist is now buried under the absurdities attributed to him by his own Government. Up to the morning of the 9th we have him, either directly or through his chief of staff, sending the most optimistic messages. The Japanese attacks repulsed again and again; a score of prisoners taken here; half a hundred there; two machine-guns captured yesterday; three more to-day; in short, everything going on as nicely as could be expected. Incidentally and without any assigned reason we are told that he had retired to the Hun River, and as though purposely to increase the perplexity of this strange incident, he adds that he made his move to the rear without fighting! Then, with equal abruptness and equal lack of explanation, he informs the world that he has commenced his retreat. Such an announcement, coming in the immediate sequel of a series of entirely satisfied and favourable reports, assumes their complexion and reads like a triumphant declaration. One is led to suppose that retreating is considered a fine feat by a Russian army, or that, at any rate, KUROPATKIN is quite pleased to be able to tell his country that the tactics in which alone he has shown some proficiency have recommenced. Indeed, since neither he nor any General known to history ever began a retreat at the head of an army of 350,000 men, the idea conveyed is that KUROPATKIN felt a thrill of exultation at the prospect of conducting his favourite manoeuvre on such an unprecedented scale. But then, only a day later, comes the sudden and laconic declaration "I am surrounded." The case is precisely that of a chess-player who, absorbed in the effort to capture one of his adversary's pawns, fails wholly to observe that the toils of checkmate are being gradually drawn round his own king. KUROPATKIN began his retreat on the evening of the 9th, and on the morning of the 10th he awoke to the discovery that he was surrounded. We remember that at one time in the course of the war the *London Spectator*, in its own prettily rumi-

native style, expressed admiring surprise at the providential dispensation which seemed to create for Russia a genius competent to deal with every crisis threatening her. At Sevastopol she found a Todleben; on the steppes of Central Asia a Skobeloff; in Manchuria a KUROPATKIN. We were sufficiently irreverent to observe, at the time, that in Japan's interests we hoped that the same all-wise Providence would keep KUROPATKIN in command of the Russian legions as long as possible.

There are several features of the battle which suggest special reflections. The first is that the Russians seem to have succeeded in carrying away the great bulk of their artillery. They are supposed to have had 1368 guns in action, and Marshal OYAMA speaks of only 60 as having been taken. That is remarkable. It suggests for the first time that one of the chief prizes of victory was snatched from the Japanese by lack of cavalry. KUROPATKIN doubtless sent his artillery off in the van of the retreating army, and as well-horsed guns move much faster than the quickest infantry, the batteries, with the exception of a few which remained in action to the last, appear to have broken through the cordon before it had been completed. Even on that hypothesis the number of cannon captured is strangely small, for there must have been many guns of position which could not move with any celerity. Possibly the total may be increased by later captures, but no material change in this respect is probable.

As to the casualties, Marshal OYAMA does not tell us how many of his prisoners are wounded, and without that knowledge it is difficult to form any satisfactory estimate of totals. One thing certain is that the Russians carried off the vast bulk of their wounded and many of their dead. That seems, at first sight, inconsistent with the idea of an army fighting to escape from a cordon. But it has to be remembered that operations connected with the transport of the dead and wounded are under the sacred shelter of the Red Cross flag. The only notable exception to this humane rule stands to the eternal discredit of the Russians at Port Arthur, who allowed hundreds of Japanese wounded to lie dying slowly through days of protracted agony under the muzzles of the fortress' guns, neither extending to them the mercy dictated by the Geneva Convention, if not by the instincts of common charity, nor permitting their comrades to approach to their succour. It is more than probable that this savagery exercised a great influence on the ultimate fate of the fortress, for the Russians, conscious of what they deserved at Japanese hands, were careful to surrender before the confusion of a final assault could expose them to the retaliation they merited. But on the part of the Japanese at Mukden, there was no brutality of that kind. The Russians were suffered unmolested to carry off their wounded, as indeed policy would have directed, for Marshal OYAMA desires nothing less than to be cumbered with the care of thousands of disabled Russians. What figures then are we to take for the tale of casualties? OYAMA's first report in the Battle of the Shaho put the Russian corpses on the field at 10,580, which total subsequently swelled to 13,333; a growth of about one-third. His first figure for the Mukden battle is 26,500. We may assume that this will certainly grow to 30,000; probably to 33,000. As for the wounded, taking the ratio of 4 wounded to 1 killed, we find 120,000 to 130,000 wounded. And the prisoners, stated in the report sent



off on the morning of the 12th to be at least 40,000, will probably increase to the vicinity of 50,000. Thus the total Russian losses in the battle will aggregate fully 200,000, out of an army of 350,000. KUROPATKIN, therefore, is utterly shattered. He dare not face the Japanese again for months to come. Supposing that Russia can recruit him at the rate of 1,000 men daily, six months would be required to restore him to the strength he had before the Battle of Mukden. What is he to do! The enemy is now so enormously superior to him in fighting force—with the one exception of artillery—that if he halts at Tieling, it will be to lose the remnant of his army. Tieling has facilities for defence, but it has few facilities for supplies, and at any rate the disparity between the strengths of the two armies is now so great that KUROPATKIN can not venture to give battle in the near future. We have to remember, too, how terribly encumbered he must be with his wounded. He has about as many wounded on his hands as he has sound soldiers. They must all be sent to Harbin. Tieling, a new town never destined to be a great military base, can not possibly accommodate more than a small fraction of the number. Thus the work of getting the wounded to hospital will occupy the whole resources of the railway for some time; and in thus computing we take no account of the many Russian wounded who must already have been lying in Mukden. Besides, KUROPATKIN has lost an immense quantity of supplies, and he is cut off completely from a source of fuel, except such as can be obtained from the forests. The Fushun coal mines were his great emporium in that respect and they are lost. Altogether his condition is pitiable.

The Japanese casualties will probably reach the neighbourhood of 50,000, all told. Thus far the returns show 41,222, among whom are 141 officers killed (including Colonel UCHIDA); and 752 officers wounded (including 4 Major-Generals, YOSHIDA, MAYEDA, IMAHASHI and KAMEDA). Perhaps 50,000 is too large a number to anticipate, but 45,000 or 46,000 will not be excessive. Among these there will be some 35,000 wounded, and the Government has at once to provide transport for about 50,000 prisoners. Great victories have their embarrassment. And in truth this has been a colossal fight—250,000 combatants put out of the field. There is nothing like it in history. We observe that some critics already begin to say it was not a Sedan. It was not. It was far greater than Sedan.

#### A GERMAN MILITARY EXPERT ON THE WAR.

THE London *Standard* publishes an interesting essay by Colonel R. GAEDKE on the subject of the War. Colonel GAEDKE is introduced by the London journal as "the well known German military expert," and his article is described as "a brilliant analysis of the Russo-Japanese campaign." Thus heralded the essay will prove, we fear, a disappointment to many of its readers. Possibly to call for such an analysis, especially from a German, and yet again especially from a German who, having been attached to the Russian army in the capacity of newspaper correspondent, has seen and made a study of that army alone, was to assign to the gallant officer a too difficult task. Colonel GAEDKE is obviously sensible of the embarrassments of the work allotted to him, for in his preface he compares his undertaking to an attempt to solve a problem

involving more unknowns than equations, and likens himself to a man seeking to find his way among pitfalls in a fog. In the body of the essay there are numerous examples which show that he has not solved the equation or emerged from the fog. Thus in one place he tells us that "the prospects of a successful continuation of the campaign by the Japanese are based on moral factors and not on the simple proportion of the numbers of the contending troops," and in another place he declares that "a superior number of troops alone will most certainly speak in favour of the Russians." At one moment he affirms that "the long resistance of Port Arthur was of incalculable value to the Russian Generals, and was the only factor which enabled them to maintain their supremacy at Mukden, and with it the possession of the largest part of fertile southern Manchuria." At another he asserts that "in my opinion the capitulation of Port Arthur is not of such decisive and material importance as the general public assume it to be." In one sentence he declares that "the dogged pertinacity of the Japanese in striving to subdue Port Arthur was within a hair's breadth of costing them the loss of the battle of Liaoyang." In the next he estimates "the reinforcements that OYAMA will receive by the arrival of the Port Arthur Army as only fifty thousand men." There are several other statements equally difficult to reconcile, but those we have quoted will suffice to show how uncertain this "well known military expert" feels of his ground. They will suffice also to show that his bias is emphatically anti-Japanese. Whenever he is betrayed into praise of the Japanese, his reluctance looks out conspicuously through his faint panegyrics. The Russians are in his eyes "the heroes of Port Arthur." From first to last he finds not one word of applause for the Japanese in connexion with the capture of the fortress, and as for the strategical character of their effort to subdue it, there is no question that the German critic thinks they might have done better had they left the place severely alone. Here indeed it is that his limitations become curiously evident. He gives no thought, at any rate says no word, about sea-power. It does not occur to him to remember that with Port Arthur there perished also the whole, or virtually the whole, of the Russian Pacific Fleet; and still less does it occur to him to remember that were that Fleet now in *esse*, and were the Baltic Fleet nearing the East-Asian shores to join it, a situation of incalculable peril would exist for Japan. The sole allusion he makes to this vital phase of the problem is found in the following wonderful sentence:—"Was it anything else than chance that caused the *Petropavlovsk* with Admiral MAKAROFF and his whole staff on board, to be wrecked by a floating mine, thus sealing the fate of the Russian Fleet?" "Anything else but chance!" Is it then the opinion of Colonel GAEDKE that "chance" laid the field of mines where the disaster occurred, and that chance directed the manoeuvres of the Japanese squadron which led to the entanglement of the Russian battleship? He also commits himself to the remarkable assertion that the loss of the *Petropavlovsk* sealed the fate of the Russian Fleet, and thus two conclusions are reached, first, that the reduction of their numbers by one iron-clad paralysed the Russians, though an exactly similar loss left the Japanese unweakened; and secondly, that all Togo's long vigil; all the grand heroism of his officers and men in

blocking the port; all their splendid bravery in laying mines and in dashing in again and again to harass the enemy with torpedoes; all the grand courage and self-sacrifice of the troops which won positions whence the Russian ships could be bombarded—all this counted for nothing: the one factor that defeated the Russians was the "chance" which cost them the *Petropavlovsk*. These very notable assertions would be singular even if they came from a man in the street, but as coming from a "well-known German military expert" they prepare us for the still more notable allegation that the Russian army at Mukden is superior to the Japanese "in numbers and undaunted courage." There are many things that might be said, with more or less truth, about the relative qualities of the Russians and the Japanese, but it takes a Colonel GAEDKE to discover that the superiority in undaunted courage is with the Russians. That is a most cruel and insulting comment; an utterly unjust comment too; for the whole world, except Colonel GAEDKE, agrees that never did braver men go into a fight than the Japanese have shown themselves. A military expert is warranted in criticising the tactics or the strategy of an army, but he is not warranted, not for one instant, in condemning it broadly as inferior in courage to its opponents. Special examples of defective nerve may justly be adduced and condemned. In this sort of criticism the German expert does not spare, though he diligently seeks to excuse, the Russians. Thus he writes:—

The great aversion shown by the Russian nation to the war was evident in the depressed spirits of the reserve troops, many of whom had left their families behind in poverty and distress. Frequently led straight from the railway on to the battlefield after a journey of four to six weeks, situated in a very difficult position from the very outset, marching and fighting in unknown regions, taken away from their original regiments and joined together anyhow, it is not surprising that symptoms of panic repeatedly manifested themselves among the Russian soldiery, especially as, in consequence of their insufficient knowledge of warfare, they were continually exposed to attacks on the part of the experienced Japanese infantry. The Russian troops showed themselves especially nervous of attacks threatening their flanks, and cases have occurred where they simply evacuated the positions entrusted to them without fighting and without awaiting orders.

This, we say, though severe, is warranted since it does not deliberately impugn the morale of the Russian soldier. But, on the other hand, when in the sequel of such condemnation of the Russians, Colonel GAEDKE still finds them superior to the Japanese in "undaunted courage," we have only to say that he enjoys the distinction of having penned one of the most insulting and unjust assertions ever published.

Let us pass on now to general strategical features. Here also the German expert's "brilliant analysis" contains much that is very difficult to endorse. He appears to think that the Russians have lost little since they "maintain their supremacy at Mukden and with it the possession of the largest part of fertile South Manchuria." What, we wonder, forms the basis of Colonel GAEDKE's estimate. The taking of Port Arthur he dismisses as "the capture of a pile of ruins which has been infinitely more costly to the Japanese than to the Russians." Costly in what? In lives? Colonel GAEDKE must have known when he penned this "brilliant analysis" that the Russians and the Japanese had lost about equal numbers in killed during the siege, and that whereas the vast bulk of the Japanese wounded will rejoin, or have rejoined, their corps, the forty thousand prisoners taken from the Russians will never fire another shot for their country while

this war lasts. Thus whereas the Russian army lost fifty thousand effectives by the fall of Port Arthur, the Japanese lost at the very most fifteen thousand, and, on the other hand, four Divisions—not 50,000 men as Colonel GAEDKE with extraordinary ignorance affirms—were freed for service at the front. Hence from the point of view of the general campaign the Japanese loss was fifteen thousand, their gross gain about a hundred thousand, and their nett gain over eighty thousand, whereas the Russian nett loss was fifty thousand without any gain at all. To which side, then, are we to say that the capture of the place was “infinitely more costly?” But perhaps Colonel GAEDKE was not thinking of lives. Perhaps he was thinking of material. His use of the term “a pile of ruins” suggests that something more tangible than lives was in his mind. Here again he displays singular ignorance. By no possible stretch of honest imagination could the epithet “pile of ruins” be applied to the Port Arthur that fell into Japanese hands. The whole of the land defences on the west and the whole of the sea-coast defences were intact. Moreover, lying in the harbour were the wrecks of the Russian Pacific Fleet. Of these indeed the term “pile of ruins” might be justly used, but to whom were the ruins costly? Russia would gladly give three or four army corps to have these ships safely restored to her. We see then that Colonel GAEDKE's methods of calculation are difficult to appreciate, and we are prepared to find him congratulating KUROPATKIN on having retained, as the result of a year's fighting and about a hundred and sixty thousand casualties, an inland city of Manchuria and some fertile plains two hundred and fifty miles from the sea. What is Manchuria to Russia? What purpose does it serve in her eyes? It is a territory with a fine sea-board, and access to that sea-board constitutes its sole value. Russia is not bent upon growing beans and millet, or gazing at the tombs of the Tartar sovereigns. She wants an open route to ice-free seas. For that she spent a thousand million roubles on a trans-Asian Railway; for that many of her great men, like MURAVIOFF and NEVOLSKOI, worked with grand energy and perseverance to annex the Amur districts; for that she built Dalny and fortified Port Arthur, and for that she is fighting this war. Well, she has lost every inch of the sea-board. She has lost Dalny and Port Arthur. The debris of her fleet lies at the bottom of the sea. The only port remaining to her in the Far East is blockaded. Yet Colonel GAEDKE congratulates her upon holding the far-inland city of Mukden and upon remaining temporary mistress of regions where good crops can be grown.

The German expert's appreciations of men are as convincing as his estimates of things. KUROPATKIN he must have learned to sum up pretty accurately, since we presume that he enjoyed many opportunities of judging the Russian General at close quarters. At all events Colonel GAEDKE's confidence is here didactic. He tells us that “the disdain of the *imponderables* of immeasurable psychical influences avenged itself on the Commander-in-Chief himself by drawing him down into the whirlpool of the army's shaken confidence.” Perhaps the reader will have difficulty in tracing that recondite route of descent. Let us explain then what the context teaches, namely, that KUROPATKIN “attached too little weight to moral considerations” and “disregarded the action which the slow

but constant advance of the Japanese produced among his troops and followers.” In short he imagined that a programme of perpetual retreat could be pursued without demoralizing the army and he ended by being demoralized himself. Retreat and defeat became his habit of mind. He lost the faculty to look for advance or victory. Thus “at the decisive moments on the blood-sodden battle-fields of Liaoyang and Yentai his composure deserted him, and when only requiring to stretch out his hands to gain the laurels, he yielded them to his opponent.” The reader will be glad to hear, however, that KUROPATKIN “regained his lost confidence.” This is not the least remarkable part of Colonel GAEDKE's “brilliant analysis.” How and where did KUROPATKIN regain his lost confidence? He regained it “during the nine days' battle between Mukden and Liaoyang.” Of course every one remembers the preface, the text and the sequel of that Titanic fight. Every one remembers the fanfare that heralded it—how the moment had at length come to cease strategical retreats, and, turning upon the enemy, to sweep him into the sea from whence he had advanced; how KUROPATKIN set all his vast forces in motion to accomplish this sweeping; how, instead of driving back the enemy, he was himself driven back 18 miles, and how he lost seventy thousand men and fifty guns. Colonel GAEDKE, however, does not remember. What he now has to say of the nine-days' battle is:—“It was only due to KUROPATKIN's unyielding resistance during that period that the Russian army was enabled to maintain its positions and even to gain fresh footing, and this success was instrumental in the gradual recovery of the martial spirit in the Army.” So then the Battle of the Shaho was a Russian “success.” So then KUROPATKIN, whereas he set out to take the offensive and to hurl back the enemy, regained his own lost confidence and brought about a gradual recovery of martial spirit in his army, by “unyielding resistance”; in other words by reverting to his old policy of the defensive. We do not know whether Colonel GAEDKE is to be taken seriously. In the paragraph immediately preceding this announcement of the Russian recovery, he tells us that the influence of KUROPATKIN's loss of composure was “felt up to the capitulation of Port Arthur and *will still be felt*.” Then he tells us that the Shaho Battle restored the decayed morale, and in the previous column he had assured us that the Russian army in front of Mukden was “superior to the Japanese in numbers and undaunted courage.” Perhaps he means that had not KUROPATKIN struck in the Valley of the Shaho he would have himself been shattered and forced out of Mukden. But if the Russian General's sole object was to hold his ground, why did he loudly proclaim to his troops that he was about to rob the Japanese of their ground? Did he regain his own confidence and restore that of his men by announcing that he was about to achieve a feat which he had no intention of essaying?

It is agreeable to be able to share Colonel GAEDKE's views in one respect, namely, that—apart from recovering the command of the sea; which the Colonel does not consider—Russia's only chance of re-establishing the balance of advantage is by invading Korea. That is what we have often said. Colonel GAEDKE, indeed, does not appear to appreciate that by this very declaration he contradicts his own previous attempts to minimize Russia's losses in Manchuria. He

does not seem to see that if to turn to Korea is her only recourse, then her plight in Manchuria itself must be very sorry. But he does perceive that before she can venture to invade Korea she must first drive back the Japanese armies and seal them in Liaotung. That, too, we have often said. Is there much chance of it? The Colonel is not without hope.

#### TIEHLING.

TIEHLING is now the cynosure of all eyes. It is universally stated that the Russians have there their last great emporium of supplies and that if they lose the place before removing the supplies, their plight will be hopeless. No one who thinks for a moment can fail to appreciate the terrible dilemma now confronting KUROPATKIN. In the first place, what is he to do with his wounded? He must have about 100,000 or even 120,000 on his hands. There is no accommodation in Tiehling for more than a small fraction of that vast number. They can not be sent by road to Harbin, where the nearest hospitals are. The choice lies thus between abandoning them to the Japanese or entraining them for Harbin. To accomplish the latter with any reasonable degree of celerity, all the available rolling stock would have to be requisitioned and the whole service of the line would have to be given up to this work and to no other. No re-inforcements could be carried, even supposing re-inforcements to be in sight, which is very doubtful, and the army would have to depend on the store of provisions already in Tiehling. Undoubtedly KUROPATKIN's wisest plan would be to abandon his wounded, but such a heroic measure is inconceivable. Then he has to face the military problem. He can not have more than 150,000 or 160,000 effectives at his immediate disposal. A few months ago such an army would have seemed very formidable. But the war has developed such proportions that KUROPATKIN's remaining host now looks insignificant. And in fact it is insignificant. If with 350,000 men he could not avert the disaster of envelopment in the Shaho position, what hope is there for him with 150,000 men at Tiehling? Should he halt there and organize new lines of defence, the railway behind him will be severed. That is certain. And what then? Starvation; nothing more or less. In short, by halting at Tiehling he deliberately places himself within the coils of a net which the Japanese will not fail to draw around him. By abandoning Tiehling he cuts himself off from his great emporium of supplies, and must commence a march paralleled only by NAPOLEON's retreat from Moscow. It is not difficult to see that his instinct may be to thrust his troops into trains and carry them away by train to Kaiyuan, the last town on the confines of the desert, only 25 miles from Tiehling. Yet even there he could not hope to enjoy more than a brief respite. Harbin would be his true terminus. But the feat of reaching either haven is impossible. Think what it involves. It involves the entraining of 150,000 troops and 100,000 wounded while the enemy is within five or six miles. Such things transcend imagination and human capacities. The sum of the matter is that we have reached the most supremely interesting stage of the war. If the Russian General manages to extricate himself from his present dilemma, he will indeed deserve the world's applause. Probably his course will be to sacrifice two or three

corps d'armée for rear-guard duty and make a supreme effort to save the rest by means of the railway. A very short time must solve the question one way or the other.

#### THE IWASAKI RECORD.

THE largest dock in the whole of the East has just been finished and will immediately receive the biggest steamer in Pacific waters, namely, the *Minnesota*. The dock is at Nagasaki, and it belongs to the Mitsu Bishi. It was commenced in January, 1902, and has thus taken full three years to construct, as may well be supposed when we say that it is capable of accommodating a steamer of 714 feet length. The opening ceremony would have been performed on the 10th of this month, but it has been postponed in order that the *Minnesota* may be accommodated on her return from Manila, which is expected about the 25th instant.

This dock is one of the many works that Japan owes to the IWASAKI Family. Quietly and unostentatiously that Family has gone on for nearly forty years adding to the Empire's most valuable resources. It may be said with truth that to Mr. IWASAKI YATARO Japan owes her mercantile marine, which is now one of her most important assets. He it was that laid the foundations of that marine, and in a remarkably short space of time organized a fleet of steamers which gave the world a new conception of Japanese enterprise and capacity. Then the IWASAKIS were found operating on a large scale in the field of coal mining, and adopting methods of development which again illustrated their great business ability. How much Japan's wealth has been increased by the scientific exploration of her coal fields it would be difficult to form any estimate, for in addition to the profits directly accruing from the sale of the mineral there are the large collateral gains represented by the aid given to the growth of the country's manufacturing industries in general and by the expenditures of the innumerable foreign steamers that visit Japanese ports to take in fuel. Then we have the ship-building enterprise in which the IWASAKIS stood for a long time almost completely alone, and in which they can scarcely yet be said to have any serious rivals, though, thanks to their example, several competent building yards have sprung up at different places. The Nagasaki yard, of which the great dock alluded to above forms the latest feature, has turned out steamers of nearly seven thousand tons capacity, and will now be able to build even line-of-battle ships. What that means there is little occasion to point out. No need presses upon Japan more imperatively than that of being able to construct war-ships and merchant steamers in her own yards without having to go abroad for them. The present war furnishes a striking illustration, for owing to lack of independent constructive competence the naval potency of the Empire is strictly limited. There are no means of recuperation. Thanks to the IWASAKI Family, however, and to the determined endeavours of far seeing Japanese statesmen, the country has now come within sight of the time when it will be self-supplying in this vital respect. A wreath should be placed on the grave of Mr. IWASAKI YATARO when the nation celebrates the great victory just won in Manchuria, for had not his genius and dogged resolution equipped the country with the beginnings of a mercantile marine, the immense army now carrying the banner of the Rising Sun to such splendid

successes, could not have been transported over-sea or supported throughout the arduous campaign of the past thirteen months. It is in worthy succession to that remarkable man's achievements that his brother, Baron IWASAKI YANOSUKE, and his son Baron IWASAKI HISAYA, are able to augment the country's victorious rejoicing by announcing the completion of a dock where battle-ships can be built. This too is not the only remarkable achievement of the Mitsu Bishi Works at Nagasaki, for they are now engaged in constructing the floating dock to be used at their Kobe yard. The building of a large floating dock in Japan is a feat that would have been referred to a very distant future even by sanguine prophets a few years ago. Not perhaps so striking but certainly not less solid as a national benefit is the banking enterprise of the IWASAKIS. We do not mean simply the fact that they keep a prosperous bank and that they conduct it in accordance with principles which offer an example to all stability-loving institutions. A great deal might be said, indeed, on the latter topic, for it is something novel in financial experience to find a bank which uniformly carries to its reserve funds all profits in excess of a dividend representing little more than one-half of the rate of interest ruling in the open market. Remarkable as is that method and wholesome as is the type of finance it presents, what strikes us specially about the Mitsu Bishi Bank is the absolute confidence it enjoys among foreigners. We know the unfortunate habit that prevails of impugning the commercial integrity of the Japanese; we know that there are some grounds for the criticism, and we know what serious injury is thus done to Japan; not merely moral injury but material injury also. Is it not plain, then, that no factor could be more potent as a restorer of this forfeited credit than a bank where almost every foreign resident of Tokyo lodges his money and conducts his financial business with the most absolute confidence? One can not appraise in dollars and cents the value of the service thus rendered to Japan, nor perhaps can one fully appreciate it without some exercise of reflection, but it is certainly a great and signal service. And in the context of the bank we are reminded of the group of buildings springing up about it on its pattern. Already there are four of these colossal edifices. They have no rivals in Tokyo except the best of the Government offices, the Bank of Japan, the Mitsui Bank and the Ueyeno Museum. The architecture of Tokyo in general will doubtless level up to these buildings some day or other, and the most hopeful factor of the prospect is that the city has men like the IWASAKIS to offer it such models.

In the field of public charity also we constantly note on the part of the IWASAKIS acts of munificence well worthy of a place in their record. Just now, for example, they have constructed and presented to the military hospitals at Toyama and Shibuya two fine buildings to serve as recreation places for the sick and wounded soldiers. It appears that the accommodation available at the hospitals did not suffice for this purpose under the unusual strain now put upon their resources. Not only were the men without places of amusement, but also when their friends and relatives called to see them, the meetings had to take place in the open air. That defect has been remedied by the liberality of the IWASAKIS. One of the edifices erected at their expense was handed over to the Toyama Hospital on the 25th of January; the other and larger, which

is a three storied brick building covering an area of 600 square yards, was opened for use on the 10th inst. Its ground floor has a hall capable of accommodating from 3000 to 4000 persons and provided with a movable stage as well as other adjuncts of recreation; while in the topmost storey are a number of small rooms where the patients can receive visitors. It is interesting to know that the men who command such great financial resources and employ them so wisely, lead quiet, unostentatious and hard-working lives, holding their riches in trust for the nation rather than to minister to their own pleasure.

#### THE TALK OF PEACE.

THE Japanese nation, if we may judge from the utterances of its press, is too level-headed to count on peace as the immediate outcome of the great victory at Mukden. There have been frequent allusions to peace in the columns of European and American journals since the war commenced, and the probability is that they had the effect of postponing the end these writers desired to compass, for they suggested to Russia a false idea that Japan was weakening and that, by some round-about process conceivable only within the arcana of Muscovite intelligence, Japanese agents had "got at" the press of the various countries, and were endeavouring to manufacture a pacific public opinion. But the Japanese, from all that we have seen of them, are fighting to secure not a mere armed truce but permanent tranquillity. They do not want a peace that will condemn them to a war of armaments and to a long period of uneasy expectation destined to end in a fiercer struggle than ever. Writers who appeal to sentiment and to humanity in the cause of an early settlement, and who denounce as enemies of mercy those advocating a sterner course, are merely doing mischief. Weakness or yielding is the worst possible mood to encourage. It is quite true that Japan can not vitally injure Russia. It is equally true that Russia can not vitally injure Japan. But as between the amounts of punishment that the belligerents can mutually inflict, the advantage is all on Japan's side. Japan's territory is in no kind of peril. Russia's territory is now in the greatest peril. Japan's prestige has gained incalculably; Russia's has proportionately declined and will decline still further. Property upon which Russia has spent hundreds of millions has been destroyed, or acquired by Japan, or is on the eve of one or the other fate, whereas no Japanese property is jeopardized. All the projects that Russia has nursed for years and pursued with such resolution as to command the world's admiration, though not perhaps its approval, are threatened with final defeat, whereas no such projects of Japan's are menaced. Then the allegation that Russia can not be beaten to her knees, beaten so as to gladly grant terms effectually precluding her from again plunging the Far East into war—that allegation is quite baseless. Nothing is easier than to win the cheap applause of a few emotional folks by drawing pictures of the horrors of war and gibbeting those that deprecate its merely temporary cessation. We all know how shocking are those horrors, and there is not one of us whose heart does not bleed for the widows, the orphans and the bereaved families. But it is precisely because we seek to avert a repetition of these awful calamities, a repetition on a larger scale than ever, that we deprecate the notion of a settlement which

would be no settlement but only a postponement. Russia's position at this moment is outside the pale of hope. She has now no force in Manchuria, that can cope with the Japanese armies. It is more than doubtful whether she can ever muster such a force, for, as KUROPATKIN significantly points out in his last report; so long as the command of the sea remains with Japan, she can put into the field and maintain there a larger army than Russia can, and, as KUROPATKIN does not assert but as every soldier must admit, no troops hereafter sent from Russia can hope to stand against the veterans now marching northward in Manchuria. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the moral quality that has been developed in the Japanese troops by their twelvemonth's experience of fighting and their continued victories. No Russian army hereafter organized for service in China can possess that asset. Therefore the position is all in Japan's favour, and she would be mad if she did not utilize to the full the advantages it offers. Not for purposes of greed or imperial ambition, but to obtain such terms of peace as shall secure her people against any repetition of this terrible ordeal, or to continue the war until such terms are obtainable. Russia must begin to reflect sooner or later. It is hard for her, terribly hard, to bow her head to Japan, but she will be helped to make the effort by the consciousness that she is rapidly losing the sympathy of her allies, the French. The unanimity of the French press in urging her to make peace is most significant. Should she neglect that advice, she must be prepared to be condemned by French public opinion. Perhaps she is waiting for Japan to make overtures. That would be extravagant. It is not for the victor to propose peace.

#### "TIEHLING AND AFTER."

ALL conjectures about Tiehling become worthless in the face of the news just received that on the 16th instant at 0.20 a.m. the Japanese took possession of that town. Marshal OYAMA's laconic report announcing the event says that the troops, following close on the enemy everywhere, captured the place at that hour. Whether this is a matter for sincere congratulation remains to be seen. Tiehling, according to the military map, is 33 miles from Mukden, though some maps make it as much as 42 or 43. The road is crossed by several rivers with more or less precipitous banks, and, as General KUROPATKIN's report shows, the Russians in retreat could not make rapid progress between the two places. The battle itself may be said to have ended on the night of the 10th instant, and therefore that the Japanese covered the distance between the two towns in the 5 days immediately succeeding a fight which had lasted continuously for 18 days, was an excellent feat. Nevertheless the value of the achievement depends on the condition of KUROPATKIN's army. Has he left his wounded behind him, or is he encumbered with a hundred thousand crippled men? There certainly has not been time to send the wounded, or even any considerable part of them, to Harbin by train, and if KUROPATKIN has them with him, his plight and theirs must be most miserable. Then there is the still more vital question of provisions. We can not imagine that in the brief interval of 5 days a commissariat service has been organized for a retreating army of 150,000 effectives and 100,000 wounded. Hitherto the Russians

have been working with a fixed secondary base; first Liaoyang, then Mukden, and subsequently Tiehling. At these bases they have always been able to amass large surplus stores of provisions, and further, by means of the railway, they have been able to draw leisurely on the resources of the country as well as on their prime base, Harbin. All the secondary bases have now been lost, and the railway is lost also, temporarily at any rate. It must be KUROPATKIN's most pressing object to recover touch with the railway. He has practically failed to do so at Tiehling, and his next point, under ordinary circumstances, would be Kaiyuan. But Kaiyuan is only 15 miles beyond Tiehling. There will be no respite for the retreating army at Kaiyuan, and we do not know that the Russians have formed any important emporium of supplies between that place and Harbin, a distance of 285 miles. If it is KUROPATKIN's necessity to re-attach himself to the railway as quickly as possible, it must be the aim of OYAMA to keep him off it, and thus a race of extraordinary interest and the most vital results has begun. One need scarcely say that a beaten army, retreating with the enemy at its heels, can not possibly collect supplies from the country through which it passes. Given leisure to sit down quietly and employ the process of forced requisitions, a General can do much, but while he is kept on the move he must rely solely on the stores carried in his own transport waggone. It is scarcely conceivable that KUROPATKIN can have any considerable supply of such stores, and on the whole his situation seems to be of the most precarious nature. But we do not yet know what his facilities are. Our own hope was that he would be compelled to halt at Tiehling and make a final stand there. That course must have resulted in the complete annihilation of his remaining forces. But he has avoided the most immediate danger and the consequence of his choice remains to be seen.

#### YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held last evening at the Van Schaick Hall. The proceedings began with a short descriptive lecture by the President on Sweden and Denmark which was illustrated by some fifty lantern slides. Following these Mr. J. P. Mollison was introduced and read a letter written in the early seventies describing a voyage from Shinagawa to the Loochoos. He began by quoting some extracts referring to the Loochoos which he had found in an old volume of the *China Repository*. This book was printed at Canton in 1838, and was the 6th volume of the "Records of the Morrison Education Society," inaugurated in 1836, with the avowed object,—to quote from the first Annual Report of the Society's proceedings, submitted at a General Meeting held at Canton on 27th Sept. 1837,—of "that improvement and extension of education, so much needed amongst those who speak the Chinese language." It was interesting to note here, said Mr. Mollison, that amongst those present at the meeting alluded to were gentlemen bearing the well known names in China, and also he might say in Japan, of Dent, Jardine, King, Turner, Gilman, Schwabe. Lancelot Dent, Esq., was elected President, and William Jardine Esq., treasurer of the Society for that year. Besides the education of the Chinese, the Society busied itself with many other matters and might well have been styled the Morrison Education, and Asiatic Geographical Society, because its records contain much that is interesting in the latter direction. Mr. Mollison then read an extract from a work on the Loochoo Islands written by a Chinese named Chow Hwang who was sent

there as an envoy in the first year of Kunlung, A. D. 1757.

Continuing Mr. Mollison said: As you are probably aware, for many years previous to 1874, there was a King of Loochoo who paid tribute jointly to China and Japan, but from that year on to Japan only. After the Formosa trouble between Japan and China, up to 1879, the King continued to rule at Loochoo, but he was then relegated to Tokyo and the Loochoo Islands became known as Okinawa Ken.

By way of introduction to the letter Mr. Mollison next read another extract from *The China Repository*, part of a narrative written by S. Wells Williams, being a description of his first impression of Loochoo, on the occasion of what would appear to have been the first visit of foreigners other than Chinese and Japanese to the Islands, with the exception of one made in 1816 by a Captain Beechy and Captain Basil Hall,—the latter a relative of Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, the Japanese sinologue. Mr. S. Wells Williams and party sailed for Macao in the good ship *Morrison*, on the 4th July, 1837, and reached the Harbour of Napa Keang on the morning of the 13th July. They had with them some shipwrecked Japanese whom they hoped to be able to return to their native land, but their benevolent intentions were prevented by the Japanese authorities, who refused to allow the men to land either at Uraga, or later at Kagoshima. Mr. Mollison having read the extract continued:—

This brings me to the real object of my appearance before you this evening, and I fear I may have been somewhat too long in reaching it. The paper that I now hold in my hand is in the form of a letter written by the late Captain Hubbard, husband of the lady of that name whom we all know so well and love so dearly. The letter was written sometime during the Seventies, in that far away time which has for us older residents in Japan such pleasant memories, and for the younger generation, I trust, more than a passing interest. The letter was written to a sister of our dear old friend, amongst whose papers it was found after her death. It was first intended that Mrs. Hubbard herself should read it, and how doubly interesting it would then have been is easy to believe, but for reasons that you will readily understand the original idea was abandoned and Mrs. Hubbard asked me, as one of her oldest friends, to do the needful. I need not say how gladly I acceded to her request, and thus it is that you find me on the platform this evening. With these few words of explanation I will now proceed to read the letter, which unfortunately is undated, but we know must have been written at least 30 years ago. It was written on board the S. S. *Nymph*, from the town of Napa on the Loochoo Islands. The letter begins with some rather gloomy prognostications of the possibilities of Japan not requiring the services of foreigners much longer. "The Japanese are learning so fast that soon they will dispense with foreign help and do for themselves. In many departments it is the case already and I don't know how soon I may be told that my services will be no more required." The *Nymph*, we gather from the letter, was a vessel of 600 tons carrying a foreign Captain, two foreign officers, two foreign engineers, with Chinese cooks, stewards and waiters, the rest of the crew, sailors, firemen and cargo-men being Japanese. Her port of departure for the Loochoos was Yedo, the steamer lying two miles off the forts at Shinagawa, but stores and water were always taken in at Yokohama. After an interesting description of Osaka, its people and its sights, the letter refers to Kobe as it struck a visitor in the early seventies. "Kobe is an open port and several years since when foreigners were building its pretty houses, people thought it was destined to become a place of great importance, but the last two years trade has fallen off rapidly and many have left for other fields and now it is almost deserted and its pretty houses are going to ruin; this is owing to too many people coming in and over-stocking the market with goods they could not sell. So many failed and left and are doing so all the time, and the place is slowly becoming deserted by foreigners. It is a pity, for it is the garden of Japan,



and so very healthy that Doctors have no business and leave in disgust."

Commenting on this passage Mr. Mollison said:—In view of the opinion expressed herein about Kobe, it will interest you to know that it was not a singular or isolated opinion. Many men keenly interested in Kobe thought the same, and the pessimistic feeling that prevailed was shown by the fact that any number of the best lots in the foreign settlement were offered to any one willing to pay up the back ground rent due on them. This I know to be a fact, because I myself bought about 1000 tsubo from the Chartered Mercantile Bank on the condition named. How the gloomy views then held regarding the future of Kobe have been falsified is known to all, but I may just mention that the land alluded to is now worth probably yen 100,000, though, unfortunately for me, it is no longer in my possession. On the other hand what Captain Hubbard wrote about Kobe being such a healthy place has not been confirmed by hard facts, notably since the Hill was adopted for mixed residence and built over on every available plot of ground. The hill drainage through the foreign settlement must always be a source of danger to the community and there would appear to be lasting fame in store for any engineer who can devise some other scheme whereby this danger can be eliminated.

Mr. Mollison then resumed the reading of the letter, which went on to describe a run through the Inland Sea to Kagoshima, and from thence to the Loochoos (Riukiu). The harbour Napa, the capital of the group, is entered after passing through several miles of coral reefs, which makes navigation very difficult, but when in the harbour is snug and safe. It is too small for a vessel of the size of the *Nymph* to lie at anchor and so she was made fast to the shore with hawsers. Here she stayed two weeks, taking in sugar for Osaka. Again we quote from Capt. Hubbard. "The people of the Loochoos live very secluded lives; their houses are widely scattered, each house is surrounded by a stone wall about eight feet high, which is close to the house, and seems to be only intended to keep outsiders from looking in. I have been into several of them, but one visit is sufficient, as everything is filthily dirty. The islanders do not use any paint and the fire-place is in the middle of the room, and as the house is not blessed with a chimney, you can imagine how black with soot everything is. The floors are covered with grass mats which answer all the purposes of furniture. The people live on rice, fish, sweet potatoes, with now and then daikon as an extra dish. I think the men are the laziest lot I have ever seen in any part of the world. Woman here reigns supreme, for she has the privilege of doing everything for herself. As for the men, it is a very difficult thing to find out what a Loo-choan man does and what a woman does not do. The women do the cooking and take care of the house. They do the work, that is, of coolies in other countries and as there are no vehicles of any description here all goods are lugged about on the heads of women. I saw one day a bale of cotton yarn which must have weighed a quarter of a ton being carried off on the heads of six women." Later on in his narrative Captain Hubbard remarked that Napa is rather a pretty place. "It is built on numerous small hills which run down nearly to the seashore. The scenery of the river which flows into the port is very pretty; the hills on either hand are covered with palms and tropical shrubs. The island abounds in very small horses; the natives are good horsemen and ride a great deal, and a good pony and saddle could be had for 20 cents a day.

We have not space for further extracts from the brave old mariner's letter, which concludes with a vivid description of the Loochoan mosquito, which seems to have worried him a good deal.

Mr. Mollison in closing said:—I am sure we all feel greatly indebted to Mrs. Hubbard for permitting us to make use of her husband's letter, and, speaking for myself, if you have derived even half the pleasure in listening that I have in reading it, I shall feel well repaid

for my share in putting before you such a highly interesting contribution to the records of the Yokohama Literary Society.

On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mollison, while opportunity was taken to wish him *bon voyage*. The President then announced that the musical competition had been fixed for March 25th at Van Schaick Hall. A short musical programme in which Miss Mendelson, Mr. A. E. Cooper and Mr. Horne took part brought the proceedings to a close.

### RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE S.S. "SEVERUS."

The circumstances attending the capture of the German steamer *Severus* about a day's run from Vladivostok, the crew of which reached Yokohama yesterday, lend additional interest to recent Japanese seizures, and impart an altogether new colouring to the anticipations of blockade runners. The vessel sailed from Cardiff on November 17 with a cargo of 3,200 tons of the best Welsh coals and whether in her lower holds dynamite was stowed, as the Japanese authorities have been informed, remains yet to be told.

At the time the ship's articles were signed her destination was stated to be Hongkong, and there was nothing exceptionally strange regarding her passage except that after rounding Ceylon she steered for the Sumatra coast and pursued a zigzag course till a defect in her boilers compelled her to put into Sabang, where she remained for three weeks. Leaving there she coaled at Labuan and then proceeded northward. It was on February 21 when she first encountered the ice, being then about a few miles north of the Hachinohe-Rikuchu Province, where her sister ship the *Romulus* (one of the same company's vessels which had kept her company from the time of coaling at Labuan) altered her course so as to escape the massive flocs only to meet others of a more dangerous character and sustain damage which for a time wholly disabled her. The *Severus* proceeded on her course and, on February 22 collided with a floe which stove in her bows. As she was rapidly going down by the head the pumps were set to work and kept going but the water for days continually increased till twelve feet were in the fore peak. On the morning of the 23rd she was fully encased in the ice, and it was on the afternoon of that day that the *Hongkong Maru* was sighted right ahead. The usual signals were hoisted, and at the request of the *Hongkong Maru* another attempt was made to proceed onward, but a thicker floe breaking across the bows stove in two more plates. The condition of the *Severus* was such that it was decided to signal the *Hongkong Maru* that it was impossible to go any further, and an answer was received to await the daybreak. Crumbling the ice like match-wood at early morn the *Hongkong Maru* came up abreast the *Severus*, and at 9 o'clock two Japanese officers and eight men boarded her. After an examination of the ship's papers the Japanese officers gave the order to put the engines full speed ahead and "never mind the leak," and following the wake of the warship the blockade runner was taken to Yokosuka where she arrived on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The *Severus* is one of the Claus Andersen's fleet of Hamburg steamers built in 1892 by Sir William Gray at West Hartlepool. She is of iron construction, triple expansion engines, and had a speed of ten knots. Commanded by Captain Bernd she had been engaged in the South American meat trade, and is a staunch vessel and altogether a valuable prize. It is whispered that her freight was to be four times the value of her cargo, and that she was insured up to the hilt.

Among the crew of the *Severus* were two Russians who were arrested by the Japanese and retained in prison at Yokosuka.

THE S.S. "ROMULUS."

Further particulars gleaned ante the seizure of the S. S. *Romulus* on February 27th (the crew of which have been released and are now in Yokohama) open up to view many new points in the game now being played in these waters.

The *Romulus* is one of a fleet of sixteen vessels which loaded at Cardiff and the Bristol Channel ports with the best Welsh coal during the months of December and January. They were purchased with their cargoes by the Russian Government, and apart from the price paid for the vessels themselves it is stated that £5 a ton were to be paid for freight and expenses upon arrival at Vladivostok; about five times as much as was paid for the same kind of mineral consigned to ports in Japan during the latter part of last year. Some of the steamers were insured against war risks only, but others included both war and marine risks ranging from 30 to 50 guineas per cent.

The whole of them cleared for Hongkong and other Far Eastern ports with articles distinctly setting forth as a sort of eastward limit "any East Asiatic and non-blockaded port," and only one, the *Wilhelmina*, as far as is at present reported, has made a successful passage, and she was subsequently captured on her second attempt with a general cargo from Shanghai.

There was nothing eventful in the passage of the *Romulus* after she left Barry Dock on Dec. 10th till she reached Northern Japanese waters early in February. She coaled at Algiers, Port Said, Sadang and Labuan, taking altogether with her bunker at Barry 1800 tons en route. Coming up from the Sumatra Coast she kept well out of the track of passing vessels and steamed leisurely onward taking every precaution to avoid the Japanese warships reported to be cruising south-east of Singapore. Nothing occurred however to mar her onward passage till she passed Hachinohe, Rikuchu province, where she first met the ice-floes. Her thin plates after eighteen years of service at first withstood the floating obstructions, and with full speed ahead she steered for the Kunagiri passage to the Soya Strait, but eventually meeting more massive flocs her bows were stove in on one side up to a few inches from the fore water-tight bulkhead. Finding that the water was gaining on the pumps some of the cargo was jettisoned, and on the day preceding the capture the water was got under and there were but a few inches in the forepeak. Whether she subsequently collided with another floe which rent the plate abaft the fore-water-tight bulkhead remains to be seen, certain it is that the appearance of water in the main hold surprised everyone on board a few hours after her capture. She was sighted by the *Kasuga* early in the morning, the cruiser steering southward apparently unheeding the runner, but shortly afterwards through the dim light stretching across the horizon the warship could be seen "putting about" and heading northwards. Then a shot was fired, and the *Romulus* went slow and stopped. She was boarded by the Japanese who took charge of her till the *Hongkong Maru* hove in sight and piloted her onward towards Yokosuka. On the way, however, the water gained rapidly on the steamer in the lower holds till, in a sinking condition, she was beached near Misawamura but a few yards from the shore.

The *Romulus* is not altogether a valuable prize, although her engines are in a good state of repair. Her boilers are defective, and her hull not altogether serviceable. When captured she had about 3,000 tons of coal on board.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM FOR LANDING CHARGES.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case instituted by Captain A. Weston, Landing Agent, against the Compania General de Tabaco de Filipinas claiming yen 1,036.59 was resumed on March 10th before Judge Yasuda.

After a brief discussion as to evidence produced by either party, Plaintiff's counsel stated that Captain Weston carries on business as a landing agent, being patronized by the British India Steam Navigation Company whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. and on the arrival of the *Salara*, Captain Weston landed the whole of the cargo, including twenty thousand bags of rice consigned to defendants in the usual way. For what is incurred as landing



expenses, the consignees must pay at the rate provided by the ship's agents. Defendants, however, refused to pay the charges.

Repeating the statement given on Sept. 10th, defendant's Counsel contended that his clients had arranged with the shipping agent in Rangoon for landing work in accordance with a special clause made in the bill of lading and consequently defendants did not ask plaintiff to attend to the cargo though it was landed by him under the instructions of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. Thus defendants have no responsibility to plaintiff but to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. Capt. Weston seemed to be an employee of the firm for landing business. The charge for landing the cargo was not yet paid to the ship's agent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Capt. Weston carried on his business quite independently of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. The special clause in the bill of lading just pointed out by defendants Counsel did not include landing expenses. The document also specified that the cargo should be landed by the consignees at their expense and risk. To ascertain the general relations existing between landing agent and consignees, Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to examine Mr. M. Ishimaru, a clerk in the Shipping department of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. The Court rejected the request. Counsel further asked to have summoned as an expert any person on the staff of Messrs. Helm Bros., Inoye or Matsushita, landing agents. The Court decided to appoint an expert as recommended by Counsel and adjourned the hearing till March 24th.

#### NICKEL COIN COUNTERFEITERS.

N. Yamaguchi, residing at Minami-Shimbori, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was sentenced on March 9th in the Tokyo District Court to 9 years' confinement with hard labour on a charge of having made several hundred counterfeited nickel coins, and Mr. Kadono, who assisted in the work, to 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour and 6 months' police surveillance.

#### A "SAKE" BREWER.

In the Tokyo District Court, T. Nakajima, a sake brewer residing at Koishikawa, Tokyo, was punished on March 9th with a fine of yen 26,660 on a charge of having clandestinely manufactured 160 koku of sake. The plant in the factory was confiscated.

#### P. SARDA v. GRAND HOTEL.

This case, in which plaintiff claims yen 3,407.16 as compensation for supervision of construction work, and the hotel counter-claims for yen 37,267.01 for damage caused by imperfect work passed by the plaintiff as architect, was brought up again on March 13th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda, when two Japanese were examined as witnesses.

K. Ishii, a carpenter, stated that the work the Grand Hotel assigned to him through Mr. Sarda was concluded on April 30th, 1902, when the directors and manager of the hotel inspected the work. After its completion, the hotel ordered witness to perform other work different from the original specifications which he finished about the beginning of June in the same year. He did not attend to the concrete work in the basement so that he could not say anything about it.

Y. Isono, a blacksmith, deposed that in the beginning of 1902 he fitted up copper pipes in the bath rooms in the Grand Hotel. At first, he was ordered to lay iron pipes with which he commenced the work. But the manager of the hotel required him to replace them with copper. There was a difference of yen 25 as to prices between the two kinds, the copper pipes being dearer. He received this difference from the hotel after his bill was endorsed by Mr. Sarda. Witness made the plans for fitting pipes in the bath rooms, which work he thought was perfect.

On the motion of defendant's Counsel, G. Hamano, a contractor, was called and appointed by the Court to examine the parts of the work on the Grand Hotel which are in dispute. The investigation was to be made by him before noon of March 13th in company with an engineer from Tokyo, for whose services also defendant's Counsel had asked the Court.

Plaintiff's Counsel commented upon the capacity of Mr. Sarda as an architect and contended that he had a proper claim against the Grand Hotel for compensation for supervision of the work, which he carried out with care as a competent architect. Therefore, defendant had no right to file a counter-claim against Mr. Sarda under the pretext of imperfect work. Counsel asked the Court to summon Mr. Tsumaki, a chief engineer of the Home Department, who had been in England, France and Germany, in order to ascertain the custom in foreign countries as to architects and their duties.

Defendant's Counsel held that there was no necessity to examine Mr. Tsumaki as an expert and that his clients made their counter-claim in accordance with Arts. 644 and 656 of the Civil Code. Even if Mr. Tsumaki gave his opinion with regard to foreign customs as to architects, it could not have any effect in Japanese law.

The Court rejected the request of plaintiff's Counsel and adjourned the hearing.

Miss Sophie Anne Barbe de Witte, residing at No. 16, Yokohama, has lodged in the Yokohama District Court an action against Mr. S. H. Kuhn, whose present residence according to her complaint, is unknown, petitioning for an affirmation of the invalidity of marriage between them and claiming an allowance for a certain period. The hearing is fixed to take place on April 5th before Judge Nakanishi.

#### CLAIM AGAINST THE O. & O. COMPANY.

In the Yokohama District Court; the hearing of a case instituted by a Chinaman named Lee Huan Tang, No. 146, against the O. & O. Steamship Co., claiming yen 108.90 was resumed on March 16th before Judge Nakanishi, when defendant's Counsel asked the Court to examine a Chinaman (whose name was not ascertainable) and a Japanese named G. Tanuma as witness. Counsel stated that several lots of bananas shipped on Oct. 8th on the *Gaelic* at Honolulu had deteriorated before the ship arrived at Yokohama and that the company could not now say whether the fruit in dispute had been involved. The Court decided to summon the men requested by Counsel.

#### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

##### YOKOHAMA VICTORIOUS.

There was quite a large attendance of spectators on the cricket ground on Saturday afternoon, when the Association football match between Yokohama and Kobe was played.

After the teams had been photographed they lined up as follows:—

YOKOHAMA.		Kobe.	
K.R. & A.C.		K.R. & A.C.	
J. L. Graham.	Goal.	E. Powys, Jr.	
C. H. Lightfoot		W. S. Moss	
(Capt.)	Backs	A. S. Cooper	
G. Stephens		W. B. Mason	
D. Ailion		W. J. White	
C. J. Williams	½ Backs	D. Weed	
J. Kuhn Jr.		I. F. Drummond	
R. G. Crane		O. Strome	
F. James		H. W. Kilby	
S. R. Clarke	Forwards	(Capt.)	
F. Gutierrez		K. van R. Smith	
S. Stephens		J. M. Mollison	
Referee:—C. T. Mayes.			
Linesmen:—H. Goddard and T. Kilby.			

The visitors kicked off from the Settlement end and brought the ball into the home territory, but Moss cleared and Drummond getting hold on the right ran up but kicking too hard the leather went behind. Yokohama were dangerously near the Kobe goal immediately after, but Lightfoot tackled Kilby and cleared to his left wing, where Gutierrez made a good run, and centred well, but the Kobe centre failed to take advantage. A foul against Strome followed which was kicked over by Kuhn. From the goal kick Mollison collared and made a fine run up the left and centred, a dangerous situation being saved by Williams kicking behind. The corner was nicely placed by Weed, but the visitors got the ball away successfully, only to be again attacked, Graham having to run out to clear. Kobe then did some

pressing and looked like scoring, but Gutierrez slipped and the home backs cleared. The visitors continued to have the best of the play for a time, but were not strong enough to beat the home defence, though Mason had to concede a corner in saving a critical situation. This was well placed by Williams, who was playing a fine game, but successfully cleared, and Kobe again attacked vigorously, securing another corner from a misjudged kick by Mason. From this Mollison got hold and had a clear run right up the field, but kicked behind. He followed this up with another good run shortly after and centred well but G. Stephens cleared to his left, where Drummond secured the leather and shot into goal, Graham saving. The visitors again assumed the offensive and Crane had a shot for goal which went wide of the mark. Just at this time the play was nearly all on the home left wing, the halves and backs having all they could do to defend their territory, but the one or two shots for goal by Kobe were unsuccessful. The home forwards got away to the visitors' goal, but some excellent play by Williams quickly brought the leather back again; then Smith and Mollison ran up the left and passed to the centre, but Kilby failed to score though apparently he had a good opportunity of doing so. The home forwards now had the best of matters and pressed Kobe hard. Following a break away by the visitors, some combined play by Kilby, Strome and Drummond made matters look dangerous for Kobe but Graham saved well by conceding a corner. This was placed well but Gutierrez got the ball away and passed to the centre, where good work by Clarke and Crane brought the play to the home goal. A rather long shot by Crane was misjudged by Powys, but the ball went off his toe behind the uprights. The corner was unproductive, and Yokohama again had the best of matters, but could not score, the Kobe backs defending well. The visitors then came down the field with a rush, but over-ran the ball, and give and take play ensued for some time without either side looking dangerous. Then Yokohama secured a corner, and this being finely placed by Mollison produced a hard struggle in front of the visitors' goal, the custodian having twice to fist out. Kobe finally got away and Powys ran out and cleared. The home men again attacked, though not dangerously, and Graham had no difficulty in saving the one or two shots put in. The whistle went for half-time with the ball in centre field. No score.

Upon resuming Yokohama were fortunate in at once scoring. Graham fisted out a shot, but Smith again shot placing the ball in the net. This appeared to encourage the home players and they continued the game with much more success than had been shown in the first half and gave the opposing defence plenty of work. The latter, however, played pluckily against their heavier opponents and managed to keep their goal intact, though a stinging shot from Strome hit the upright. Kobe broke away and in turn attacked, but were not very dangerous, the home defence being always equal to the occasion. Graham saved several shots from the home forwards, and many others went wide or high, the local players showing their usual weakness in front of goal. From this time to the finish Yokohama kept up the pressure almost continuously, though the visitors occasionally got away and made gallant attempts to score, but were not strong enough. When there still remained about ten minutes to play Kilby sent in a good shot which went just outside the upright, and soon after again put in a shot which was partly cleared, but Smith meeting it scored the second goal for Yokohama, Graham having no chance of saving it. The local men continued to have the best of the play to the end, but the whistle sounded for time without anything further being added, the game thus ending in favour of Yokohama by two goals to nil.

The local players were a much heavier lot than their opponents, but in speed the teams appeared to be about equal, and Kuhn in this respect was useful in marking Drummond. In the first half of the game Kobe certainly showed up well, much better than had been anticipated, and were several times very near scoring. During this part of the

game the combination shown by their forwards was superior to that of the home men, and had they had a heavy centre who could shoot well Yokohama would probably not have been able to keep their citadel intact. Both the visiting backs played very well, but the halves were somewhat weak except Williams, who played a sterling game, and of course the forwards, though exhibiting some clever play, were very light. Graham in goal did excellently. For the home team the forwards, though playing well individually, lacked combination and were very weak in front of goal, many opportunities of scoring being missed, especially in the second half of the game. No one in this line could be picked out for special mention. The halves did very well, W. J. White being undoubtedly the pick. Both backs played a strong game, their weight being very useful but their kicking lacked judgment. Powys was not hardly pressed in goal, but cleared well when called upon.

#### THE DINNER

Was held at the Club Hotel in the evening and proved a very enjoyable affair. The tables were laid in the former billiard room of the Y.U.C., which was decorated with foliage, the unused space being curtained off by means of flags among which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were conspicuous. The place was well lit up by three large electric lamps. There was a big attendance. Dr. Wheeler, President of the Y.C. & A.C., occupied the chair, being supported on his right by Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, (Captain of the Kobe team), Mr. J. P. Mollison, Mr. F. J. Lias, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. H. McDonnell and Mr. D. Cox; and on the left by Mr. H. W. Kilby (Captain of the Yokohama team), Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. G. N. Fairhurst, Mr. K. van Smith, Mr. C. T. Mayes, etc. The croupiers were Messrs. E. W. Kilby (Hon. Secretary) and L. D. Tebb (Hon. Treasurer).

After dinner, on the excellent quality of which the Club Hotel deserves congratulation, a programme of toasts and speeches interspersed with songs was entered upon.

The healths of the Emperor of Japan and of the rulers of the respective countries represented at the meeting were very heartily drunk on the proposal of the Chairman.

The next toast "Our Kobe Visitors" was then given by the Chairman. He said the visitors included old friends—jolly old friends—and apart from the team they were glad to see other Kobe friends, some young and some old. The Kobe team played up and gave the over-estimated Yokohama team a hard tug—(Cheers)—and he thought they deserved thanks for giving such a good game—(Cheers). Yokohama appreciated their coming up, at the expenditure, doubtless, of much valuable time and labour—(Cheers).

Mr. Lightfoot replied for Kobe and at the same time proposed the toast of the Y. C. and A. C. He expressed for the very kind way in which the Chairman had proposed their health and for the hospitality that had been extended to them. Personally it gave him the very greatest possible pleasure to be present because at one time he thought he would be unable to get a team together to visit Yokohama this year. The fates were finally with him, however, and he was very pleased to bring up a team, which people called "Lightfoot's Kids"—he did not suppose the "Kids" minded it—and 16 to 1 was spoken of. When they got here he was told they were an "awful" team and the betting was 10 to 1—so that there was all the more honour to them for what they did. One of the Yokohama papers had stated that this was his first interport match (Laughter). He was not aware which of the gentlemen present was the author of that statement, but he could assure him that his (Mr. Lightfoot's) first match was not played for Kobe but for Yokohama in 1893—(Cheers). It was needless, when he mentioned that F. J. Lias was Captain of the team and that F. J. Hall was playing, to say that Yokohama won, yet, though he played his first interport match for Yokohama he was still a Kobe man—(Cheers). In proposing the health of the Yokohama team and in handing to Mr.

H. W. Kilby the flag of the visitors he would express three wishes; first, that Mr. Kilby might captain the Y. C. & A. C. team for many years to come, secondly, that whether he was with or against Kobe (with them for preference) he might score a century in every interport cricket match—(Cheers)—and, thirdly, that as long as ports existed in Japan there would be a Kilby in an interport team—(Cheers).

Mr. Kilby in replying thanked Mr. Lightfoot for his kind words. He thought, however, sufficient stress had not been laid on the difficulties with which Mr. Lightfoot had had to contend in bringing up a team. He congratulated the visitors on the excellent form shown by their forwards.

Mr. W. S. Moss in a highly humorous speech proposed the toast of the referee and linesmen, to which Mr. Mayes suitably responded.

Other toasts followed.

In the course of the evening songs were given by Messrs. Cooper, Aslett (who was enthusiastically recalled), Windett, Foster, Thorn, etc., Mr. H. Grimble playing the accompaniments, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

#### TREASURE TRUE.

White Ship upon the Northern Main,  
Trampling to foam the dark sea swell,  
May no ill tide thy march detain,  
No tempest blow inimical!

Speed on! Speed in! For many bide  
Thy stately steps, in Morning Land,—  
A mother at a cradle side,  
A lover dreaming on the strand.

They who at smoking shrines of Trade  
For East and West do mediate,  
In Traffic's dusty stole arrayed,  
The tally of thy cargo wait.

And I who know no cradle songs,  
With empty heart too chill for Love,  
Far from the clamor of the throngs  
Watch from the yellow cliffs above.

Yestreen when fell the day on rest  
A tawny bird did sing and sing,  
To all the east, to all the west,—  
The first-come songster of the spring—

"A fair white ship across the blue—  
The Petrel gave the word of cheer—  
A treasure true doth bear to you,  
And, lo, the morrow brings her here."

\* \* \*

Across a thousand leagues of sea  
The great Ship wins the harbor's calm.  
"What treasure hast thou brought to me,  
And to the Isles of Pine and Palm?"

I hear the sailors' jocund shout,  
Well pleased the port of peace to win:  
I see the lighters putting out  
To bear the precious burden in.

"I come not empty on my way,  
But stored with all that ship may hold;  
With shining stuffs for wide Cathay,  
And wealth of what the merchants sold.

"A thousand and a thousand tons,  
And thrice a thousand tons, my load,  
Brought from the rising of the suns  
Adown the lone sea's misty road.

"A myriad and a myriad yen  
Must many, many times be told,  
And many times be told again,  
To match the treasures in my hold."

"And what of all this bounteous store  
For hands of mine, fair Ship, hast brought,  
Of treasure trove on sea or shore,  
Or what the skill of man hath wrought?"

"Mid all my myriad, myriad bales  
No bale, alas, I bear for thee.  
Far, far, I fear, are yet the sails  
Thy eyes await across the sea."

"Now others' be thy shining store!  
And others' be thy corded bales!  
But bring'st thou not one treasure more  
Across the roaring of the gales?"

"In sooth, one other bale I bear,  
A tiny bale, and light as chaff—  
A word of love, a lock of hair,  
A blue-eyed baby's photograph."

"Then take thy myriad bales who will,  
To me whate'er thou wilt, deny.  
This bundle small my hands shall fill,  
This wealth my soul shall satisfy."

\* \* \*

These silken strands of fine-spun gold  
On 'Change but slender gain would win;  
This pictured face, at auction sold,  
Small count of coin would bring me in.

This word of love—Now who will bid?  
I hear the crowding buyers laugh.  
Nay, in my heart it shall be hid,  
Beneath the baby's photograph.

My treasure true, and safe from knaves,  
Unenvied wealth, yet rich and fair,  
Thou brought'st, good Ship, across the waves,—  
A baby's smile, a wisp of hair.

May God thee keep, thou fair white Ship,—  
Thy health in Love's red wine I quaff—  
When down the west thy prow doth dip,  
Who brought'st my baby's photograph!

And bless the bird of tawny wing  
That gave the news, yet told not half.  
Strange that such wealth one ship could bring,—  
A blue-eyed baby's photograph.

SELRAQ LLADNEQ YENDYS.

Yokohama, March 7th, 1904.

#### THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Institution for the period from November 1st, 1904, to February 28th, 1905.

##### WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
Provisions .....	1,765.36	
Wages and Salaries .....	2,546.50	
Medical Fees .....	577.00	
Medicine and Drugs .....	476.30	
Light and Heating .....	756.12	
Infectious Ward (Wages &c.) .....	250.26	
Laundry .....	200.88	
Interest .....	22.06	
Ground Rent & Insurance .....	583.95	
Sundry .....	191.76	
Gross Earnings .....		7,077.72
Balance .....		292.47
	7,370.19	7,370.19

##### IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Furniture .....	79.90	
Repairs and Improvements .....	1,362.82	
By Donations &c. &c. ....		1,283.90
Balance .....		158.82
	1,442.72	1,442.72

##### BALANCE SHEET.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
To Loans .....	3,552.43	
Chartered Bank .....	1,745.60	
Sundry Creditors .....	150.00	
By Deficit 1904 .....		3,533.83
Working Account .....		292.47
Improvements Account .....		158.83
Sundry Debtors .....		1,105.96
Cash in hand .....		356.95
	5,448.03	5,448.03

##### RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Totals
Admitted to date .....	41	23	6	6	76
Discharged .....	35	17	6	6	64
Deaths .....	8	3	0	0	11
Under Treatment .....	4	3	0	0	7

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

#### GOTEMBA LEPER HOSPITAL.

We beg to acknowledge receipt on behalf of the Gotemba Leper Hospital of the sum of yen, 10, from "C. B. S."

## RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

According to official investigations, Russian prisoners brought to Japan up to Feb. 28th numbered 38,358. They are quartered at the following places:—

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Men.
Matsuyama .....	439	313	2,397
Marugame .....	—	35	315
Himeji .....	—	352	1,834
Fukuchiyama .....	—	62	1,037
Nagoya .....	111	185	925
Shidzuoka .....	60	3	57
Hamadera .....	—	12,565	22,424
Ninoshima .....	265	120	1,902
Osato .....	—	298	1,658
Fukuoka .....	—	135	864

A large number, says the *Asahi*, have arrived since Feb. 28th and there are many prisoners still at Port Arthur making a total of some fifty thousand in all. Should the new prisoners captured in the Mukden region be added to the foregoing the total will be about a hundred thousand. It is added that three Lieut.-Generals, two Major-Generals and one Rear-Admiral are detained at Nagoya, and that Major-General Nachimoff is now on his way from Mukden to Japan.

The burden of the prisoners will soon be very heavy. There were already 38,358 in Japan on the 28th of February and some 10,000 more have to come from Port Arthur. Then there is the huge batch from Mukden. Altogether the country will soon have a hundred thousand of these unwelcome guests.

The military authorities, says the *Nichi Nichi*, have decided to quarter the Russians captured in the Mukden region, at the following places:—

Jurisdiction of Divisions.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.
First .....	{ Sakura .....	420
	{ Takasaki .....	550
Second .....	{ Sendai .....	4,037
	{ Nagoya .....	3,000
Third .....	{ Toyohashi .....	1,500
	{ Ozu .....	1,020
Fourth .....	{ Fushimi .....	2,020
Fifth .....	{ Yamaguchi .....	1,000
Sixth .....	{ Kumamoto .....	5,045
	{ Kurume .....	—
	{ Hiroaki .....	62
Eighth .....	{ Akita .....	5,030
	{ Yamagata .....	30
	{ Kanazawa .....	46
Ninth .....	{ Sabae .....	33
	{ Tsuruga .....	1,500
Tenth .....	{ Himeji .....	1,000
Eleventh .....	{ Zentsuji .....	1,000
Twelfth .....	{ Kokura .....	20
	{ Fukuoka .....	50

The foregoing figures are merely estimates.

## THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

In the issue of the 14th January (Russian New Year's Day) the following telegram appears:—

"Java, January 13, 1905. The Japanese fleet have as a base the island of Labuan on the north-west coast of Borneo. In order to conceal the fact, the only telegraph existing there, an English one, has not been working for the last twelve days under the pretext that it is damaged."

An instructive example of the steadfastness of the ally.

Commenting on the above, the journal inserts the following leader:—

"An instructive example of the steadfastness of the ally" is telegraphed to us by our correspondent in Java. Instructive indeed! The English are true friends and faithful allies. Possibly the reason of their faithfulness is that they only enter into an alliance or a friendship when it is to their advantage. The alliance with Japan is advantageous to them and they accord her splendid support and hearty co-operation, regardless of external considerations, be they what they may: now, they intercept cyphered messages by means of their wireless telegraphy, now they cut the only telegraph with Borneo, which of course is in English hands, in order to hide the movements of the Japanese fleet. All this is done with that essentially British hardihood which appropriates not only cities but whole districts.

The telegram printed above has been received from an absolutely reliable source, but we are certain that the British authorities will categorically deny the truth of our information. It will be probably appear that the telegraph was accidentally interrupted and that measures have already been taken to repair it. England has not once violated her neutrality, and in this statement we are quite prepared to stand by the British cabinet. She only renders to her allies those friendly services which are not foreseen in any declaration of neutrality. These declarations generally do foresee very little and are pure matters of form.

It is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules for honour and honesty. Legally, a man may remain an honest member of society who is balancing on the limits between the criminal and the civil law. Legally, the English are observing neutrality. Try and convict them of premeditated interception of telegrams, or premeditated damage to the telegraph. Is it possible? Certainly not, but at the present time, the Japanese fleet is already in the Indian Ocean with a base on the British island of Labuan, with a splendid harbour six miles from Borneo and in uninterrupted communication with all the British colonies. Most important of all—the neutrality of England is not violated and those who would dare to say the contrary are "chauvinists" and sowers of discord in Europe. We shall await the denials which are sure to come and will more than ever convince us that England is balancing between neutrality and secretly hostile action against Russia.

The following editorial appears in the same issue:—

Telegrams from Port Arthur give reports of the quantity of warlike and other stores, in other words trophies, which have passed into the hands of the Japanese. Amongst other articles, we read of 82,000 projectiles. This it seems to us must be a lie otherwise the fortress would still be holding out, and what moreover goes to prove it is a lie is the fact that another telegram reports that during the last days of Port Arthur, the Russians themselves were casting projectiles to an extent of 40 per diem. However this may be, Russia is impatiently awaiting an explanation of all the circumstances attending the fall of Port Arthur and not from Japanese or English sources, but from Russia. The foreign news agencies are devoting themselves 'con amore' to the cataloguing of all the trophies even almost to the cavalry bridges. The Russian reads all this daily and his blood boils within him. He asks: How is this? Is it true that they took so many guns? What's the object of these guns? What's the object of the fleet? and he gets no answer. But it does not seem difficult to give an answer and an answer should be given.

From Berné it is telegraphed that "The International Peace Bureau" wishes to induce Russia and Japan to conclude peace. Is not this enough to give rise to an "International War Bureau"? And this would be an excellent idea as these two bureaux could compete between themselves and leave us alone.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

## GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held at the Bank's building on the 10th. Mr. Soma, the President of the Bank, occupied the chair and delivered a speech, appended below. The following report and accounts for the fiftieth half-yearly term, July to December, 1904, were then discussed and finally adopted.—

	Yen.
Gross profit .....	7915,988.428
(Including 527,000,548 yen brought forward from last account.)	
Expenditure .....	6,006,066.045
Balance (Net Profit) .....	1,909,922.383
To Ordinary reserve .....	200,000.000
To Silver reserve .....	100,000.000
To Dividends .....	1,080,000.000
Carried forward .....	529,922.383

At the election of directors and auditors which followed, all the existing members of the Boards of Directors and Audit were re-elected.

## MR. SOMA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Soma's speech was substantially as follows:—  
Gentlemen:—In submitting the settled accounts for the second half of last year to this fiftieth general meeting, I shall briefly refer to the economic circumstances both at home and abroad, and give you an outline of the business of our Bank.

Gentlemen, the war is more than one year old, and the war expenses disbursed last year amounted to more than 500 million yen. With regard to the economic aspect, both the Government and people naturally took a very cautious attitude. fearful that

the war might disturb the finances of our country. But I am happy to say that not only was the financial power of the nation fully maintained, but in addition the sericulture and the rice crop of last year were abundant, while the Imperial forces won every battle they fought and the glory of our arms was displayed both on land and sea. The people were therefore able to assiduously follow their peaceful pursuits, and the nation was so full of vigour and so pervaded with the spirit of tranquillity, that we could find no difference in this respect with times of peace. The nation bore the heavy burdens of war taxes, and at the same time each issue of the war loan was over-subscribed several times. The money market showed signs of activity at intervals during the term under review, but on the whole it remained steady and the bank deposits kept increasing. In the foreign trade, the exports during last year amounted to 319,260,000 yen and the imports to 371,290,000 yen, which compared with the preceding year, showed an increase of 29,750,000 yen in exports and of 54,150,000 yen in imports. This prosperity, occurring as it did in time of war, must be viewed with satisfaction, and was doubtless due to the acquisition by Japan of the control of the sea, which assured the freedom of our communication with foreign countries. In the export trade, the demand for our commodities increased chiefly in America, and next in England, France, Italy, China, Korea, India, Australia and other countries, and our exports of raw silk, *habutay*, silk handkerchiefs, straw braid, matches, and other things increased. But at the same time the imports of rice, cotton, kerosene, coal, sugar, wool, skins and hides, vessels, machinery, iron, and other direct or indirect war supplies, and the imports made in anticipation of the revision of the customs tariff, considerably increased, with the result that the excess of the imports over the exports reached 52,020,000 yen and the exodus of specie from Japan amounted to a large sum. Such an occurrence is, however, unavoidable in time of war. But this excess of imports and the exodus of specie occurred chiefly in the first half of last year, and their amount greatly decreased in the latter half. Moreover the second foreign loan amounting to 120 million yen was successfully issued in England and America, and the stability of our convertible currency was further assured. Since that time our loan bonds on the foreign markets have continually advanced, and the increase of the credit abroad of our country is a pleasing fact.

Now to look abroad, the commerce and industry in England presented a flourishing aspect, and the money market there was tranquil. In the United States there was an abundant crop of agricultural products, and trade in general prospered there, the Presidential campaign having had no serious effect on economic circles. In China, our occupation of Yinkow and Liaoyang had a reassuring effect on the market, and there was a decided increase in trade as compared with the preceding term. The Indian trade was also in a prosperous condition.

Our banking operations during the latter half of last year were precisely in the same condition as in the preceding term. On the one hand, there was a large demand for money abroad on account of the war, and in consequence we purchased a large amount of export bills as possible, thus affording financial accommodation to the export trade. On the other hand, however, it was very difficult to obtain sufficient funds for the import trade, and I deeply regret that the Bank could not afford full assistance in this connection. Happily, however, during the term in question, the excess of imports over exports was not so great, and the rate of interest at London was low. Owing to these circumstances our business was much more easily conducted than in the preceding term.

The net profit in this term, taken together with 517,000 yen brought forward from the previous account, reached 1,909,922 yen, which shows but little difference with the preceding term. With regard to the details of the business of the term under review, I beg to refer you to the report for that period.

Gentlemen, as I mentioned on the occasion of the last general meeting, we have established a branch office at Dairen. Again, we opened the Liaoyang branch on November 15th last year, and are now making preparations to open another branch at Port Arthur in the near future. These branches in Manchuria have been established owing to the necessity arising from the war, and for the present the business there will be limited to that of the branches of national treasury, entrusted to us by the Bank of Japan. But according to the development of the situation and to the growth of the commerce in those districts, the branches in question will have to deal with ordinary banking business. When that occasion arises, these branches will be, with your consent, raised to the rank of regular branches.

By the capture of Port Arthur, and by the victory achieved lately in the great battle near Mukden and Fushun, our army, combining its excellent strategy with the patriotism and bravery of its officers and

men, has brought about a great development in the situation. But, gentlemen, we cannot easily decide the date of the conclusion of hostilities and we ought to prepare ourselves for a prolonged war. Even in the event of peace being restored at an early date, the post-bellum business is no easy thing. In consideration of these circumstances, we shall make it our aim in carrying on our business both at home and abroad not to deviate from the great principle with regard to our national economics. I ask you for your assistance in this connection.

#### NEW REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The Government Railway Construction and Traffic Bureau puts in force on and after April 1 the following regulations published by Notification No. 69 of the Department of Communications, February, 1905:—

Article I.—When the holder of a ticket for a distance less than 50 miles leaves the train at an intermediate station, he forfeits the further use of the ticket for the continuation of his journey by another train.

The holder of a ticket for a distance not less than 50 miles will be allowed to leave the train only at the specified station in order to take another train.

The available periods of tickets for distances not less than 50 miles are as follows:—Two days for a distance not less than 50 miles, but less than 100 miles. One day for every additional 100 miles or less.

In calculating the available period of a ticket, the day of its issue shall be included.

Article II.—The passenger must have his ticket punched at the time of taking a train.

The same rule applies when he leaves the train at an intermediate station.

Article III.—In case a passenger boards a train without a ticket, having had no time to purchase one, or in case he changes to a carriage superior to that which his ticket entitles him to, he must notify an official to that effect and obtain from the latter a certificate.

Article IV.—When a passenger who has ridden in a train without any ticket or with an unusable ticket, fails to establish clearly the class of the carriage in which he has travelled, he shall pay the fare according to the tariff for the best class carriage in the train.

The provision of this and the following articles shall also apply to a passenger who has ridden in a train beyond the point to which his ticket entitles him without the consent of a railway official.

Article V.—A passenger who has ridden in a train without a ticket or with an unusable one, or who refuses to show his ticket when asked to do so, or to deliver it to the collector, shall pay, besides the ordinary fare, an extra sum equal to the ordinary fare.

A passenger who has changed to a car superior in class to the one to which he is entitled, without notifying the conductor, shall pay, besides the difference of the fares between the two classes, an extra sum equal to the fare.

The extra fares mentioned in the above two clauses shall not exceed the following maximums:—

1st class .....	Yen. 3
2nd class .....	2
3rd class .....	1

Article VI.—A passenger who, having had no time to purchase a ticket, boards a train with the consent of the conductor, shall pay, besides the ordinary fare, an extra sum of 20 sen.

But in no case shall the extra sum mentioned above exceed the amount of the ordinary fare.

N.B.—Simultaneously with the coming in force of the present regulations, Notification No. 3 of the Railway Board, October, 1899, and Notification No. 87 of the Department of Communications, April 1898, cease to have any force.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### RAILWAY MORTGAGE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to thank Mr. de Becker for his explanations. The only thing I am not quite sure of is the meaning of the words "debenture" and "shasai." What is the legal meaning of the English word debenture? Is it the loan itself or the certificate of the loan? I think the Japanese word shasai refers to the loan itself, and not to the certificate, though such an Article as 201 in the Commercial Code which says, "Each shasai must not be less than twenty yen," might make people think differently, and then again in Article 206 we find "Registered shasai." But lower down in the same Article it says, "unless the name is written on the saiken." I take it that saiken is the proper word for Debenture. In Capt. Brinkley's dictionary "shasai" is given as "The debt contracted by a company." On the

other hand we find "kosai" as "Public Loan Bonds" and also "kosaihosho" as having the same meaning. I think the explanation given for "kosai" by the dictionary must be a clerical error for "Public Loan." The literal meaning of the characters is 社 (sha) company 債 (sai) debt.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

IGNORAMUS.

Tokyo, March 9th 1905.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The legal meaning of the English word "debenture" is an instrument in writing, generally under seal, creating a definite charge on a definite or indefinite fund or subject of property, payable to a given person, &c., and usually constituting one of a series of similar instruments. In fact it is a kind of "hypothecary debt" which is a lien upon a certain more or less definite estate.

Certainly, the word *Shasai* (社債) means the debt itself, while the certificate of debenture (the bond itself) is called *Saiken* (債券).

As a matter of fact, there is a distinct difference between *Shasai* and *Saiken*, but the terms seem to be used almost synonymously.

With regard to the word *Kosai* (公債), it refers to the public loan itself, whereas the additional word *Shosho* (證券) refers to the certificate of the loan.

In other words *Kosai* (公債) is the debt and a *Kosai Shosho* (公債證券) is the document evidencing the same.

I would refer to page 217 of Messrs. Hobart-Hampden and Parlett's excellent English-Japanese Dictionary of the spoken language.

If the gentleman who uses the evident misnomer *Ignoramus* will communicate with me at No. 70 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, I shall be very pleased to give him any further information in my power.

Yours truly,

J. E. DE BECKER.

Yokohama, March 13th, 1905.

#### THE SCARE OF THE YELLOW DANGER IN JAVA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—To show how our Dutch friends in Java appreciate strangers visiting them, I enclose this article translated from the Soerabaya *Courant* of 9th February, 1905; the reader may draw his own conclusion. This time it is a couple of Japanese guests of a respected Japanese resident.

This article gives a fair example of the Dutch character; but if the reader thinks it is only the Japanese that are regarded with distrust he is mistaken; the English, American and even Germans (but especially the English) are regarded as dangerous to the fine possessions which the Dutch so zealously guard "as a miser his gold," i.e. they will not advance with modern times but follow slowly, very slowly indeed. They will not open their fine lands to modern advancement nor will they let others do it for them. This is the result of their close-fisted home policy; even the Dutch in Java who are very much more liberal in their ideas, acknowledge this of their pure-breed home parents.

Soerabaya *Courant*, Thursday, Feb. 9th.

#### OUR JAPANESE GUESTS.

For some time we know there is living with the Japanese Consul, Yokotake, at Kedong Doro a pair of his countrymen who are modest enough although one of them at least is an engineer officer (Royal Engineer).

They do as if they were merely pleasure-seekers, perhaps naturalists. Just as tourists are treated in Japan, our Government has been polite enough to look after their safety by instructing the police not to lose sight of them, and wherever they go they are accompanied with a guide (detective) to guard them against accidents.

However, "just as we often see in this world," it seems that these officer tourists don't sufficiently appreciate this act of kindness, at least they act as if they want to be free from such company. They go out by preference when it is dark and rains. Yes even when it pours, dressed as natives.

Yes, they have so much desire to get rid of the fatherly care of our Government that they take a carriage and send a boy in it with native clothes for them to some village (Kampong) and shortly after they follow and reappear metamorphosed as natives and with the greatest of pleasure and go wandering.

As islanders their hearts are attracted to the sea and by night at unseemly hours they try to reach the coast. Even enclosures (fences) are not too troublesome for them, they surmount them easily; from the public they have little trouble. The batteries on the coast they even reach in this way. The calibre of the cannon, the amount of ammunition on hand—everything is very interesting to these pleasure-seekers.

Yesterday evening at 7.30 (we all know how dark

it was and such heavy rain) one of those untired naturalists rode out on horseback; this morning this victim of inquisitiveness had not yet returned.

Really the Government must be more attentive to these valuable guests; otherwise they may run into danger or something may happen to them, because they show themselves sometimes where the public never come. There are paths which lead to strengthened positions not to be found in the commercial charts. Those paths are (if it is no pure chance) we would say preferably taken to wander—but a watchful guard might—let us take Algiers for example—after a short warning pull the trigger.

An accident can take place so quickly even though a soldier on guard in Netherlands India is more loath to do that than in French Africa.

The joke of going about dressed as natives in the streets is not recommendable and we would politely advise them in their own interest to abstain in future from a course that might bring them into difficulties.

Yours truly,

Soerabais, Java.

"NIPPON."

#### "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have much pleasure in intimating that the proceeds of the "Sleeping Beauty" performance given on the 4th inst., in aid of the funds of the Yokohama Cricket & Athletic Club amounted to the substantial figure of yen 469.89. Out of this, a sum of yen 50 has been donated to Miss Riddell on behalf of the Leper Hospital, Kumamoto.

In obedience to the wishes of the Committee and on behalf of the Members, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing the best thanks of the Club to Mrs. Dinsdale for her kindness in placing the proceeds at the disposal of the Club, to the Members of the Caste for their hearty cooperation, to the local Press for granting special advertising terms, and to all who have contributed to the success of the performance.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

L. D. TEBB.

Hon. Treas. Y.C. & A.C.

Yokohama, March 16, 1905.

#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

##### DELEGATES TO WORLD'S CONVENTION.

Rev. V. Honda, President of Aoyama Gakuin and Dr. K. Ibuka, President of Meiji Gakuin, sailed by the *Princess Alice*, Saturday morning, March 4th, en route to Paris. Messrs. Honda and Ibuka are going as representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association Union of Japan to the World's Convention of the Associations, to be held in Paris, April 26-30. Early in May they will proceed to Utrecht, Holland, where they will represent the Student Association of Japan at the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation. Dr. Ibuka is the Japanese representative of the World's Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, and President Honda is Vice Chairman of the General Committee on the World's Student Christian Federation. It is assured that these two delegates will receive a hearty welcome and exert a large influence at these two gatherings. The Central Committee of the Association Union was enabled to enlist the hearty cooperation of a number of the highest officials in the country, who not only contributed themselves but assisted in securing funds for the trip of these representatives.

While these two gentlemen go particularly as delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association and in order to attend the Association Conferences, the Association has arranged to make their influence as wide as possible by planning for them an itinerary which will touch conferences and conventions of a large number of religious bodies. After visiting several countries of the continent they will proceed to England and home by way of America. It is anticipated also that their tour will give large opportunity for them to present before the people of Western nations the real attitude and position of Japan at this time.

The Army Committee of the Association has secured the consent of Dr. J. H. De Forest, of Sendai, to make a special tour among the Army Associations in Manchuria. Dr. De Forest will deliver at each place a series of addresses for officers and men. The Association has secured in this matter the cordial cooperation of the Premier, Count Katsura, of the Minister of War, Gen. Terauchi, and of the chief officers at the General Staff Headquarters. Dr. De Forest will take with him letters from these officials to the General Staff in Manchuria and to the officers in command of various divisions. Dr. De Forest sailed from Osaka yesterday, the 15th, for Dairen (Daini) where he will begin his work.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, March 10.

The correspondent of the *Temps* at Antanarivo telegraphs that the entire Baltic fleet has left Madagascar for Jibut.

## THE FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

A Russian telegram from Mukden dated the 8th, about 10 in the morning, says that there was heavy cannonading, on the north-west, shaking the houses in Mukden. An engagement is proceeding at the Imperial Tombs.

## JAPANESE STRATEGY.

The consummate strategy of the Japanese, as exemplified at Mukden, is universally acknowledged. The Russian losses during the past ten days of the battle are officially given as nearly 33,000, including 800 officers.

## INDEMNITY FOR THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

London, March 10.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador at London, has handed Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the sum of £65,000 sterling as indemnity to the Hull fishermen.

## THE FIGHT AT MUKDEN.

A Mukden dispatch of the 8th inst. states that on the southern front the Japanese are fast advancing along the Hunho, where the Russians expect to make a stand, but the issue depends on the operations northward along the railway.

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, March 11.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a Liberal banquet in the City of London, said that the Liberal party were certainly prepared to renew the Japanese alliance.

## MUKDEN OCCUPIED.

The Japanese have occupied Mukden.

## KUROPATKIN'S REPORTS.

London, March 12.

The *Times* publishes a St. Petersburg telegram, which Kuropatkin is believed to have despatched early yesterday morning from Tiehling, and which has reached Tsarskoe Selo, and which states laconically, "Am surrounded."

The official report puts the Russian losses up to Thursday morning at 65,000.

## RUSSIA AND RUMOURS OF PEACE.

London, March 13.

The *Daily Graphic*, which has more than once obtained important information from diplomatic sources, declares itself to have been informed that Russia has intimated to France her readiness to entertain negotiations for peace, provided that a reasonable basis for discussion can be arranged. Communications on the subject of mediation are passing between London and Paris. Great Britain, it is understood, communicates the Russian overtures to the Japanese at an early date, if that has not been already done. It is understood that the action of Russia is largely due to the difficulties experienced in connection with the raising of the loan in Paris.

## KUROPATKIN ON HIS RETREAT.

Later.

General Kuropatkin wiring at 6 o'clock on Friday evening said—"Our retreat was the most dangerous yet attempted but thanks to extraordinary efforts our armies are out of danger."

## PEACE RUMOURS DENIED.

The Foreign Office at St. Petersburg denies the rumours of peace overtures.

## EMPHATIC STATEMENT BY CASSINI.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, in the course of an emphatic statement at Washington, said he was acquainted several weeks ago with the Tsar's final decision to carry on the war regardless of the cost until the time comes when Russia will be victorious. Preparations are already made to send large reinforcements to Kuropatkin.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

It is explained in St. Petersburg that Admiral Rojestvensky is only going to meet the third squadron.

## "COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

Later.

Marshal Oyama telegraphs that the Russian prisoners number 30,000 and are momentarily increasing. The Russians casualties are estimated at 90,000. The Russians left 26,500 dead upon the field.

General Kuropatkin's telegram yesterday throws little further light on the situation, but says that he has received no reports from the third army.

## KUROPATKIN ASKS LEAVE TO RETIRE.

London, March 13.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kuropatkin has asked the Emperor for permission to transfer the command, owing to his need for rest.

## RUSSIA'S LOSSES.

Official Russian despatches record the loss of nearly 500 guns and over 200,000 men.

## CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CABINET.

London, March 14.

Mr. Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, succeeds Mr. George Wyndham as Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, succeeds Mr. Long; Lord Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal, succeeds Mr. Gerald Balfour; the Hon. Ailwyn Ffellowes, Junior Lord of the Treasury, succeeds to the vacant place(?)

## ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS ON MUKDEN.

The English newspapers all comment on the stupendous significance of the battle of Mukden upon the history of the world. The *Standard* says there will be grave heart-searchings in Germany which has so studiously consulted Russia's interests and so stoutly opposed every advance of Japan. Great Britain rejoices unreservedly at the success of the people with whom she is associated by alliance and by ties of common interest and sympathy. The papers also pay glowing tribute to Japanese statesmen, soldiers and sailors.

## TO STUDY THE NEW SITUATION.

London, March 15.

M. Clementel, the French Minister for the Colonies, will spend September in Indo-China, studying the improvement of the defences of the French Colonies in view of the changed situation in the Far East.

## KUROPATKIN'S ADMISSIONS.

General Kuropatkin in his official report on the 11th March admits that he has 50,000 wounded.

## PEASANT RISING IN RUSSIA.

Later.

Peasants have brutally slaughtered nine landed proprietors in the province of Kursk, Russia. The peasant movement is rapidly spreading.

## TO DEFEND TIEHLING.

Preparations for the defence of Tiehling are going on with frantic haste. New trenches are being dug and fortifications constructed.

## THE RUSSIAN JACQUERIE.

London, March 16.

The peasants pillaged the estate of the Tsar and other members of the Imperial family in the provinces of Orel and Tchernigoff.

## TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

It is stated that the Council of War decided to immediately raise a fresh Russian army which will include two Divisions of Infantry of the Guards, two Divisions of Cavalry of the Guards, and Artillery of the Guards. Hitherto no Guards have been called out.

Non-military circles, however, believe that the mobilization in the present internal condition of affairs in Russia is impossible.

## RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The *Temps* says that owing to the uncertainty of Russian intentions regarding the continuance of the war, the issue of the new Russian loan is postponed until the situation is clearer.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 9th inst.)

## THE HSINGKING REGION.

Our troops who for many days had been engaged continuously attacking the enemy at Tita, where in a very strong position he offered obstinate resistance, finally drove him out at 3 a.m. on the 9th and are now pursuing him.

Our troops in the Machuntan quarter continue their vigorous pursuit of the enemy and are approaching Fushun.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the night of the 10th instant.)

Our troops continue the attack of a superior force of the enemy who are still resisting on the hills north of Fushun.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 11th instant, p.m.)

Our troops in the Hsingking region have driven the enemy back and thereafter pursued him. At 11 p.m. on the 10th they reached Huiyuanpau (5 miles north of Fushun), and are now advancing in vigorous pursuit.

They have taken several hundreds of waggons belonging to the military railroad. There has not yet been time to count other spoils.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 9th inst.)

## THE SHAHO REGION.

On the south and east of Mukden we have completely forced the enemy into the Valley of the Hun River, where he has halted on the left bank (southern bank) and there, behind strong defensive works, is receiving our attack.

On the west and north of Mukden the attack is being conducted with the utmost vehemence against the enemy, who is resisting most obstinately.

To-day there is a heavy dust-storm, darkening the sun and obscuring the view.

(Received at the same Head Quarters at 11.20 a.m. on March 10.)

Last night our troops in the Hsingking district occupied Fushun, and are now attacking the enemy, who holds the hills on the north of Fushun.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the night of the 10th inst.)

Our various columns have driven the enemy completely back to the right (north)



bank of the Hun and are now enveloping him on the east and north of Mukden, where they are pursuing him on the field.

Reports show that from noon on the 10th instant the enemy, in the positions between the railway and the Mukden high-road, has lost all formation, and is in a pitifully exhausted and suffering condition, is crowded in the interval of 7 or 8 miles north of Mukden between the city and Sanwa, whence he is rapidly retreating north. He numbers apparently many tens of thousands. Our infantry and artillery in that region were pouring a concentrated fire upon the enemy and causing him heavy losses up to sunset.

A body of our troops from Kinglungtien advanced rapidly to Puho (about 12 miles north of Mukden) in the evening and, inflicting heavy losses on the broken enemy, are endeavouring to exterminate him.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 11th instant.)

Our troops, having from every direction pressed upon the enemy and emerged on the right bank of the Hun, are inflicting heavy losses on him. Yesterday afternoon our whole line took possession of a line about 12 miles north of the Hun and to-day (11th) is continuing the pursuit.

On the 11th instant a body of our troops which had left Puho and advanced north, fell in with a large column of the enemy retreating northward. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, and we finally surrounded the column and compelled it to surrender.

In the vicinity of Mukden the enemy's broken forces are still resisting or surrendering. At present we are busily engaged in disposing of them.

The enemy's dead are piled in heaps everywhere. There has not been time to deal with them. The enemy's losses at the different positions have not yet been clearly ascertained, but the killed and wounded, the prisoners and the spoils are exceedingly great. Garments, provisions and fodder are heaped up so as to be difficult to estimate.

(Received on the night of the 11th instant.)

Up to yesterday (10th) our prisoners amount roughly to 20,000 and are continually increasing. They will probably total 30,000. I mention this on account of transport questions and other preparations.

(Received on the 12th instant.)

Collating the reports received from our various armies since the 26th of February, our casualties total 41,222 killed and wounded.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters on the forenoon at the 14th inst.)

Things remain as before. Our troops are driving out the shattered remnants of the enemy's forces.

On the east of the Tiehling high-road numbers of the enemy are surrendering to our transport guards.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 10th instant.)

#### MUKDEN OCCUPIED.

At 10 o'clock on March 10th we occupied Mukden. The enveloping attack in which we had been engaged for several days has completely succeeded. Fierce combats are now in progress near Mukden. We have taken exceedingly large numbers of prisoners and quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, fodder, and war material, but we have not had time to make any count.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 12th instant.)

The battle which commenced in the last part of February, 1905 and lasted to the middle part of March has been named the "Battle of Mukden."

#### BREAKING PAROLE.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the night of the 12th instant.)

Our troops have apprehended a Russian officer who was in the garrison of Port Arthur and who took oath there to return home. He had broken his oath and come to Hsinmintun. A quantity of war material belonging to the Russians has also been seized.

#### THE PURSUIT.

(Received on the 13th in the forenoon.)

The various bodies of our troops who are pushing north in pursuit of the enemy are inflicting heavy losses on such of his troops as attempt resistance. Last night (12th) they had completely driven him to a point about 25 miles north of Mukden and were still pursuing.

At Kaulitan on the South of Kiulikautsz (which is on the west of the railway about 15 miles north of Mukden), innumerable carts, laden with ammunition and other war material were found to have been abandoned by the enemy. They extended to a length of about 12 miles. There has not yet been time to count them.

One of the flags taken by us belonged to 162nd Regiment of the 41st Division of the 16th Army Corps. This regiment was in the wars of 1874, 1878 and 1883, and in 1878 it performed distinguished service. The flag had been kept in the Wilna army district at Moghileff and the officer commanding the regiment was Colonel Gafriloff.

[Received by the Same (later).]

The losses of the enemy in the Hsingking region are not yet known but over 800 bodies have been counted. The prisoners say that the 11th Division was almost annihilated.

The spoils in this district have not yet been counted but they include 400 waggons for the coal-mine railway and about 2000 rifles. The enemy burned his store-houses at Machuntan and Manuilupau but he left thousands of *koku* of provisions and fodder, as well as ammunition and various materials.

#### YINGPAN.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the forenoon of the 14th instant.)

On the 11th instant a body of our troops drove the enemy from Yingpan (about 18 miles east of Fushun) and took possession of the place.

#### HSINGKING OCCUPIED.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 16th instant p.m.)

Our troops in the Hsingking region occupied Hsingking on the 13th instant.

#### CAPTURE OF TIEHLING.

A telegram from Marshal Oyama says: Driving the enemy everywhere before them the Japanese captured Tiehling at 0.20 a.m. on March 16th.

#### THE SPOILS.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 12th instant.)

The prisoners and the spoils taken by our troops in the Shaho region, as well as the Russian casualties are roughly as follows, but it is to be observed that the prisoners and guns are rapidly increasing.

Prisoners—Major General Nahkimoff and 40,000 men.

Dead bodies left by the enemy on the field, 26,500.

Other casualties, 90,000.

Spoils—Two flags, about 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition waggons, 1,000 transport waggons, 200,000 rounds of gun ammunition, 25,000,000 rounds of rifle

ammunition, about 15,000 *koku* of cereals, about 55,000 *koku* of horse-fodder, 35 miles of material for a military railway, 300 railway waggons, 2,000 horses, 23 Chinese cart-loads of mats, 1,000 Chinese cart-loads of accoutrements; 1,000,000 loaves of bread, 18,000 *kwan* of hay. In addition to the above there are a constantly increasing number of entrenching tools, tents, oxen, telegraphic materials, timber, iron bedsteads, stoves, and so on. The returns of the spoils in the Shinking district have not yet been received.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 13th.)

The spoils taken by us in the Hsingking region since the 24th of February (the day of the battle of Chingchong) are as follows:—

Rifles.....	2,200
Machine-guns.....	6
Rifle-ammunition.....	320,000 rounds.
Gun-ammunition and bursting charges.....	11,500 rounds.
Entrenching tools.....	6,000
Horse-shoes.....	300
Iron Wire.....	1,200 coils.
Materials for military railways sufficient for.....	32 miles.
Railway waggons.....	450
Clothing.....	10 Chinese carts full.
Coal-mining implements, enough for.....	6 shafts.

In addition to the above there are quantities of cereals and horse fodder not yet counted, as well as oxen, horses, tents, sleeping garments, stoves, maps and telephones.

The dead bodies left by enemy on the field number about 1,200 and he lost 80 prisoners. His casualties can not have been less than 20,000.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 13th instant.)

The waggons taken by us on the south-east of Kiulikau number over 1000, and their kinds are roughly as follows:—

Carts for 8½ cent. field-gun ammunition.....	150
" 15 cent. heavy-gun.....	300
" rifle ammunition.....	200
" entrenching tools.....	50
" telegraph materials.....	30
" telephone.....	30
" bridge.....	50
" commissariat purposes.....	400
" water-boiling.....	70

The following is a tally of articles:—

8½ cent. field-gun ammunition.....	14,000 rounds.
15 cent. heavy-gun.....	1,400
Rifle ammunition.....	1,200,000 "
Intrenching tools.....	5,000
Telegraph wire.....	100 bundles.
Balloon materials.....	2 carts' full.
Telegraph poles.....	800
Oats.....	1,000 <i>koku</i> .

In addition quantities of clothing, beds, bread, baking-carts and various carts.

In the Hsingking district the following additional spoils are reported:—

	Rounds.
Rifle ammunition.....	120,000
Gun Cartridges.....	800
Intrenching Tools.....	3,000

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 14th.)

The following spoils were taken at Fushun on the 11th instant:—

Millet ( <i>awa</i> ).....	1,880 <i>koku</i> .
Sorghum.....	1,700 <i>koku</i> .
Bean cake.....	60,000 bales.
Beans.....	700 <i>koku</i> .
<i>Awa-koku</i> .....	4,000 <i>kwan</i> .
Coarse Salt.....	60 <i>koku</i> .
Pickles.....	1,000 <i>kwan</i> .
Fuel.....	5,000 <i>kwan</i> .

#### NEWS FROM EUROPE.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, 11th inst.

At St. Petersburg a great fête is taking place although the only news publicly announced is a statement from Kuropatkin "I am surrounded." It is considered very

strange that Russia should keep festival in the face of her frequent defeats.

It is generally considered that this last defeat of the Russians is truly decisive, and that there is no longer any ground for hope.

#### AN ESCAPE.

Hsinmintun; 11th inst.

When our troops occupied Mukden the Russian General Kamisal(?) escaped through the cordon taking with him Governor-General Tseng and a number of Chinese officials.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

London,

It is generally considered that the defeat of the Russians is notably a much heavier disaster than was the fall of Port Arthur. Public opinion is unanimous in thinking that Russia, in her own interests, should not needlessly continue a hopeless war, which will involve financial ruin.

American military experts class Marshal Oyama with Hannibal, or with Frederick the Great, or with Marlborough, or with Napoleon, or with Grant.

Lord Rosebery, leader of the Liberal Party, affirms that the Liberals favour the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

#### PEKING.

A telegram from Peking to the *Hochi Shimbun* represents the Waiwupu as in a semi-distracted state owing to the combined importunity of the German, French and Russian Representatives. The message says that these three diplomats seem to be working together in accordance with private arrangement, the German Minister asking for special privileges in Shantung, the French for similar concessions in Kwangsi, and the Russian continuing to prefer accusations of breaches of neutrality. M. Lessar is said to go now to the length of charging that Ma's soldiers are operating in conjunction with the Hunghtsz to harass the Russians. We apprehend that there is much exaggeration in the whole story.

Another rumour is that Chinese statesmen have become imbued with the idea that Japan intends to hand over Port Arthur to Great Britain, and this prospect is said to be causing them much concern. We do not see why it should. If they could sleep without nightmares when Russia was in possession, their national conscience should be impervious to fear connected with other Powers.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, March 9.

The whole of Rojdestvensky's Fleet has left Madagascar. Its objective is said to be Jibuti, but the conjecture is that it is to return to Russia.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

The vessels belonging to the Third Baltic Squadron are said to be:—

Battle-ship.....	Nicolai I.
Armoured Cruiser.....	Admiral Apraksin.
do .....	Admiral Oushakoff.
do .....	Admiral Seriyavine.
Cruiser .....	Vladimir Monomach.

These, with several transports, reached Suda Bay from Morocco on the 13th inst.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

#### THE "TACOMA" SEIZED.

The American steamer *Tacoma*, which had suffered much from floating ice, was captured on the 14th instant by a Japanese war-ship. She is a vessel of 2,812 tons.

(Nothing is said as to her cargo.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### KUROPATKIN'S STORIES.

The *Times* correspondents in St. Petersburg

wire that it has been publicly announced that the Russian casualties in the first 10 days of the present fight were about 33,000, including 820 officers.

Kuropatkin telegraphs under date of the 6th:—"On the right of the Hun River the enemy attacked our positions on the north and south of Yangshihitun but did not effect his purpose. Our troops, which advanced along the Hsinmintun highroad occupied Iinwautsz near Tashikiao, but were repulsed by the enemy. This body of the enemy is now strongly defending Giuyenan on the east of Tashikiao. He has been reinforced from the south-west and the east. The losses of the Japanese are very heavy. Our troops captured 3 machine guns and 50 prisoners at Putiloff hill. The attacks of the enemy against Kanlarosan and Ulemifutsh have been repulsed.

Kuropatkin telegraphs under date of the 7th:—"Numerous attacks made by the enemy against our positions at Yungshihitun and Yuanfatan on the right (west) bank of the Hun have been repulsed. His determined attacks at Putiloff hill and Novgorod hill as well as his various night-attacks against Kaudorisan have all been repulsed. At one place he fell into a trap laid by us and became involved in our wire-entanglements. A detachment of ours drew back the enemy at night and captured 2 machine-guns. The Japanese army assumed the offensive this morning, but we made a counter-attack and captured a machine-gun on our left flank.

[It will be observed that this report is dated the 7th. Undoubtedly Kuropatkin's extreme left repulsed several Japanese attacks on the Fushun roads. His troops were not driven from their positions there until the mornings of the 8th and the 9th. Neither did his general retreat begin until the night of the 7th. Thus his report does not necessarily conflict with Marshal Oyama's. But a more confused report we have seldom read. Probably it is only a collection of extracts.—Ed. J.M.]

Reuter wires that on the 9th instant Kuropatkin reported:—

The enemy did not attempt any important attack to-day against our southern and western lines. According to a report which reached me at 10 a.m. the enemy, in the sequel of a fight, captured Kiyuson (26 versts east of Mukden). The Japanese army is concentrating its attacks against our northern line with the object of reaching Mukden and the railway. The enemy has abandoned Shindaitz which he had occupied. The fight is still going on at Kenitan. We have taken two machine-guns and a number of prisoners. The Japanese army continues its northward movement.

Under date of the 10th Kuropatkin reports:—

Our armies commenced their retreat from last night. Throughout the night no fighting was seen, but rifle-fire and gun-fire continued.

[General Kuropatkin will have just cause to complain that his Government make him look an imbecile in the eyes of the world. What a report! Everything going on splendidly until the 9th, and then on that very evening, "our armies commenced their retreat." There is no prefatory explanation of any kind. One would suppose that, in Kuropatkin's eyes, a retreat was quite a fine thing; quite a normal sequel to a battle.—Ed. J.M.]

A report from Kuropatkin dated the 8th says:—"The enemy on the right of the Hun has assumed the offensive against Mukden from the north and north-west. Our centre and right, without fighting, have retired to our trenches on the right bank of the Hun. The enemy on the 8th attacked the north line and drove in our outposts from Puja (2 versts north-west of Toretzan). The Japanese army on the north of Mukden attacked our positions in that region but was repulsed with heavy loss. On the west line the enemy attacked our positions near

Sayushitau but was repulsed. In the attack on the centre we captured many prisoners. At our other positions there was no fighting during the day.

General Sakharoff, Chief of Staff, reports on the 9th inst:—

Last night the enemy made many vehement attacks on the north line but they were repulsed.

[How are we to account for these reports? The only explanation which suggests itself is that up to the last moment Kuropatkin did not fathom the Japanese plans or comprehend what was happening. It will be very interesting to see his reports on the 11th. If we ever see them.—Ed. J.M.]

A Reuter telegram gives a report from Kuropatkin dated the 10th instant:—"The retreat of our army was most perilous. The troops that retreated by the ground near the Mukden highway fell into special danger. The Japanese army had made its way into the hills in the Tawan direction but with great difficulty we evaded the peril. The enemy fired on our line of retreat from the east and west. On the eastern Mukden road we were cannonaded from Tawan and Pulho. The reason that the Japanese forces were thus able to advance to the north was that the Hun River, which protected our position on the Mukden side, was frozen that day."

[Kuropatkin is exquisitely naive. One would imagine that the Hun had suddenly and unexpectedly got covered with ice, and that such a contingency had never entered his calculations.—Ed. J.M.]

"In the battle of the past few days we have had 50,000 wounded. Our retreat from Mukden was most arduous. The rear-guard, preserving excellent order, advanced to the appointed place. Our transport service along the Mukden road became involved in difficulties owing to the fire of the enemy's artillery, and moreover the highway between Mukden and Tiehling is crossed at several places by steep-banked rivers, so that progress was unsatisfactory, and the train was obliged to halter en route. The waggons waited for each to take its proper place and the whole was delayed in consequence. Examining the corpses of the enemy's soldiers and questioning his prisoners, I find that in addition to his newly despatched troops, General Nogi's army also took part in the battle. Owing to the proximity of Japan and the facilities offered by sea-transport, the Japanese are able to keep their units at full strength. Further, in consequence of the perfect organization of their intelligence bureau and their investigations conducted even in time of peace, they are well acquainted with the positions occupied by our troops."

Kuropatkin's report dated the 12th March says that according to a report received from the officer commanding the rear-guard, a force of the enemy numbering 1½ divisions, with artillery, are within range. There had been no report of any important fighting that day.

The report from the officer commanding the rear-guard of the 2nd Army says that the Czar's Honorary First Regiment of Siberian Rifles fought most stoutly on the 6th inst. and lost 1,000 of its members. All the Division suffered very heavily. Yurief's regiment of the 25th Division had only 2 officers and 1,619 rank and file left.

#### THE KAISER ON JAPANESE

#### PATRIOTISM AND BRAVERY.

The Emperor of Germany, addressing the recruits at Wilhelmshaven, applauded the great patriotism, courage and unselfishness of the Japanese, who were always ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of their country. He hoped the German recruits would appre-

citate this noble disposition and would emulate it if occasion arose.

This speech was published in two or three Berlin papers and has not been contradicted.

#### THE FEELING AT YINGKOW.

A telegram from Yingkow says that the Chinese residents hung out Japanese flags and crowded the Consulate and the offices of the Administrative building offering their congratulations upon the successful outcome of the battle of Mukden. Their demonstration was not different from that which followed the fall of Port Arthur though Mukden has a greater commercial bearing upon Yingkow. So long as the Japanese did not take Mukden there was always the possibility of the Russians moving down again to Yingkow, and therefore the Yingkow merchants stopped trade and postponed laying in fresh stocks. But now not only has that fear disappeared but also communications can now be reopened with Mukden and further there is much less fear of bandits in the districts under Japanese rule. Junks which were detained upstream since last year will now be able to come down as soon as the ice melts. Moreover, Japanese paper money will now circulate to the west of the Liao and the rate of exchange will improve. Already it has gone up, being 112 yen to 100 Mexican.

#### VLADIVOSTOCK.

It has been forbidden to admit the public at large within the limits of the Vladivostock fortress. Persons not provided with a permit from the Governor-General of the Amur, the Military Governor of the Maritime Provinces, or the Commander-in-Chief of the fortress, are ordered to be sent back after examination at Manjuria Station. This is published in a Russian paper of the 9th inst.

#### RUSSIAN STOCKS.

The Russian defeat seems not to have exercised any special influence on the price of Russian securities in Berlin, but this is because Russian agents have bought up the securities for the purpose of maintaining their price. It is stated that a great part of the proceeds of the late Russian loan is kept for this purpose and also for paying the interest on the loan. The Russian 4 per-cents. were quoted at 87 marks on the 13th inst.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

The French mail steamer *Oxus*, which has just left Port Louis, says that when she passed Nossibé on the 4th inst., the Baltic fleet was still at anchor there. Another steamer which left Madagascar on the 8th inst. tells the same story.

#### THE RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

According to telegrams from St. Petersburg to Berlin the movement of the farmers against the bureaucracy has assumed a very grave form. In some places the farmers have raised riots and looted the palaces of the nobles, causing losses of many millions of roubles. From other districts also comes news of agrarian disturbances. In Berlin these events are regarded as most serious, for if the Government cannot quickly deal with them a state of anarchy will arise and the downfall of the Russian empire may be feared.

#### A JAPANESE SQUADRON.

A Hongkong correspondent of the *Daily Mail* writes that the *Taishang*, on March 15th, observed a Japanese squadron consisting of fifteen ships which was slowly proceeding in the neighbourhood of Palawan (extreme south west of the Philippine islands) in an easterly direction.

#### MANCHURIAN TRAINS.

On the 16th instant the service of trains

from Yingkow to Hsinmintun via Kangfontsz was reopened.

#### VIEWS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The *Tagblatt* thinks that the battle of Mukden renders the prospects of peace more remote, for Japan not knowing what Russia really desires in the way of peace will not formulate any proposals and in Russia the war party, which still has power, will insist on a continuance of the combat. Therefore no third Power, not even France, will intervene and risks offending Russia.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* says that the heroism and obstinacy of the fighting at the battle of Mukden was without parallel. The bravery and deliberation shown by the Japanese were largely the result of their having projected an operation which should prove a mortal wound to Russia. Thus while they were inferior in numbers to the enemy and did not succeed in making the battle a second Sedan, their achievement was most remarkable and deserves much praise.

The *National Zeitung* says that the new Russian defeat will have a greater effect upon the population of Russia than did the fall of Sevastopol. In that war Russia was opposed by two great European Powers, but in this she is opposed by a Power which neither she herself or anyone else could have supposed capable of standing up against a country which the Emperor of Germany once declared was the greatest military power in the world. But the might of proud Russia is now humbled before the brave determination of a people which she once despised as yellow monkeys. The moral effect of this battle will be as great as the battle of Jena was to the Prussians. If the Russian authorities bend the knee and accede to the terms imposed by the victors, Russia will not only be defeated in war, but will have to acknowledge the failure of all her military projects, and the Russian people will be incited to new acts of disobedience and rebellion. The Government will not escape the responsibility of having brought misfortunes upon the country.

The *Vossische Zeitung* writes as follows about peace:—The Mukden battle has ended in the complete defeat of the Russians. All fair-minded and unselfish persons must conclude that the proper time has now come for friendly countries to attempt mediation. But it is doubtful whether Russia would or would not welcome it. Unless Russia herself desires peace and takes the initiative in seeking it, intervention would be fruitless. Until the Emperor of Russia and his Ministers appreciate that the present war is altogether lost, peace can not take place. The position of the Russian army in Manchuria and the internal condition of Russia herself have reached a stage which ought to induce her officials to come to a decision, but there is not the least sign of the Tsar and his advisers having arrived at the above conclusion. So long as those high in power in Russia do not abandon the idea of continuing the war, no question of mediation can arise.

The English newspapers with one voice applaud the strategy of the Japanese army and its bravery.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, says that the Russian casualties have been announced to exceed 200,000, and 500 guns have been lost. Concerning this the *Times* says that such losses amount to the annihilation of the Russian army.

Another journal ridicules Russia's semi-official denials of the peace rumours, and declares that such denials show her folly.

As the magnitude of Japan's success becomes known throughout Germany, society and the people at large are deeply moved. They regret that so many lives have been lost, but at the same time there is everywhere shown applause and astonishment towards Japan's achievements. The principal journals of all parties, offer congratulations to Japan. They say that Japan's victory is one of the greatest the world has seen and that it will be long handed down in the pages of history. The Russians, on the contrary, must have been completely disheartened by this great disaster, and if they lose the power to resist further, it must be considered that the military situation for the year 1905 is now decided. What they (the German Journals) desire to know is whether this defeat will induce the Tsar to make peace on any terms. Under any circumstances the Japanese nation has won the respect of the world.

The newspapers in Holland and Denmark commenting upon the battle of Mukden heartily praise the able strategy of the Japanese generals and the valour of the troops.

The Dutch newspapers say that the victory will make far more impression upon the Chinese and will be far more beneficial for the Japanese in the eyes of the world than the fall of Port Arthur. On the other hand the Russian army must have lost heart and in addition there are the troubles at home. Under the circumstances Russia undoubtedly has lost all hope of being able to carry out any further military operations. Although her Government denies the truth of the peace rumours this battle has brought the cause of peace one step nearer.

The Danish papers say that if Kuropatkin cannot extricate a great part of his army Russia will have lost inevitably her prestige and her chances of future success.

The tone of the Austrian papers and of general public opinion tends to applaud the magnitude of the Japanese feat in the capture of Mukden and says that it is greater than the capture of Port Arthur. The general belief is that the Japanese army is superior to Russia in every point and that Russia's efforts and plans will all end in failure.

With regard to peace, the *Fremdenblatt* says that the Mukden defeat is not in one battle only but that it compromises the whole campaign. Russia can certainly send out a new army under a new leader, but if her second army be defeated Japan's terms of peace will grow all the more severe. Should Japan capture Vladivostock, which has been in Russian possession for 40 years, the result will be that the restoration of that place will be one of the terms of peace. Japan regards the present war as involving her very existence, while as for Russia it has no national significance. But whereas if Japan makes inroads into the domain of Russian sovereignty the war will come to wear a national colour for Russia also.

Other newspapers also discuss the terms of peace and say that Russia's best plan would be for her to think of peace before Japan's terms grow too severe.

French journals, speaking of the fall of Mukden, say that its influence in the future is still uncertain but that the most sincere applause must be given to the Japanese Generals for their handling of troops and to the Japanese soldiers for their gallantry. All the papers agree in this; at the same time the various journals, especially the *Echo de Paris* and *Le Gaulois*, which are the most Russo-phil, criticise the incompetence of Russian officers with profound regret, and declare the view that, in the interests of the

Russian people, it would be a wiser policy to make peace at once than by continuing the war to bring destruction on the State. With regard to this latter point the Socialist organs, as is their wont, express the opinion that there is only one way of saving Russia, namely, to make peace at once. Moderate papers like *Le Temps* think that the Russian Government has not yet any desire for peace.

The views of the French press with regard to the great battle at Mukden are as follow:—

*Le Temps*, in its issue of the 12th, says:—"Does Russia consider it wise, having regard to her own vital interests, to torment herself for the sake of carrying on a useless combat? Can she, diverting her whole strength to one corner of her empire, abandon her activity in all other parts and forget Eastern Europe as well as Central Asia? According to our view, the terms of peace may be severe but they cannot affect Russia's existence. With peaceful activity she can easily recoup her present losses. The great majority of the French people pray for the establishment of tranquillity, and hope that their ally will see the necessity of adopting this policy in order to emerge from her present difficulties."

The *Debats* writes:—"The world waited to see Russia victorious this spring and now the fall of Mukden has rendered that hope vain. Inasmuch as Russia has not hitherto been able to gain a victory, there can not be any anticipation of her success hereafter. To recover her lost ground there is nothing for her but to send out a new and stronger army. If she can not do that, today is indeed the time for her to think of peace. Should Kuropatkin's line of retreat be cut off and his whole army fall into Japan's hands, it must be admitted that Russia's position will be hopeless. Will Russia conclude peace on severe terms? If not, there is nothing for it but to recommence the war under extremely unfavourable conditions."

M. Clemenceau, writing in *L'Aurore* says:—"Now indeed it is time to offer intervention. There is not one reason against it. France and England should undertake the difficult task. The present war has produced two great changes. One is that Japan has come to rank with the first-class Powers. The second, that the military value of the Russo-French alliance has been metamorphosed and that it has injured to France's disadvantage."

The *Echo de Paris*, recognising Kuropatkin's complete defeat, says:—"The time has come when Russia, having regard to her own interests, should consider the advantage of lending ear to the urgings of foreign countries. The war party will probably refuse to yield. Nevertheless no one anticipates that the terms of peace proposed by Japan will be so severe as to be unacceptable. We trust that those who are Russia's sincere and unselfish friends will reflect what is to her interest and her advantage."

*Le Journal*, after explaining the greatness of Russia's defeat, hopes that the Russian Government, considering the country's true interests, will make up its mind to peace. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same journal writes:—"Even the optimists have now come to confess that the Russian army is beaten and that there is no hope of recovery. It is clearly acknowledged that Russia is now for the first time in a hopeless position."

Among Russian newspapers the *Novosti* says:—

"It is no disgrace to Russia to abandon

her scheme of colonization. Saghalien was originally a Japanese possession. If Vladivostock is necessary as a war port, it may be opened. There is no occasion for Russia to subdue other countries yet she must give guarantees for the condition of the people's existence. The recall of Rodjestvensky is an indication that peace is near.

[It will be observed that this paper speaks of Rodjestvensky's recall as an accomplished fact.—Ed. J.M.]

#### ST. PETERSBURG'S DENIALS.

A Wolff's telegram from Berlin says that the rumour regarding the Russian Government's intention of opening peace negotiations is entirely groundless. Such a report can have had no official origin. It is simply a newspaper supposition or has emanated from the Japanese side. The correspondent makes this denial by desire of the Government. He further states that it has been ascertained that Japan is now engaged in negotiating a loan with American and British bankers and the present rumour is intended to remove the public doubt as to the continuance of the war, so as to assist the loan.

Wolff's agent at St. Petersburg, wiring under the same date, says that the Russian Government has no desire for peace. It has decided to continue the war and to send out a fresh army. All rumours in an opposite sense are contrary to facts.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On March 10th, 895 invalids arrived at Ujina by the *Kiusho Maru* from the front.

On the morning of March 15th, 1,227 invalids were brought from the front to Ujina.

At the battle of Mukden, twenty-nine surgeons on the Japanese side were killed or wounded.

On the March 15th a rat infected with plague was found at Hamaguri-cho, Fudagawa, Tokyo.

A Kanazawa telegram says that preparations to quarter there six thousand Russians captured at Mukden have been made.

A Berlin telegram under date of March 14th says that the new 5 per cent. Russian loan was issued in Paris at francs 91.14.

Mr. Cecil Guinness will take over the management of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Penang, on the departure of Mr. A. G. Stephen for home.

The Emperor of Korea has presented a sword and some porcelain ware to the Emperor and Empress of Japan through Baron Okagawa who recently returned from the front via Seoul.

Admiral Kataoka arrived on March 14th at Kure from Tokyo. On the following morning he paid a visit to the naval station. He is expected to leave there on the 21st for the front.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Chefoo that 350 Russian invalids from Port Arthur were brought there on March 15th via Dairen. They were removed to a steamer chartered by Russia.

The Kaiser will make a tour in the Mediterranean leaving Hamburg on March 23rd and calling at Lisbon, Tangier, Gibraltar, Port Mahon and Naples. At the last port he will arrive on April 5th.

The *Fiji* has to a telegram from Sakai to the effect that the steamer *Oki Maru* found a Russian mine on her way from Okito Maizuru. The captain of the ship delivered it to the naval authorities.

The *Boyeki* gives the numbers of policemen belonging to the various stations in Yokohama as follows:—Kaga-cho, 122; Bluff 86; Harbour, 45; Iszaki-cho, 121; Kotobuki-cho, 121; Tobe,

86; and Kanagawa, 36. The figures show an average of one policeman per 608 citizens. At Kobe, the average is one constable per 630 citizens.

Tokyo papers report that for the purposes of transporting the enormous number of Russians captured in the recent battle, many steamers on various lines have been temporarily chartered by the Government.

On March 10th, 150 Russian prisoners from the Shaho region and the same number from Port Arthur arrived at Moji. An official telegram reports that 659 Russians who were at the Ninoshima Quarantine Station were removed on the same day to Hamadera, near Osaka.

M. Oshima, a jinrikisha coolie, has lodged a claim of yen 17,000 in the Tokyo District Court against the Tokyo Street Electric Railway Co. His contention is that a carriage of the company ran over his child of 5 years inflicting severe injuries so that its feet had to be amputated.

The crew, 27 in all, of the German steamer *Romulus* which is under examination by the Yokosuka Prize Court, were brought on March 14th to Yokohama and released in the Kencho in the presence of the German Consul-General. The ship had been captured (on Feb. 25th) in the North Sea on her way to Vladivostock with 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal.

The average rate of local taxes to be borne in 1905 is yen 71 per head of population; of the prefectures in the Empire, Toyama has a maximum rate of yen 1,151, and Kanagawa a minimum of yen 47.3. The local taxes in the principal centres of population are: Tokyo, yen 58.9; Niigata, 93.7; Kyoto, 83.4; Hyogo, 73.6; Osaka, 70.2; Nagasaki, 56.6; etc.

The new church which has been built at Hinode-cho, Nichome, Yokohama, and which will henceforward be known as St. Andrew's Mission Church, was dedicated by Bishop McKim on Sunday forenoon. The services were conducted almost wholly in Japanese. The new edifice, which takes the place of the former church in Kotobuki-cho, has accommodation for some 200 people and the building is besides available for Sunday School and other classes. It will ever be associated with the name of the Rev. Walter Weston, its energetic pastor, to whose untiring exertions its erection is due.

The Tsukiji Type foundry invited its customers in Tokyo and Yokohama along with representative of various newspapers to view the new building, on the afternoon of the 11th instant. The new building is four-storied and constructed of brick. The hall was decorated, and several thousand Japanese and foreign pictures and types were exhibited. Baron Hanabasa, Vice Minister of the Household Department; Mr. M. Tokuno, Director of the Government Printing Bureau; Mr. Ohashi Shintaro, M.P., proprietor of the Hokubunkan; Mr. S. Tsuji, Member of the House Peers; Mr. M. Takei, of the House of Peers; and many others were present. Several performances in foreign and Japanese style were given, and Mr. Tsuji then proposed the toast of the type foundry. Mr. T. Namura, M.H.P., proprietor, replied.

#### LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Guy Boothby died on Feb 28th. This well-known and prolific writer of "wire-puzzle" novels and romances was born in Adelaide in 1867. "Dr. Nikola" was his most impressive "creation."

The *Times*, in printing the uncompleted novel by Disraeli, says:—"It adds to our knowledge of the working of Lord Beaconsfield's mind, in that last sad year when he had finally withdrawn from office, beaten by Mr. Gladstone; a mind still as alert and penetrating as it had been ten years before, when he wrote *Lothair*, or thirty-three years before, when he wrote *Tancred*. It gives us a little store of epigrams, which would have been a large store had the nine chapters grown to the full number. Moreover, it gives us the first

outlines of what promised to develop into a full-length portrait of the author's great rival. For there is no mistaking the identity. Joseph Toplady Falconet, the young man born of a rich commercial family, who grows up a prodigy with no sense of humour; whose information is colossal and whose eloquence is overwhelming; and who, "firm in his faith in an age of dissolving creeds, wished to believe that he was the man ordained to vindicate the sublime cause of religious truth"—this protagonist can be no other than William Ewart Gladstone. Was there ever a more delightful situation? An ex-Prime Minister of England, defeated at the polls by his rival after a contest of unexampled bitterness, takes a humorous revenge by writing a novel with that rival for a hero! Unhappily, the pen fell from the writer's hand before he had taken young Falconet past the threshold of the House and of society."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, takes quite another view. He calls the unfinished novel Disraeli's last joke. Says he:—We have all been enjoying Disraeli's posthumous novel—the nameless novel with a nameless hero—and have been puzzled again with that strange union of insight and incoherence, epigram and rhodomontade, knowledge of the world and crass ignorance. But there are some "curiosities of literature" in this new fragment which exceed any recorded by his father. Here is an eminent writer who wrote some fifteen works extending over a period of fifty-five years, who outlived Thackeray and Dickens, Charles Kingsley and George Elliot, who had seen the finished form of modern romance, and yet in the last years of his life he composes a novel in the style of the "Keepsake" of the age of Lady Blessington and the "Mirror of Fashion" of the Regency. False grammar, loose phrases, antiquated idioms, abound in every paragraph.

In his latest book, "Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century," Mr. Sidney Lee, the Shakespearean scholar, loses no opportunity of breaking lance with the Baconians, and though there is little that is new on this well-thrashed subject he always continues to say what is old with an appetising freshness. The writing of verse was probably the only branch of intellectual endeavour, he says, which was beyond Bacon's grasp. He was ambitious to try his hand at every literary exercise. At times he tried to turn a stanza. The results are unworthy of notice. Bacon's acknowledged attempts at formal poetry are uncouth and lumbering; they attest congenital unfitness for that mode of expression. Strange arguments have indeed been adduced to credit Bacon with those supreme endowments of all poetic excellence—Shakespeare's plays. The number of works that Bacon claims to have penned, when combined with the occupations of his professional career, so filled every nook and cranny of his adult time that on no showing was leisure available for the conquest of vast fields of poetry and drama. But whoever harbours the delusion that Bacon was responsible for anything that came from Shakespeare's pen, should examine Bacon's versified paraphrase of *Certain Psalms* which he published in a volume the year before he died. He dedicated the book to the poet George Herbert, in terms which attest, despite some conventional self-depreciation, the store he set by this poor experiment. The work represents the whole of the extant metrical efforts which came, without possibility of dispute, from Bacon's pen. If the reader of that volume be not promptly disabused of the heresy that any Shakespearean touch is discernible in the clumsy and crude doggerel, he deserves to be condemned to pass the rest of his days with no other literary company to minister to his literary cravings than this "Translation of Certain Psalms into English Verse, by the Right Honourable Francis, Lo, Verulam, Viscount St. Alban."

Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, writing in *The Author* on "Literary Responsibility," says:—Next to being buried wholesale in Westminster Abbey, perhaps the most glorious thing that can happen to an author is to be preserved piecemeal, as it were, in a birthday book. The birthday

book is the literary amber wherein our choicest epigrams are embalmed; and all of us to whom this honour has been accorded ought to be thankful that our *jeux d'esprit* have thus been rescued from the transitory state of ephemera to the immortality of flies in amber. But it is when we see ourselves first dissected and then mummified in a birthday book that the terrible responsibility of authorship comes home to us! The speeches which we gave to our puppets to show, as we thought, the material whereof these puppets were made, now stand forth—with no background of atmosphere, no shadow of context—as our own confession of what life has taught us, and of what we are in turn longing to hand on to other people. It is ghastly! Apart from the risks of the birthday book, novel-writers are exposed to mis-judgment by "consumers of novels roasted whole." Miss Fowler remembers a reviewer once saying of her, more in sorrow than in anger, "Miss Fowler ought to have known that no lady would address a gentleman as 'captain.'" She adds—"Miss Fowler did know it, and had made use of the subtle device to convey to her readers that the lady speaking was no lady. But I had apparently succeeded merely in conveying the impression that I was no lady myself!"

Mr. James William Norton Kyshe, formerly Magistrate and Registrar at Malacca, and more recently Registrar of the Hongkong Supreme Court, from which post he retired some time ago, has published with Messrs Sweet and Maxwell (10s 6d) "The Dictionary of Legal Quotations." A short critical note in a home paper thus refers to Mr. Norton Kyshe's works: "Selected dicta of English chancellors and judges from the earliest periods to the present time, and dedicated to the Lord Chief Justice. A composition of this kind entails a vast deal of research and collation, and in this case it has been done with an eye to humour as well as legal acumen and authority. Even the lay reader will find some excellent browsing in its pages, and its value as a book of reference cannot possibly be gainsaid."

Mr. Edmund Gosse's literary essays have always the charm of cultivated scholarship and of keen sympathy with the analytical and reflective sides of writers in prose and verse. His new volume, "French Profiles," is devoted to the consideration of the work produced by certain writers, some living, some dead; the work of the former being regarded in entirety, while that of the latter is matter for selective judgment. Thus, in the case of Pierre Loti, Mr. Gosse has preferred to discuss the books written by the errant Academician since the date of his election. In his criticism of M. Anatole France, his illustration is the "Histoire Comique." The emancipation of the younger French poets from circumscribed forms is insisted on in an appreciative article on M. Henri de Regnier. Among the lighter essays is an amusing sketch of a journey made in Mr. Harland's company in search of Paul Verlaine "up and down the Boulevard St. Michel," and of the poet's capture in the suit "which had been bought for him to lecture in, in Belgium. He was particularly proud of a real white shirt; 'C'est ma chemise de conférence,' he said, and shot out the cuffs of it with pardonable pride."

The reign of the late Mr. W. E. Henley on the *National Observer* is looked back upon with undying interest by many young writers, if they can any longer be called distinctively young. The consent given by the Dean of St. Paul's to the placing of Rodin's bust of Henley in the Cathedral has naturally stimulated their memories, and Mr. H. B. Marriott-Watson has revived them in an interesting article in *T. P.'s Weekly*. Referring to Mr. Henley's pains as an editor, Mr. Watson says:—

He was a real editor, and went through his copy with a pencil, amending and altering to his whim. He took infinite pains with a contribution which he saw to have the right "stuff" in it; but very frequently a new writer would scarcely recognise his own work when it appeared. He loved toying with the copy. Thus 'uses and 'twases were scattered promiscuously about the pages, and were not neces-

sarily the work of the writers themselves. He called his work of supervision "tickling up."

When other editors essay such supervision it is usually the contributor who is "tickled up."

Mr. Watson continues:—

He had a flair for a likely man, whether he was twenty or sixty. And he never hesitated to back his opinions by deeds. When Mr. Kipling, failing an appreciative editor, sent him "Danny Deevee," the first of the "Barrack Room Ballads," Henley wrote back saying he would take as many more of "that sort of stuff" as he could get.

What Mr. Henley did not supervise, or tickle up, was the commercial side of his paper. "From such matters he was by nature utterly disassociated." The disassociation asserted itself in due time, and some eight hundred sixpences were in vain offered for the "N.O." by readers who felt they could not live without it, and who still live without it under protest.

Literary topography and history are combined in Mr. Lewis Melville's volume "The Thackeray Country" (A. and C. Black), which is fully illustrated after photographs by Mr. Barnes Ward. The book tells the story of Thackeray's wanderings, describes his homes, clubs, haunts, and so forth.

The London reviewers are delighted with Sir Frederick Treves' book of travels, which he has called "The Other Side of the Lantern." As the *Westminster* says:—

"It is the misfortune of most people that the privilege of long-distance travel comes to them either when they are too young to know what to observe or when they are too old to derive pleasure or profit from it. Sir Frederick Treves has been fortunate in his opportunity, for he came to these new scenes in the prime of life and fresh from a busy professional career, in which he had learnt the art of observation in no ordinary degree. His tour is therefore not, as he modestly says, a commonplace one, but the rare chance of an unprejudiced observer keenly alive to new impressions. His track is, of course, familiar enough. Thousands of travellers in these days have visited India, Burma, Ceylon, China, Japan, and America; and nearly all of them appear to have written books about their experiences. For all that, Sir Frederick is original. There is no other book that we are acquainted with which gives us precisely what is in this book—namely, a rapid, vigorous, impressionist survey of the world and its inhabitants in a narrative which compares place with place and race with race, while the whole is yet fresh in the writer's mind. Such a book, if badly done, might of course be merely a pretentious and superficial globe-trotter's account of his travels, but Sir Frederick is never open to this criticism. His book never pretends to be more than it is, nor he himself to know more than he does. Both author and book are in the best sense of the word naive. What we get is something which is as valuable in its way as any detailed study of a particular country—the vivid impressions of light and shade, resemblance and difference, which are made upon a keen intelligence by the greatest of variety shows."

A book that has the promise of individuality in its very title and authorship is Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham's "Progress," which Messrs. Duckworth publish. Although this book may be described as a series of travel-sketches, Mr. Graham's "Progress" denotes much more than mere progression. The title is given to the first and longest of these impressions of man, social and individual, in various parts of the world—in Mexico, for instance, and Morocco.

Your true poet is never bothered for a rhyme. Addressing a stanza to his inamorata a young writer was for a moment puzzled about a rhyme for "nightingale," but got out of it thus:—

"My love is a chrysanthemum  
And I am like the nightingale.  
Ising her verses all the night,  
Unmindful of the biting gale."

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will shortly publish the third volume of their Art and Life Library, edited by Mr. Walter Shaws Sparrow. The volume will have for its subject *The Women Painters of the World*, from the fifteenth century to the present day, and will contain about three hundred illustrations representing the work of nearly two hundred lady artists. The volume will be published in luxurious style.



## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Shawmut 1	F. Mar. 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. Mar. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 2	F. Mar. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 3	Sa. Mar. 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Mar. 25
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 4	Sa. Mar. 26
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	W. Mar. 29
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Al. April 3
Vancouver	P. M. Co.	Nongolia	W. April 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. April 6
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	M. April 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. April 13

- 1 Left Tacoma on the 15th ult.  
2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.  
3 Left Vancouver on the 7th inst.  
4 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Sa. Mar. 18
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Mar. 18
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. Mar. 19
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	W. Mar. 20
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Daini Tatsu Maru	W. Mar. 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Sa. Mar. 25
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. Mar. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Fa. Mar. 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	M. Mar. 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	F. Mar. 31
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	M. April 3
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Nongolia	Th. April 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	F. April 7
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Tu. April 11
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. April 15

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Flintshire*, British steamer, 2,476, Davis, 10th Mar., London via ports, and Hongkong, 28th Feb. General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Malacca*, British steamer, 2,616, G. W. Babot, 10th March.—London via ports, and Kobe, 8th March, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 10th March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 9th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nitto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,318, Shirakawa, 9th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 10th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 10th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mennon*, Dutch steamer, 1,860, —, 10th March.—Sourabaya, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Dolores*, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrero, 11th March.—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.  
*Siam*, German ship, 1,637, Dirks, 11th March.—New York, 16th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Windsor*, British steamer, 1,853, E. A. Booth, 11th March.—Shanghai via Kobe, 9th March, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Bremford*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 11th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Longships*, British steamer, 2,843, J. T. Lucas, 11th March.—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.  
*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 12th March.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Kobe, 11th March, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Prinz Regent Luitpold*, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 12th March.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 11th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 12th March.—Kobe, 10th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Itarra*, British steamer, 3,363, D. L. Neilson, 12th March.—Rangoon, 18th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Indani*, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 12th Mar., —Moj, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Santha*, British steamer, 3,353, R. Phillip, 13th Mar., —Rangoon, 20th Feb., Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Dulwich*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 13th March.—Moj, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.  
*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 13th Mar., —Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Unda*, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Gabrielsen, 13th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Svevia*, German steamer, 2,663, Knaisel, 14th Mar., —Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, 12th March, General.—C. Mies & Co.  
*Twickenham*, British steamer, 1,613, Mann, 14th March.—Taku, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Tai Fu*, German steamer, 1,065, T. W. Felt, 14th March.—Formosa, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 15th March.—Kobe, 15th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tourane*, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 15th March.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 14th March, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Toyotomi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,504, H. Mase, 15th March.—Anping, Salt.—Yamagata-ya.  
*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 16th March.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 25th Feb., Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 16th March.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 15th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Antenor*, British steamer, 3,503, R. Williams, 16th March.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 15th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Doris*, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 16th March.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Rford*, British steamer, 2,789, J. G. McKechnie, 10th March.—Moj, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Ora*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 10th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Nitto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 10th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshend, 11th March.—Hogo, General.—Tanimichi.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 11th March.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Schuykill*, British steamer, 3,344, Nicholas, 11th March.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Standard Oil Co.  
*Valetta*, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMoran, 11th March.—Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Oliver, 11th March.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.  
*Suavi*, British steamer, 3,274, A. W. Dobbs, 11th March.—Moj, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Merionethshire*, British steamer, 1,956, C. H. Burch, 11th March.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Rajah*, British steamer, 3,634, J. Bulloch, 12th Mar., —Moj, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 12th March.—Moj, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 13th March.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 13th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Mennon*, Dutch steamer, 1,860, Kondenburg, 13th March.—Uraga, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Sofala*, British steamer, 3,436, G. A. Shepherd, 13th March.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Malacca*, British steamer, 2,616, G. W. Babot, 14th March.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 14th March.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 15th March.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Achilles*, British steamer, 4,484, Thompson, 15th March.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Twickenham*, British steamer, 1,613, Mann, 15th March.—Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Unda*, Norwegian steamer, 879, G. Gabrielsen, 15th March.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Bremford*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 15th March.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, from London via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, 2 children and amah in cabin.  
Per British steamer *Doric* from Hongkong via ports.—Dr. F. M. Bagan, Mrs. M. A. Ball, Mr. Alfred Nuttall, Mrs. Alfred Nuttall, Mr. A. MacKillip, Mr. W. McFarland, Miss Wynn, and Mr. Eugene Nicot in cabin. For San Francisco.—Mr. George V. Hayes, Mr. F. G. McDonald, Mr. A. L. Burnell, Miss C. R. Bowie, Mr. C. R. Buckland, Mrs. C. R. Buckland, child and amah, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, Mr. D. Watson, Miss M. Bailly, Mrs. H. Morris and son, Miss Zimmern, Mr. L. F. Bridges, and Mr. B. F. Fitzgerald, in cabin.  
Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Hamburg via ports.—Mr. C. W. Southcomb, Mr. T. H. McLaren, Mr. S. Samuel, Mr. H. Gyzemann, Mr. Geo. J. Low, Mrs. L. Monteith, Mr. John Griffin,

Mr. Levy, Mrs. Levy, Mr. W. L. Hick, Mr. V. A. Lechnere, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. F. Luedcke, Mr. J. Reichenbach, Miss M. Glazier, Mr. M. Major, Mr. Inui, Mr. Padre Pallacio, Mr. K. Hirao, Mr. Charatanellall, and 8 Chinese in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, from Marseilles via ports.—Mr. Khoe Ah Fon and 2 children, Mr. Khoe Yan Yeng, Mr. Khoe Man Yeng, Rev. Father Dawmer, Mr. and Mrs. Merecki, and three Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Lieut. Kozo Taguchi, Mr. K. Ho, Mr. M. Shiraishi, Mr. J. Percy Whitney, and Mrs. J. Percy Whitney, in cabin. For Kobe.—Mr. H. Frakiel, in cabin. For Shanghai.—Rev. A. S. Cooper, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, Mrs. May Howard, Mrs. Florence Palmer, Miss Ruth Powers, Capt. R. M. Strangman, Miss L. G. Strangman, Miss G. S. Strangman, and Mr. A. Rizzini, in cabin. For Hongkong.—Mr. D. G. Beebe, Mr. L. T. Blanding, Mr. M. Brunig, Miss Helen Burtman, Mr. E. G. Curry, Mrs. E. G. Curry, Mrs. C. E. Grosvenor, Mr. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. A. B. Jones, Mr. J. Schoeler, Mrs. E. Miller, Miss Jennie Miller, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Mr. O. H. Paddison, Mr. Gilbert T. Rude, Mr. S. H. Schapiro, Miss Jean Wright, Mr. Cheong Leong, and Mrs. Cheong Leong, in cabin. Mr. Joseph Mitchell, Mrs. Joseph Mitchell, Master Chas. Mitchell, Master Stephen Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Mitchell, Miss Ivy Mitchell, Miss Mary Mitchell, Mrs. Low Lee, Mr. Chun Tong, Mr. Chan Yuen, and Mr. Lee Hing, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. J. W. Gale, Mr. W. M. Anderson, Mr. J. I. Plummer, Col. J. F. Lewis, Lieut. E. M. Adams, Mrs. A. E. Crowden, Miss Crowden, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, Mr. P. A. Jolie, Mrs. P. A. Jolie and baby, Madame A. Unger, Mrs. Bolsien, Mrs. W. C. Pratt, Mrs. C. W. M. Birch, Mr. F. E. Barto, and Mr. T. P. Crowther, in cabin; Mr. Akiyama, Mr. Kinnis, and Mr. Honjo, in intermediate; 1 Japanese, in steerage. For Vancouver.—Mr. W. S. Bailey, Mr. G. Dean, Mr. G. Winkle, Mr. C. W. Hicks, Mr. H. C. Sandford, Capt. W. H. Simpson, Mr. B. Cameron, Mr. F. E. Braman, Mr. Cayne, Mr. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Spalving, Col. Verschian, Mr. Rolis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Crompton and child, Rev. J. J. Turner, Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Mr. Racine, Mr. Henniger, Miss D. Henry, Mr. J. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Rucker, and Rev. N. J. Stockman, in cabin; Mrs. Mai Sat and family (5), Mr. Lok Cheung Yok, Mr. D. Laing, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. Chin Quong Soon, Mr. Che Wai Cheung, Mr. Otterwill, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Fearon, and Mr. S. Horita, in intermediate; 87 Chinese, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Marseilles via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Unger, Dr. A. T. Post, Mr. Feng, Mr. and Mrs. Motet, Mr. Y. Hosokawa, Mr. Misuno Motoichi, Mr. A. Haimi, Mr. S. Fioravanti Chimenz, Mr. T. Owaya, and Mr. Smet Van Serbergh, in cabin; 26, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Doric*, for San Francisco.—Miss M. Bailly, Miss C. R. Bowie, Mr. L. F. Bridges, Mr. P. J. Buckland, Mrs. P. J. Buckland, child and amah, Mr. A. L. Burnell, Mr. Alfred Dickinson, Mrs. Alfred Dickinson, Mr. B. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. B. Harriot, Mr. S. J. Harriot, Dr. Rutherford Harris and valet, Mr. Geo. V. Hayes, Mr. S. E. Hopkins, Mr. J. Howison, Mrs. J. Howison, Mrs. E. M. Hutchison, Mr. A. Kaufmann, Mr. J. H. Martin, Mr. F. C. McDonald, Mrs. H. Morris, Master J. Morris, Baron H. Rotenham, Mr. H. C. Rouse and valet, Mr. D. E. Stone, Mr. W. Sand, Mr. D. Watson, Mr. C. W. Wrightson, Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, and Miss Zimmern, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for London via ports.—Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Baker, Mr. G. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Buckland, Mr. Ford F. Barclay, and Mr. F. J. Abbott, in cabin; 21 Europeans, in steerage.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Oceanien*—

Steamer	RAW.			WASTE.			
	Marseilles	Lyon	Marseilles	France	Italy	Trieste	Russia
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieher & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kito Gomei Kaisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Bavet & Co.	—	—	—	122	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	—	—	161	—	—	—
	81	13	—	331	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for London via ports.—Raw Silk for Europe, 54 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 188 bales.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 18.  
There is no market for Yarns. In Grey Shirtings the market is quiet; and in Whites little business has been done.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
                                  { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Salteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.35 to 0.50  
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50  
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 28/34, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 250.00 to 260.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 25.50 to 26.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Moderate business.

Round and square ½ inch and upward ... 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (¾ to 1½ inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

Market dull with downward tendency.

American ... \$3.13

Russian ... 2.95 to 2.98

Tungkat ... 2.80

## SUGAR.

Practically no business doing.

Brown Takao ... 11.00 to 11.80

Brown Manila ... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.00 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined ... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No change.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Karyak), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

The market has been quiet and the promise of spring feelings does not seem to cause much enthusiasm. Sellers have succeeded in getting slightly higher prices for some grades but there is no life in the market and news from consuming centres is dull.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,010 to 1,020

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 990 to 1,000

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 1½, Fine ... 940 to 945

Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse ... 930 to 935

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 910 to 920

Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ... Nom.

Re-reels—No. 1 ...

Re-reels—No. 1½ ...

Kakedas—Extra ... None.

Kakedas—No. 1 ...

Kakedas—No. 1½ ...

Kakedas—No. 2 ...

## WASTE SILK.

There has been a quiet market with a small daily

# ITCHING HUMOURS

## SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED.

Are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 21-23, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forrester Dato and Co., Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Manila, U. S. A.

business. The top grades of *Noshi* are now finished for the season, but there is still some stock of *Kibiso*, of which the better grades hold their own as to prices, while medium and inferior sorts are easy.

## QUOTATIONS.

*Noshi*—Filatures, Best ... 157½ to 160  
*Noshi*—Filatures, Good ... 145 to 150  
*Noshi*—Oshiu, Best ...  
*Noshi*—Oshiu, Good ...  
*Noshi*—Oshiu, Medium ...  
*Noshi*—Shinshiu, Best ...  
*Noshi*—Shinshiu, Good ...  
*Noshi*—Bushiu, Best ...  
*Noshi*—Bushiu, Good ...  
*Noshi*—Bushiu, Medium ...  
*Noshi*—Joshiu, Best ...  
*Noshi*—Joshiu, Good ... 85 to 90  
*Kibiso*—Filatures, Extra ... 125 to 130  
*Kibiso*—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 115  
*Kibiso*—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 95  
*Kibiso*—Joshiu, Good ... 55 to 60  
*Kibiso*—Bushiu, Fair ... 45 to 50

## TEA.

Nothing to report.

## EXCHANGE.

London silver ¼ lower and China sterling quotations ¼ to ½ lower causing local rates on China to be altered accordingly. Other rates are firm without change and close for the mail per steamer *Empress of Japan* as under.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0½ @ ½  
— 4 months' sight ... 2/0½ @ 3½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0½  
— 6 months' sight ... 2/0½  
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 255  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 259½  
— 6 months' sight ... 260½  
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100 93½  
— Private 10 days' sight ... 91½  
Shanghai—Bank sight ... 77½  
— Private 10 days' sight ... 79½  
India—Bank sight ... 150½  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 152½  
America—Bank sight ... 49½  
— Private 30 days' sight ... 49½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 50½  
Germany—Bank sight ... 206½  
— Private 4 months' sight ... 210½  
Bar Silver (London) ... 26½

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, March 17, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names. Div'd.

Provincial Exchequer Bonds	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
1st Issue	95	5	89.50
2nd Issue	77	5	69.60
Consolidated Bonds (Seifu)	100	5	83.60
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	83.60
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	77.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.30
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	92.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	87.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	85.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd 100	100	6	88.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	64.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	59.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	72.70
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	58.00
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	76.70
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	32.70
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	53.20
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	34.10
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	40.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	22.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	68.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	26.20
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	31.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	21.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	67.70
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	55.50
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	55.00
Yokohama Dock	33	10	45.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	88.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	74.80
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	29.80
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	94.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	83.80
Tokyo Gas	50	14	85.00
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	23.50
Osaka Gas new	25	—	39.60
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	89.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	67.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	88.50
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	—	34.00

\* Ex dividend.

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For New York via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "INDRANI."—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 19th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), Mar. 21st, the "AUSTRALIAN."—Cornes & Co.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about March 21st, the "LOWTHER CASTLE."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Mar. 22nd, 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Mar. 22nd, at 2 p.m., the "DAINI TATSU MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Mar. 23rd, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., March 25th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Mar. 25th, at Noon, the "BAROTSE."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Mar. 25th, the "TARTAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Mar. 25th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), Mar. 25th, at Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), Mar. 26th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about March 27th, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Mar. 28th, at Daylight, the "MANILA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Mar. 28th, at Daylight, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, 29th March, the "HUDSON."—Standard Oil Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mar. 31st, at Daylight, the "SILESIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, Mar. 31st, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 1st, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about April 1st, the "TJIPANAS."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., April 1st, the "MINNESOTA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 3rd, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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No. 13.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.  
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 1ST, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

[VOL. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News.....	337
The Military Situation.....	341
Japan's New Loan.....	341
Count Okuma and Major-General Nagata.....	342
General Kuropkin.....	342
Saghalien and Vladivostok.....	342
A Version of the Japanese National Song.....	342
General Skene.....	342
A Japanese Politician's Experience.....	342
Korea.....	342
Tibet.....	342
The Prisoners.....	342
The Programme of Liner.....	342
Formosa.....	342
Mr. Ariga on Manchuria.....	342
The Russian Foreign Loan.....	342
China.....	342
Notes on Current Events.....	342
Leading Articles:—	
Delay.....	342
Germany and Japan.....	342
Japan in Korea.....	342
Japanese Public Opinion and the War.....	342
Mining Law.....	342
Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade.....	342
Warning-Eldridge Wedding.....	342
Major-General Detsuyasu.....	342
Yokohama Literary Society.....	342
The Law Courts.....	342
Attempted Murders in Yokohama.....	342
Correspondence:—	
St. Andrew's Mission Church, Yokohama.....	342
"For Love or Money".....	342
The Alleged Growth of Faith in America.....	342
Telegrams.....	342
News of the Week.....	342
American Topics.....	342
Young Men's Christian Association Army Department.....	342
Latest Shipping.....	342
Latest Commercial.....	342

"FAIS CE QUE VOUS DEVEZ: ADVIENNE CE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1905.

## NOTICE

Mr. T. SAKAI is no longer authorised to collect or receive moneys or give receipts on behalf of the *Japan Mail*.

A BELLAMY BROWN,  
Manager.

Yokohama, April 1st, 1905.

## DEATH.

On January 9th, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law (Dr. Devlin), 43 King Street, Great Yarmouth, England, Mrs. JOANNA M. MACLEOD, formerly of the College for the Higher Education of Japanese Ladies (Sho Rei Kisai), Tokyo. Interred in Echo Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE most prolific writer of boys' books in the Victorian era, M. Jules Verne, is dead.

MAJOR-GENERAL KOIDZUMI, who recently left the Kumamoto hospital, started on March 27th for the front.

SEVEN officers who will shortly leave for the front were received in audience by the Emperor on March 27th.

THE transportation of the captured Russians from the Mukden region to Japan will be completed by April 10th.

SOME students of the Wasoda College, Tokyo, will leave on April 4th by the *Korea* to play the Stanford College at baseball.

THE appeal of a Chinaman named Yang, residing at No. 187, Yokohama, who was sentenced in January, last in the Yokohama District Court to six years' minor confinement on a charge of having

circulated a number of counterfeit Chinese notes has been rejected by the Court of Cassation.

SEVERAL hundred Russian mines have now been picked up by the Japanese along the coast between Wonsan and Sonching, Korea.

THE interim dividend of the Kyushu Railway Company for the last half of 1904 has been fixed at 4 per cent. for the half year.

MRS. CHADWICK, charged with the violation of the Federal banking laws, has been convicted at Cleveland, Ohio, on sixteen counts.

THE property of the well-known Buddhist temple Higashi Hongwanji has been seized against a debt of three thousand yen.

MR. K. KUBO, Master of the Yokohama Railway Station, has been appointed Superintendent of a transportation corps at the front.

MR. K. DEN, Vice Minister for Communications, will shortly leave for Korea and Manchuria to investigate postal and railway business.

ON the night of March 26th and the following morning, a heavy snow storm was experienced at Kure. This is a very rare occurrence.

CARDIFF coal obtained from steamers captured by the Japanese since the outbreak of the war is estimated at about seventy-five thousand tons.

OWING to the continuous heavy rains, inundations occurred on March 23rd at Miyazaki. Postal communication was temporarily interrupted.

EARLY on the morning of March 27th, fire broke out at Odawara, burning down seven houses. Two old women were killed and one man was injured.

A NAGASAKI correspondent of the *Kokumin* says that according to intelligence received from the front, a big fire occurred on March 22nd at Harbin.

OWING to a strong wind, a fishing boat capsized on the night of March 20th off Haneda, the result being that three of the four fishermen were drowned.

A TELEGRAM from Fukui reports that a floating Russian mine was seen on the morning of March 25th off the district of Oyei in Echizen province.

AN official report says plague appeared in Formosa during the period from the beginning of January up to March 22nd, of which 563 cases were fatal.

CAPT. KOHANA, recently appointed Commander of a warship, and Commander Mikami, leader of a torpedo flotilla, left Kure on March 23rd for a certain bay.

THE death is announced of Count Komatsu Tatewaki at Kagoshima. He was one of the most prominent supporters of the Imperial cause at the time of the Restoration.

K. BABA, (25) an employee of the Marunouchi Post Office, Tokyo, was arrested on March 27th on a charge of having stolen 24 registered letters containing cash from March 1st to March 20th.

A TELEGRAM reports that recently a Russian floating mine was found by fishermen off the village of Uga, in Oki island. It was removed by the 2nd *Oki Maru* to the Maidzuru Naval station.

K. SUDZUKI, Y. KUBOTA, and H. WATANABE, employees of the Nippon Drug Manufacturing Co., Tokyo, were sentenced on March 24th in the Tokyo District Court to three months im-

prisonment with hard labour on a charge of infringing the alcohol and *sake* regulations, and Sudzuki in addition was ordered to pay a fine of yen 19,589.20 and Kubota and Watanabe fines of yen 1,407.20 each.

THE new steamer *Taiko Maru* of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which was under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Yard, Nagasaki, was launched on March 27th. She is 1,658 tons gross and 10 knots speed.

A TELEGRAM from Sano reports that two trains collided on March 21st at Yoshimidzu station on the Tokaido Railway, the result being that both locomotives were destroyed. No person, however, was injured.

NINETY-six tons of woollen cloth among the spoils at Port Arthur were brought on March 27th to Tokyo from Ujina. It filled fourteen railway cars. Details as to quality, etc., of the goods are not yet reported.

AT 10.06 a.m. on March 27th, passenger and freight trains collided on the Sobu Railway at Makuhari station in Chiba prefecture. Two cars of the freight train were derailed and sustained slight damage. The negligence of a pointsman was the cause.

THE announcement of a marriage between Viscount Ogasawara and a daughter of Count Abe has been made and the wedding ceremonies will shortly take place. Viscount Tsuchiya, it is reported, will marry the eldest daughter of Marquis Tokugawa, who is a descendant of the feudal lords of Tayasu.

OWING to a storm, two fishing boats capsized on March 26th off Kawasaki in Shizuoka prefecture, two fishermen being drowned, and eight fishing boats are missing. On the same day, a lighter of 42 tons capsized at the entrance of Yokohama harbour, with the result that two out of four *snedo* are missing.

THE Finance Department intends to impose taxes on mercantile business, oxen, horses, and carts in the districts of Manchuria that are now in occupation of the Japanese, in order to raise expenses for sanitary, police and other purposes. The taxes are expected to produce about a million yen but this estimate does not include the Mukden region and northern districts.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock on March 21st about four hundred cases of oil, discharged from the steamer *Yorihime Maru* in Kobe harbour into a lighter, took fire when the lighter was at the railway pier. The fire spread with such rapidity that three *sendo* had to save themselves by jumping overboard. The lighter burned all night, having been towed out of the harbour.

IT is reported by a Seoul correspondent of the *Asahi* that on the Seoul-Fusan Railway, 28 locomotives, 230 freight cars, and 13 passenger carriages are employed. The construction of the Seoul-Wiju line will be completed in May, this year. The work from Seoul to Anju via Kaichong and Pyongyang is finished, and on these sections, trains carrying railway materials run every day.

A TELEGRAM from Chemulpo, Korea, says that the steamer *Santo Maru*, to be employed in the work of floating the *Varyag*, has arrived there. The construction of an observatory of the Japan Meteorological Department has been completed. On March 26th, the opening ceremony took place when General Hasegawa, Commander of the forces in Korea, Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, etc., were present.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Friday, March 24.

According to Japanese journals Yushuchingsz is another name for Changtu, which was entered by the Japanese van on the 21st. The town is not large. It contains only 1,500 houses, but many substantial merchants reside there, and as it is traversed by a river some 40 yards broad, it has great facilities for transport. The railway station is at a distance of 5 miles on the east of the town. It is evident that the Japanese van is in touch with the Russian rear-guard, and that there is not likely to be any rally on the part of the enemy for a considerable time. The object of the Japanese will be to cut off the Russians from all the avenues of Mongolian supplies, and we shall probably hear of their entering Shaotatz and Kintung. The general opinion in Japan seems to be that there will be nothing in the nature of a severe fight south of the Zungari line, if even there. The Japanese soldiers are not exhausted as they were after the battle of the Shaho. They are full of vigour. The repairs and conversion of the railway are being pushed apace and the troops are pressing on so that no time is afforded for the enemy to organize renewed resistance. Linevitch will certainly take no risks. He has succeeded to Kuropatkin's legacy of retreat and he would doubtless like to prove that his own military instincts point in a different direction, but circumstances will over-rule him for many days to come.

A Peking telegram, dated the 23rd instant, reports that a number of Russian troops have entered Kirin, and that the Governor of the city, fearing to see the place converted into a second Mukden, is applying to his own Government for instructions and to the Russians for consideration. Neither appeal is likely to produce much. These Russian troops can not be part of the retreating army. There has not been time for any of its units to cover so much ground. They must be forces which were quartered at neighbouring places. It was always understood that the Russians had some troops in the Kirin district.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* justly observes that the Russians have now been driven completely from southern Manchuria and that there is no immediate prospect of any renewed fighting on a large scale in that district. Our contemporary looks for interesting developments in another direction.

London says that Linevitch contemplates organizing new lines, 87 miles long, on the banks of the Zungari, and that, including reinforcements, he will be able to muster 250,000 troops there. That is an extreme estimate, we should imagine.

In the *Asahi Shinbun* we read that Russians guns are constantly being unearthed or fished out of wells and streams in the neighbourhood of Mukden, and that the number in Japanese hands now exceeds 150. The authorities, however, refrain from making any detailed statement on this and other points until complete investigations have been made.

Saturday, March 25.

Telegrams from the front indicate that Linevitch is at Changchun, and that he is busily collecting his troops there for a rally along the Changchun-Kirin line. Changchun itself does not appear to offer any good facilities for defence. An affluent of the Zungari flows nearly due north from it, and though capable of covering a Russian army operating solely on the east of the railway, it presents no obstacle to the advance

of an army up the west of the line. At a point about 32 miles south of Changchun, however, the road is crossed by an important affluent of the Liao, and immediately north of this affluent there is a cluster of three tolerably large towns, namely, Hwaitch, Itungchou and Itungtien, which would greatly assist the quartering of troops in this region. Here, perhaps, Linevitch may choose his ground. Nevertheless the position offers one great disadvantage, namely, that, after crossing the road and running nearly due west for 35 miles, the river trends almost due south, and an army moving northward could therefore cross at some point low down, and thence advance up the western bank. Thus, in short, the features of the ground alike at Changchun and on the south of it do not seem to lend themselves to Linevitch's purpose if he wants to fight on the south of Harbin.

It is said that the Russians have entirely evacuated Manchuria southward of the Palisade, which runs from Shianhaikwan northward and eastward in the shape of an arch, having its apex at Yingyuenpau, a little north of Kaiyuan, and its eastern foot planted at Fenghwangching. Kuroki, who opened the campaign on land, began by driving the Russians from Kiulienching and then from Fenghwangching, and now they have been entirely expelled from the whole region of which Fenghwangching forms the eastern limit in Chinese eyes.

There is some doubt in official quarters as to the truth of the statement that General Kuropatkin has been appointed to the command of the First Army. Had he been asked to assume a position subordinate to some new General brought from a different field, the change would be credible, but that he should be obliged to receive orders from a man who had previously received orders from him in the same campaign is scarcely conceivable. There is consequently a disposition to await further intelligence. A telegram from London to the *Hochi Shinbun* affirms that Kuropatkin's return to St. Petersburg was suspended and his resumption of duty in Manchuria directed, because it was apprehended that his appearance in the Russian capital would give rise to fresh disturbances. The telegram adds that he will act merely in the capacity of Linevitch's nominal counsellor. That explanation sounds rather whimsical. There is also another point to be considered. It is that Gripenberg has returned and assumed command of the Third Army. Now Gripenberg undoubtedly went to St. Petersburg after the Battle of Heikautai to prefer a complaint against Kuropatkin. His point was that when he was on the verge of victory, Kuropatkin not only failed to give him the essential support, but actually ordered him to suspend operations. Imagine then what a situation would exist with Gripenberg commanding one Army, Kuropatkin another, and Linevitch directing the whole. Is it conceivable that the Russian authorities should sanction such a combination.

A telegram to Peking from Harbin (published by the *Kokumin Shinbun*) represents Harbin as infested by robbers, who carry on their trade even by daylight, and as the scene of frequent conflagrations.

The Japanese Government is adopting vigorous methods to provide easily accessible facilities everywhere for the exchange of the military notes circulated by it in Manchuria, and the consequence is that these notes are now quoted nearly at par.

Neither the *Jiji Shinpo* nor the *Nichi Nichi* nor the *Kokumin* thinks that Russia is

about to yield. They are all persuaded that in her heart she recognises the hopelessness of the struggle, but, on the other hand, those that stand at the head of her affairs know that to yield would expose them to worse things than an unsuccessful war. They will choose the lesser of two evils. Therefore Japan must take for motto "perseverance and endurance" (*kennin jikyu*).

Any one following closely the operations of the Japanese troops in the Battle of Mukden must have observed that whereas the men of the Hsingking army were said to have been unable to cross the Hun without bridges, no such difficulty was recorded of the crossing lower down. But it now appears that the Centre Army also got over in the very nick of time and not without trouble. This Army crossed on the 9th, the day of the great dust storm; a day when—so the description runs and so every one familiar with these Manchurian winds will believe—it was almost impossible to open the eyes or to face the piercing sand-laden gale. Very few commanding officers would have dreamed of moving troops in such weather, but to the brave Japanese the occasion seemed precisely one to utilize. They commenced the crossing. Already, however, the ice had begun to melt. Its surface was not only covered with ankle-deep water, but also was so soft in the place first essayed that the gun-wheels stuck and to drag them across was not possible. Evidently the task was one of great peril, but the Japanese persevered, and by trying one locality after another they finally got over in safety. Two days later the ice had become so thin that not a company could have crossed, much less an army. It will perhaps be recorded by some annalists that this was a piece of extraordinary luck for the Japanese. But the story illustrates the old saying that luck comes to those deserving of it. Had not the Japanese defied that terrible dust-storm on the 9th and had they not marched out in the teeth of it, they would have been arrested on the south bank of the Hun.

Sunday, March 26.

We read in the *Asahi Shinbun* that the Japanese troops are now following and keeping touch with Russians. Up to Kaiyuan they "pursued" them but thereafter they merely "followed," a difference of some significance in military language. The pursuit may be said to have commenced on the 8th and lasted until the 19th, a period of 12 days. From the Japanese lines in the Shaho Valley to Kaiyuan the distance is 77 miles, and throughout that distance the pursuit was kept up. Thence the advance to Chingtu (15 miles beyond Kaiyuan) was in the nature of following, which means merely maintaining touch with the enemy. It is now supposed that the Japanese van has reached Supingchich, which is 20 miles beyond Chingtu. Hence the total advance thus far has been 112 miles. From Supingchich to Changchun the distance is 58 miles. If then Linevitch contemplates a stand at the latter place, the fact will very soon be known. We doubt whether he has time to make any effective dispositions. Probably he will continue his retreat to the positions immediately southward of Harbin. However, it is said that the Russians are beginning to show signs of recovering their order, and if that be the case it is impossible to tell when Linevitch may feel justified in offering renewed existence.

Meanwhile the business of clearing the field at Mukden continues. It is not yet possible to give any accurate statement of the spoils but they are said to be very large,



The railway bridge over the Hun has been nearly repaired, and railway communication right through will soon be established. The Liao also being now free from ice, is available as a water-way.

Some calculations are made in Japanese papers as to the Russian strength. They put the number of killed in all the engagements at 50,000, the number of prisoners at 40,000 and the number of wounded at 110,000, making a total of 200,000 casualties. From the wounded, however, 20 per cent. should be deducted on account of men whose hurts are not serious. This brings down the total to 178,000, and if the Russian forces originally in line of battle near Mukden were 380,000, there now remain about 200,000, among whom, however, there must be many suffering from frost-bite and exhaustion. It is further calculated that between Kirin and Tieling the enemy had  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Divisions; at Harbin 1 Division, and in the Vladivostok district one army corps. This would make his total strength now in Manchuria about 260,000. Of course he can not draw upon the Vladivostok district for the defence of Harbin, and it has further to be remembered, as a fact demonstrated by military experience, that many of his units have practically no fighting value in their present decimated condition. Until the vacancies in their ranks are filled, in part at any rate, they can not be relied on in the field. These considerations make it clear that Linevitch has a very hard task to perform.

A great deal has been written about the desperate fight made by the Nagoya Division at Likwanpau, but the most sanguinary engagement of all seems to have taken place at Kautailing, which was attacked by a regiment of the Sendai Division under the command of Colonel Shimada. The attack began on the night of the 2nd and continued until 1 a.m. on the 4th. This position confronted the left wing of the Centre Army, and its capture was essential in order to correct the recess in the Japanese line. The place was fortified in a most effective manner, the result of months of labour, and the Japanese regiment, though attacking at night, found that while attempting to surmount the various obstacles, including several lines of wire-entanglements, a rain of shot from quick-firing guns was perpetually poured upon it. There seems to have been a moment's hesitation, but Colonel Shimada dashed to the head of the now greatly thinned ranks. He brandished a six-foot pole and shouted encouragement in a voice that was heard above the crashing of the artillery. Thereafter the men seemed invincible. They carried the first line of trenches and finally charged into the enemy's last position, winning an extraordinary victory but at extraordinary cost, for out of the whole regiment only one officer—Captain Watanabe—and 26 men remained in the fighting rank. Each Japanese regiment in the Battle of Mukden must have mustered fully 5,000 men. This loss, then, was absolutely without precedent in the annals of warfare.

Fresh instances are quoted of Russian brutality, a woman being the victim in one case, and the Japanese wounded in another. This savagery is almost indescribable. Gouging out the eyes of wounded men, mutilating them in the most shocking manner, and even burning them seem to be acts quite within the category of Russian soldiers' practice. Comment is idle.

Monday, March 27th.

A Peking telegram says that Linevitch is assembling his forces at Changchun, and

that the broken ice in the rivers is greatly impeding the operations of the troops. Apparently this latter observation applies to the Russians, but inconvenience of that nature must be equally applicable to the Japanese.

Nagasaki telegraphs to the *Hochi* that an iron bridge on the railway between Vladivostok and Harbin has been broken by the floating ice and that traffic is suspended.

The Russians took great pains to smash bridges and injure the line of railway as much as possible in their retreat. They evidently did not look forward to the possibility of being able to apply it again to their own uses. It is stated, however, that in the interval between Mukden and Kaiyuan the Japanese have already managed to construct temporary bridges, there not being any river of great magnitude to negotiate. The Hun bridge, however, on the south of Mukden, still presents some difficulty. This is the bridge which was so often the cynosure of attack during the winter months.

Floating ice still impedes navigation at Yingkow, but it is expected that this obstacle will have entirely disappeared by the 28th instant. Thereafter the Liao will be of immense service to the Japanese army in its advance. The great river and its affluents constitute a fine water-way nearly as far as Changchun.

The Russians do not appear to be able to organise even an efficient rear-guard. We do not hear of anything like obstinate resistance at any point. One would expect that to stay the Japanese advance even for a brief space would be of importance to Linevitch, but apparently he does not find himself competent to do so. Of course it is not to be expected that the progress of the Japanese armies will continue to be as rapid in the immediate future as it has been since the battle of Mukden. They have to clear all the detached Russian forces out of the districts occupied, and the farther they advance beyond their base the more troublesome do the commissariat and transport arrangements become. Then there is the question of weather. The spring thaw will soon reduce the roads to an almost impassable condition. Indeed it is surprising that this factor has not produced more effect already. Reviewing the whole situation, one must be prepared for a marked diminution of celerity in the Japanese advance.

Wednesday, March 29

Yingkow reports that the Russians are still retreating, and that there seems to be very little prospect of their organizing any resistance south of Harbin.

The same telegrams say that great numbers of Japanese are arriving at Yingkow. There are already 2,000 Japanese settlers there, and the rapid coming of others is viewed with some uneasiness, as many of the arrivals are men without capital. Advice is given that for such the place offers few opportunities and that persons proposing to come would do well to consider the matter seriously.

On the 27th it was announced that ships might enter Yingkow, the floating ice having ceased to be dangerous. Some 25 steamers had been waiting outside, and to prevent the confusion that would certainly have attended the simultaneous entry of such a mob of vessels, arrangements were made for them to come in one by one.

The correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the well-known Mr. Kuroda, sends intelligence which throws light on a hitherto obscure feature of the recent campaign,

namely, the taking of Tieling. It seemed strange that a place of such importance, where the Russians were understood to have made defensive preparations of a most thorough nature, should have been evacuated without a struggle. Our readers will remember that from Russian sources news was sent of a heavy fight on the north of Tieling. But the date of this was said to be the 18th, whereas according to the Japanese official report, Tieling was occupied very early on the 16th. The two things, therefore, could not be connected, and, besides, there does not appear to have been any serious combat north of Mukden. What happened at the taking of the place is now recorded by Mr. Kuroda. He says that a certain force, which had advanced through the mountains, crossed the Fan River, south of Tieling, on the 12th, and then attacked the Russian defenses, which were very strong and which would assuredly have offered a desperate resistance had they been held by unbroken troops. As it was, however, they did not greatly check the Japanese advance, though their capture cost some 700 casualties. The force that took these heights was not the force that entered Tieling. Another body of men, moving in a more westerly part of the field, occupied the town. The Russians, after being driven from the heights, were observed busily destroying the stores amassed in the city and retreating.

One fact brought out by this and other reports is that the Japanese wings—or at any rate a considerable section of them—did not make any halt in the vicinity of Mukden, but pressed on northward at once.

The same correspondent, Mr. Kuroda, mentions a report that General Kuropatkin had a bad fall from his horse during the battle. He was observing the operations from a position at Tashan, when a 28 cent. Japanese shell fell and burst in his vicinity. The General's horse plunged so furiously that the rider was dashed to the ground, and had to leave the field. He is said to have been carried off in an automobile, and Mr. Kuroda expresses the opinion that his subsequent application to be relieved of the supreme command on the ground of illness had some foundation of truth. But all this is only rumour. It would account, however, in some degree, for the subsequent appointment of Kuropatkin to the command of the First Army, for if rest alone was needed, his return to St. Petersburg may have been unnecessary, and it may be the Tsar's intention to replace him in full command so soon as he is sufficiently recovered. The removal of Gripenberg looks as if Kuropatkin were still in favour.

Mr. Kuroda writes a treatise on the old saying *fusei kwakurei* (sound of the wind and voice of the crane). He says that history relates instances of troops flying before these imaginary indications of danger, but to credit the annals it is necessary that one should actually witness a fight like that at Mukden. No less than fifteen thousand Russians surrendered within the city, almost without a struggle. Bodies 2,000 strong, which had apparently retained their organization, raised the white flag after a few rifle-shots. On the 11th inst. a force of from 400 to 500 men laid down their arms to 200 Japanese; a half-company, 120 strong, surrendered to a small commissariat guard of Japanese, and, most remarkable of all, 24 Russians actually allowed themselves to be made prisoners by 4 Japanese who were hastening to rejoin their corps. Nine Japanese prisoners were recovered when the Russians were in the act of escorting them towards Tieling; the

escort surrendered and handed over the objects escorted—paid back the loan with interest, as Mr. Kuroda says.

Thursday, March 30.

The *Asahi* conjectures that the van of the Japanese army is now at Lienhwachieh which is 22 miles north of Kaiyuan on the Kirin high road. This refers to the eastern column. The central had marched as far as Shwangmiao at the date of latest official advices, which place is 13 miles north of Changtu; and the left column, having passed through Fakumun, and occupied Kingkiatun, has proceeded to a place some 17 or 18 miles further north. The gist of this is that the Japanese, so far as accessible intelligence indicates, are advancing up both sides of the railway with a front of about 28 miles. But this does not take account of the Hsingking column, about whose progress no exact details are published, though the indications are that it is advancing by the Kirin highroad from Hallunching. We must not expect any official reports of what is going on unless a fight occurs of sufficient magnitude to call for special notice and, on the whole, that does not seem to be anticipated in the near future. The Russians appear to be making no attempt whatever to offer organized resistance to the Japanese advance. They are reconnoitering the enemy's progress and sometimes making a show of posting weak rear-guards, but it may be inferred that the immediate programme of Linevitch is to put the utmost possible distance between himself and his pursuers, and to fight his first battle somewhere in the Sungari valley with Harbin for base.

A telegram from Peking to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* suggests that the Russian plan includes the march of a strong force from some point on the railway between Harbin and Lake Baikal across the two Mongolias so as to emerge near Petuna. This would be one of the most stupendous flanking movements on record, and how an army could be supported throughout such an advance we can not conceive. It would be traversing regions almost wholly unproductive, and would consequently have to rely entirely on supplies obtained from Russia. In other words, for the purposes of such an army, a large part, if not the whole, of the railway service would have to be tapped at some point far westward of Harbin, and the latter, with all the troops whose base it now forms, would have to become independent of this means of communication. Of course could the operation be undertaken it would have great strategic importance, for the obviously weak feature of the Russian situation at present is that unless Harbin be abandoned the danger of its isolation will be imminent. The Russians are now retreating along the Chinese Railway but with their front parallel to the Baikal-Harbin line. Evidently, therefore, an outflanking movement on their west, might interpose between Harbin and Baikal and thus cut off the whole of Linevitch's army from its home bases. If Linevitch is strong enough to extend his right so as to guard against such a ruinous contingency, then he must correspondingly weaken his left, or, in other words, abandon all the Kirin district. Even then the situation would be full of peril for him if he attempted to cling to Harbin. A secondary army marching across Mongolia and threatening the Japanese left, would greatly change the situation. But whence is such an army to be procured, and how long must elapse before it can traverse the immense areas of

arid deserts that now separate it from the field of operations?

Governor-General Tseng seems to have at length found the peace so long denied to him. The Japanese are treating him in a manner very different from that pursued by the Russians, and he is said to have telegraphed to Peking unstinted expressions of satisfaction.

Field-Marshal Oyama's entry into Mukden on the 15th instant was an affair of great splendour. General Tseng went out of the city to meet him, and all things were arranged after the method adopted by General Baron Kodama on the occasion of his official entry into Taihoku in Formosa. The order of the procession was this:—(1) a force of cavalry; (2) a band of music; (3) a guard of honour; (4) the Field-Marshal; (5) a guard of honour; (6) the Field-Marshal's staff; (7) the foreign military attachés; (8) the Chinese attachés and officers; and (9) a large force of infantry. The whole line of procession is said to have been guarded by soldiers numbering from forty to fifty thousand. News of the capture of the Tichling position reached Mukden during the course of the day and added materially to the rejoicings.

We read in the *Kokumin Shinbun* that from the beginning of the Battle of Mukden until the capture of Tichling, a period of 29 days, the total casualties on the Japanese side have now been ascertained to be between 56,000 and 57,000, of whom the killed are a little over 10,000. There is no reason to suppose that on the Russian side the ratio of wounded to killed was less than on the Japanese. On the contrary, as we have often pointed out, the Russian rifle, which carries a heavier projectile than the Japanese, is proportionately more deadly. It would follow, then, that if the Japanese had 46,000 wounded to 11,000 killed, the Russians must have had at least 113,000 wounded to 27,000 killed. What has become of all these wounded? Is it conceivable that they were despatched northward by rail in the very few days available for such a purpose, days of stress and confusion? This is one of the most interesting features of the campaign. If the railway performed such a service, it must be capable of hitherto unconceived feats.

It turns out that three regimental flags, not two, were taken from the Russians in the Battle of Mukden. They arrived in Tokyo on the 28th instant. One of them is quite scathless. The two others have broken staves and show various evidences of the terrible circumstances under which they were captured.

Major-General Maeda died on the 28th instant, in consequence of wounds received in the Battle of Mukden. He was raised to the rank of Lieut.-General before his death. This is the first instance of an officer of General rank dying from wounds received in action during the present war.

We learn that Major Yamaoka, who was wounded at the same time as Colonel Shiba in the Port Arthur trenches, will be completely blind in consequence of his injury. The bullet passed from temple to temple, severing the optic nerve. No apprehensions of a fatal result are entertained unless symptoms of which there is at present no indication supervene, but very great sorrow and sympathy are expressed on all sides. The Major was an officer of the highest promise, an accomplished linguist as well as a distinguished soldier. It will be remembered that he had been constantly employed to convey communications between the besiegers and the besieged.

In the interval of 10 days between the 18th and the 28th the following Russian prisoners reached Japan and were distributed as shown:—

	Rank and		
	Officers.	File.	Total.
Ninoshima .....	128	12,263	12,391
Matsuyama .....	8	149	157
Fushimi .....	—	1,180	1,180
Otsu .....	—	1,500	1,500
Kokura .....	30	29	59
Narashino .....	—	2,020	2,020
Fukuoka .....	—	800	800
Kanazawa .....	30	2,080	2,110
Total .....	196	20,021	20,217

All authorities are now agreed that the main cause of the Russians' defeat at Mukden was their mistaken notion that the chief Japanese attack would be delivered on the east not on the west. With that idea they massed great forces on the east, but discovering their error they moved these men back at high speed and thus brought them into battle in a greatly wearied state, to say nothing of the demoralization that inevitably results from such marching and counter-marching.

We are precluded from entering into any detail as to the methods adopted by the Japanese for engendering the above misconception, but we may mention that they entailed the march of a column from the Yalu into the Hsingking district, in other words, the organization of a line of communications and transport some 200 miles long in mid-winter. This feat seems to have been performed with complete success, and it is certainly not one of the smallest achievements of the war.

Friday, March 31.

It is stated that when Mukden was taken there were found there ten Japanese women. Four of them could speak Russian and were accordingly employed as interpreters. For all her gentle self-effacing ways the Japanese female can not be said to lack enterprise.

A party of Russian female nurses, numbering some 70 or 80, attempted to escape from Mukden on horseback, but their services being much needed for the purpose of ministering to their own wounded countrymen, they were detained.

Fushun, though a walled town, is a very small place. We read that there are only 200 houses inside the enclosure and 300 outside it. The latter should be spoken of in the past tense for they suffered so severely in the battle as to lose their habitable capacity.

At about 11 miles westward of Fushun on the road to Machuntan the Russians had a big bread-baking establishment. They set fire to it when retreat became inevitable but the conflagration is said to have been only partially destructive. Great quantities of baked bread and of materials for making it were taken.

There are various rumours about the mysteriously spirited-away artillery. One informant alleges that many of the guns have been dug out. Another states that the number thus found is insignificant—only some six in all—and the rest are believed to be reposing at the bottom of the Hun. The water, however, is still too cold to permit careful investigation.

It is stated that arrangements are being made to levy taxes in the Mukden district. In order to avoid needless trouble, the plan is to make these taxes supplementary; that is to say, to levy them by way of an addition to rates already in operation. The proceeds are expected to amount to some two million yen yearly.

## JAPAN'S NEW LOAN.

It is stated that the subscriptions to the new domestic loan will exceed five times the amount required. Again in this context the question of subscriptions by foreigners is raised. Rumour recently put the total of such subscriptions at over 50 million yen, but a much more credible version is that they reach 20 millions. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company are said to have offered for 5 millions worth of bonds at something over 91. On the other hand, there still prevails some idea that the Government entertains an objection to foreign subscriptions being mingled with domestic. Even the *Jiji Shimpō* evidently views that statement as credible and is at some pains to combat the supposed reasons of the Treasury's reluctance. But it appears to us that much more credence attaches to the *Kokumin Shinbun's* version, namely, that the financial authorities, so far from objecting to foreign subscriptions, welcome them heartily. They have, however, thought it expedient to emphasise some facts which may possibly be overlooked by the subscribers and which, if overlooked, would be a source of future trouble. These facts are that a subscriber does not necessarily receive the full amount for which he tenders: he only receives a *pro-rata* amount; that the interest and principal of domestic loans are not paid abroad as is the case with foreign loans; that the bonds of domestic loans are not endorsed, as is the case with those sold in the Occident, and that foreigners subscribing to a domestic loan are in all respects on the same footing as Japanese. To avoid any possibility of misconception the Treasury has thought it advisable to direct attention to these facts—a prudent precaution, we venture to think. Probably that is the whole story. The *Jiji*, we observe, always liberal in its views and arguments, urges that the Government should endorse all the bonds. The same contention was advanced some months ago by Mr. Taguchi in the *Keisai Zasshi*, and was noticed in our columns. But there is one thing to be said. To endorse the domestic bonds would be a levelling-down process instead of a levelling-up. Endorsement would gladly have been avoided in the first place. It was conceded by Count Matsukata as a kind of necessity in order to secure the sale of the 40 million yen worth of war bonds negotiated by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company. If to-day foreigners are willing to purchase Japanese bonds without endorsement, why endorse? That seems an obvious consideration. Mr. Taguchi's contention is that endorsement would open the foreign market to all the bonds now held by Japanese subjects, and would consequently produce a great enhancement of price. But it would also produce a great depreciation in the prices such securities now command in Europe.

The new foreign loan has been arranged on very favourable terms; namely, 4½ per cent. interest; selling price 90; amount 30 millions sterling; the loan to be redeemed for 5 years, whereafter to be redeemable at any time according to the convenience of Japan, provided it be wholly redeemed in 20 years (including these 5 years); finally, the security to be the tobacco monopoly. London and New York finances the major part of the loan, but Berlin has some small share. The German capitalists are understood to have been willing but apparently they were forestalled.

Of course this is a great triumph for Japan. Such a transaction amounts to a very solid

demonstration in her favour—a demonstration which gathers additional significance from the fact that Russia is no longer able to obtain any money in the foreign markets.

With regard to the new foreign loan of thirty millions sterling, it may be well to re-state here the exact figures, namely:—

Amount of Loan.	30 Million Sterling.
Places of flotation	London and New York.
Rate of issue	£90.
Rate of Interest	4½ per cent.
Period	20 years.
Period prior to commencement of Redemption	5 years.
Security	Tobacco Monopoly.
Dimensions of bonds	£100, £200, and £500.
Rate of Exchange	\$4.87 per £1.
Period of Subscription.	March 1905 to July 1905.
Net amount received by the Japanese Treasury per bond	£86.15s.

The comparison between this loan and the two former loans is:—

	First Loan 6 per cent.	Second Loan 6 per cent.	Third Loan 4½ per cent.
Price of Issue	£93.10s.	£90.10s.	£90.
Actually received	£90	£86.15s.	£86.15s.

Turning now to the question of financing the war for the current year (April 1st, 1905, to March 31st, 1906), we have the following figures:—

Amount called for by Budget irrespective of increased taxation	Yen. 571,000,000
Second Foreign Loan raised in December, namely 12 millions sterling	Yen. 117,156,000
Fourth Domestic Loan now in process of being raised	100,000,000
Third Foreign Loan of thirty millions sterling	292,890,000
	510,000,000
Deficit	60,954,000

Further we have to consider the differences between the nominal amounts of the various loans and the actual sums received by the Treasury. The results are:—

	Yen.
Difference on the First Domestic Loan	5,000,000
" " Second	8,000,000
" " Third	6,400,000
" " Fourth	10,000,000
" " First Foreign Loan	6,345,950
" " Second	11,129,820
" " Third	29,289,000
Total	76,164,770

Thus we arrive at the fact that in order to round out its estimate for the year 1905-6, the Government will have to raise a further sum of 137,118,770 yen, namely:

Deficit in first table shown above	Yen. 60,954,000
Deficit in second table shown above	76,164,770
	137,118,770

There can not be any difficulty in obtaining this amount. Already 100 millions of it have been promised by the banks, which means 90 millions actually received, leaving only 47,118,770 to be raised. That is a mere bagatelle, and therefore we may fairly say that the war is financed for the whole of the current year so far as Japan is concerned.

The Tokyo press is unfeignedly pleased with the result. Each of the previous foreign loans evoked some expressions of dissatisfaction, but nothing of the kind is heard on the present occasion. There is, indeed, some little regret that security should have been necessary, but the newspapers agree that in view of the circumstances as well as of the fact that security had to be given in the case of both the previous loans, the present arrangement was inevitable. It is naturally noted that Russia's

attempt to float a five-per-cent. loan in Paris at 90 was not successful, and that Japan may thus congratulate herself on having been victorious not on the field of battle alone but in the realm of finance also.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpō* that in addition to England and America four other countries have subscribed for part of the new Japanese loan. The allotments are:—

Hamburg	1 million sterling.
Amsterdam	500,000 pounds sterling.
Brussels	500,000
Switzerland	500,000

The subscriptions for the Japanese Domestic Loan commenced on the 26th, and during the first two days the applications totalled 105,272,800 yen, of which 13,441,500 was above the selling price. This is the best result hitherto attained.

A telegram to the *Shogyo Shimpō* says that the Japanese loan just floated in London and New York has been a signal success. Competitive offers to subscribe were received before the opening of the lists, and a message sent from London on the night of the 27th says that the bonds are already at a premium of 1½ per cent. Another telegram dated the 28th says that the premium has risen to 1.8 per cent., and that the number of subscribers is very large. The 29th was the day for issuing the prospectus and inviting public subscriptions but the list will have to be closed on the first day, when the applications will be many times as large as the amount required.

A telegram was received in Yokohama on Thursday, from Mr. J. T. Hamilton, now in New York, that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. has subscribed one million pounds sterling to the new Japanese loan.

The Russian foreign loan seems likely to enter the category of the Baltic Fleet and the peace rumours. The other day we were positively assured by telegraphic agents generally trustworthy that the Paris bankers had definitely declined to float the loan. Then came a not very probable story that they had yielded to governmental pressure—not very probable, because financiers are little likely to part with their money to a foreign borrower merely because their own officials advocate such a step. Now, again, comes a telegram to the effect that the bankers retain their obdurate attitude.

From the same source (*Hoch's* London telegrams) it is asserted that Russia has asked France to use her good offices for the purpose of discussing terms of peace. Did St. Petersburg make up its mind that peace is necessary, it would very likely solicit France's good offices, but we have to remember that immediately prior to this last tale the most unpacific mood was attributed to the Tsar and his trusted advisers. The only recourse is to believe nothing until we have it officially. We may mention here that quite elaborate stories are published in Tokyo about this question of peace, but they do not seem worth reproducing, still less discussing. Some prospect of early peace appears to be suggested by quotations for Japanese securities in London, and by a marked rise of prices all round in the Japanese share market. But we have seen these things happen previously.

## COUNT OKUMA AND MAJOR-GENERAL NAGAOKA.

The last meeting of the *Toyo Kyo-kwai* was interesting. It opened with the performance of a ceremony in *memoriam* of Count Soyemima, the founder of the Society. Count Okuma subsequently addressed the meeting. He alluded to the telegraphic rumour that the Emperor of Germany had avowed an intention of abandoning his *welt-politik*, which announcement, if true, would certainly conduce to the cause of peace. Passing on to speak of the new foreign loan, the distinguished statesman expressed satisfaction with its terms, as compared with those obtained on previous occasions, and remarked that only a very little more would completely equip Japan with finances to carry on the war until the end of next fiscal year (31st March, 1906). The country might reasonably congratulate itself on success in the field of finance as well as in that of war. But the reasons for congratulation might easily disappear if there were any undue elation or if any disposition for extravagance resulted. Never had there been a time when greater need existed to remember the wise old adage *katte kabuto no o wo shimero* (tighten your helmet in the hour of victory).

Major-General Nagaoka, Vice-Chief of Staff, who enjoys a high reputation in Japan, spoke at some length. He dwelt upon the difficulty of reconciling representative institutions and the exigencies of warfare. In a constitutional country the administrators of affairs have to consult public opinion at every stage, and have to court the confidence of the nation by the utmost frankness. But in conducting a war, generals and staff-officers have to act in accordance with altogether autocratic principles. They have to make their plans in entire independence of public opinion and they have to hide everything as much as possible from public observation. Nothing shows more clearly how hard it is to reconcile war with the doctrines of civilized progress. And this concealment is a matter of the greatest difficulty; has become, in fact, additionally difficult in consequence of that very progress. For whereas in ancient times captains could take the field without any preliminary preparations on a conspicuous scale, being assured of obtaining supplies by methods then practicable but no longer so, enormous stores of every kind have to be collected in advance now-a-days, and the arrangements for their transport furnish clear indications of what is projected. The same is true of arms. A soldier used formerly to count on his sword, or his lance or his musket as sure to outlast a campaign, whereas the comparatively delicate weapons furnished by present-day science and the immensely increased strain to which they are subjected, shorten their serviceable life and necessitate a provision of duplicates or even triplicates. All this involves publicity inconsistent with successful strategy. On the other hand, the expenditure of life and treasure is vastly greater than it ever was before, and a correspondingly heavy responsibility falls upon those charged with the duty of conducting a war. It is essential above all to be in a state of perpetual readiness. The education of the officer stands at the head of the list of requirements. He must be a man not only familiar with every detail of his profession, but also capable of commanding respect and confidence in time of peace no less than on the field of battle. In one thing Japan is fortunate: there has descended to her sons a special moral legacy which has great value in the stern pursuit of arms. But

that is only one element: an element of little worth unless it be supplemented by thorough education and by a constantly operative conviction that though the whole of a military man's career may pass without hearing a shot fired in anger, the one absorbing business of his life must be to prepare himself for war. Japan has perhaps some right to be gratified that these principles have found practical application in the ranks of her soldiers and sailors, but the enormous efforts now demanded of soldiers, the great sacrifices they have to make even when successful and the vast burden of debt and mourning imposed upon the nation make it more than ever imperative to be prepared. Never did the experience of previous wars suggest the task that a soldier has now to perform or the numbers that have to enter the field. The battle of Liaoyang continued for 5 days and 460,000 men were engaged. The battle of the Shaho went on for 8 days and 580,000 troops took part in it. The battle of Mukden was a fourteen-days' combat involving 850,000 soldiers. These feats of endurance were never previously called for. It was never contemplated as possible or necessary that men should fight for 5 days, or 8 days, or 14 days consecutively, almost without rest and without proper food through these long periods. Such facts invest war with a new character of destructive vastness. But Japan, when she counts the terrible cost, has to remember that not military renown alone is in question. Peace for her sons and their sons; national progress; imperial security; the respect of the world—these are the great stakes for which the country is fighting.

## GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

It seems now certain that General Kuropatkin is to become the subordinate of the man he yesterday commanded. He is to change places with General Linevitch, the latter ascending to the captaincy of the whole three Russian armies, the former descending to the command of one of them. Kuropatkin will perhaps be applauded in the Occident. Though deposed from his high estate, he remains in the field to fight for his country. That is the first interpretation of his act that will suggest itself to onlookers. But there is another thought. Did he ask to be relieved, as the telegraph said originally. It said that he had represented himself as too weary to continue in supreme command and that he prayed the Tsar to give him rest. Everything goes to show that he was in urgent need of respite from incessant work and worry. Long before the great battle which obliterated his fame as a general, there had been rumours, gaining strength daily, that he was suffering from nervous prostration and that he had lost the capacity of framing a plan or a decision. If that were so, is he fit to take command of the first Army? Apparently he thinks so himself, and apparently the Tsar thinks so. What does the First Army think, we wonder. In the eyes of the officers and of the men constituting that force—which, before the Battle of Mukden, numbered 100 battalions of infantry, 30 batteries of artillery and 48 sotnias of cavalry—the incompetence of their new commander has been proved. He is a discredited Captain. They will not argue that because a supreme position is found to be beyond his capacity, a subordinate place may still be within it. They will say that he is a failure and that they are condemned to serve under a failure. It is a very strange appointment. We shall

be curious also to learn what the Japanese think. Their history contains a very similar instance. In the early part of the 17th century, when the Christian insurgents had assembled in Shimabara Castle and were defying all the efforts of Itakura Shigemasa to subdue them, the *Shogun* Iyemitsu, becoming impatient of these failures, appointed Matsudaira Nobutsuma to supersede Itakura. The fencing-master and adviser of the *Shogun* at that time was the celebrated soldier Yagiu. Learning what his master had done, he said at once:—"Then you have condemned Itakura to death. He will certainly not survive this humiliation." Iyeyasu, much perturbed, desired Yagiu to recall Matsudaira, and it is on record that Yagiu himself rode at full speed on the errand. He was too late. Before Matsudaira could be recalled, Itakura, learning what was in store, had made a desperate attack on the castle and fallen under a shower of the insurgents' arrows.

In the *Nippon* of the 24th we read a brief comment by Count Okuma. It is not surprising to find that there has occurred to Count Okuma's mind the same parallel from Japanese history as that noted by us, namely, the parallel of the Shimabara castle and Itakura's virtual suicide. Count Okuma regards it as the very acme of humiliation that General Kuropatkin should descend from the position of commander-in-chief to a subordinate post under one of the Generals who have hitherto been his own subordinates. Apparently that is the Russian method. It is a method incomprehensible to the Japanese.

## SAGHALIEN AND VLADIVOSTOCK.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Vladivostock quotes Yuensan as saying that the Russian garrison in Saghalien seems likely to be withdrawn to Vladivostock as soon as the ice breaks up sufficiently to permit such a movement. We should think that this is very likely from a purely military sense, for it is plain that if the Japanese choose to stretch out a hand, Saghalien can not offer any appreciable existence. But is the whole establishment of convicts to be transferred to Vladivostock? It is understood that the so-called garrison of the island consists mainly of men taken from prison for the purpose. If these are to be added to the defenders of Vladivostock, we presume that their guards must go with them, and then what becomes of the remaining convicts?

Great efforts are being made to complete the defences of Vladivostock. It ought to be a very formidable fortress by this time. Already before the war broke out the place was understood to be second to Port Arthur only, and a whole year has been available since then to correct deficiencies and supplement previous plans.

## A VERSION OF THE JAPANESE NATIONAL SONG.

(COMBINED WITH ANOTHER JAPANESE COUPLET PROBABLY INSPIRED BY THE FORMER.)

Until this grain of sand,  
Tossed by each wavelet's freak,  
Grow to a cloud-girt peak,  
Tow'ring above the land;  
Until the dewy flake  
Beading this blossom's gold  
Swell to a mighty lake—  
Age upon age untold  
Joy to joy manifold  
Add for our Sov'reign's sake.

## GENERAL STOESSEL.

Concerning the accusations preferred against General Stoessel in connexion with the capitulation of Port Arthur, it is right to publish what that officer himself has said. We find in the Paris correspondence of *The Times* the following:—

Paris, February 11.

Several of the Paris newspapers sent special correspondents to Aden to interview General Stoessel at that port on his way home. The General arrived there yesterday morning on board the French steamer *Australien*, which left Nagasaki on the 17th ult. He was accompanied by his wife, seven generals, a vice-admiral, 138 officers, two popes, seven ladies, 144 soldiers, and six orphans from Port Arthur, who have been adopted by that most excellent woman and devoted wife, Mme. Stoessel.

*The Matin*, the *Echo de Paris*, and the *Journal* all publish long accounts of conversations with the General, who spoke to them through an interpreter, not being familiar with the French language. The correspondent of the *Matin* says he talks with a rough voice, and first of all expressed his great sadness at having to return home vanquished. "But," he added, "I am conscious of having done my entire duty, of having struggled to the end, in order that the fortress, the flag of which had been entrusted to me, should not fall into the hands of the enemy. The town could at the outside have held out four days longer. The ammunition that could be used and the provisions were almost entirely exhausted. It is true there remained 6,000 common shells, a few hundred high-explosive shells, and 2,000,000 cartridges—that is to say, next to nothing against the 11 in. guns of the Japanese—to defend a front of 25 kilometres. As to the men I had left, they mustered only 3,000 suffering from scurvy, stricken with illness and fever, obliged to fight sitting or lying down in the trenches where the dead could no longer be picked up; 18,000 were in the hospitals. The remainder were in their graves. For several months my men had had 200 grammes of horse meat a week. That was all their food, and to cook it we were obliged to give them machine grease. Since the month of September a single ship, the *King Arthur*, commanded by a French captain, and three junks, had succeeded in forcing the blockade. All of them brought me disastrous news from outside, telling me that no relief was to be expected. On September 20 a telegram from Kuropatkin reached me, saying: 'In three months I shall come to your rescue.' The three months elapsed, and I had no news either from Kuropatkin or Rodzestvensky. The garrison was physically and morally exhausted. The few remains of the fleet, the preservation of which was the only reason for resistance, were destroyed one after the other when 203 Metre Hill was captured by the Japanese."

General Stoessel here remarked that further resistance would have inevitably resulted in frightful carnage, which was what he wanted to avoid and what decided him to capitulate. "I acted without consulting anybody. I have to reckon with the judgment of the Tsar and of my equals. They will judge me, and they will say whether I ought to have accomplished the heroic but criminal deed of blowing up the fortress. I prefer having a smaller reputation in military records to having 300,000 human lives on my conscience."

In conversation with the General's subordinates, the correspondent of the *Matin* found them profoundly irritated with the conduct of Admiral Ukhomsky, to whose presumption they attributed the loss of the fleet. They were also much incensed with several other incapable general officers, and above all with Admiral Alexeieff, who had foreseen nothing and prepared nothing. The garrison was obliged, under the very fire of the enemy, to reconstruct most of the fortifications, which had been erected in a deplorable fashion. All of them were loud in their praise of General Stoessel's bravery, while also affirming that General Kondratenko was the real soul of the defence, and that with his death Port Arthur was lost. Smirnov and several generals were deeply affected on hearing of the capitulation. Notwithstanding the permission of the Tsar, they preferred captivity to returning to Russia.

In his conversation with the correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, General Stoessel referred to the death of General Kondratenko as a great misfortune. Every day he invented something new for checking the advance of Japanese. At the moment of his death he was in a casemate with some officers talking over the employment of mines against the enemy. A Japanese 11 in. shell fell near them and General Kondratenko was killed, not by a splinter from the shell, but by the force of the explosion, which hurled him against the wall and fractured his skull. To this correspondent the General made light of the wound, of which he still bore the marks on his head. He spoke appreciatively of the courtesy shown him

by General Nogi, and described the bravery of the Japanese as extraordinary. A hundred thousand had been placed *hors de combat*. This figure was given to him by Ijichi, the Chief of General Nogi's Staff. If Russia recovered the command of the sea, Port Arthur might be recaptured. Otherwise, it would only return to Russia after her victory on land. "And," added the General, "you may be sure we shall be victorious."

It is plain that some flagrant mistake has been made somewhere. As to the figure here assigned to the General—namely, the "three thousand suffering from scurvy, stricken with illness and fever"—it would appear that a clerical error was committed by the French correspondents, and that the number really given by the General was 8,000. But even then how are we to reconcile such figures with the indisputable fact that some twenty-five thousand Russian soldiers were found in the fortress, not "suffering from scurvy and stricken with illness and fever," but stalwart, free from debilitating malady and able to make a long march to the railway station within a few days of the capitulation? Is it conceivable that these men were hiding somewhere beyond the ken of their officers, and that whereas Stoessel believed them to have perished, they were really enjoying good health? Stoessel surrendered in order to avert the perils that would have attended capture by storm. That is what he himself now declares, and what was understood from the first. Into such a form of surrender the element of judgment enters largely. Stoessel judged that the crisis had come. Others, reviewing his position and his residuum of capacity, judge differently. Perhaps that is as near the truth as we can reasonably hope to get.

With regard to General Stoessel's statement that there were only eight thousand effectives in the garrison of Port Arthur at the time of the capitulation and that eighteen thousand were in hospital, making twenty-six thousand in all, we have examined the statistics, and we find that at the end of February the number of Russian prisoners in Japan was 38,358. Of this total 3,631 had been in the country at the close of January, that is to say, prior to the capitulation. Consequently 34,727 were Port Arthur prisoners. To these must be added 1,286 (664 officers and 622 men) who were released on parole, so that we thus obtain an aggregate of 36,013 of all ranks, independently of those still remaining at Port Arthur. With regard to the latter, the following detail shows the state at the close of February:—

## IN HOSPITAL.

Men wounded in action .....	2,678
Typhoid cases .....	3
Dysentery cases .....	48
Scurvy .....	1,997
Various .....	240
Convalescent .....	119
Total .....	5,085
Sanitary Corps .....	1,308
Non-combatant officers .....	183
Popes .....	10
	6,587

Out of this aggregate the popes must of course be deducted, when there remain 6,577 as forming part of the regular garrison, and we thus obtain 42,590 as the number that were actually in garrison when the Japanese took the fortress. There can be no question about these figures. What becomes, then, of Stoessel's twenty-six thousand? The mystery is difficult to solve. His statement as to eight thousand effectives may have been based on an exceptional estimate of what constitutes an effective, but when he said that there were only twenty-six thousand in garrison whereas 42,590 actually fell into

Japanese hands, it is obvious that he laboured under some very strange misconception.

## A JAPANESE POLITICIAN'S EXPERIENCES

In the columns of the *Keisai Zasshi* Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei, the well known Progressist politician, writes interestingly about his experiences and observations in the Liaoting Peninsula, which he visited on the last occasion of the *Manshu Maru's* trip. Among other things he speaks highly of Dalny as an important centre of Japanese concourse. There all the wounded and sick were assembled, with the exception of those sent to Kiulienching. It was the 9th of January when Mr. Tsunoda passed through Dalny, and he says that the hospital returns showed a total of 118,279 men as having been admitted from the time of the place's occupation until that date. Of course it will be understood that these were not all Port Arthur casualties. Dalny, having been occupied immediately after Nanshan, received all those wounded in that fight as well as those wounded in virtually all the subsequent fights up to the Battle of the Shaho, together with the sick. The figure given is therefore not more than we should have expected. Among the above total of 118,279, the returns showed that 112,153 had been sent to Japan, while of the remaining 6,126, some had died and some were still in the Dalny hospitals at the time of Mr. Tsunoda's visit. The wounded sent to Japan are virtually convalescent: that is to say, their recovery is pretty well assured.

Mr. Tsunoda goes on to say:—"From Changlingtsz station, a journey of about 2½ miles takes one to Liushufang, where the head-quarters of the Third Army were. There I met General Nogi and his Chief-of-staff, General Iseji. Nogi said: 'I am deeply pained to have expended so many men and so much treasure. To the nation which I kept so long in suspense I can not excuse myself.' I heard that he had lost both his sons in battle and that it had been his own habit to expose himself frequently in the field. All felt for him and sympathized with him. Unfortunately the Chief-of-Staff and his inferiors were said to be not such universal objects of sympathy. Lieut.-General Oshima (Hisanao) commanded the Ninth Division, and his second-in-command was Major-General Nanazawa. This is the Division that blew up Urlungshan on the 28th of December. Some time previously it had captured Panlungshan and the Ichinohe Fort—a Division with a fine record. It had mounted two 28-cent. guns and caused the enemy no little loss. Visiting this Division, I was taken to the top of Wantai whence a wide prospect is commanded, and I was advised to content myself with that as there was not much more to see. On the way I saw two fish-torpedoes. The enemy had carried these to a fort and discharged them against our troops. They had wounded one man. You could infer the straits to which the Russians must have been reduced. On one occasion a captain of Russian artillery wrapped something in paper and threw it to our men. On the paper was written: 'I have a mother, and I want to let her know how I am. Will you not convey to her the fact that I am now in Port Arthur.' Enclosed in this was a sum of 10 roubles. To send the message *via* Shanghai would cost 27 roubles, so the Commander of the Division paid the other 17 roubles himself, and then wrapping a copy of the telegram round a stone, caused it to be thrown into the fort. At such close quarters was the fighting. By



and by an answer came from the officer. He said:—'My circumstances make it impossible for me to show my thankfulness, but I assure you that I shall never forget nor can I ever repay the joy it caused me to learn that you had telegraphed to my mother or the joy she must have felt on receiving the telegram.' That officer was in truth a European. A few days afterwards another weighted envelope containing 10 yen was thrown into our lines. But there was nothing written. An inquiry was therefore addressed to the Russians by the same means, and this answer came:—'Some days ago one of your soldiers (here followed a description of the man), after fighting splendidly, was killed within our lines. There were ten yen in the breast of his tunic, and we return the money. Use it for his benefit.' Such incidents occurred during the combat.

"One feature of the attack was very terrible—the digging of the approaches. A forlorn hope would be sent to do this work. It consisted generally of six men who had to cut through the hard rock in such a way as to avoid attracting the enemy's attention. The Russians were very close, and when their presence was detected, it was necessary to undermine them and blow them up. Repeated experience taught our men exactly how much power was required to produce a given effect, and their efforts thereafter proved very successful. It was a case of combined science and practice. When Umlungshan was taken the quantity of explosive employed weighed—*kwanme*. Imagine what the result must have been. But it was not an easy matter to manage such explosives. If the powder exerted its force in an upward direction only, the result was virtually useless. Equally so if it operated laterally only, and worse than useless if it blew backwards. No little labour and experimenting was needed before a satisfactory method was devised. As to the men engaged in the digging, each had a cord fastened to his foot. This cord passed out to the rear, and to it was attached the digger's name, so that if he was blown to pieces his identity might be ascertained. The attachment was made to the foot so as not to impede the work of digging with the arms. 'Hearing these things,' says Mr. Tsunoda, 'made me shed unconscious tears'. When Umlungshan was blown up in the sequel of these mining operations, over a hundred of the Russians were hurled into space and as many more were buried under the debris. \* \* \* After the taking of 203-metre hill an observatory was stationed there, and telephones were laid to the batteries of the First, Ninth and Eleventh Divisions where the 28-cent. guns were in position. By these telephones accurate information was constantly conveyed for the laying of the big guns, and that sealed the fate of the Russian ships."

#### KOREA.

The Korean Government is reported to have decided upon closing its legation in Peking and entrusting the charge of its diplomatic business there to the Japanese Representative.

The Japanese residents of Pyongyang have presented to the authorities a petition asking that, within the limits of military convenience, the Seoul-Wiju railway should be opened to general traffic. We presume that this line is now completed. It was expected to be finished at the end of the current month. The line from Seoul to Yuensan will be the next to be opened.

The bridging of the Tadong, a heavy job,

has been so far accomplished that locomotives can now cross.

Cho Pyongsik, who is not pleased to see the railways, posts and telegraphs of his country falling entirely under Japanese control, is said to have tendered his resignation on the ground of sickness. He is to be succeeded by Min Yonghwan.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that on the 26th instant the Cheungyak tunnel on the Seoul-Fusan Railway was finished, and that the Pusang tunnel was cut through on the 28th. The former is in Chhyunghyong-do, the latter in Kyongsando. Owing to the opening of these tunnels, through trains will hereafter run, one daily from either end, the new service commencing on April 1st. The train leaving Fusan at 8 a.m. will arrive in Seoul at 9.45 p.m., and the train leaving Seoul at 6.30 a.m. will arrive in Fusan at 8.15 p.m.

The British Representative in Seoul is said to be pressing for the grant of mining privileges in the Suan district of Hwanghaido. This application is made in the name of an English firm, but it is understood that the enterprise is a combination of English, Japanese and American projectors.

The railway bureau in Seoul having been broken up by the Government in connexion with its new scheme of administrative reforms, many foreign employees will be dismissed, including Mr. Oniya Chobei and five other Japanese. It is stated that the salaries paid by the Korean Government to foreign employees total some 200,000 yen annually, a fact due to the independent methods hitherto pursued in engaging these men, each Korean Minister being able to consult his own convenience in making appointments.

It is reported that on the 26th instant some Japanese cavalry videttes encountered a small body of Russian cavalry immediately north of Kilju and drove them back. These Russians are evidently performing scouting duty, but there are statements that 2 companies of Cossacks crossed the Tumen on the 10th and were followed by a force of about a thousand infantry with some cavalry, who are now posted at a point 2 versts north of Kyongsong. The videttes seen near Kilju on the 26th were doubtless reconnoitering on behalf of this force. It is not supposed that the Russians have any considerable body of men on the Tumen line, but whatever their number be they do not appear to be furnished with a commissariat train, at all events not a duly organized one, and the consequence is that they are obliged to live upon the resources of the district, to the no small embarrassment of the inhabitants. That, however, is an old story. For the rest, it is not apparent that the Russians have ever contemplated any serious operations in north-eastern Korea. Their purpose does not seem to extend even to covering Possiet Bay.

It is announced that seven Japanese subjects, who had left Yuensan on a shooting expedition, were murdered by Korean freebooters on the 19th instant. The Koreans are spoken of as "incendiaries" (*Kwasoku*), a term frequently applied of late to a troublesome class of law-defiers in the peninsula.

The Korean Government is said to have arranged for the despatch of another party of 50 or 60 students to Japan next May or June.

With regard to the proposed transfer of all postal and telegraphic offices in Korea to Japanese control, the Seoul Government seems to be hesitating, and Mr. Hayashi is

said to be pressing for a definite reply. It is understood that the measure is considered essential for military purposes.

The celebrated Yong Anpho is to be opened to foreign trade. This step is said to have received the concurrence of the Korean Government. Three engineers, Messrs. Wada, Hida and Miyagawa, with ten assistants have been sent to the place to make surveys for purposes of harbour improvement. It will be fresh in our readers' memory that when, in 1903, proposals were made by Japan for the opening of Yong Anpho, the Russians strenuously opposed any step of the kind on the ground that it would be inconvenient pending the final adjustment of the Manchurian question. That meant to defer the opening to the Greek Kalends, but the reluctance of St. Petersburg was easily understood in view of the reputed personality of the owners of the Valu timber-felling concession.

Japanese papers state that the combination formed for working the Suan mine consists of an English firm whose name appears to be "Harse" or "Barse," and that the United States is represented by Messrs. Collbran and Bostwick, and Japan by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. That should be a strong combination.

The Korean Envoy, Li Chai-hak, whom Korea is sending to congratulate Japan on the Mukden victory, left Seoul on the morning of the 29th for Fusan, where he was to embark on the 30th in a Government transport. It is understood that this Envoy will be lodged at the Shiba Detached Palace during his stay in Japan. Hitherto quarters have been assigned to Korean representatives in the Seiyoken Hotel at Ueno. Mr. Kato, adviser to the Korean Government, is to accompany the envoy.

#### TIBET.

According to a telegram to the *Asahi* from Peking, Tang Shaoi has informed the Chinese Government by wire that the Anglo-Tibetan convention has been amended so as to contain several new provisions. It now consists of 15 articles, the gist of which is:—

- 1.—Tibet will be under the joint protection of England and China. In the event of any disturbance occurring there the two countries will send troops and will employ them to restore order. No other country, even though it has merchants in Tibet, shall be entitled to send troops under pretence of protecting its trade.
- 2.—It is of course understood that the Tibetan Government has competence to appoint, promote or degrade, its own officials, but England and China has executive rights.
- 3.—When reforms are considered necessary in the government, finances or other matters in Tibet, conference shall be held with the Minister Resident, and no other country shall be allowed to take part.
- 4.—Land in Tibet, whether owned by Tibetans or by Chinese, shall not be either sold or leased to foreigners (other than English or Chinese). Neither shall foreigners be allowed to share in railway concessions, mining concessions or telegraph concessions. If England herself contemplates engaging in these enterprises, she shall approach the Chinese Government and shall take joint counsel of the Tibetans.
- 5.—The open marts shall be increased.
- 6.—The provisional convention of the 19th year of Kwangsu is annulled.

The other provisions do not differ greatly from those of the previous Convention, but it is not certain that some omissions may not have taken place in telegraphing. With reference to the objectionable term "joint protection of England and China," it has been condemned and detailed instructions have been sent to Tang.

## THE PRISONERS.

The *Official Gazette* says that the number of Russian officers released on parole at Port Arthur, carried thence to Nagasaki and sent on their way home, from January 10th to the end of February, was 664, and that to them were attached 622 rank and file, making 1,286 in all. Further, there proceeded to Russia from Nagasaki 9 priests, 11 surgeons, 122 women and children, 4 servants and 5 porters. The detail as to the principal of these paroled prisoners was —

Lieut.-Generals .....	2
Major-Generals .....	4
Colonels .....	12
Lieut.-Colonels .....	38
Rear-Admirals .....	3
Captains (Naval) .....	6
Commanders (Naval) .....	20

Among the number were six nobles, namely 4 Princes and 2 Barons.

A batch of Mukden prisoners numbering 620, passed Omori station on the 25th instant *en route* for Narashino. They are said to have been a very motley crew. Some were wearing Chinese clothes, some had only red shirts and some wore jerseys. That they had long been unacquainted with soap and water was a fact indisputably announced to the olfactory organs of the bystanders. The people in the vicinity of the station did what they could to supply the men with hot water, tea and tobacco, for which attentions the Russians seemed very grateful.

General Fock, who is now a prisoner at Nagoya, is said (*Hochi Shinbun*) to have been incredulous at first as to the magnitude of the Mukden defeat, but careful perusal of the Japanese newspapers and the official reports, which he caused to be translated, convinced him finally. The intelligence evidently caused him much surprise and profound disappointment. Above all he lamented the removal of Kuropatkin from the supreme command. His verdict about Kuropatkin is that the latter had the confidence and love of all the forces and that he is the most competent commander Russia now possesses. Linevitch is a good fighter, an efficient man in the field, but not a captain of large armies. General Fock thinks that if Kuropatkin could not save the situation, no one could, and he regards the outlook as very black.

Seven hundred Russians from the Mukden region passed Hiranuma at 11.24 a.m. on Sunday on their way to Narashino and about the same number passed on Monday. An enormous crowd was present at Hiranuma station who were probably familiar only with Russian soldiers as shown in the windows of picture-shops. The Japanese assembled gave cheers of *banzai*, to which the prisoners for the most part responded with military salutes. Cigarettes, tea, etc., were presented to the strangers, many ladies joining in these courtesies. Some of the Russians could utter a few words of Japanese, and the words "*arigato*" and "*Yokohama*" were frequently used, those who possessed such linguistic ability prompting their comrades to acknowledge the gifts.

It may be added that according to the *Notae Prehyn*, translated by the *Nichi Nichi*, Japanese prisoners in Russia are viewed by the people with such aversion as leprosy-stricken visitants might awaken.

The *Official Gazette* says that the number of prisoners who reached Japan and were distributed in various districts from January 1st to February 28th was 34,461, including 500 officers. These must all have been prisoners taken at Port Arthur or in the siege operations. The figure independently calculated by us and published in our issue

of the 28th was 34,727, so that the two totals are virtually identical, the difference being 266 men. Adding to the official 1,286, who were released on parole, we get a total of 35,747, independently of those remaining in hospital, namely, 6,577.

## THE PROGRAMME OF LINEVITCH.

General Linevitch, the telegrams say, is not to receive any strong re-inforcements, but will have drafts sufficient to stiffen his units and will be instructed to pursue a Fabian policy. In other words, his army will not be raised to such strength as would warrant him in engaging the Japanese. His business will be to avoid a battle and to remain at the head of a force *in esse*. This, we presume, is the old "luring on" game. But how is it to be played? Luring on has hitherto been supposed to mean enticing the Japanese to a long distance from their base and then giving battle to them at a point where they would have difficulty in exhibiting their full strength. Always, however, there has been included the conception of battle sooner or later, and always Harbin has been regarded as the limit of retreat. But Linevitch can not make an effective stand at Harbin with forces which have been merely "stiffened." His Fabian tactics will have to be carried beyond Harbin, carried westward in the direction of Lake Baikal, and in that event it is hard to see what there will remain to fight for. Harbin lost to her, Russia would have to organize outside Manchuria if she contemplated the recovery of her position there, and for that purpose a colossal scheme of mobilization would be required. But there is to be no mobilization on a large scale, we are told. Thus we arrive at an impasse in either case, and the impression produced is that Russia is perplexed to form any practical programme whatever. She is merely drifting. If the season were on the verge of winter some intelligence might be read into the Fabian policy, but to say that on the threshold of the spring, when seven months of fighting time are directly ahead, the Russian Government has decided to refrain from attempting to put into the field any army capable of engaging the Japanese, is to say that the great northern empire acknowledges itself beaten. The Japanese will not be slow to take advantage of such strategy. They are two months ahead of their last year's time, their organization is complete, and their big army is made up of victorious veterans. That they will have left to Russia by the end of the season anything worth fighting for, is not likely.

## FORMOSA.

An expedition against the Formosan insurgents in the Taihoku district was undertaken on the 24th instant. A body of 150 police marched against the rebels. The police had three men killed and seven wounded. They inflicted heavy losses on the insurgents, and destroyed their village.

Pest has broken out in Gilan, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Ensui and Kagi in Formosa. From January until the 22nd instant there were 622 cases, of which 563 ended fatally. Strenuous measures are being adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Formosan officials telegraph that on the 24th instant an expedition was sent against the insurgents' hamlet of Sawarai in the Taichu region, a place which had

long given much trouble. There were despatched a force of police accompanied by some gendarmes and by a body of native volunteers. The insurgents were driven out. Two were killed, and five wounded were left in Japanese hands, but the number of the hurt is believed to have been much larger than this record suggests. A large part of the hamlet was burned. On the Japanese side one policeman and three volunteers were killed, and there was a total of seven wounded.

## THE REV. WALTER WESTON.

By the French Mail steamer *Tourane* the Rev. Walter and Mrs. Weston left for England. Mr. Weston leaves a gap as a preacher, a missionary, an athlete and a philanthropist which will be hard to fill. As a mountaineer he has explored some of the most inaccessible of the Japanese Alps and we are pleased to hear that his book "Mountaineering in the Japanese Alps," has lately been brought to the notice of the Emperor and obtained his august approval. Mr. Weston was a splendid exemplar of what Charles Kingsley taught us to call muscular Christianity and he was ever ready to lend his services to the Y. C. & A. C. or to the Y. A. R. C. in training their men for the sports or the regattas. To the many who have counted it a privilege to make his acquaintance during the past few years it will come as a painful shock that there is little probability of his returning to Japan to labour. A distressing infirmity of the eyes compels him to leave these shores and forbids him the hope of returning except for the briefest interval. And the regrets of the foreign community on this score will be shared by large numbers of Japanese who remember with gratitude his indefatigable and unselfish labours during the Awomori famine, when he distributed the fund subscribed so liberally by the foreign residents. To Mr. and Mrs. Weston we heartily wish *bon voyage*.

## MR. ARIGA ON MANCHURIA.

Mr. Ariga, the eminent Japanese expert on international law, has written a book called "Manshu Imin Tochi-ron," or the question of delegated administration of Manchuria. We have not seen the work, but the gist of Mr. Ariga's argument is given in the columns of Tokyo journals. He assumes that after a certain measure of military operations the Japanese will give rest to their arms, and then the problem must be faced of the future of Manchuria. Pending an international settlement, he would have Japan occupy the country for garrison purposes (*shubi senryo*), with the ultimate view of inducing the Chinese to delegate to her such sovereign power as would suffice to administer the affairs of the three provinces and to guarantee them against any renewal of Russian aggression. In the way of such an arrangement stand Russia's conventions with China, which conventions the latter will naturally be disposed to observe, and which, at any rate, can not well be abrogated without Russia's consent. Until such consent be obtained Japan could continue her garrisoning occupation, a condition which could probably induce Russia to accede to the less drastic settlement suggested by the title of the book.

## CHINA.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Shanghai alleges that there is an insurrection in Szchuan in the Changting district. The I-ho-chwan are with the insurgents whose motto is "down with foreigners." The battalions of troops sent to quell the riot have been defeated and re-inforcements are now being despatched.

In the *Nichi Nichi* we read that the Viceroy of Nankin has issued instructions that one or two medical students shall be sent from each town under his jurisdiction to study medicine and surgery in Japan. This seems to be one of the wisest moves yet made in China. The Chinese have now in their Japanese neighbour's territories schools of medicine and surgery not inferior to those existing in Western countries, whereas in China itself the healing art remains much where it was a hundred years ago.

The *Novoe Vremya* wants to know why the Chinese troops do not prevent the Japanese from carrying provisions by the Shanhaikwan-Hsinmintun railway. The *Choya Shimbum*, to which its Russian contemporary's complaint is telegraphed, wants to know why the *Novoe Vremya* did not advance this contention when the Russians were carrying stores by the railway, as they did continuously so long as they were in occupation of Mukden.

The editor and certain members of the staff of a Chinese newspaper published in Shanghai have been arrested for vilipending the Empress-Dowager and the Manchurian officials, and for advocating an anti-foreign policy. The telegram (*Asahi*) predicts a repetition of the *Sipao* affair.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed to Peking that the Russian Government is planning the despatch of a new army of 300,000 men to the Far-Eastern field. One part of the Army is to be moved across Mongolia, so as to contain the Japanese left, and His Excellency Hu advises that the Chinese Government should be prepared against this contingency. If Russia begins to march armies through Chinese territory, a new development of the situation will take place. But is such a thing possible?

It is stated by telegraph (*Asahi Shimbum*) that by the request of the Governor of Shantung, Baron Seckendorff has been appointed adviser to the Shantung administration and the appointment has been imperially sanctioned.

A categorical denial has been published of the statements recently made on apparently good authority, that the Germans had posted troops along the line of railway in Shantung; that they interfered in the selection of an official for the post of Governor of the province, and that the German Representative in Peking required the new Governor to repair to the capital to meet him. The German newspaper of Shanghai declares these allegations to be wholly groundless.

The *N.-C. Daily News* translates the following notes from Chinese papers:—

H. E. Yu Yu-mei, Director-General of Northern Railways, is now, according to a Tientsin dispatch, touring the Liaohsi region outside Shanhaikuan, inspecting the Chinese Railway in that vicinity. It is, however, reported that his Excellency is studying the condition of Southern Manchuria, or Fengtien province, and there are indications that the Central Government may appoint him to reorganise Manchuria, at the end of the present hostilities.

It is stated from Peking that the Japanese troops

in Hsinmintun have also taken charge of the telegraph office there, and upon a remonstrance being made to the Japanese Minister by the Waiwupu, his Excellency replied that had the Russians respected Chinese neutrality and kept away from Hsinmintun, the Japanese troops would never have entered that town or any neutral territory. One of the reasons of the presence of Japanese troops in Hsinmintun was because the Russians had been using the Chinese telegraph office there in a way hostile to Japanese interests, in consequence of which the Japanese Minister declared the troops of his country were compelled to take charge of the office to prevent any further repetition of previous conditions.

A Chinese syndicate with a capital of Tls. 300,000 is on the point of starting a steamboat line between Shanghai and Shaohsing, in Chékiang province, the name to be the Pao Ta S. N. Co. A thousand-ton steamer, to be named the *Shaohsing*, is being now built in Hongkong for the company and is expected to be completed in a short time. This steamer will run on the coast from Shanghai as far as the small seaport town of Lihaiso (belonging to Shangynhsien) and connect with steam-launches running inland between Lihaiso, and the towns of Hsiaoestefu, Hsin-fut'ou, Sanchiangcheng, etc., all belonging to the prefecture of Shaohsing.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., it was decided to accept the recommendations of the directors, pay a final dividend of 3½ per cent on the preference shares, making 7 per cent for the year; 5 per cent, or 6 per cent for the year, on ordinary shares; place Tls. 25,000 to a fund for the insurance by the company themselves of some of their property, and carry forward the balance of Tls. 43,763.68. The net profits on the year showed an improvement of Tls. 13,220. Warm tributes were paid to the work of the agents and staff and a bonus of ten per cent on their wages was voted to the latter. The usual ten per cent bonus to contributors of business for the six months ended the 31st of December was also voted.

During the insurrection at Huiyuen, Kwangsi, last year, the likin stations there were temporarily removed to Chingyuenfu. Now that the situation has been pacified, all the Hunan, Cantonese, Yunnan, and Kiangsi native merchants at Chingyuenfu have protested to Viceroy Tsen Chen-hsuen against the increase of likin stations on the ground that they have been reduced to a poverty stricken condition and that Chingyuenfu has been subject to repeated calamity and is desolate.

The Peking officials hold an adverse opinion in regard to the foreign loan intended to be contracted by Fukien with the Foochow Dockyard security.

The Veterinary College at Paoting is to have two more instructors, one a Japanese Veterinary Surgeon, and the other a Chinese officer named T'ang Cheng, who learnt his profession in Japan.

The Nanyang College has been formally reopened in the presence of Mr. Yang, an official belonging to the Shantung, or Ministry of Commerce, which reminds the *North China Daily News* that the Nanyang College has been renamed the Commercial College of the First Class, owing to the institution being now under the direction of the Shantung and not the Nanyang Administration. The students, at present muster over two hundred. The faculty of the College remains the same as it was last year, but several Japanese instructors are expected next month to supplement the present staff—a much-needed increase, as the staff of instructors has hitherto been much too small.

The campaign against mosquitoes in Hongkong has reduced the death rate there from malaria by one-half.

Much regret has been caused at Nanking by the receipt of a cablegram announcing the death in America, on the 12th instant, of Mrs. E. H. Hart, of Wuhu. Mrs. Hart, who was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, was married, just prior to her departure for China, to Dr. Hart, whose father, Dr. Virgil Hart, was for many years the Superintendent of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in Central China, and subsequently the pioneer of the Canadian Methodist Mission in Western China. Mrs. Hart spent the whole of her missionary life in Wuhu, only leaving last

October to come to Shanghai, being seriously ill. She left with her husband and five children last January for America, where she died as the direct result of a serious operation which was rendered necessary by the nature of her illness. Her sister is married to the Rev. T. E. Lund, of the American Episcopal Mission, Wuhu. Her death will be keenly felt by the many friends in China who were attracted to her by her bright and genial disposition.

A third suicide in Shanghai within the space of a week is recorded by the *North China Daily News*. On March 11th, Mr. Ernest Schmidt, resident partner in the firm of Messrs. E. Gipperich & Co., was found in his rooms above the offices 48 Peking Road, dead from a bullet wound, a revolver beside him, and all the evidences of self-destruction. It is difficult to find any reason for the deed, except temporary depression or insanity. Mr. Schmidt was only thirty-two years old, was very popular in the German community, and his affairs appear to be in perfect order. His health was good and, a fact which makes his death all the sadder, he was engaged to be married.

A Chefoo telegram to the *Mainichi*, dated March 27, states that at the end of February two German soldiers at Kiaochow attempted to violate a Chinese girl at Laichow. A number of Chinese police engaged in the protection of the railway interfered, with the result that two of them were killed by the Germans. At the time, the offence committed by the German soldiers was attributed to Russians, who were alleged to have subsequently escaped from Kiaochow, but, upon a further investigation being made, the real facts were discovered. On March 17 one of the German soldiers was sentenced to seven months' and the other to thirteen months' imprisonment. The Chinese at Kiaochow are incensed at the misconduct of the German soldiers and at the incompetence of the Chinese officials.

In the Portuguese Court at Tientsin, H. E. the Portuguese Acting Minister explained, while trying the case of Corven z. Gonzales, that whatever the event of that case the defendant would be deported to Macao as a confessed gambler, gambling being a penal offence by Portuguese Law. Portuguese subjects anywhere in China convicted of gambling are to be deported.

H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has sent his eldest son Mr. Yuan Yuan-tai to accompany the new Governor of Shantung, H. E. Yang, to Chinanfu, to remain there studying the conduct of foreign relations by the Governor.

The news of the death of one of the oldest missionaries in China, Bishop Volonteri, of the Roman Catholic Mission, has been received with deep regret and sorrow. Bishop Volonteri left Nanyangfu, his headquarters, for the purposes of visiting his out-stations and he arrived at Luyhsien in apparently good health but passed quietly away during his sleep on the 21st of December at the age of seventy three. Bishop Volonteri was a native of Milan and came to Hongkong in the early sixties where he worked for ten years as a missionary, winning the esteem of all he came in contact with. In the early seventies he was appointed to Honan as Superior of the Honan mission and four years after his arrival was appointed Bishop for South Honan which post he held for about thirty years. Bishop Volonteri was a very familiar figure throughout the whole province, and has seen many strange scenes and many changes during his long residence there.

At the request of H. E. Sheng Kung Pao, Director General of Imperial Chinese Railways, Lord Li (an adopted son of the late Li Hung Chang) acting at present as one of the treaty revision commissioners, has been appointed Assistant Director of Imperial Chinese Railways.

During February the sun was seen in Hongkong for a period of 26.3 hours only. For ten successive days no glimpse of it was obtained; in all nineteen days were sunless and on two days only was the sun visible for more than two hours.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the new Japanese line-of-battle ship *Kashima* was launched at Newcastle on Tyne on the 23rd instant. The order for this vessel was placed just before the war broke out, and it will thus be seen that remarkable expedition has been attained up to the present. We presume that the launching of the *Katori*, which is under construction at Messrs. Vicker, Maxini & Company's Yard, will soon take place. Viscount Hayashi was present at the launch of the *Kashima*, which is said to have been a brilliant spectacle.

Burglars broke into the house of Viscount Nagaoka in Hamacho at daybreak on the 24th. They tied up one of the maid-servants and required her to show where the money was kept, but she pleaded ignorance. They then extinguished the lamp and proceeded to the sleeping room of the Viscountess, whom they threatened with a sword. She seems to have fainted when the burglars made a pretence of cutting her down. Meanwhile the alarm had been given to a manservant, Otani Zen, and he hastened to the rescue armed with a sword cane. He met one of the thieves in the act of carrying off a large bundle of garments. The burglar at once attempted to cut Otani down, but was himself wounded in two places. He then attempted to escape, and, encountering a porter who lived on the premises, slashed his hand. By the assistance of a constable, however, the thief was arrested, and his confession led to the apprehension of his accomplice also. Viscount Nagaoka seems to have been absent.

The Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal in the Collins case. This might have been expected. For the Court of Cassation does not interfere with the judgments of inferior tribunals unless a point of law is concerned, and the appeal of Collins did not touch any point of law. His contention was that the lower courts had erred as to the facts. He claimed, in brief, first that he had no opportunity of getting access to Japanese military secrets and therefore could not communicate them; secondly, that his object was merely to extract money from the Russians who are Japan's enemies, without rendering them any service; and thirdly that although he did send a cypher communication to General Dessino, the detective officer Sekimoto was privy to it. None of these pleas related to a question of law and they were consequently rejected. Collins has therefore to serve his eleven years.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* translates the following narrative from the columns of *Le Temps* of February 10th, the incident described having occurred in St. Petersburg:—

The wounded on January 22 were carried to the different hospitals of the town. Among them was a lady student who was caught in the crowd and whose left breast was slashed open by a Cossack's sword. Some days ago a police agent called at the hospital to take her away, but the surgeon told him that she was too ill to go out. A few days later the police agent called again and received the same answer, but this time he obliged the young woman to accompany him, though her breast was covered with bandages. Twenty-four hours afterwards an ambulance car brought her back to the hospital in a shocking state. On being undressed she screamed with pain, and it was then found that her shoulders, her back, and her loins were black and blue all over. There were marks the size of one's little finger. She was placed on a bed covered with milk curds to relieve the pain. A gendarme remained near her day and night. Nevertheless, her case became known.

A commissary of police had questioned her on the

revolutionary plot and the Anarchist movement, as she was known to have friends among the revolutionists. She refused to speak, whereupon she was whipped with birch-rods without regard for her wound. She was questioned a second time, but could say nothing. She was then whipped again, which drew from her all the police wanted to know.

The informant of the correspondent of the *Temps* says that this was not an isolated case, and that for several days the birch-rods did duty at most of the police offices of the capital.

Commenting on the above, M. Cornely remarks in the *Siecle* that, of course, the Tsar cannot be held personally responsible for a barbarous deed "before which all our civilization stands indignant and speechless," but asks how it is that, if to-morrow General Kuropatkin were to win a decided victory over the Japanese, the young Autocrat would take the benefit of this victory, which would increase his prestige. M. Cornely wants to know why, if the Tsar is responsible for a victory which he has not gained, he is not responsible for a crime which he has not committed, but which has nominally been perpetrated for his defence. He proceeds thus:—

"For the sake of the reputation of the people who participated in this abominable tragedy it must be verified or denied. For other reasons also—in order to set our consciences at rest . . . and in order that we should not be reduced to the sad extremity of believing that mere hazard and not justice prevails in the events we are witnessing. Is there, yes or no, any part of Europe where torture is habitually or exceptionally applied? Is there a corner of Europe where wounded women are tortured? Russian official publications confess to 95 killed. Eye-witnesses have discovered more than 2000. Statisticians reckon as many as 10,000. The slashed breast of the lady student who was flogged makes more impression on me than all this lugubrious arithmetic."

On the 25th instant a banquet and reception took place at the Imperial German Legation in Tokyo by way of farewell to Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who are about to visit Germany in order to attend the marriage of the Crown Prince. The Legation salons were crowded with a brilliant assemblage of all nationalities. After some fine vocal and instrumental music the Imperial guests took their leave, and dancing then commenced to the music of the Imperial Band.

According to investigations made by the Finance Department, the total sum of voluntary offerings to the war chest from the outbreak of the war until the 28th of February was yen 2,172,690.35 and of that amount the Treasury had thus far received yen 1,795,855.31. During March a further sum of yen 14,171.79 has been subscribed. Tokyo's contribution to the grand total was yen 735,243.69.

The earnest advice tendered by the French press in the cause of peace naturally attracts attention in Japan. Both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Asahi Shimbun* write on the subject. They note especially that the views published by Paris journals and periodicals do not emanate solely from newspaper writers, but are now formulated by men of light and leading whose opinions must carry great weight. France is a constitutional country and her Government can not but attend to the voice of the public, but whether the French Cabinet will be induced to interfere, or whether, even if it does interfere, Russia will listen—these are questions hard to answer. Certainly France has much at stake. She must always be more or less solicitous about her enormous loans to Russia, and political considerations must have still greater weight, for she knows that anything tending to alienate her from Russia would delight her German neighbours, whose game she is most unwilling to play. But whatever may be the outcome of the unrest now evidently prevailing in the mind of the French, Japan must disregard such matters. For her the only course is to continue strik-

ing with all her might. It is not for her to approach Russia. Her business must be to compel her adversary to ask for peace, and it is evidently the forecast of our two contemporaries that the time for that is still distant. Russia is like a gambler who has staked so much that he can not persuade himself to withdraw, even though he recognises the hopelessness of the game.

On Wednesday the *Fiji Shimpō* published the following extra:—"The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs a curious statement to that journal on the strength of what he calls good authority. The Emperor of Germany, he says, sent a letter to the Tsar urging the latter to make peace and offering friendly assistance. Mr. de Witte also advised the Tsar to accept this counsel. But the Tsar angrily answered:—"Do you too give me such advice? You are not a patriot." Subsequently the Kaiser sent another letter tendering the same counsel, but the Tsar threw it aside, saying:—"It will be a long time before I obey this suggestion."

One need scarcely point out the extreme improbability of this story. Such advice is not at all likely to have been given by the Emperor of Germany, and if it had been given and rejected, the world would not have heard anything about it. As to its having been repeated, that is even more incredible.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* has a wire that Japanese securities continue to rise in the London market. The latest quotations are:—

Four-per-cents	.....	£ 85 15s. 6d. (5/0 rise)
War Five-per-cents	.....	£ 101 16s. 7d. (10/3 " )
Five-per-cents	.....	£ 99 15s. 9d. (12/9 " )
Six-per-cents (old)	.....	£ 105 5s. 6d. (5/0 " )
do. do. (new)	.....	£ 102 8s. 6d. (2/6 " )

Russian bonds have fallen by 5/0 and are quoted at £88 15s., but in Paris they have risen by 25 centimes and now stand at 86 francs.

The boat of the *Mars* which was carried away by floating ice from the Kunajiri sea, is now reported to have made the land at some point which is not stated in the telegram. Two of the crew had perished from cold. The survivors consisted of 4 Englishmen, 22 Chinese, 5 Indians, and 4 Spaniards. They must have had a terrible experience. The drifting away of the boat was announced on the 17th instant, and it would thus seem that the unfortunate men were exposed for eleven days.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from London says that the St. Petersburg press is vehemently opposed to any extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It declares that such a measure would be directed plainly against Russia. The *Novoe Vremya* says that the chief object of the alliance would be to ensure to Japan the fruits of her victory. In the same telegram it is added that, according to the *Bourse Gazette*, Russia's only ally is time. Concerning the *Novoe Vremya's* declaration the obvious comment is that the Russian journal thus admits frankly that its country's policy should be one of revenge. Make peace now and prepare to strike again. That is not an unnatural feeling on the part of a patriotic Russian, but evidently it is precisely the feeling against which due precautions must be taken unless the Far East is to be kept in a perpetual welter of war or preparations for war. No better argument could have been furnished for the necessity of extending the scope of the alliance.

## DELAY.

A LONDON telegram to the *Hochi Shim-bun* quotes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* as saying that Russia's programme is clearly known. She intends to continue the now hopeless war only so long as may be necessary to excite general distrust of Japan's future attitude towards China. Then, when the Great Powers of Europe become sufficiently disquieted to interfere, comparatively easy terms of peace will be arrangeable. That theory sounds like a resuscitated echo. It was heard recently in connexion with the curious circulars prepared in St. Petersburg complaining of Japanese violations of China's neutrality, and it has been heard in the Yellow-Peril outcry ever since the war commenced. Russia's memory still reverts to 1895. She recalls with satisfaction, which must now be assuming a tinge of melancholy, the extreme complaisance then shown by Germany and France in clearing the path for her future aggressions, and it is probably difficult for her to realize that similar coöperation can not be contrived now. Indeed, in a certain subtle sense, some obligation rests upon France and Germany. Without the assistance they rendered in expelling Japan from Manchuria, Russia could never have obtained a footing there, and it would not be an illogical sequence of events that her two quondam allies should now aid her to evade some of the worst results of the enterprise which they then enabled her to undertake. The situation, however, has radically changed. Japan is at present the Power to be courted, and England, who stood aside altogether ten years ago, is to-day bound by the terms of her alliance as well as by her own inclinations and policy to see that Japan is not confronted by a coalition of hostile or semi-hostile States. Against any repetition of the 1895 performance there is thus a double guarantee; the guarantee of an altered mood on the part of France and Germany, and the guarantee of England's promise to secure fair play for her ally. It is difficult thus to see how Russia can hope to appeal successfully to the gallery that listened so readily ten years ago, and it is equally difficult to conceive any practical methods of appeal. In 1895 she could point to a treaty already concluded which actually placed Japan in possession of the Manchurian littoral. In 1905 she can point to nothing, except, on the one hand, her own unsuccessful attempt to add the whole of Manchuria to her dominions, and, on the other, Japan's convention with England pledging the signatories to respect the territorial integrity of China and to preserve the open door. Fully do the Powers identify the aggressor in Russia, not in Japan, and entirely are they convinced that whatever course England, as Japan's ally, endorses will be a course consistent with all legitimate interests. Russian statesmen can not fail to appreciate these things, and the probability is that, instead of following a fixed line of action, they are merely drift-

ing—"waiting," perhaps as KIPLING says, "waiting for some easy wonder." No Power hastens to propose peace at the moment of defeat unless some important crisis requires quick solution; unless the fall of a capital has to be averted or an army saved from annihilation. Russia is not confronted by any such crisis. No town, nor even any part of her dominions, is immediately menaced, and the plight of her Manchurian army could not be bettered except by an armistice, to which Japan would certainly not agree as a prelude to peace negotiations. Thus Russia loses nothing and may possibly gain by waiting, and thus too no definite inference as to the continuation or the cessation of the war is to be drawn from her hesitation. She talks big, but that too is in the natural order of things. In fact, the larger her words and the more conspicuous her belligerent preparations, the more probable does it become that the desire for peace is beginning to sink into her soul. Yet the period for delay is not long. For the first time Japan has now her opportunity. She dominates the field with an army to which the Russians have nothing adequate to oppose. Now, therefore, is the moment for her to reach a position whence she can dictate such terms of peace as will be in some degree proportionate to her great efforts and great sacrifices. Thus her enemy's hesitation will be turned to her advantage. We do not know what Japan's programme may be, but nothing in her past conduct of the war suggests that she will now act a Fabian part. Every blow she can strike within the next few months will tell permanently in her favour.

## GERMANY AND JAPAN.

THE Imperial Chancellor's recent utterances in the Reichstag, whatever be the degree of conviction they carried to the minds of his hearers, have at least had the effect of evoking in Japan expressions which no German should find any difficulty in interpreting. It can scarcely be said that Count von BULOW's method was very happy. The sense of a wittingly incomplete case is conveyed by dragging affairs of the heart into the field of international diplomacy, and when, in the context of his analysis of German-Japanese relations, the Chancellor referred to a marriage between two young people in Tokyo, he showed more enthusiasm than tact. For the rest, however, his speech has probably done good. The Germans, in our opinion, have of late been inclined to misinterpret Japanese sentiment towards them and their country. They seem to have carried conclusion beyond the limits warranted by premiss. Indeed the attitude of the German mind during the past five or six years has been in some degree a revelation. Instead of the calm, analytical judgment attributable to a people with such a record of scientific and philosophical achievement, one finds an emotional temperament not at all compatible with clear insight. They appear to be un-

able to endure criticism, however moderate. The critic they at once set down as a malignant enemy; the partizan alone they regard as a friend. That kind of disposition is not without charm on account of its essentially human elements, but it is apt to be misleading and at times it involves troublesome errors. For example, there appears to have prevailed of late among the Germans a conviction that they are disliked in Japan and that their Far-Eastern expansion may therefore be inconveniently thwarted by and bye. On account of that apprehension the German Representative in Tokyo was recently instructed to sound the mood of Japanese officialdom. We use the expression "was instructed" in a purely inferential sense, but the inference seems warranted, for it is certain that the Japanese, of their own unprompted motion, would not have volunteered any superfluous expressions of good-will, or offered any assurances concerning their future attitude towards the Oriental enterprises of German *welt-politik*. The whole incident must have had its origin in Germany's uneasiness, and that uneasiness must have attained considerable dimensions when the Chancellor of the Empire deemed himself called on to take extraordinary steps for allaying it. Hence it is that we venture to characterise German judgment as emotional rather than perspicacious. For no impartial onlooker can detect among the Japanese, or has ever been able to detect, evidences of genuine dislike towards Germany. The intellectual relations of the two nations have been too close during the past twenty-five years, and are still too close to leave any space into which genuine dislike could intrude. You can not really dislike a man whom you respect and for whose moral attainments and capacity you entertain profound admiration. But you may distrust him, and that is what the Japanese do in Germany's case. There is nothing subjective in their mood. It is a mood educated solely by historical facts. Germany, by her own doings, has made herself an unknown quantity. During the past few months she has afforded many evidences of good will towards Japan. She has discharged her neutral obligations with strict impartiality—one point alone excepted—, and she has let it be plainly seen that she desires to cultivate friendly relations with this country. The Japanese appreciate these things, and are very willing to reciprocate the temper they represent. But as to implicit trust, the unhappy record stands in the way. The *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* refers to it with cold explicitness. It recalls the fact that during the war 1894-5 no Western State furnished to Japan more unequivocal evidences of good will and appreciation than Germany did, yet on the very morrow of her sympathetic congratulations this same Germany was found heading the three-power dictatorship. The influences that enjoin that striking change of mood may at any moment re-assert themselves. Who can tell? No reproach is laid at Germany's



door. It would be absurd to reproach a State for acting in accordance with its own view of its own interests. But that the Berlin Government can not be again persuaded to sacrifice Japan on the altar of European politics, is a conviction which Japan dare not entertain without proof more tangible than mere professions of sympathy. We must wait, then. And in the meanwhile the situation is quite clear. Japan entertains friendly feelings towards Germany; desires nothing better than close relations with her, but is not sure whether Germany's good will may be trusted to survive pressure such as that to which it yielded ten years ago. The matter is wholly in Germany's hands. It was a reversal of the natural order of things to ask Japan for assurances. Japan has not given Germany any reason to doubt her friendship or to question her intentions. It is Germany that has a record to correct.

#### JAPAN IN KOREA.

IT is certainly time that a protest were entered against the ill-considered comments bestowed by a certain class of public writers on Japan's policy in Korea. The chief error underlying such comments is the theory that in dealing with Korea Japan should be strictly guided by the principles she endeavoured to enforce as between herself and foreign nations. Thus it is maintained that to ask for concessions involving residential and trade privileges outside the settlements is inconsistent and arbitrary on Japan's part, since the plea of jurisdiction can be entered by Korea in bar of such concessions with just as much validity as it was entered by Japan herself in bar of similar concessions sought by Western nations prior to treaty revision. The Japanese Government, when urged, in the old days, to open the whole country to foreign trade, travel and residence, used to reply, among other things, that no request of the kind could reasonably be granted in the absence of machinery for exercising jurisdiction over foreign subjects and citizens beyond treaty limits. Within treaty limits there existed that very imperfect vehicle of justice, the consul, but outside these limits there was no consul, and Japan's competence being denied, it resulted that foreigners trading or residing in the interior would have had to be a "law unto themselves." The same objection is now put forward by the critics with regard to Japan's action in Korea. She is told, in effect, that, if consistency of procedure be any object in her eyes, the enterprise of other subjects should be strictly confined to treaty areas pending one of two things, namely, her recognition of Korea's judicial autonomy or the provision of a sufficiency of consular tribunals throughout the interior of the peninsular empire. The trouble with this contention is that it applies an identical principle to cases which are wholly dissimilar. In the first place, it was in the very essence of Japan's contention fifteen years ago that she herself had qualified to be entrusted with

jurisdiction over foreigners within her borders, and that in refusing to recognise her qualifications while, at the same time, asking for the privilege in question, and while further, declining to incur the expense of supplementing their consular machinery so as to meet the needs of the situation they proposed to create, the foreign Powers sought to reconcile a policy of prejudiced conservatism with one of reckless liberalism. Can any such argument be applied for one single instant to Korea? Has she ever made the smallest effort towards qualifying for the recovery of her judicial autonomy in the case of foreign subjects and citizens? She has not. It may even be reasonably doubted whether the recovery of her judicial autonomy has ever suggested itself to her as an object of honourable ambition. We arrive then at this conclusion, that if a nation desire to remain a hermit, it need only be absolutely non-progressive. By clinging to its old laws and its old judiciary, by eschewing every effort of reform, the Korean Government establishes a right to keep its territories closed against any extension of foreign intercourse. Are the critics disposed to admit that proposition? It is conceivable that they may be. They may possibly say that a sovereign nation is entitled to regulate and control at will the degree of its intercourse with other States. If so then they become exponents of the doctrine that Occidental Powers were fundamentally wrong in thrusting their companionship on countries like China and Japan. There is a further consideration; the consideration that did Japan obey these fine altruistic dicta she would be alone in herself-effacement. While other States were securing for their nationals in Korea—as they have secured and are securing—mining concessions, timber concessions, trade concessions and so forth outside treaty limits, Japan would have to confine herself strictly within these limits; to consent, in short, to comparative extinction.

But how idle this discussion is after all! Not one of us, least of all the academical critics, is so blind as to be unaware that Korea stands in an altogether exceptional relation to Japan. It is not merely that Japan has fought two great wars to secure her little neighbour against the domination of a foreign State, though that, in itself, constitutes an irrefragable title in the practical eyes of Occidental Powers themselves. It is that Korea's geographical situation compels the Japanese to oversee her destiny. To dissimulate appreciation of that obvious fact is mere silliness. Whatever motives impel England to spread her hand over Egypt, cognate motives, but much more cogent, compel Japan to interest herself actively in Korea's future. If she treat Korea as England has treated and is treating Egypt, she will be justified in the eyes of the most captious historian. A much pleasanter and wholesomer atmosphere of controversy would be created could an end be put to the besetting habit of some observers, the habit of requiring Japan to live

up to a standard which not only is as high above the standard adopted by the Occident itself as the empyrean is above this planet, but is also incapable of being adjusted to the every-day needs of the situation. Can anything be more comically inconsistent than to lay down for Japan's guidance rules which the most enlightened State of the West finds it impossible to observe, and at the same time to charge her with obeying an inferior code of international morality? Assaults delivered in such guise are not prompted by friendly solicitude, as the assailants, with futile cant, pretend. They are the strokes of inveterate enemies.

#### JAPANESE PUBLIC OPINION AND THE WAR.

NOTHING is more natural than that countries like France and Germany should be absorbingly anxious to obtain some clear insight into the real aspirations of the Japanese nation. These countries possess in the Far East interests which they would have difficulty in defending against Japan; interests acquired at a time when present circumstances could not possibly have been anticipated. Neither France nor Germany imagined, ten years ago, that the immediate future included such a contingency as the unquestioned and unquestionable supremacy of Japan in the East; above all such a supremacy that the colonies established in this part of the world by remote European States would be held at the will of the new Power. Thus the situation is startling and may well inspire uneasiness in the breasts of those who imagine that because Japan has shown herself to be strong, she must necessarily show herself aggressively ambitious also. We that know her do not entertain any such conception, but in Germany and in France she is comparatively little known, and the mystery attaching to her ultimate mood causes much speculation there. Some one seems to have deliberately set himself to foster that feeling by collecting the writings of Japanese jingoes and presenting them to the public of Paris as a trustworthy index to the nation's mind. There are jingoes in Japan. Every reader of current literature is conversant with that fact. The *Nippon* has always been their organ, and the quality of its articles shows that they are intended to appeal to the highly educated classes. But no one possessing any insight would think of regarding the *Nippon* as a journal representing a large section of public opinion. Still less would they assign that character to the *Toyo Keisai Shimpō*, a periodical the very name of which is unfamiliar, or to the writings of Professor TOMIZU, or to those of the *Nippon-jin*. Yet these are the authorities recently quoted in Paris, and, to judge from the comments they have provoked, great importance is attached to them. Such indiscriminating choice is apt to be very misleading. There may be differences of opinion as to whether Professor TOMIZU

deserves the title of "eminent publicist," but certainly it is an error to allege that "his writings did much to prepare the Japanese mind for a war with Russia." When, after his trip to Manchuria two years ago, he made his debut as a publicist by producing a book which advocated the substitution of Japan's political power for Russia's in Manchuria, his arguments were received with ridicule by responsible statesmen, and one of the leading journals expressed thankfulness that Japan was still far from placing the conduct of her foreign affairs in the hands of such a man. The Professor and his six comrades of the University made quite a commotion in a small way by ventilating their stalwart views, but never did an agitation subside more rapidly or completely than theirs, and to accept them or the *Toyo Keisai Shimpō*, or the *Nippon-jin*, as exponents of Japanese thought in general would be about as rational as to infer Germany's state policy from the talk of an ultra-imperial coterie among her college students. Professor TOMIZU recently contributed an article to the *Revue Diplomatique*, the gist of which was that Japan should keep Manchuria and should convert it into a camp whence she could send an army into China proper if occasion demanded such a course. This article is believed by the *Revue de Paris* and the *Nouvelle Revue* "to reflect the official mind of Tokyo," but such a conception indicates merely that the channels of Japanese thought are unexplored by these French writers. Few people can be so sanguine as to suppose that Japan is without ambition. Her strong patriotism contradicts the notion. But splendid as are her fighting qualities we should hesitate to call her a fighting nation, and the strong probability is that she will seek to reduce to a minimum the responsibilities arising out of the new situation in Manchuria. She can not, it is true, take the risk of effacing herself there altogether, for that would be to invite a repetition of the circumstances which led to the present war. But the Manchurian problem shrinks to comparatively small dimensions when we remember that, stripped of certain points along their littoral, the three provinces lose all practical value in Russian eyes, so that they may be guaranteed against aggression without great difficulty and without demanding any large expansion of the Japanese Empire. There is no sense in assigning to Japan a virtue of self-effacement which no Power has ever yet displayed, but neither is there any sense in accepting as true exponents of her views writings like those of Professor TOMIZU, the *Toyo Keisai Shimpō* and the *Nippon-jin*.

Russians from Port Arthur released at Nagasaki from Jan. 10th to Feb. 28th are as follows: 664 military officers and civil officials, 622 soldiers and bluejackets employed by officers as servants, 9 priests, 11 doctors, 122 women and children, 4 servants, and 5 postal delivery men. Many non-combatants were also removed to Chefoo direct from Port Arthur.

## MINING LAW.

(Law No. 45 OF THE 38TH YEAR OF MEIJI.)

PROMULGATED BY IMPERIAL ORDER ON THE 7TH DAY OF THE 3RD MONTH OF THE 38TH YEAR OF MEIJI (7TH MARCH, 1905.)

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

## CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. I.—The expression *Mining* (*kōgyō* 鑛業) in this law means prospecting (*shikutsu* 試掘) and mining (*saikutsu* 採掘) for mineral ores including all operations ancillary thereto.

Art. II.—The expression *mineral ore* (*kōbutsu* 礦物) in this law means:—Ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Bismuth, Tin, Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, Iron, Iron Pyrites, Chromite, Manganese, Tungsten, Molybdenite, Arsenic, Phosphates, Graphite, Coal, Lignite, Petroleum Oil, Asphalt, and Sulphur. It does not, however, include mineral dust (alluvial or sedimentary deposits).

Art. III.—All unmined minerals (including rejected ores and tailings) are the property of the State.

Art. IV.—The term *mining right* (*kōgyō-ken* 鑛業權) in this law includes both the right of prospecting and the right of mining.

Persons entitled to a mining right have a right of mining and acquiring, within the limit of their mining areas (*koku* 鑛區 "concessions"), the mineral in respect to which they have obtained permission: provided that in case of coincident mining areas, persons entitled to mining rights are mutually limited to the exercise of their respective rights.

Art. V.—No persons other than subjects of the Empire, or companies duly formed in accordance with the laws thereof, are entitled to acquire mining rights.

Art. VI.—Rights and obligations determined by this law as appertaining to persons entitled to mining rights are transferred and pass with the mining rights.

Proceedings taken and acts performed in accordance with the provisions of this law are valid as against the successors of persons intending to make application for mining, persons applying for mining, persons entitled to mining rights, landowners, or persons concerned.

Art. VII.—When two or more persons jointly carry on, or desire to jointly carry on the business of mining, one of them is to be selected as their representative, and this must be notified to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office. When no such notification is made, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall designate the representative.

The representative represents, *vis-à-vis* the State, persons jointly applying for mining and the persons jointly possessed of mining rights.

Persons jointly applying for mining, or persons jointly possessed of mining rights shall be considered as having entered into a contract of association.

Art. VIII.—The expression *mine laborer* in this law means a laborer employed in mining.

Art. IX.—The expression *mining area* (concession) in this law means an area of land in respect to which mining rights have been registered.

The boundaries of mining areas are determined by straight lines and are limited under these to the same measurement as the surface, the boundary lines descending perpendicularly. The extent of one mining area shall be from 50,000 *tsubos* (about 42 acres) upwards for coal, and from 5,000 *tsubos* (about 4 acres) upwards for other minerals, and shall not in either case exceed 1,000,000 *tsubos* (about 826 acres); provided, however, that in cases where it is actually necessary for the protection of mining interests, or the division of mining areas, the limit of 1,000,000 *tsubos* may be exceeded.

Two, or more than two, mining rights may not be created in respect to the same mining area, except when the subject of such rights are different kinds of minerals, and in the case contemplated in Article 36.

Art. X.—No place within 300 *ken* (600 yards) in every direction from Imperial Palaces, Imperial Detached Palaces, Imperial Shrines and Imperial Mausolea or within the first district of fortified land (要塞地帯第一區) may be made mining areas.

No places within 300 *ken* (600 yards) in all directions from naval ports, ports of strategic importance, gunpowder factories, gunpowder magazines, and ammunition store houses, or within the second and third districts of fortified land (要塞地帯第二區及第三區) may be made mining areas unless the permission of the competent authorities has been obtained.

No places mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs may be used for mining purposes unless the permission of the respective competent authorities has been obtained.

Art. XI.—No mining operation may be carried on in places within 30 *ken* (60 yards) in all directions (whether at the surface or in the interior of the earth) from railways, tracks, roads, canals, rivers and lakes, marshes and ponds, embankments, the precincts of temples and shrines, cemeteries, public gardens, and all other constructions and buildings; nor may such places be used for mining purposes, unless, in both cases, the permission of the competent authorities, or the consent of the owner or persons concerned, has been obtained: Provided, however that the owner or persons concerned may not refuse such consent unless for proper and valid reasons.

Art. XII.—The provisions relating to applications for mining are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to applications for the correction, increase or decrease, and revision of land in respect to which application has been made for mining, and to mining areas.

Art. XIII.—The expression *mining tax* in this law means taxes imposed on mining areas and on mining production.

Art. XIV.—This law is, with the exception of Chapter VIII., applicable to the mining undertakings of the State.

## CHAPTER II.—MINING RIGHTS.

Art. XV.—Mining rights are to be classed as rights *in rem*, and the provisions relating to immovables (with the exception of the provisions of Par. I of Article 179 of the Civil Code) are applicable *mutatis mutandis* thereto.\*

Art. XVI.—Mining rights shall be indivisible. Art. XVII.—Mining rights may not be made the subject of rights other than those of succession, transfer, measures adopted in connection with non-payment of national taxes, and distraint (compulsory execution); but rights of mining may be made the subject of a right of mortgage.

Art. XVIII.—The term of a right of prospecting is two years, calculated from the date of recording in the Mining Register.

The term specified in the preceding paragraph will not be changed on account of any correction, increase or decrease, or revision of the mining area.

Art. XIX.—The creation, alteration, transfer, extinction, disposition of mining rights and rights of mortgage shall be recorded in the Mining Register.† The same applies to the withdrawal of a person jointly entitled to a mining right. Provided however that in a case where the disposition of a mining right has been restrained (limited) no record of relinquishment of business can be made.

The record mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall take the place of registration.

Rules relating to record will be determined by Order.

Art. XX.—With the exception of the cases of succession, of extinction of a mining right on account of the expiration of the term and of auction specified in Articles 42 and 43, the matters mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding article shall not be of valid effect unless recorded.

Art. XXI.—Persons wishing to engage in min-

\* When the right of ownership and some other right *in rem* in respect of the same thing are vested in the same person, the right *in rem* ceases. But this rule does not apply to cases where the thing, or the right *in rem*, is subject to the right of a third person (Civil Code Par. 1 of Article 179).

† *i.e.* The record in the Mining Register will take the place of registration in a Court.

period exceeded that of 1903 by over twenty-two million yen.

The following are the values of the Exports and Imports for the last two years:—

## EXPORTS.

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Silk Tissues, <i>Habutai</i> .....	37,546,090	27,510,478
" <i>Katki</i> .....	449,059	1,000,386
Silk Handkerchiefs.....	4,699,592	2,938,421
Cotton Tissues.....	7,742,121	6,874,947
Towels.....	1,374,203	953,393
Matches.....	9,763,860	8,473,072
Mats and Matting, Hana- goza.....	4,917,353	4,651,465
Porcelain and Earthen- ware.....	3,873,021	3,169,009
Lacquer Ware.....	1,023,313	852,683
Umbrella European.....	1,384,785	1,344,499
Cigarettes.....	2,512,848	2,047,993
Others.....	22,495,077	19,563,011

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, HALF-WROUGHT:—

Silk, Raw.....	88,740,702	74,428,907
Noshi and Waste ...	5,590,531	6,991,472
Cotton Yarns.....	29,268,455	31,418,614
Straw Plaits.....	5,165,613	3,787,062
Tea.....	12,833,836	13,935,253
Camphor.....	3,168,197	3,537,844
Others.....	23,888,966	15,138,369

## RAW PRODUCTS:—

Coal.....	14,817,868	19,260,503
Rice.....	4,724,705	4,959,880
Cuttle-fish.....	2,665,763	2,094,499
Seaweed and Cut Sea- weed.....	1,246,516	1,043,599
Mushrooms ( <i>Shiitake</i> ).....	1,303,221	954,320
Copper, Coarse and Re- fined.....	12,907,774	14,906,034
Fish Oil.....	766,388	1,188,015
Vegetable Wax.....	1,102,995	1,064,476
Others.....	13,277,375	15,415,269

Total.....319,250,436 289,502,443

## IMPORTS.

## GROUP I:—

	1904. Yen.	1903. Yen.
Raw Cotton.....	73,418,592	69,518,110
Cotton Yarn.....	343,290	766,287
Wool.....	9,956,071	4,811,811
Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c. ...	2,258,906	1,758,065
Iron Nails.....	1,960,054	1,509,994
Rails.....	1,696,919	2,751,972
Iron, Bar and Rod.....	4,301,496	3,557,942
Iron Pipes and Tubes.....	1,311,757	1,482,250
Other Iron and Steel.....	9,176,197	7,974,246
Indigo, Dry.....	2,117,677	4,350,816
Paper.....	3,011,096	3,064,211
Leather, Sole and Other.....	4,282,279	1,532,268
Machinery and Engines.....	9,572,710	8,130,872
Locomotive Engines, Rail- way Passenger and Freight.....	3,205,904	2,772,811
Steam Vessels.....	9,319,697	1,733,427
Others.....	40,395,645	38,778,096

## GROUP II:—

Mousseline-de-laine.....	1,818,550	4,189,076
Woollen Cloths.....	1,771,844	2,610,394
Shirtings and Cotton Prints	3,632,095	6,679,508
Cotton Satins and Velvets	950,124	1,900,567
Sugar, Brown and White.....	23,043,008	20,966,031
Others.....	28,625,505	18,739,855

## GROUP III:—

Rice.....	59,716,064	51,960,272
Beans, Peas, and Pulse ...	8,644,002	7,993,413
Flour, Wheat.....	9,625,395	10,324,420
Kerosene Oil.....	18,201,491	11,455,697
Oil Cake.....	4,668,551	10,739,361
Others.....	34,142,010	15,085,746

Total.....371,167,029 317,135,518

The export and import of Japan of Gold and Silver Specie and Bullion during 1904 were:—

	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Export.....	107,795,858	33,946,655	73,849,202
Import.....			

Harbour Reclamation.—As stated in the last Annual Report, want of funds had delayed the prosecution of this undertaking, and as financial conditions remain unaltered in respect to public works it cannot be expected that the Reclamation scheme will be proceeded with much vigour for some considerable time. Information has been received from the Customs stating that, for the purpose of landing rough cargo, a space of 14,368 *tsubo* of ground on the Reclamation will be temporarily devoted to the use of importers, and that this space will be ready for occupation by goods on the 1st of April next.

The Breakwater.—The work of repairing the damage caused by a violent storm towards the end

of 1902 was continued during the past year, but the operations are necessarily slow and are often interfered with by bad weather. It is proposed to complete the repairs by the end of 1905.

Dredging.—The dredging done in the harbour during 1904 was mostly in the fairway from the entrance to the pier and the surrounding anchorage. Nothing has been done at the mouth of the Creek during the past year, though how much excavation is necessary at this point is evidenced at every tide by the large number of craft waiting to get in.

Arbitration.—An arbitration case of some importance came before the Board for adjudication during the past year. Begun in August and concluded in September, the case was speedily put through at comparatively small cost to the parties, and subsequently copies of documents in the case, covered by a Board Certificate, were duly filed in the Yokohama Saibansho, where they stand upon the record and have all the force and value of a judgment from the Bench.

Tea Subsidy.—On the strength of a letter addressed to this Board in 1903 by the Tea exporting firms, in reference to the Tea Subsidy that had been in existence some years, representations were made by the Board to the British and American Ministers, and it was understood that the Authorities had promised that the subsidy would not be renewed. But it appears that the subsidy—which was *yen* 70,000 for seven years—merely lapsed by the effluxion of time, and that another of *yen* 35,000 was granted for one year.

According to the Japanese Press, at a recent meeting of the Tea Guild the Chairman announced that at the last session of the Diet a Government Bill providing a subsidy of *yen* 70,000 per year for seven years, commencing in 1905, had been passed. But at a subsequent meeting of the National Tea Guild, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce is reported to have said that since the subsidy of *yen* 35,000 given by the Authorities in 1904, a petition had been received from the Guild, but "that the Government was not in a position to give any financial assistance," alleging as a reason, not that the Authorities had promised foreign Ministers that the subsidy should not be renewed, but that the Government declined "owing to the war."

Yokohama-Hachioji Railway.—This undertaking appears to have suffered suspension as has been the case with other public works. Last year it was stated that the company was about to apply to the Authorities for permission to commence construction, and that the line would be completed by the end of 1905, but no work has yet been done, and it is now authoritatively stated that the company have got no further than to make an application for a provisional charter.

Yokohama-Tokyo Electric Railway.—This company has obtained official sanction to undertake the construction of the Kanagawa-Kawasaki section of their line, which, when completed, will connect Yokohama with the capital.

## EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—The Silk crop of 1904 has been an unusually large one, estimates of the quantity available for export having varied between 85,000 and 90,000 bales, and it is now very probable that the exact amount will reach nearer to the latter than the former figure. The Central and Prefectural Governments and private associations continue to do their best to increase the production of Raw Silk, with good results, so far as can be seen from the export statistics. Though some improvement is observed in the quality from certain districts, it is a regrettable fact that the product of Shinshu Province has not yet been able to regain the favour of American buyers, and it is earnestly to be hoped that those interested in the Silk industry of this province will do their best to bring about an improvement that will again place Shinshu Filatures on a level with others. American buyers have for the last few seasons given a marked preference to all other Filatures, especially those of Koshu and Kansai, which are freely taken at higher prices, thus placing the product of Shinshu in the second range. Even Rereeled Maybush—a very important production—have out-classed Shinshu Filatures in value, the best quality of Rereels having been sold for from *yen* 5 to *yen* 15 more than Shinshu Filatures.

The ever increasing demand for Japanese Raw Silk from the United States has induced the great majority of producers to reel their Silk for the American market only, *i.e.*, coarse sizes, and the year 1904 has shown a great falling off in the production of the fine-sized Filatures suitable for Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of 11/13 den., which have been in regular demand for the latter market at full prices.

During 1904 the production of Kakedas showed a marked increase, and the sorting of the entire crop being now under the supervision of one packing company, the quality of the different grades has been found more regular than in former years.

During the first half of the year under review

prices have kept remarkably steady, and it was due only to the prospect of a large crop that at the beginning of the new season a decline of about 3 per cent. occurred. At the same time, however, a good regular demand set in for the new product, both from America and Europe, and by September prices had regained their lost ground. In fact from that time up to the end of the year the demand continued very active, and never have stocks been kept so low on the Yokohama market as during the latter half of 1904.

An abundant crop and the Russo-Japanese war are the factors which induced producers to continue selling promptly, thus preventing a more rapid advance in prices, which stood at their highest at the end of December, being *yen* 1,020 for Fil. No. 1, coarse size, with but few buyers, against *yen* 890/930 July-October; and it may be taken for granted that the bulk of this season's business has been done on a basis of *yen* 890 to *yen* 930 for good Shinshu Filatures.

The export figures for the calendar year 1904 are 97,345 piculs, valued at *yen* 88,740,702, against 73,216 piculs, valued at *yen* 74,428,907 in 1903. This considerable increase is entirely due to the active demand during the second half of the year, or, to be more precise, the first half of the Silk season 1904-5.

The following table shows the export in bales for each season during the past six years, and destination:—

	1903-04.	1902-03.	1901-02.
Continent of Europe ...	25,100	28,182	27,080
England.....	22	—	16
America.....	49,792	48,252	44,459
Total Bales.....	74,914	76,434	71,555

1900-01. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Continent of Europe ...	30,973	21,183	19,661
England.....	459	248	234
America.....	35,252	34,765	30,772

Total Bales..... 66,684 56,191 50,667

Purchases by Japanese manufacturers on the Yokohama market were for the following seasons:—

	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
Piculs.....	7,460	5,880	6,670

1900-1. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Piculs.....	6,525	8,055	7,156
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Direct export by Japanese during the past six seasons shows:—

	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
Bales.....	20,569	22,000	17,500

1900-1. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Bales.....	15,500	17,500	12,200
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The following table shows the arrivals for the past six seasons:—

	1902-04.	1902-3.	1901-2.
Failures.....	67,050	63,180	58,770

1900-1. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Rereels.....	12,680	13,030	13,710
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Kakedas..... 4,895 7,070 6,715

Hamatskis &c. .... 45 90 180

Total Piculs..... 84,670 83,370 79,375

1900-01. 1899-1900. 1898-99.

Filatures.....	54,450	47,600	43,000
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Rereels..... 12,500 11,950 9,300

Kakedas..... 4,650 5,800 3,800

Hamatskis, &c. .... 250 150 100

Total Piculs..... 71,850 65,500 56,200

The following table shows the different sources of supply for the past four seasons:—

	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.	1900-1.
Filatures— Piculs.	27,460	25,420	23,595	22,150

Sinshu ... 6,350 4,590 4,315 4,050

Koshu ... 7,685 7,680 6,200 6,100

Mino..... 8,770 8,560 10,000 9,450

Kansai..... 11,175 10,790 9,325 7,900

Joshu..... 4,700 4,920 4,330 4,000

Etchuu..... 295 600 340 300

Hida..... 615 620 665 500

67,050 63,180 58,770 54,450

Rereels—

Joshu..... 8,000 8,480 9,630 9,000

Bushu..... 1,930 2,120 1,955 1,400

Oshu..... 1,850 2,430 2,125 2,100

12,680 13,030 13,710 12,500

Kakedas..... 4,895 7,070 6,715 4,650

Hamatsukis . 45 90 180 250

Total Piculs 84,670 83,370 79,375 71,850

It may be added that the export to America by the native export houses for the season 1904-5 had already reached 22,400 bales at the end of December, the total export for the same period being:

To America..... 42,651

To Europe ... 22,117

Total..... 64,768

which is an unprecedented figure.

**Waste Silk.**—During the first six months of the year under review the market was in an extremely discouraging condition, prices marking a heavy decline. The brisk advance in prices that had taken place the previous year and which was mentioned in the last report, had tempted a number of speculators and owners to take to the dishonest mixing and falsification of goods. This practice had already done much harm to legitimate trade, and the rather large holdings of such doubtful goods during the spring months considerably increased the general unsatisfactory situation.

The market for new season's produce opened rather late, in August-September, but later a steady demand was kept up at only slightly fluctuating prices.

The average prices for the year were as follow:—

	In January, Yen.	In August—new season's produce, Yen.	The year closed at, Yen.
Kikai Noshi ...	190 to 200	150 to 160	155 to 165
Kikai Kibiso ...	130 to 160	110 to 120	105 to 125
Joshiu Noshi ...	115 to 140	80 to 100	80 to 100

During the year 1904 the export of Waste Silk was as follows as compared with 1903:—

	1904.	1903.
Marseilles .....	12,889 Bales against	14,957 Bales.
New York .....	425 "	429 "
Genoa .....	747 "	679 "
Trieste .....	473 "	195 "
London .....	393 "	89 "
Other ports .....	114 "	272 "

15,011 Bales. 16,621 Bales.

46,483 Piculs. 50,111 Piculs.

The shipments were composed of

	1904.	1903.
Kibiso .....	9,594 Bales.	11,025 Bales.
Noshi-ito .....	5,000 "	4,984 "
Sundries .....	408 "	612 "

15,011 Bales. 16,621 Bales.

**Manufactured Silk.**—A general review of the trade shows a decided development, shipments to the principal markets exceeding all previous records. It is, however, impossible to furnish any reliable statistics, owing to the incorrect Customs' declarations which some exporters find it to their interest to make. These fictitious figures are misleading, not only as regards destinations, but also as to size and value of shipments.

**Plain Silks.**—The market opened upon a fairly high level with moderate stocks, principally of inferior quality. Early in January, a revival of the "war-scare" stimulated demand in some quarters, and as the diplomatic situation intensified, fears were apparently entertained that an outbreak of hostilities would prove detrimental to the production of *habutai*. Alarmists talked of the weaving industry being seriously hampered by the operatives being called out to defend their country, while others endeavoured to show that the railways being monopolized by the Government for the transport of troops communication with the weaving districts would be stopped and supplies suspended. As the looms are worked almost exclusively by women, the calling out of the reserves did not in any way interrupt the industry; on the contrary, the women wage-earners had to be the more zealous when the supporters of their families were drafted for service, and weaving operatives thus increased instead of diminished. Moreover, although railway communication was at times seriously interrupted, and the transport of Silk to Yokohama suspended for several days together, the material finally came to hand in larger quantities than usual, the forwarding agents naturally giving it precedence over less valuable produce. The markets abroad were also slow to appreciate another potent factor, which arose through the strict economy enjoined upon the natives by the Japanese Government. Silk apparel was largely abjured throughout the country, and many looms and operatives were thus diverted from producing Silk material for home use, and turned towards the foreign trade. At first, however, the consumers in Europe, and to a greater extent in America, appeared to anticipate that supplies would be inadequate, and therefore, following the definite outbreak of hostilities, the market was driven upward by excited buyers, until it had reached an abnormally high level in the month of May. Early in June a reaction set in, and prices took a downward course, which was practically uninterrupted until the end of November, by which time they had reached a basis 15 per cent. below the price current in May. Meanwhile, a fairly large trade had been transacted both with Europe and America, the former being spasmodic, but the latter steadily maintained. Early in December, the local market took a sharp upward turn, and prices advanced fully 5 per cent. from the lowest point touched. The year closed, therefore, with quotations practically upon a normal basis, and with fairly large stocks, mostly of inferior material, first choice *habutai* being excep-

tionally scarce and lower grades proportionately plentiful.

**Kaga Habutai.**—The above refers mainly to the staple grades of Echizen material. Kaga textiles have followed a similar course of fluctuation, being influenced by the same conditions, but there has been a further marked development in the American preference for Kaga *habutai*.

**Kawamata.**—This material still suffers from the bad reputation it gained in previous years respecting the heavy percentage of starch inserted by the short sighted producers. There have recently been definite and well-sustained efforts on the part of one or two prominent weavers to establish reliable brands which can be taken as proofs of good quality, but the European buyers are slow to place confidence therein, and the trade is consequently confined to narrow limits. Even the Indian market seems to have had all it requires of starched *Kawamata*, and the inferior material which at one time figured largely in the shipments is almost neglected.

**Twills.**—This material still remains in the background, and there is no prospect of its being reinstated in public favour. The European weavers are well able to meet their "home" demand, and the consumption in other markets is insignificant.

**Kaiki.**—Here again, a line which once figured prominently in fashionable circles is now entirely neglected, with the exception of a small demand from the Canadian and Indian Market.

**Brocades.**—Early in the year, activity in the Rangoon demand promised to result in a repetition of the brisk trade seen some four years ago, but the movement collapsed, and both the Yokohama and Rangoon market hold fairly heavy stocks of "Brocades" which they would prefer to be without. Demand from other quarters is too trivial to call for mention.

**Joshiu Weaves.**—These have not been restored to the important place they at one time occupied. The heavy plain Silks produced in Echizen are preferred by the European consumers, and the Joshiu weavers do not seem to exert themselves to recover their lost position. Prices have fluctuated slightly in sympathy with the movements of Raw Silk, but the basis has been comparatively high throughout the year.

Amongst the merchants and shippers of integrity (both native and foreign) various efforts have again been made to arrest the pernicious practice of increasing the weight of *habutai* by the addition of moisture. The Japanese Governmental Department of Agriculture and Commerce is zealously prosecuting the matter, and some good has already resulted from the measures adopted, especially in the weaving districts. Some more drastic and widespread action is called for, however, seeing that much of the adulteration must be laid to the charge of the Yokohama dealers; neither are the shippers entirely guiltless, seeing that in some cases the official brand indicating the net weight of the material is deliberately cancelled by a surcharge, or the strip upon which it is stamped cut off the piece. Such practices may result in temporary profit, but they cannot be too severely condemned, seeing that they thwart the measures which have been introduced to place the industry upon a sound footing. Most of the leading buyers in America and Europe now insist upon the Echizen and Kaga material bearing the official brands of Matsu, etc., to indicate quality; let them hereafter be equally rigorous in paying only for the net weight of the silk indicated by the Government stamp (which will appear in clear Roman numerals on the end of each piece). If these official weights be taken as the basis, the dealers and shippers in Japan will soon find their watering practice useless and this detrimental feature will be eliminated.

**Handkerchiefs.**—In this department the Customs' returns indicate so marked an increase in the trade that the records of eight or ten years ago have to be referred to to find a parallel. Unfortunately, in this instance (as in Silk Piece Goods), exporters do not make accurate declarations, and the figures shown by the official statement must therefore be accepted with reserve. Be that as it may, however, there has certainly been a considerable improvement in the trade, and although European demand appears to be satisfied for the present, American shippers continue active.

**Tea.**—The total settlements at this port for the year amounted to about Piculs 180,000, against Piculs 195,000 for the previous year.

Prices for First Crop choice grades ruled about the same as in 1903, and this high basis was practically maintained until they were exhausted; lower grades of the First Crop, however, ruled a little easier, ranging from *yen* 2 to *yen* 4 lower than the previous year. Prices for Second Crop Teas during July averaged about *yen* 4 per picul under prices of the previous season, the home market showing little change for a month or two; later on, however, as it became apparent that the late picking had not been excessive and that the home market was rather understocked, holders became firmer. At the end of the year stocks upon this side were practically nil, whilst advices

from America report a different and less desirable state of things there.

The quality of the Teas, whilst not falling materially below the average of the past few years, left much to be desired.

**Copper.**—The increasing demand for this product for the China Mint requirements as well as a continued want for the home trade, have absorbed the bulk of production, which for the year under review is estimated at 35,000 tons.

Shipments to Europe and India have ceased entirely since April, the prices paid here for the metal being over 10% higher than those obtainable in Europe.

Total Exports from Japan amount to 19,500 tons, of which about 15,000 tons went to China.

**Fish Oil.**—The old stocks carried over from last year were somewhat underestimated, but, owing to a better demand from European markets, could be almost cleared at *yen* 6 to *yen* 6.50 per 100 *kân* in January.

The outbreak of the war almost put a stop to further business for several months, the summer catch turned out to be only very small, and in view of the war the Saghalien catch could not take place, but nevertheless owing to the very dull tendency of the consuming markets abroad prices dropped gradually to *yen* 5.30/50 per 100 *kân*, at which parity a moderate business was done, and finally the price declined to *yen* 4.80/75. Even the fact that the winter catch was rather short and that prices were comparatively cheap, did not tempt exporters to make purchases on a larger scale, and consequently the stocks left at the end of December were rather heavy.

**Japan Yarn.**—The export of these Yarns showed a decrease in 1904 as compared with the preceding year, as will be seen by the figures below:—

Piculs.	1904.	Value, Yen.
771,924 .....	1903.	29,268,455
921,608 .....	1902.	31,418,613
592,443 .....	1901.	19,901,522

#### IMPORTS.

**Raw Cotton.**—The import of this article has not been adversely affected by the war, as the following figures show, viz:—

	Yen.
Value of import during 1903 .....	69,500,000
" " " " 1904 .....	71,500,000

The tendency of the market had been rising up to May, and reached its climax in the middle of that month.

**Yarn.**  
45.50 for American Middling  
32.50 " Broach  
31.50 " Chinese (best quality);  
and since then prices declined continually, and were in December as low as

Yen.
25.00 for American Middling
23.00 " Broach
20.00 " Chinese (best quality).

Deliveries from the Hatoba were much retarded, especially during the last three months, owing to insufficient Customs accommodation.

**Yarn.**—The heavy annual decline in the import of Yarns, and the gradually increasing quantity of the Japanese product, has for some years past pointed to the fact that the import trade was doomed, and the time has now arrived when it may be said that it is defunct, and reference thereto may in future be left out of the Board's Report.

Taking the value of this import for two past periods of four years, the figures show:—

1896.	1900.	1904.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
11,372,001	7,043,046	343,290

The import to Yokohama during 1904 was 3,740 piculs, against 7,243 piculs in the previous year, while the deliveries were 4,004 piculs, against 15,290 piculs in 1903, and the stock on December 31, 1904 amounted to only 948 piculs.

**Shirtings.—Grey.**—There has been a large decrease in this department as compared with recent years. High cost in Lancashire, increasing production by the Japanese weaving companies, and a restriction of demand owing to the war, have all combined to reduce the volume of business. Still, importers have been careful and conservative, and there is no reason to suppose that they have been working at a loss. The projected Consumption Tax may tend still further to restrict the demand in 1905, but considering the cheaper price of raw material there should still be a working margin in the coming year. Comparative imports for six years are as under:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Pieces .....	212,950	463,743	785,293

Pieces ..... 1901. 1900. 1899.  
479,502 750,117 748,829

White.—Trade in this branch has been on a fairly satisfactory basis. Home cost was high, but regular buyers absorbed the normal quantity, and well-known qualities were in good demand. The year closes with no glut of stocks, and contracts are already made at lower rates for arrival in 1905. Notwithstanding the heavy Consumption Tax, the prospect is healthy for a moderate and profitable trade.

Fancy Cottons.—The exceptional conditions prevailing last year render any comparison with former years quite fallacious. The uncertainty imported into all business forecasts by the outbreak of hostilities, coupled with the high price of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures, caused buyers to restrict their forward commitments to very small figures. The volume of new business done was consequently small, but clearances during 1904, although not very free, were steady, and importers' godowns were considerably relieved. Apart from the effect that prolonged hostilities and additional taxation may have upon trade, credit, and consumption, the present position may be considered favourable.

Prints.—Business in printed Cottons has again been unsatisfactory, and there would seem to be no prospect of a return to the trade level of some five or six years ago. Tokyo continues to be largely supplied by Osaka, and the superiority of the Osaka design, with the low price accepted by Osaka Merchants for their surplus holdings, would seem to offer Tokyo buyers every inducement to adhere to present methods of satisfying their requirements.

Velvets.—Although Manchester prices for Velvets did not show an advance in any way to be compared with the rise in other classes of Cotton Goods, moderate costs did not counterbalance unsatisfactory market conditions, and very few new orders were placed, stocks in importers' godowns being sufficient for current needs.

Cloths.—An exceptionally large trade was done during 1904, mostly against Government Orders, and in anticipation of Government requirements. For ordinary public consumption, orders were scarce, the general demand being of a very inactive character.

Woolens.—Owing to the political situation, prospects seemed very doubtful at the commencement of the year, but eventually 1904 turned out a very good and prosperous year for the trade. During the spring, black and blue Worsteds and Serges sold well; mixture and striped Serges in good demand during March only, but fancy Worsteds and figured Coatings proved a drug in the market, and a considerable part of these lines had to be carried over for the next season. Forward business for arrival Spring 1905 was small, and limited to black, blue, and Khaki Serges, while next to nothing was done in other regular lines.

Stocks for the winter season proved short owing to two causes, namely, (1) The Army Department having greatly underestimated their requirements offered readily for all stocks suitable for their needs, and (2) the good harvest created a much larger than the anticipated demand up country. Under such conditions Army Cloth, Presidents, and similar articles, Blankets and Flannels, went up to record prices, as much as double market prices being realised for Blankets on the spot. An equally ready sale, though little above normal limits, was obtained for better class black and blue Worsteds, Serges, and Super-fines, and considerable trade was done during July to October for near forward arrival, but Mixtures and Fancy Worsteds, and coloured and figured Coatings were in very limited demand at prices barely covering cost, and orders for Autumn 1905 in these lines were comparatively few and very small. The additional 15 per cent. tax did not seem to have any material effect on the market.

The market was active at the end of the year, and with stocks nearly exhausted, prospects were distinctly good. There is, however, cause for fear that forward business may have been overdone and that the arrivals for Autumn 1905 may prove in excess of the actual demand in Army Cloth, Presidents, Beavers, and cheap rough Serges. Flannels, Blankets, and Woollen Yarns participated in the favourable condition of the market.

Native mills proving insufficient for the demand of the Army, the Japanese Government placed very large contracts for Army Cloth, Blankets, and Woollen Yarns with a number of local foreign firms.

On April 1st a consumption tax of 15 per cent. was suddenly enforced by vote of Parliament. Considerable anxiety was felt by foreign importers as to the probability of its regular collection on running contracts from the Japanese indentors, but the latter responded promptly to the call on the arrival of their intended goods.

Metals.—Total values and quantities show an increase over 1903, and the year's trading has resulted more satisfactorily to importers than that of several years past. The year commenced with comparatively small stocks, while demand was stimulated by purchases in connection with the war, and for some

months the market was cleared of all supplies immediately upon arrival. Encouraged by this state of affairs, buyers made large forward contracts in the latter months of the year, and December closed with a quieter feeling.

As a matter of interest, it may be remarked that the trade in Metals is not expanding in proportion to the total imports. Although quantities show an increase over 1903, they are not equal to the figure of earlier years, as will be seen below. When the war ceases and the Imperial Steel Works again becomes a factor in the home trade, we may expect diminishing imports.

Iron and Mild Steel Bars.—Imports during the 12 months amounted to 530,000 piculs, against 475,000 piculs in 1903 and 638,000 piculs, in 1898.

Plates and Sheets.—Imports were 234,000 piculs, against 199,000 piculs in 1903 and 268,000 piculs in 1900.

Pig Iron.—Imports 176,000 piculs, against 156,000 piculs in 1903 and 339,000 piculs in 1898.

Wire Nails.—Imports 125,000 kegs, against 141,500 kegs 1903 and 164,929 kegs in 1899.

Galvanized Sheets.—Imports were 119,000 piculs, against 180,000 piculs in 1903 and 121,500 piculs in 1900.

Tin Plates.—The imports have been enormous, amounting to 147,975 boxes or 7,428 tons, against 82,578 boxes or 4,145 tons in 1903. The increase is entirely due to demands in connection with the war, for canning provisions and for packing cases. Prices have ruled very high, and for some time there was difficulty in obtaining goods fast enough. A large quantity was purchased from the United States, price being entirely secondary to the quick delivery which was required. There is evidence, however, that supplies will soon be in excess.

Kerosene.—Kerosene Oil being one of those articles which has been severely taxed, on account of the war, it is only natural that the trade has somewhat suffered during the year 1904. Up to October 1st, there was a Duty and a Consumption Tax upon Oil, but on that date the Consumption Tax was removed and a Duty of seventy-six (76 sen) a case was imposed, this impost being applicable equally to Case and Bulk Oils. The effect of this very heavy burden has been to hamper the sale of Oil, and also to create competition.

Contrary to general expectations, Echigo Oil did not benefit by this Duty to the extent that was anticipated, and the figures for the year under review are about the same as they were for 1902. The Hoken Oil Co. again heads the list, with an output of 720,000 cases; then follow the Nippon Co. with 480,000 cases, the International Co. with 120,000 cases, and finally various small companies aggregating 240,000 cases. The International Oil Co. are said to have found some favourable results in August and September; but the prospecting which has been prosecuted in Hokkaido has developed most unfavourably and been practically abandoned.

The two leading companies in Echigo, the Hoken Co. and the Nippon Co., have amalgamated, no doubt with a view of taking advantage of the high prices imposed on imported Oil; but, unfortunately for them, a keen struggle having arisen towards the end of the year between importers of American and Russian Oil, these two Japanese companies have been placed in the undesirable position of holding a large and unsaleable stock of Echigo Oil.

As regards prices, the highest price for the year, for American Oil, was in January, when it was selling at yen 3.40. In May the price was down to yen 3.16, and the lowest recorded was in July, viz. yen 3. Towards the end of the year the price advanced again to yen 3.38, and after that receded rapidly. The highest price for Russian, "Anchor" brand, was from October to December, when it touched yen 3.32, and the lowest was in July, yen 2.88. Tank Oil has shown a steady tendency all throughout the year, opening at yen 2.20, and closing in December at yen 2.70.

A new feature has been introduced by the import, on the part of the Standard Oil Co., of their "Camelia" Oil. It was introduced into the market in July, at a price of about yen 2.88, and steadily advanced to yen 3.15, towards the end of the year.

At the time of writing, the Diet has passed a measure further increasing the duty on Kerosene Oil, which will be raised, on the 1st July, to ninety-six sen (96 sen) on Tank and Case Oil.

In this connection it should be mentioned that this is the first occasion upon which Case and Bulk Oils have been taxed on the same basis, and buyers of the latter are very much dissatisfied with their Government on account of this measure.

The apparent increase in the deliveries of Russian Oil during 1904 is practically accounted for by the figures including the deliveries of "Camelia" Oil, which comprised 381,402 cases of the total Russian Oil deliveries.

The year 1905 opens unfavourably with a very weak and falling market, the result of which is sure to be disadvantageous in every way to the Oil business.

The subjoined tables shows the arrivals and deliveries of American and Russian Oils, the latter comprising "Anchor," "Rain," "Camelia," and Tank Oils:—

	AMERICAN.		RUSSIAN.	
	Arrivals.	Deliveries.	Arrivals.	Deliveries.
1903	1,252,767	1,206,939	1,567,724	1,406,052
1904	1,672,949	1,195,973	1,615,770	1,709,913
	420,182 increase.	10,966 decrease.	48,046 increase.	303,661 increase.

Sugar.—The threatening political position at the beginning of the year, as well as the anticipation of a heavy increase in the Consumption Tax in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, resulted in a brisk speculative business during the first three months, and prices consequently experienced a rapid advance all round. After the imposition of the additional tax, which came into force on the 1st of April, there was for some time a lull in the market, which had become over-stocked by recent purchases, and demand, on the other hand, was restricted on account of the enhanced value of Sugar, so that the months of April and May saw very little business put through. During this season the Japanese refiners, in anticipation of a further rise, were holding out for higher prices than buyers then cared to pay, and they (Tokyo and Osaka) were finally closed, each for about three to four weeks, ostensibly to give a thorough overhaul to their plant, but in reality to expedite the enhancement of quotations by stopping further increase in their stocks.

With the setting in of the usual summer demand in June/July the market recovered its activity to some extent, and prices resumed the upward course, which movement was supported by the increase of the Import Duty (lower grades) on the 1st of July, as well as by the absence of importation from Hongkong owing to the difficulty of obtaining freight to Japan ports.

Towards the end of the year a fresh speculative element—due to the rumour of a short crop of European Beet and to a further prospective increase in the Sugar Tax—again excited the market, but the volume of transactions was only limited.

In short, two prominent features may be mentioned as having ruled the market throughout the year:—

1. Steady and continuous advance in prices caused by the increased Import Duty and Consumption Tax, as well as by the heavy rise in the value of Java Raws during the latter part of the year.

2. Limited demand in consequence of enhanced prices.

The following comparative table will show the extent of the rise in quotations during the year:—

	Quotation, Quotation Quotation. Dec. 1903, July 1904, Dec. 1904.		
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
China Sugar Refinery Allix.	11.25	15.25	17.60
Taikoo "	B.A....	11.00	17.65
Tokyo "	A.A....	11.20	15.10

Java Sugar.—The season for this commodity practically begins in May and finishes in December. The total shipments during the period covered by the above months for the last three years have been,

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Tons .....	709,055	734,581	834,248

of which Japan took

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Tons .....	47,460	108,685	90,663

The enormous development of the trade with Japan in 1903 was, no doubt, due to the heavy duties imposed on imported refined Sugar, which, with the rebate allowed to Japanese refiners, made it possible for these to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers. The year 1904 has shown a falling off in the importation to Japan which arises from the very high prices demanded owing to the short Beet-root production and the increased consumption in Europe. The 1905 Java crop has already been sold, and considerable transactions for 1906 crop have been recorded.

Indigo.—Plant Indigo.—The trade in Plant Indigo has been of a most unsatisfactory character throughout the year, and there appears to be every prospect of the natural dye being driven out of the market by the free sales at low prices of Artificial Indigo. There was a temporary demand for Plant Indigo in the early autumn, and holders availed themselves of the opportunity to reduce stocks.

Several parcels imported from India were re-exported during the year, and as imports from Java were small, existing stocks at the end of December were light.

Provided the manufacturers of Artificial Indigo continue to sell in Japan at the prices current during the past year, there is little hope of any extensive trade in Plant Indigo.

Artificial Indigo.—Since our last Annual Report, the imports of Plant Indigo have greatly decreased, in fact about 1,000 cases of Indian Indigo have been re-exported, as the price offered by the Japanese



would have left a great loss to the importers. On the other hand, the imports of Artificial Indigo have further increased, as the price has again come down and the consumers now fully appreciate the many advantages offered by the artificial product. At the end of the year under review, the price for Artificial Indigo has been raised, but still remains much cheaper than Plant Indigo, so that there is very little hope for the natural product.

The imports for 1904 were *kin* 1,034,104 of the value of *yen* 2,117,678 being:—

76.54 per cent.	of the Artificial product.
9.20 per cent.	Plant Indigo from Dutch India.
7.44 per cent.	" " British India.
6.82 per cent.	" " United States of America and other countries.

**Shipping.**—The extent to which the large foreign-going steamers of Japan have been taken up for transport purposes is shown by comparing the inward and outward tonnage of those vessels sailing from Yokohama to Australia, India, Europe, and the Pacific Coast, which during 1904 were: inward 80,175 tons outward 48,539 tons, against during 1903, inward 440,027 tons, and outward 442,134 tons. The consequence of this diversion of Japanese bottoms, which included many vessels employed on the coast as well as those on the routes referred to above, was the chartering of foreign steamers on a large scale, as is shown by the increase in the tonnage under different flags entering Yokohama during 1904 compared with the previous year. The total increase in the tonnage entering Yokohama in 1904 over the preceding year was 1,037,719 tons, British tonnage showing an increase over 1903, of 700,325 tons, German 144,937 tons, Norwegian 110,061 tons, Swedish 38,339 tons, and Dutch 24,553 tons. Most of the increase under these flags was due to chartering, while the increase by 71,348 tons of American vessels in 1904 over the previous year was mainly due to larger vessels from Pacific ports. Steam vessel—13 British, 3 Dutch, 2 German, and 1 Norwegian—were purchased and placed under the Japanese flag during 1904, at a cost of *yen* 9,319,697.

**Freights.**—The rates for Europe at the close of 1903 were maintained throughout 1904 for general cargo, namely, 50/ (45/ for B class, 40/ for C class), and for Waste Silk per 40 cubic feet the rate was *yen* 22, which continued till the end of the year.

For New York via Canal, for general merchandise the rate closed in 1903 at 25/ but was subsequently raised to 30/ at which figure it remained during 1904.

The extent of competition now existing in Transatlantic rates, and the numerous opportunities afforded of freight by tramp steamers from London, Liverpool, &c., to the U. S. Atlantic seaboard, makes it possible to route goods from England, via New York, to Japan, and this advantage in rates is doubtless being availed of with quantities of goods the speedy transport of which is no object. The only disadvantage is the transshipment necessary, but with proper handling ample compensation should be found in the advantageous freight rates.

For the Pacific the freight on Tea, which closed in 1903 at 1 1/4 cent per pound, continued throughout 1904 at the same rate. Measurement cargo for New York and Overland points opened in 1904 at \$8 per 40 cubic feet and continued at that figure for the remainder of the year.

**Railways.**—New construction has been largely suspended during the period under review, but with the termination of the war it is expected that many new lines and extensions will be commenced. There has been a small increase all round in the receipts, both in the passenger and goods departments, on Government as well as private railways, but this is partly due to the altered rates. The following table shows the total mileage and receipts for the last financial year and the increase in mileage as compared with the previous twelve months:—

	Total Mileage.		Increase over the previous year.	
	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
Government Railways	1,344	70	118	14
Private Railways	3,150	57	130	77
Total	4,495	47	249	11
		No.	Yen.	
Government Railways (Passengers)	34,008,286		12,592,919	
Private Railways (Passengers)	79,861,798		17,862,643	
Total	113,870,084		30,455,562	
		Tons.	Yen.	
Government Railways (Goods)	3,492,622		6,374,015	
Private Railways (Goods)	14,268,690		15,173,449	
Total	17,761,312		21,547,464	

Total receipts for passengers and goods on Government and private railways, *yen* 52,003,026.

**Bullion and Exchange.**—The past is the seventh year of the Gold Standard of Japan, that Standard having been adopted on 1st October, 1897. On the outbreak of war with Russia fears were entertained as to the ability of Japan to maintain her Gold Standard; these fears proved groundless owing to the judicious action of the Government in raising Foreign Loans abroad and retaining a large portion of the proceeds in gold to secure the convertibility of their paper currency.

At the end of 1903, the Gold Reserve of the Bank of Japan stood at *yen* 118,000,000 against a note issue of *yen* 229,000,000, and gradually declined to *yen* 68,000,030 against a note issue of *yen* 200,000,000, at the end of May 1904, when the stock was replenished by the proceeds of the Gold Loan of £10,000,000 raised abroad.

At the end of December, 1904, the Gold Reserve stood at *yen* 82,500,000 against a note issue of *yen* 278,000,000, and there was still to be received a further sum of about *yen* 84,000,000 out of the proceeds of the Second Gold Loan of £12,000,000.

It is computed that, of the above note circulation, there are some *yen* 30,000,000 circulating in Manchuria and Korea.

The figures for the last six years are:—

	Gold Reserve.	Note Issue.
	Yen.	Yen.
1904	82,460,000	277,789,000
1903	118,271,000	229,556,000
1902	108,033,000	230,809,000
1901	68,500,000	180,000,000
1900	66,000,000	215,000,000
1899	110,500,000	225,000,000

During 1904 exports of Gold exceeded imports by *yen* 100,570,000, but imports of Silver exceeded exports of that metal by *yen* 26,731,000.

During the same period, Foreign Trade showed a balance against Japan of close upon *yen* 52,000,000.

The following table gives the imports and exports of Gold during the past nine years:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Y.	Y.
1896	10,217,458	1,996,575
1897	64,313,492	8,863,797
1898	37,027,752	46,281,343
1899	20,080,695	8,768,365
1900	8,967,191	51,761,614
1901	10,651,207	11,477,852
1902	30,183,670	453,313
1903	27,807,469	19,001,198
1904	5,456,322	106,026,564
	Y. 214,705,256	Y. 254,630,621

Excess of Export.... 39,925,365

Exchange opened at the commencement of 1904 @ 2 1/2 *yen* per *yen* as the Banks' selling rate for demand drafts on London.

The following table will show the fluctuations during the year:—

	s. d.
4th January, 1904	2 0 1/2
7th " "	2 0 1/4
13th " "	2 0 1/2

	s. d.
18th January, 1944	2 0 1/4
4th February, " "	2 0 1/2
10th " "	2 0 1/4
29th " "	2 0 1/2
5th March, " "	2 0 1/2
21st April, " "	2 0 1/2
5th May, " "	2 0 1/2
2nd June, " "	2 0 1/2
24th August, " "	2 0 1/2
24th October, " "	2 0 1/2

at which rate it has remained stationary.

#### YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE. STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1904.

	Income.	Yen.	Yen.
To Balance, Dec. 31st, 1903	.....	95 @ 35	3,325.55
Members' Subscriptions	.....		
Circulars sold:—			
To Members	.....8,812 for...	1,699.27	
To Non-Members	.....1,048 for...	273.54	
			1,972.81

Sundry Publications sold:—		
Annual Statistics	.....	50.48
Tea Statistics	.....	9.45
Annual Reports	.....	152.00
Customs Tariffs	.....	33.00

Survey Fees	.....	244.93
Arbitration Fees	.....	688.30
Bank Interest	.....	416.32
		50.22

Dependency, 4th Quarter, 1904. Circulars, etc.	.....	9,918.13
Dependency, Interests on fixed Deposit } ¥2,500 to Dec. 31, 1904 }		410.60
		106.16

Expenditure.	Yen.
Salaries, Secretary and Staff	3,949.00
Printing Circulars, Statistics, Reports, &c.	381.55
Rent, Lighting, and Firing	617.00
Survey Fees	418.30
Arbitration Fees	356.31
Registration Fees	250.00
Stationery, Advertising, and Subscription to Papers and Returns	187.34
Customs Reports	360.00
Collector's Commission	176.80
Auditor's Fees	50.00
P. O. Box and Telephone	70.00
Insurance	7.50
Books of Reference	80.00
Postage, Frettings, and Sundries	79.10
Balance H. & S. Bank	307.54
Fixed Deposit, H. & S. Bank	2,500.00
Cash in Hand	127.69
	2,935.23

E. & O. E. 9,918.13

We have examined the vouchers and find that the above statement of Income and Expenditure is correct.

J. F. COX-EDWARDS, } Auditors.

A. J. McCLEURE, }

J. E. BRALE, Secretary.

Yokohama, February 15th, 1905.

#### ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE.

COMPILED BY THE YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Goods.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Estimated value of Deliveries for the year.	
	Imports, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	Imports, for corresponding period, 1903.	Deliveries for local consumption, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1904.	Deliveries for corresponding period, 1903.	Estimated Stocks, 31st Dec. 1904.	Estimated value of Deliveries for the year.
Raw Cotton	191,043	242,131	189,101	242,591	1,942	6,221,420
Cotton Yarn	3,740	7,243	4,004	15,290	948	456,455
Grey Shirtings, 8 1/4 and 9 lbs. (including Grey Cambrics)	212,950	463,743	341,688	630,411	16,559	1,776,780
White Shirtings	66,245	64,180	74,845	97,789	6,040	404,160
Shirtings: Figured, Twilled, and Dyed	3,775	6,928	3,525	8,085	790	12,340
Prints	20,740	197,130	101,110	171,863	18,086	348,860
Cotton Italians and Saleens	26,940	54,030	44,382	76,207	3,590	377,245
Turkey Reds	2,700	67,610	39,780	43,840	25,215	102,235
Velvets	20,160	48,352	31,301	44,325	5,990	355,300
Victoria Lawns	105,360	32,593	105,560	95,335	2,000	142,505
Silk-faced Satins	410	1,505	870	1,735	—	26,100
Flannel and Flannelettes	17,170	13,462	25,902	23,909	1,112	253,840
Italian Cloth	12,335	36,525	27,993	46,036	3,214	379,305
Mousseline de Laine	67,780	138,640	71,387	138,864	1,070	428,322
Cloth: Pilots, Presidents, & Union	11,930	6,760	14,134	9,421	46	537,090
Cloth: All other	20,180	28,420	25,482	30,400	3,312	2,038,500
Blankets 4 lbs. per pair	599,445	26,577	598,723	28,080	2,608	1,556,680

ing shall apply to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office in respect to prospecting, and to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in respect to mining, the application being accompanied by a map of the mining area.

Art. XXII.—Persons applying for mining may effect a change in the name of the applicant. In this case, such change shall not be of valid effect unless a notification has been made to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office in respect to prospecting, and to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in respect to mining.

Art. XXIII.—Persons applying for mining shall prove the existence in the land in respect to which application is made of the mineral intended to be mined.

Art. XXIV.—Should the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office deem land in respect to which application is made for prospecting, suitable for mining, he shall order an application for mining to be made.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, should no application for mining be made within 60 days from the date of service of the order, the application for prospecting shall not be granted.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce deems further prospecting necessary on the land in respect to which application for mining is made.

Art. XXV.—When it is deemed that the position and shape of land in respect to which application is made for mining differs from the position and shape of mineral formation and that consequently they will be injurious to mining interests, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall order an application to be made for amendment thereof.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, should no application for amendment be made within 60 days from the day of service of the order, the application for mining shall not be granted.

Art. XXVI.—When it is deemed that the position and shape of land in respect to which application is made for mining differ from the position and shape of the mineral formation, and that consequently they will be injurious to mining interests, the applicant for mining may apply for an amendment thereof.

Art. XXVII.—Mining applicants may apply for an increase or decrease of the area of land in respect to which application has been made.

Art. XXVIII.—In case land, in respect to which an application for prospecting has been made, falls within a mining area belonging to another person at the time of making such application, should it be made for the same kind of mineral, permission shall not be granted in respect to such portion of the land as is coincident with the mining area.

Art. XXIX.—In case land, in respect to which an application for mining has been made, falls within a mining area belonging to another person at the time when such application is made, should it be made for the same kind of minerals, permission shall not be granted in respect to such portion of the land as is coincident with the mining area. The case contemplated in Article 36 is, however, excepted.

Art. XXX.—In case land, in respect to which an application for mining has been made, falls within land under application for prospecting, made by another person, should it be made for the same kind of mineral, the provisions of Pars. I. and II. of Article 24 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the coincident portion of the land.

Art. XXXI.—In case land, in respect to which an application for mining has been made, is coincident with a mining area owned by another person, should it be made for a different kind of mineral, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall notify the person possessed of the mining right to that effect.

The person possessed of the mining right may himself apply within 60 days from the date of service of the order mentioned in the preceding paragraph, for permission to mine such minerals.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs do not apply to the case contemplated in Art. 36, or to cases where the previous consent of the

person entitled to the mining right has been obtained.

The application mentioned in Par. 1 shall not be granted, if it be deemed to obstruct the mining operations of other persons.

Art. XXXII.—Applications for mining shall not be granted should they be deemed injurious to the public welfare or unworthy of the undertaking.

Art. XXXIII.—In the case of coincident prospecting areas, or of coincident mining areas in respect to which application has been made, the person whose application has been despatched earliest shall have the preferential right relative to such coincident portion. When the dates of despatch of applications are identical, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall notify each applicant to that effect. In this case, the applicants shall arrange the matter between themselves and make a report to that effect within 60 days from the date of sending such order.

In case applicants do not make the report specified in the preceding paragraph, the person entitled to the preferential right shall be determined by means of drawing lots.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are not applicable to cases contemplated in Arts. 25 and 26, Par. 2 of Art. 31 and Art. 36.

In the case of land in respect to which application for prospecting is made being identical to land regarding which application for mining is made, should the date of the despatch of the applications be the same the applicant for mining shall be entitled to the preferential right as regards the coincident portion of the land.

Art. XXXIV.—In case a person applying for permission to prospect makes a further application for permission to mine the same kind of mineral, should the land under application be coincident, the application for mining shall be considered to take the place of the application for prospecting on the date of sending the latter application with regard to such coincident portion of the land under application. This rule does not, however, apply to the case contemplated in Par. 4 of the preceding article.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to cases where an applicant for mining makes a further application for prospecting relative to the same kind of minerals.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs do not apply to applications made after the expiration of the term in cases contemplated in Arts. 24 and 25.

Art. XXXV.—Persons entitled to a right of mining may make application to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for the amalgamation or partition of mining areas. The same applies to cases where a portion of a mining area is to be amalgamated with another mining area.

When a right of mortgage has been created, should it be desired to make the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the consent of the mortgagee shall be obtained and arrangements made respecting the rank of the right of mortgage.

Art. XXXVI.—Should it be necessary, on account of the position and shape of mineral formations, to dig into a mining area belonging to another person, an amendment of the mining area may be applied for upon obtaining consent of the person entitled to a mining right in respect to the adjacent mining area. The person entitled to a mining right in respect to the adjacent mining area may not refuse his consent without valid and proper ground.

Art. XXXVII.—The provisions of Par. 1 of Art. 25, Art. 26, Art. 27, and Par. 3 of Art. 33 are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to mining areas.

In cases corresponding to Par. 1 of Art. 25 should no application be made within 60 days from the date of service of the order, cancellation of rights of mining shall be made by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

When a right of mortgage has been created, should it be desired to make application for a decrease of a mining area the consent of the mortgagee shall be previously obtained.

Art. XXXVIII.—In case an application for mining has been granted in mistake or error,

revision of the mining area shall be ordered or cancellation of the mining right shall be made by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In the case of a revision contemplated in the preceding paragraph being ordered, should no application be made within 60 days from the date of service of the order, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall cancel the mining right.

Art. XXXIX.—When mining operations are deemed injurious to the public welfare, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall cancel the mining right.

Art. XL.—If, without any valid reason, a person entitled to a mining right does not commence operations within one year from the date of the record in the Mining Register, or if he has suspended operations for more than one year, or if he has not mined in accordance with the scheme of work, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may cancel the mining right.

Art. XLI.—In case a person entitled to a mining right fails to comply with the order specified in Art. 72, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may cancel the mining right.

Art. XLII.—When a right of mining has been cancelled the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall give immediate notice to any mortgagee thereof.

The mortgagee may, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph, demand that the right of mortgage be put up to and sold at public auction. Cases where cancellation of a right of mining is made in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 of Art. 38 and Art. 39 are, however, excepted.

Rights of mining shall be regarded as continuing to be valid, until the time mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or the day on which the auction procedure has been completed, so far as the object of the public auction is concerned.

The proceeds of the auction shall be applied to the expenses of the auction and to the repayment of monies owing to the mortgagee; the balance shall revert to the Treasury.

Purchasers by auction shall be deemed to have had the right of mining transferred to them at the time when the cancellation thereof has been recorded.

Art. XLIII.—The provisions of the preceding article are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to cases where a person possessed of a right of mining has relinquished his business.

Art. XLIV.—Persons possessed of rights of mining shall hand in a scheme of intended operations to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office as determined by Order. The same is applicable to cases where a change has been made in the programme.

Persons possessed of rights of mining may not engage in mining unless in accordance with a regular scheme of operations.

Art. XLV.—The Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may point out his reasons and order alterations to be made to schemes of work.

The schemes altered in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be changed unless the permission of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office has been obtained.

Art. XLVI.—Persons having rights of mining shall keep a plan of the interior of the mine and a mining book at their mining offices, as determined by Order; and duplicate copies of the same shall be handed in to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. XLVII.—Persons having rights of mining shall hand in to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office a statement of particulars relating to their mining operations as determined by Order.

Art. XLVIII.—Mining products acquired in the course of prospecting may not be disposed of unless the permission of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office has been obtained.

Art. XLIX.—Persons possessed of mining rights, or persons interested, may apply to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office for actual investigation to be made in respect to adjacent mining areas belonging to other persons.

Applicants must furnish labour and materials necessary for the investigation mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

## CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT OF LAND.

Art. L.—The expression *persons concerned* (關係人) in this chapter includes persons possessing rights relative to land which may be employed or acquired prior to the service of the notice mentioned in Articles 52 to 54 and Article 56; also those who have succeeded, subsequent to the service of the notice, to rights which existed prior to the service of such notice.

Art. LI.—The expression *compensation* (償補金) in this chapter includes consideration, land rents, and all other compensation for loss ordinarily accruing to land-owners or persons concerned.

Art. LII.—When it is necessary for the purpose of making an application to be allowed to mine, or when it is necessary for mining purposes, persons intending to apply to be allowed to mine, mining applicants, and persons entitled to mining rights, may, upon receiving permission from the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office, enter upon land belonging to other persons to make surveys and inspections.

When persons who have obtained the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph intend to enter upon land belonging to others, they shall previously notify the possessors of such land.

Art. LIII.—If necessary to the survey or investigation which is to be made according to the provisions of the preceding article, any object forming an obstacle may be removed after obtaining the permission of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

In case persons who have obtained the permission specified in the preceding paragraph intend to remove any object forming an obstacle, they shall previously notify the owner or possessor thereof.

Art. LIV.—If necessary to avert imminent danger relative to mining, persons entitled to mining rights may, upon receiving permission from the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office immediately enter upon or use land belonging to other persons.

In the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph, persons entitled to mining rights shall, without delay, notify the possessor of the land.

Art. LV.—With regard to loss sustained by land-owners or persons concerned in accordance with the preceding three articles, compensation for same must be paid when demanded.

Art. LVI.—Persons entitled to mining rights may use lands belonging to other persons when necessary for the following purposes:—

1. Boring, opening shafts or tunnels;
2. Providing depôts or store-places for ores, earth and stones, explosive compounds, lumber, fire-wood and coals, tailings, slag or ashes;
3. Constructing reducing plants;
4. Laying or constructing railways, tracks, roads, canals, drains, flumes, ponds and wells, wire rope-ways or electric wires;
5. Building and constructing other works or constructions necessary to mining.

When persons entitled to mining rights intend to use land belonging to other persons in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the permission of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall be obtained.

When the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office has given the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph, notice to that effect shall be given to the land-owners and persons concerned.

Subsequent to giving the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph, persons entitled to mining rights shall confer with the land-owners and persons concerned with a view to the acquisition of rights relating to the land.

Art. LVII.—When land has been used (使用) for a period exceeding three years, or the shape or nature of the land is altered, the owner may demand the purchase (收用) of the land.

Art. LVIII.—If owing to the purchase (收用) of a portion of the land, the remaining portion of the land cannot be employed for the purpose for which it was used in the past, the land-owner may demand the purchase (收用) of the whole land.

Art. LIX.—When land is to be employed (使用) (hired) or purchased (收用), compensation for same shall be paid to the land-owner and to the person concerned.

Art. LX.—If, owing to the employment (使用) or purchase (收用) of a portion of land, the value of the remaining portion of the land is reduced, or any loss sustained relative to such remaining portion, compensation for same shall be paid.

Art. LXI.—If, owing to the employment of land on lease (使用) or purchase (收用), necessity arises to build, rebuild, enlarge or repair passages, drains, fences and other constructions, compensation shall be paid for same.

Art. LXII.—If, subsequent to the service of the notice mentioned in Article 56 it is intended to change the shape and nature of the land, or to build, rebuild, enlarge, or extensively repair any constructions, or to affix or add any objects, the land-owner or persons concerned shall obtain permission of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office. Persons who have done the above acts without obtaining such permission are precluded from demanding compensation relative thereto.

Art. LXIII.—Persons entitled to mining rights shall pay compensation in respect of any loss sustained by the land-owner or persons concerned on account of abandonment or alteration of enterprises subsequent to the service of the notice specified in Article 56.

Art. LXIV.—Land-owners and persons concerned may require persons entitled to mining rights to furnish proper security relative to compensation.

Art. LXV.—When an arrangement has been made, a decision become conclusive, or a judicial judgment rendered regarding the employment (使用) or purchase (收用) of land, even though a decision relative to the compensation or security has not become conclusive, a person entitled to a mining right may employ (使用) or purchase (收用) the land by depositing (in a Public Deposit Office) compensation, or by furnishing security in accordance with the said decision.

Art. LXVI.—In case a person entitled to a mining right has made neither payment nor deposit of compensation, nor tendered security, land-owners and persons concerned may refuse to permit the employment of land.

Art. LXVII.—In case land is employed by purchase (收用) the ownership of the land shall be acquired by the person entitled to the mining right, and other rights over the land shall be extinguished from the time of the employment (收用).

In case of land employed (on lease) (使用), the right of employment shall be acquired by the person entitled to the mining right from the time of employment (使用), and the exercise of other rights over the said land shall, with the exception of rights which do not obstruct its use, be suspended during the term of employment (使用).

Art. LXVIII.—When the employment (使用) of land has ceased, the person entitled to the mining rights shall restore the land to its original state, or pay compensation for any loss arising on account of not restoring it to its original state, and return the land.

Art. LXIX.—Preferential rights, rights of pledge, or rights of mortgage, may be executed in respect to any compensation payable to a debtor on account of employment (使用) or purchase (收用) of the matter forming the subject of such right; but attachment must be made before the payment of same.

Art. LXX.—The provisions relating to the compulsory use (使用) or purchase (收用) are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to rights relative to the use of water.

## CHAPTER IV.—MINING POLICE.

Art. LXXI.—The following police affairs relating to mining shall be conducted by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the Chief of the Office for the Control of Mines, as determined by Order:—

1. Preservation of peace relative to constructions and works;
2. Protection of life and public health;
3. Precaution against dangers and protection of other public welfare.

Art. LXXII.—When danger is apprehended in respect to mining, or when it is deemed injurious

to public welfare, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce shall order persons entitled to mining rights to take precautionary measures or to suspend mining operations.

When necessary in order to avert imminent danger, the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may take the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. LXXIII.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may order persons entitled to the right of mining to appoint or make a change in the appointment of managers to be in charge of technical matters.

Rules relating to the qualification and functions of managers shall be determined by Order.

Art. LXXIV.—Even subsequent to termination of a mining right, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office may, within a period of one year from such termination, order a person who was entitled to such mining right to take precautionary measures against danger by correspondingly applying the provisions of Art. 72.

A person who has received the order mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be considered to be a person entitled to mining rights so far as the object of taking precautionary measures against danger is concerned.

## CHAPTER V.—MINE LABOURERS.

Art. LXXV.—Persons entitled to rights of mining shall establish regulations relating to the hire and employment of mine labourers (礦夫), and obtain official permission *re* same from the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Art. LXXVI.—A person entitled to mining rights shall, in accordance with the terms of Orders in that behalf, provide and keep a Mine Labourers Register at his mining office.

Art. LXXVII.—When a person entitled to mining rights has discharged a mine labourer, he shall, upon demand, give to the labourer a certificate showing the period of his engagement, the class of work in which he has been employed, his ability, his wages, and the cause of his discharge.

Art. LXXVIII.—A person entitled to mining rights shall determine one or more dates in each month and pay to the mine labourers, in currency, their wages at such specified times or times.

Art. LXXIX.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce may limit the age of mine labourers, working hours, and limit the class of female and child labour.

Art. LXXX.—In case a mine labourer has been wounded, fallen ill or died owing to mining operations on account of no gross fault of his own, the person entitled to mining rights shall grant relief to the labourer or his surviving relatives.

## CHAPTER VI.—MINING TAXES.

Art. LXXXI.—Mining Taxes will be imposed upon persons entitled to mining rights.

With regard to gold, silver, lead and iron ores, no tax on the mining production will be imposed.

Art. LXXXII.—With regard to mining, no business tax will be imposed upon persons entitled to mining rights.

Art. LXXXIII.—The tax imposed upon mining areas shall be 10 *sen* per annum in respect to prospecting and 40 *sen* per annum in respect to mining for each and every 1,000 *tsubo* (4/5ths of an acre) of mining area and any fraction of 1,000 *tsubo* (4/5ths of an acre) shall be considered as 1,000 *tsubo* (4/5ths of an acre).

Art. LXXXIV.—During December in each year, the tax imposed upon mining areas for the following year shall be paid in advance.

With the exception of the case contemplated in Paragraph 1 of Article 35, taxes on mining areas which become payable or deficient owing to recording the creation or alteration of a right of mining, and which are for the year of the record, shall be paid immediately.

Amount of taxes imposed upon mining areas payable in accordance with the preceding paragraph, will be calculated at the monthly rate. The same is applicable to taxes for the last year of the term of a right of mining.

Art. LXXXV.—The amount of tax imposed on mining productions shall be one per cent. of the value thereof.

With regard to the value of mining productions, the average price of the principal markets shall be taken as a basis, and the same will be publicly notified by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. With regard to productions relative to which public notification is not made, the value will be examined into and determined in each case.

Art. LXXXVI.—Taxes on mining productions for the previous year shall be paid during March in each year, provided, however, that they shall be paid immediately in the case of the extinction of rights of mining.

Art. LXXXVII.—Persons jointly entitled to mining rights shall be jointly and severally responsible for the payment of taxes.

Art. LXXXVIII.—Hokkaido, Urban, and ordinary Prefectures, as well as Cities, Towns and Villages may levy an additional tax on the mining taxes not exceeding Ten (10) per cent. of the principal tax.

With the exception of the additional tax mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Hokkaido, Urban and ordinary Prefectures, as well as Cities, towns and villages, may not levy taxes upon mining operations nor taxes based upon mine labourers, mining productions, mining areas, constructions, instruments, or machinery used for the direct mining purposes.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to "Ku" (administrative divisions), "Magiri," (divisions of a county) and islands in Hokkaido and Okinawa Prefecture, and to those places considered equal to towns or villages.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—PETITIONS, SUITS AND DECISIONS.

Art. LXXXIX.—A person dissatisfied with a permission given, or refusal of application made, relative to mining, may lodge a petition (訴願), and, if he consider his rights unlawfully injured, may bring an administrative suit (行政訴訟).

Art. XC.—A person who has been refused the consent mentioned in Article 11 or 36 or who is unable to obtain such consent, may apply to the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office for a decision.

A person dissatisfied with the decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph may lodge a petition, and if he consider his rights unlawfully injured, may bring an administrative suit.

Art. XCI.—Persons dissatisfied with the cancellation of a mining right may lodge a petition, and if they consider their rights unlawfully injured, they may bring an administrative suit.

Art. XCII.—In case no arrangement has been made or an arrangement cannot be made as to the employment of land on lease (使用) or purchase, (收用) compensation, or security, persons entitled to mining rights may apply for the decision of the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office.

Persons dissatisfied with the decision regarding lease (使用) or purchase (收用) of land mentioned in the preceding paragraph may lodge a petition, and, if they consider their rights unlawfully injured, may bring an administrative suit.

Persons dissatisfied with the decision regarding compensation or security mentioned in Par. 1 may bring a suit in an ordinary court of law (通常裁判所).

Art. XCIII.—Neither petition nor suit may be brought after the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of the notice of disposition or decision.

With regard to persons who have not received notice of disposition or decision, the term mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be calculated from the date of public notification thereof.

#### CHAPTER XIII.—PENAL PROVISIONS.

Art. XCIV.—Persons who have mined minerals without possessing mining rights, or who have obtained mining rights by fraudulent acts (詐偽ノ所爲), shall be punished by major imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding yen 1,000.

Persons who, through error or mistake, have mined minerals outside the mining areas shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 500.

Art. XCV.—In the case contemplated in the preceding Article, minerals mined shall be con-

fiscated; and in case they have been either transferred or consumed, the price thereof shall be collected.

Art. XCVI.—Persons who have acted contrary to the provisions of Par. 3 of Article 10 or Article 11, or who do not comply with the orders mentioned in Article 72 or Par. 1 of Art. 74, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 200.

Art. XCVII.—Persons who have infringed the provisions of Article 44 or Par. 2 of Article 45 or who do not comply with the orders mentioned in Par. 1 of Article 45 or Par. 1 of Article 73, or who have infringed the provisions of orders issued in accordance with Arts. 79 or 80, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 150.

Art. XCVIII.—Persons who have infringed the provisions of Arts 46 to 48, 76 and 78, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 100.

Art. XCIX.—Persons who have removed any obstruction without having obtained the permission mentioned in Par. 1 of Article 53 or who have infringed the provisions of Article 75 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 50.

The same penalty shall be imposed on persons who have refused to allow competent officials to inspect writings or objects relative to mining or obstructed such inspection. Should, however, express provisions governing the case exist in the Penal Code, punishment shall be inflicted in accordance with that Code.

Art. C.—Persons who have infringed the provisions of Art. 77 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding yen 20.

Art. CI.—Persons who have, by fraud or any other dishonest acts (詐偽其他不正ノ所爲), evaded, or attempted to evade, the payment of mining taxes, shall be punished by a fine equal to three times the amount of the taxes thus evaded.

Art. CII.—With regard to persons who have infringed either the provisions of this law or those of any order issued by virtue of this law, the provisions relating to commutation of penalties and aggravation of penalties on account of repetition of offences, and the provisions governing the case of several offences being committed by the same person, shall not be applied.

Art. CIII.—In case a person entitled to mining rights, is a minor, or a person interdicted from the management of his property, the penal provisions applicable to him by virtue of this law, or the provisions of any order which may be issued in accordance with this law, shall be applied to the legal representatives. Provided, however, that minors who have the same capacity as an adult shall not come under this rule.

Art. CIV.—Should the agents of a person entitled to mining rights, of the head or members of his family, persons residing with him, employees, mine-labourers, and of other persons employed by and serving under him have infringed this law in connection with his business, he cannot be exempted from penalties in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The same holds good with regard to the penal provisions of any order which may be issued by virtue of this law, except when any special provisions to the contrary are included in the order.

Art. CV.—In the case of the preceding two articles neither imprisonment nor police detention can be inflicted.

Art. CVI.—The provisions of Law No. 52, issued in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900) are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to offences foreseen in this law or in any order issued in accordance with this law.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. CVII.—This law shall be enforced from the 1st of July of the 38th year of Meiji (1905).

The Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) are hereby abolished.

Art. CVIII.—Permission for prospecting given under the Mining Regulations shall be considered as the record of the right of prospecting.

Art. CIX.—Grants of leases given in accordance with the Japanese Mining Law, (日本坑法) and mining privileges granted in accordance with the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall be considered as records of rights of mining. Provided, however, that those privileges which have been granted in respect to mining areas containing less

than the minimum extent determined by Par. 2 of Art. 41 of the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall become extinct at the expiration of the term thereof.

Art. CX.—Mining lands belonging to various authorities prior to the enforcement of this law shall be classed as mining areas, and they shall be considered to have been duly recorded on the date of putting this law into operation.

Art. CXI.—A record of pledge of a right of mining which has been made in accordance with the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall be considered as a record of a right of mortgage.

Art. CXII.—The provisions of Art. 74 shall be applied in cases where permission for prospecting or mining privileges has become extinct prior to the enforcement of this law; provided that the term of one year will be calculated from the date of extinction of such permission or privilege.

Art. CXIII.—Persons who have obtained permission of lease according to the Japanese Mining Law, (日本坑法) and who have obtained permission for prospecting or mining privileges according to the Mining Regulations, (鑛業條例) shall pay in the taxes imposed on their mining areas for the 38th year of Meiji (1905) or any balance thereof within 60 days from the date of the enforcement of this law, such tax being calculated at the monthly rate.

Art. CXIV.—Taxes imposed on mining productions for the 38th year of Meiji (1905) shall be levied on minerals produced previous to the enforcement of this law.

Art. CXV.—The provisions of Article 88 will not be applied to taxes for the 38th year of Meiji (1905).

Art. CXVI.—With regard to any disposition, procedure, or other acts made in accordance with the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例), they shall be considered as made in accordance with this law if corresponding provisions exist in this law.

Art. CXVII.—With regard to petition, demand for a decision, or an administrative or civil suit concerning a disposition which has been made prior to the enforcement of this law, the provisions of the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall be applied.

Art. CXVIII.—With regard to the extent of a mining area in respect to which application has been made for prospecting or mining according to the Mining Regulations, (鑛業條例) the provisions of Par. 2 of Article 41 of the Mining Regulations (鑛業條例) shall be applied.

Art. CXIX.—Should a person who has without cessation, been engaged in the collection of tungsten (重石鑛) or molybdenite (水鉛鑛) since prior to 31st December, the 37th year of Meiji (1904), apply for a license for mining such mineral, the privilege will be granted to him, irrespective of the provisions of Articles 31 and 33 and the provisions of Article 9 regarding the extent of mining areas, so far only as regards the area in which he has been engaged in the collection.

In the case of a person engaged in the collection mentioned in the preceding paragraph applying for the privilege before the 31st July, the 38th year of Meiji (1905), he may, irrespective of the provisions of this law, continue the collection until the day on which an official order is given in respect thereto.

In the case of the extent of the area in respect to which privilege has been obtained in accordance with Par. 1 being a fraction of 5,000 *tsunob* (say 4 acres), such privilege will cease to exist after the expiration of 5 years.

The draft of expenditure of Yokohama city for 1905—from April 1st, 1905 to March 31st 1906—having been investigated by the Councilors of the City Assembly will be submitted to the Assembly at a meeting to be held to-morrow March 30th. A comparison with that of the previous year is as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
	Yen.	Yen.
Ordinary Expenditure .....	336,272.939	504,730.877
Extraordinary Expenditure.....	422,072.281	959,021.716

## YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Masonic Rooms, No. 78 Yamashita-cho. Mr. E. C. Davis, Chairman, presided and there were also present Messrs. V. A. Caesar Hawkins, J. Griffin, C. V. Sale, V. R. Bowden, C. Griffin, M. Beart, E. W. Maitland, L. Mottet, W. T. Payne, F. M. Tegner, A. J. McClure, J. A. Harmsen, J. D. Hutchison, B. R. Berrick, J. C. Hartland, J. Robertson, etc.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the Secretary (Mr. J. E. Beale) and the minutes of last meeting, were on the motion of Mr. J. Griffin, seconded by Mr. J. D. Hutchison, taken as read.

The next business was the consideration of the accounts, and in reply to Mr. Griffin, Mr. A. J. McClure explained that the item dependency interest in the accounts was the proportion of accrued interest.

On the motion of Mr. Tegner seconded by Mr. L. Mottet the accounts were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report which you have before you deals in a statistical way with every branch of import and export business of any importance. The point of interest to most people is, naturally, the effect that this deplorable war has had upon the trade of this country. Let it at once be said that the position is even sadder now than it was at the beginning of the war. That imports exceed the exports is only to be expected but the latter, as also the former, show an advance on previous years, the total volume of trade being much larger than last year. At a time when it was most needed this country enjoyed both silk and rice crops of record size and thus, aided by an easy maintenance of their gold reserve, has been enabled to tide over most successfully what must be considered as the most critical period of its national history. As regards the effect the war has had internally I believe I am right in saying that native merchants have enjoyed a degree of prosperity much above the average. Of their requirements for war purposes it is estimated that fully 70 per cent. are supplied in the country and only 30 per cent imported and even allowing that these figures are not very reliable the fact remains that native merchants and manufacturers have done exceedingly well. In many cases industrial companies are paying dividends that have not done so in the past and the recent quotations of stocks and shares are alone sufficient to prove that war is a great incentive to prosperous trading. At one time great anxiety was felt both by Japanese and foreigners when the Vladivostok Squadron appeared at the entrance of the Bay and any success on a large scale on the part of that fleet would certainly have paralysed trade. The sinking of the *Knight Commander* caused a great sensation and this Board on behalf of local insurance companies has represented the case fully to the Chambers of Commerce of London and Liverpool. Foreigners have enjoyed a large portion of the trade for war purposes, which was placed by the Government in foreign countries and this should be noted as an important advance on the exclusion which was displayed during the war of 1894. In spite of abnormal duties and taxes the economic condition of Japan to-day is one which must surely arouse the admiration of all classes of the foreign community and I think it is not out of place on my part to say that we, foreigners, owe a debt of thanks to the Japanese Army and Navy for their successes, the brilliance of which have assured not only the safety of our property but perhaps, even our lives.—(Hear, hear.) With these few remarks I invite discussion of the report.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he was glad to hear the optimistic views of the Chairman as to the future and hoped they would be realised. With regard to the report there were one or two things that were not quite clear. One page it was said that the Customs receipts during 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by over four million yen. He thought it should be explained that this was due to increase of duties owing to the war, and that it did not necessarily represent such an increase of business, as would seem to be indicated.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the total im-

ports were 371 millions as against 317 millions in the previous year.

Mr. GRIFFIN went on to point out that in the second paragraph on page 3 there should be such words inserted as to show that the figures afterwards given referred only to Yokohama and were obtained from the Customs.

Mr. HUTCHISON took it that the whole of the report referred to Yokohama.

Mr. GRIFFIN then referred to "Maybush Re-reel" on page 6, and at the request of the Chairman, Mr. Tegner, speaking for the Committee of the Silk Association, who had supplied the information, said the Committee had considered the matter and decided to retain the phrase.

Mr. GRIFFIN said many customers in the States were much against Maebashi Re-reels if they could get Joshiu—yet both were from the Joshiu district. On the 7th page Bushiu did not appear under Filatures, and he suggested that the term Joshiu should be replaced by Kwanto.

Mr. TEGNER said the matter had been discussed by the Committee of the Silk Association and he thought it should stand good.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Tegner said every silk firm here is a member of the Silk Association and the report was prepared by a Committee.

Mr. GRIFFIN said no notice had been given to members and he should thrash the matter out at the first meeting of the members.

In reply to Mr. Caesar Hawkins, who said he thought it was a geographical discussion,

Mr. GRIFFIN said Joshiu was a province by itself as much as any county in England. On page 13 he saw no mention of Cotton Italians and Sateens under the heading "Fancy Cottons" and suggested that the words "Dyed Cottons" should be substituted for that caption. Prints he would admit as Fancy Cottons, but he certainly should not admit Velvets. He pointed out that in last year's report Cotton Italians and Sateens had the leading place under the same heading.

Mr. BOWDEN said it seemed to him too late to alter the report and suggested that note should be taken of Mr. Griffin's points so that they should be presented to the incoming Committee for consideration in preparing next year's report.

This was seconded by Mr. Sale and agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE emphasised the fact, commented on in the report, that despite the withdrawal of such a large number of men for service at the front there had been such a gratifying increase of the export trade in this country—particularly in the more valuable commodities such as raw silk and *habutai*, while perhaps other articles not mentioned in the report because produced in other parts of the country had participated in the increase. The matter, he thought, was explained by the large proportion of female and child labour employed in the production of such exports, in consequence of which Japan was able and ready to supply the demand from consuming markets for such commodities.

On the motion of Mr. Caesar Hawkins, seconded by Mr. Griffin, the report was adopted.

The next business was the election of a Committee, and while this was going on the Chairman called attention to a purely verbal alteration in the Arbitration Rules necessitated by the change in the name of the Board.

On the motion of Mr. Payne, seconded by Mr. Tegner the change was agreed to.

The new Committee, it was intimated, will consist of Messrs. Payne, Davis, Hutchison, Harmsen, Mottet, Caesar Hawkins, Blake, Sale and Beart.

In reply to Mr. GRIFFIN, the Chairman said the question of holding the annual meeting at No. 78 instead of in their own room had been considered by the Committee, who were influenced by the desirability of meeting in a central situation.

Votes of thanks to the members who had given their assistance in the preparation of the report and to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

ANNUAL REPORT.  
The Course of Trade.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary conditions that came into existence last year, the returns of the foreign trade of Japan for 1904 continue to show an increase both in Imports and Exports.

	1904. Yen	1903. Yen
Total Exports.....	319,250,436	289,502,442
Total Exports from Yokohama.....	170,209,453	146,580,438
Total Imports.....	371,167,029	317,135,518
Total Imports to Yokohama.....	136,265,011	110,878,968
Total Exports.....	258,303,065	252,349,543
Total Exports from Yokohama.....	139,015,675	113,822,517
Total Imports.....	271,731,258	255,816,645
Total Imports to Yokohama.....	89,292,505	88,528,419

The total value of the Foreign Trade of Japan in 1904 was yen 690,417,465; in 1903 yen 606,637,960; in 1902 yen 530,034,323, and in 1901 yen 508,166,188.

The Customs receipts during 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by over four million yen. The figures for the past four years are: in 1904, Yen 21,230,242; in 1903, 17,047,890; in 1902, 15,313,072; in 1901, 15,122,616.

Nearly all articles of Export showed an increase during 1904 over the previous year, and among manufactured goods *Habutai* stands at the top with an advance in export value of ten million yen. Silk *Handkerchiefs* also increased by nearly two million yen, and other articles which increased in the export trade are Cotton Tissues, Towels, Matches, Matting, Porcelain, Lacquered Ware, and Cigarettes, while this class of goods not enumerated shows an increased export of about three million yen. Among raw materials and partly manufactured goods, the export of Raw Silk shows the largest increase, being over fourteen million yen in value in 1904 above that of the previous year. In Straw Plaits and Marine products (except Fish Oil) there was also an increased export, while the articles under "others" showed an advance of nearly seven million yen. The articles showing a decreased export were Coal, Copper, Rice, Fish Oil, Tea, Comphor, Waste Silk, and Cotton Yarns, the circumstances in which Japan was placed during the past year being accountable for the restricted export of some of these products. Several articles of Import showed a considerable increase, namely, Raw Cotton, Wool, Leather, Sugar, Rice and Kerosene, while there was an advance also in the import value of most kinds of Iron and Steel, Locomotive Engines, and Steam Vessels. The import of several textiles suffered a notable decline, namely, Mousseline-de-laine, Woollen Cloths, Shirts, Cotton Sateens and Velvets, and in Dry Indigo and Oilcake there was also a large falling off.

The export of bullion during the year exceeded the import by nearly seventy-four million yen.

The import of Rice during 1904 exceeded the export by nearly fifty-five million yen in value, and the crop harvested in Japan was the largest on record, being no less, according to the final figures from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, than 51,401,997 koku. The average yield being 42.296-935 koku, the crop of 1904 turns out to be 21.5 per cent. above the average, and 10.6 per cent. better than the crop of 1903.

As was to be expected from the situation, the export of Japanese Yarns declined somewhat, but only a little over two million yen, while Cotton Tissues showed an increase of a million and a half.

Silk, both Raw and Manufactured, is accountable for a large portion of the total increase in Exports, the former being valued at Yen 88,740,702 in 1904, against 74,428,907 in 1903, against 74,428,907 in the previous year, while *Habutai* was exported to the value of Yen 37,546,099 and Silk Handkerchiefs to Yen 4,699,592 last year, the respective figures for 1903 being *Habutai* Yen 27,510,478 and Handkerchiefs Yen 2,938,421. The rapid advance of *Habutai* to the large export of the past year is shown by the fact that in 1890 its export value was only Yen 819,537, which was increased in 1895 to Yen 8,354,490, in 1900 to Yen 17,436,381, and four years later to the present large export, namely, Yen 37,546,099.

Straw Plaits and Matches showed an increased export value in 1904 over the previous year of over a million and a quarter yen each, Porcelain nearly three-quarters of a million, Towels nearly half a million, and Lacquered Ware and Umbrellas each a considerable advance. In Imports the increase in value last year of Raw Cotton compared with 1903 amounted to nearly four millions, of Wool over five millions, of Leather two and three-quarter millions, of Rice seven and three-quarter millions, of Beans a million and a quarter, of Sugar over two millions, and of Kerosene six and three-quarters of millions of yen. Unenumerated Imports in 1904 showed an increase of 30½ million yen over those of 1903.

The value of the deliveries of the principal articles of Import in Yokohama during 1904 was about the same as that of the previous year, but the value of the principal articles of Export during the same



Iron: Hoop and Band.....	pls.	9,145	5,244	9,087	5,302	100	47,260
" Bar, Flat, etc.....	"	529,822	474,716	530,558	477,627	2,527	2,228,345
" Plate and Sheet.....	"	234,111	198,975	235,792	200,344	1,000	8,197,820
" Pig.....	"	176,042	155,925	178,562	154,255	—	360,695
" Galvanized.....	"	118,691	180,062	120,533	178,262	336	1,253,550
" Wire Nails.....	"	124,925	141,466	124,930	142,866	—	787,050
Tin Plates.....	bxs.	147,975	82,576	150,380	82,091	—	1,067,690
Kerosene Oil: American.....	cases	1,464,124	452,720	1,076,591	1,105,466	502,562	3,499,920
" Russian.....	"	505,898	—	420,563	—	188,815	1,316,360
" Borneo.....	"	651,158	1,041,432	646,226	917,798	96,275	1,958,065
† Sugar: (Brown) Foreign Countries.....	pls.	1,482,418	1,619,144	1,449,526	1,631,845	65,191	12,320,970
" (White Refined).....	"	313,196	466,322	320,247	473,320	3,513	4,003,090
Window Glass.....	bxs.	72,678	102,832	77,428	98,132	—	449,080

Total ¥ 39,675,672

Imports, Deliveries, and Values include direct Importations by the Imperial Government and Japanese Merchants, less re-exports.

† Not including Formosa Sugars.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF TRADE.  
COMPILED BY THE YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1904.

## EXPORTS.

Goods.		Exports, at Jan. to 31st Dec., 1904.	Exports for corresponding period, 1903.	Customs value of the Exports for the Year.
Silk.—To Europe.....	bales	30,490	26,815	
" " America.....	"	64,450	44,246	
Total.....	bales	94,940	71,061	
" " " " " " " "	piculs	97,345	73,215	88,740,700
Ten.—To New York and East.....	lbs.	10,807,002	9,376,655	
" " Chicago and West.....	"	9,191,261	10,560,980	
" " San Francisco and Pacific Coast.....	"	3,947,655	5,187,849	
" " Canada.....	"	3,984,562	3,772,334	
" " Europe, &c.....	"	548,547	344,049	
Total.....	lbs.	28,479,027	29,241,867	8,198,266
Waste Silk and Cocoons.....	piculs	46,483	50,129	4,892,163
Tobacco (Leaf).....	"	819	538	20,503
Rice.....	"	16,700	17,160	106,137
Fish Oil.....	"	102,121	126,702	615,735
Copper.....	"	156,556	209,327	5,473,879
Silk Handkerchiefs.....	doz.	1,314,448	822,090	4,603,144
Silk Piece Goods (Habutai).....	catties	3,668,886	1,978,448	37,410,479
				150,061,006

## TREASURE IMPORT AND EXPORT.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1904; from Returns kindly furnished by the Director of Customs.

Imported.	Exported.
Yen.	Yen.
10,000.....	America..... 52,712,722
—.....	Europe..... 200,118
—.....	India..... 19,526
204,041.....	China..... 1,123,762
—.....	Hongkong..... 1,811,362
16,200.....	Other places..... 50,150
Total..... 230,241	Total..... 55,917,640

These Returns include Bank-notes and Bullion.

## TONNAGE.

Return of Foreign Merchant Shipping entered at the Port of Yokohama during the year 1904.

Flag.	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Tons.
* British.....	685	—	1,789,756	677	—	1,768,647
† German.....	165	—	5,809	161	—	5,809
‡ United States.....	79	—	424,581	79	—	417,617
Norwegian.....	—	4	375,466	—	3	6,339
§ French.....	—	5	381,316	—	5	375,466
Dutch.....	121	—	131,278	119	—	127,987
Austro-Hungarian.....	29	—	63,722	29	—	63,722
Swedish.....	—	4	6,949	—	4	6,949
Danish.....	18	—	40,260	15	—	37,435
Chinese.....	12	—	39,555	12	—	39,555
Russian.....	4	—	4,794	4	—	4,794
	1	—	3,517	1	—	3,517
	2	—	1,768	2	—	1,768
	—	1	377	—	1	377
Total.....	1,116	16	2,901,735	1,099	15	2,865,832

\* Including 132,139 tons in, and 132,139 tons out, Canadian Pacific Steamers.  
 also 91,662 " " 91,662 " " Peninsular and Oriental Steamers.  
 also 78,266 " " 78,266 " " Occidental and Oriental Steamers.  
 also 14,691 " " 14,691 " " Pacific Mail Steamers.  
 † Including 108,689 " " 108,689 " " Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamers.  
 ‡ Including 211,472 " " 211,472 " " Pacific Mail Steamers.  
 also 147,057 " " 147,057 " " Northern Pacific Steamers.  
 § Including 56,209 " " 56,209 " " Messageries Maritimes Steamers.

NOTE.—Tonnage under the Japanese flag entering and sailing from the Port of Yokohama to Australia, India, Europe, and the Pacific Coast amounted, during 1904, to—Inward, 80,475 tons, and outward to 48,539 tons, against 440,027 tons inward and 442,134 tons outward in 1903, the great difference between the tonnage of these two years being accounted for by the fact that the Government took up most of the large foreign-going steamers for use as transports. Thirteen British steamers of 27,017 aggregate register tons were sold and transferred to the Japanese flag during 1904.

## WARMING-ELDRIDGE WEDDING.

The marriage took place on Thursday of Miss Fanny Heath Eldridge, daughter of the late Dr. Stuart Eldridge, to Mr. Sophus Warming, Danish Consul in Yokohama. Christ Church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the floral adornments being most ornate. Rev. W. P. G. Field conducted the service and the bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Eldridge.

The bride arrived to the strains of "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and looked particularly handsome as she entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Tegner. She was followed by Mrs. Tegner, sister of the bride, by the Misses Stella MacDonald, Hope Payne and Doris Healing as brides-maids and by Masters Henry and Sven Tegner as pages.

The bridegroom was supported by Mr. P. A. Cox as best man, whilst Messrs. G. G. Brady, Johnstone McClure, Chandler Gibbens and A. R. Owen were ushers.

The bride was dressed in heavy white satin trimmed with old point lace, which had been worn by her mother and her sister at their weddings. She also wore a tulle veil, orange blossoms and full court train and carried a shower bouquet. The bridesmaids wore soft white silk with tulle hats and carried basket bouquets of white flowers. Each one also had an iris brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The little pages made a very sweet pair in their fancy costumes and three-cornered hats.

The matron of honour (Mrs. Tegner) wore a handsome dress of imported white lace. Mrs. Eldridge wore black and carried a lavender and white bouquet.

The service was fully choral, the choir being specially augmented for the occasion. In addition to the organ marches rendered by Mr. Hugh Home, Mrs. James Walter sang a selection from "Ruth."

The register was signed by Baron Sweets de Landas Wyborgh, Danish Minister to Tokyo, and Mr. E. C. Bellows, U. S. Consul-General at Yokohama.

A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tegner, No. 44 Bluff. The spacious rooms were decorated with white flowers, chief among which was a large floral bell. The invitations numbered 500 but many friends were unable to attend in consequence of distance, and the telegrams, letters and cablegrams included congratulations from England, France and America. The wedding cake was a graceful structure which attracted general attention. Another room was devoted to the wedding presents, of which the display was large and costly.

The usual toasts were honoured, Baron Sweets de Landas Wyborgh proposing "The Bride and Bridegroom."

Later in the day the newly wedded couple left for their home at Daishi, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of white serge trimmed with guipure lace and she wore a black picture hat.

## MAJOR GENERAL BETSUYAKU.

The death was announced on March 27th, in Tokyo, of Major-General Betsuyaku, in reserve, who had been suffering from consumption for several months past. He was well-known in connexion with the quelling of the Satsuma rebellion. At that time he was isolated, with the Imperial forces, in Kumamoto castle under General Tani (now a Viscount and a member of the Upper House) and assisted in its successful defence and in the sortir whereby the Government army defeated the rebels and joined its re-enforcements. In the Japan-China war, he held the post of Commander of the Third Division (Nagoya). In appreciation of his meritorious services the Emperor promoted him on March 28th to the Fourth Senior Rank and decorated him with the Second Class of the Rising Sun. The funeral will take place on March 31st at Aoyama Cemetery, the cortège leaving his house at 1 p.m.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held last evening at Van Schaick Hall and despite the inclement weather drew a good house. The programme began with an overture by the Midget Orchestra, a musical combination of lads and lasses, the youngest of whom boasts of but ten years. They played two bright national selections, one being representative of Spain the other of Italy. The paper of the evening, contributed by Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, was kindly read by Mrs. J. Lincoln Dearing, who is the happy possessor of a clear voice combined with a pleasant enunciation which makes it a delight for her audience to follow her. The paper dealt first with Durham Cathedral, within sound of whose bells the writer was born, alluded to the legends which have gathered around St. Cuthbert, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated; to the Venerable Bede and other north country worthies, and then passed on to a short description of the fabric and of its past glories, as well as the vanished glories of the see. St. Paul's Cathedral in London was next referred to, with a passing glance at some of the traditions which Geoffrey of Monmouth and the old chroniclers have woven into the earlier history of Britain, and which centre more particularly around London. Finally Mrs. Brown took her hearers to Westminster Abbey, concluding with a reference to the literary men who have found rest within its walls, or have had monuments erected to them there since Chaucer was placed within the tomb which afterwards became the centre of Poet's Corner. Following the paper came forty-three lantern slides, mostly coloured, giving an idea of the great diversity of architectural features in the principal cathedrals of England, and 20 slides devoted solely to Westminster Abbey. These proved very popular. On the motion of the Rev. E. S. Booth Mrs. Brown was heartily thanked for her interesting paper and Mrs. Dearing was likewise commended for her sympathetic reading of the essay.

The second part of the programme introduced Miss Davies, a most accomplished reuter, Master Bischof, who gives promise of becoming a charming violinist, Mrs. W. T. Payne, who was encored and the Midget Orchestra, their selections being as follows:—

Song....."The Rose".....Erschman.  
Mrs. W. T. Payne.  
Violin Solo....."Nocturne" No. II.....Chopin.  
Master W. G. Bischof.  
Recitation....."Jane Conquest".....Unknown.  
Miss Davies.  
Selection....."Neapolitan Duet".....Henry Lawson.  
The Midget Orchestra.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR LANDING EXPENSES.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case lodged by Captain A. Weston against the Compania General de Tabacco de Filipinas claiming yen 1,036.59 came up again on March 24th before Judge Yasuda.

T. Inouye, a Customs broker, was examined as an expert witness as to shipping usage in Yokohama.

Witness deposed that freight from foreign countries to Japan does not include the expenses incurred in landing cargo. Freight is limited to the port in Japan to which the cargo is addressed. Consignees, therefore, have to land their goods from steamer at their own charges and risk though some bills of landing add a special clause in order to avoid unnecessary disputes. The usage in Yokohama is that all the shipping agents have a special agreement with their customs brokers to land cargo brought by their own ships. Consequently consignees of cargo always understand that their cargo will be landed by the custom broker concerned with the shipping company whose steamer brings it. For instance, Capt. Weston it patronized by Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co., and consignees are of course, obliged to pay the landing expenses to Capt. Weston, and not to the shipping agents. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Pacific Mail; etc., have their own landing

departments but their custom with regard to freight and landing expense is not different.

In reply to defendants' Counsel, witness stated that the customs brokers were patronized by shipping agents, but the former were always independent of the latter. Responsibility for landing cargo from steamers should be borne by the customs brokers.

Defendants Counsel stated that plaintiff delivered only 19,990 bags of rice against twenty thousand set out in the bill of lading and ten bags were still left undelivered, but plaintiff claimed landing expenses for twenty thousand bags.

The Court said that the dispute as to the difference in the number of bags was too trivial, as the landing expenses concerned could not be more than ~~sen~~ 40 or 50, and that at the previous hearing, defendants' Counsel had consented not to follow up this point.

Defendants' Counsel asked the Court to cancel his previous admission and said that not only must he urge the importance of this small difference in the landing expenses, but that defendant might lodge a claim for short delivery of the ten bags.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the particular shipment of rice had been destined for several places and he asked the other side to state which lot was short.

Defendants' Counsel replied that the short delivery occurred in a lot consigned to a rice dealer named T. Sudzuki, but he would inquire again of his clients. Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing.

The Court granted the request, adjourning the case till April 6th.

## THE COLLINS CASE.

The appeal of H. B. Collins, charged with having acted as a Russian military spy, was rejected on March 23rd by the Court of Cassation. His punishment of eleven years' confinement with hard labour is now confirmed and he was removed to prison.

## OHARA v. WRIGHT.

A case brought by T. Ohara against Mr. W. N. Wright, claiming yen 18.25, came up again on March 30th in the Yokohama Local Court, when on account of the absence of the defendant, judgment was given in favour of plaintiff.

## ATTEMPTED MURDERS IN YOKOHAMA.

Two attempts at murder were made on March 25th in Yokohama. In one case a jinrikisha coolie named K. Moiono (42) attempted to murder Kura (33), formerly his wife, inflicting severe injuries upon her with a hatchet in the dwelling of Matsu Masuyama, (a younger sister of the woman) at Hodogaya. The culprit was arrested at Kanagawa. The woman was removed to the Yokohama Hospital. The cause is reported to have been that she refused to rejoin her former husband.

The other case was that of a jinrikisha coolie named T. Ura (40). He attempted to murder his wife in the house of her parents, residing at Minami Ota, wounding her on the head with a large knife. The culprit was arrested on the scene. The cause is reported by the Isezaki-cho police to be jealousy.

## "A GHASTLY FARCE"

The *Speaker* to hand by the French mail on Thursday, holds that the time has come when the Governments of England, France, and Italy should face the fact that Austria and Russia have failed in Macedonia:—

What else could we expect? Austria is notoriously irresolute and now more than ever preoccupied by her internal crisis. She has, indeed, a forward school, but its hope is that reform may fail and an Austrian occupation become inevitable. That the Russian bureaucracy should conceive any humane reform or compass any efficient achievement was never likely. It is now impossible. Europe engages in a ghastly farce when she authorises a Government which is face to face with ruin, revolution, and bankruptcy at home to be the saviour of Macedonia and the reformer of Turkey. Were their intentions never so admirable, both Austria and Russia are

for the moment impotent. Without the cynical and interested backing of Germany there is not a Minister at the Porte who would buy Russia's favour or fear her anger. In 1902 the two Empires were the dominant Powers in the Levant. To-day Russia at least is a negligible factor. The victories of Japan have altered the whole balance of power at Constantinople. On this ground, if on no other, the responsibility for the future falls to the Western nations. They have at length their chance.

"Public opinion in all of them is unanimous and articulate. It lies with Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcassé to use this unique opportunity."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ST. ANDREW'S MISSION CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR:—Will you allow me, on the eve of our departure from Japan, to offer, through the medium of your columns, the grateful thanks of Mrs. Weston and myself to the members of the Congregation of Christ Church, Yokohama, and to the many other friends who have during the past 18 months given us such kind help and sympathy in the work of raising funds to build a new Church in a better situation for the Anglican Mission (the Nippon Seikōkwa) in Yokohama.

The support we have received has been no less remarkable for its generosity than for its readiness, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the very deep sense we feel of this token of the confidence and good-will of so many of the business men and others in this place. To Mr. and Mrs. James Walter, especially, our best thanks are due.

The work has been a long and difficult one, but the labour has been lightened more than we can say by the almost invariable kindness and courtesy with which we have been received during its course, and the helpful and encouraging words that have often been spoken have been no less welcome than the generous gifts which they have accompanied. Indeed, I might venture to add that this combination has been almost a revelation to us and we are more grateful than I can adequately express.

I am, your obedient Servant,

WALTER WESTON.

## REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The new Church of the St. Andrew's Mission, situated in Hi-no-de-cho, which was dedicated on Sunday, March 12th, stands on the site of a Japanese house acquired by the Mission in December, 1903, and since then used for Church purposes. Through the help of friends in Yokohama and in Christ Church, Wimbledon, England, a site was leased and the buildings standing on it purchased, and while one of these was used for Services, etc., the remainder were let so as to produce a substantial sum towards the ground rent. Meanwhile efforts were made to raise further funds to erect a more suitable building, and the present Church is the result. It is composite in construction, being of two storeys, with the Church proper on the upper floor. The west end looks over Hi-no-de-cho, a busy street at the base of Noge-yama, while the East end faces the Canal, towards the Bluff and the Bay of Yokohama.

The building is mainly of timber with several courses of brick resting on concrete, and is supported by six brick buttresses. It is surmounted by a tower with a gilt cross, and one cross also marks the end of the church roof and another the porch at the main entrance. It is coloured deep red, and has a slate roof.

The ground floor contains a Vestry, large rooms for Sunday School, Night-School, etc., as well as quarters for the Bible-Woman and the Caretaker, and rooms for various other purposes. All these are semi-foreign in style, but with Japanese mats, *shoji*, *fusuma*, etc., and are unusually light and airy.

From the front porch, a spacious hall has on either side a handsome staircase of *sen* (wood), leading to a landing lofty and well-lighted, from which the Church itself is entered through swing doors of *keyaki* and strong plate glass. No attempt has been made to render the interior ornate, but

as far as possible to combine dignity with a necessary simplicity and to afford a measure of the necessary properties of acoustics, light, and good ventilation. At either side the body of the Church has three good pointed windows, looking over the Bay on the north and to Fuji-san on the south. A handsome 'rose' window pierces the west wall, above the door, and the tower greatly assists in the matter of ventilation. The benches and pulpit are of solid teak, handsome and comfortable, while the Lectern and Litany stool are of *keyaki*. A graceful Gothic screen of the latter wood separates the nave from the chancel, and is surmounted by a well-designed arch and small cross. The prayer desks here are of *keyaki*, and the *keyaki* altar rail is supported on brass standards with a foliated design. The Holy Table and credence table are of *keyaki* and behind the former, on which stands a plain cross of gold lacquered wood, is a handsome silk brocade hanging. When fully seated the church will accommodate 200, being at present provided with benches for 150.

The East window, of three lights, and the smaller side windows in the chancel are filled with good coloured glass, with pleasing designs, imported from Italy. The floor of the Church is of excellent Oregon pine, and the arched roof is handsome and strongly built. The Church (as well as the principal rooms on the ground floor) is well lighted with electricity, and at the entrance on the Hi-no-de-cho side is a pretty little Japanese garden with stone lantern, pines, and shrubs.

The work has been carried out by the Shimoda Construction Company of Yokohama, and is of a substantial character with unusually good and careful finish. Operations began just before Christmas, 1904, and the Church was dedicated on March 12th, 1905, by the Right Rev. Bishop McKim, D.D., acting in the place of Bishop Awdry, who was unfortunately absent through illness. The Rev. John T. Imai, the Rev. Walter Weston, M.A., in charge of St. Andrew's Mission, the Rev. A. E. Webb, M.A., and the Rev. C. H. Shortt, M.A., also took part in the Service, together with the Japanese Catechist, Mr. A. N. Shiozaki. The offertory, which amounted to yen 54.36, included a gift of yen 10.13 just received that day from the Guild of the Daughters of the King, of St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A., through Mrs. Franklin Rogers, of Yokohama. A number of Foreign friends were in the congregation, and it was a pleasure to afterwards learn that the Church and its appointments gave general satisfaction.

An unusually gratifying feature connected with it all, is the number of gifts of a personal character from friends in the Foreign Community in Yokohama. These include:—a beautiful brass alms-dish, given by Mrs. Lowder in memory of the late Archdeacon Shaw; the pulpit, the joint gift of the local branches of 'The King's Daughters' and the 'Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Philip'; Credence table, from Mrs. Franklin Rogers; Communion linen, worked by Mrs. Bathgate, a former interested helper of the Mission; the Cross on the tower, from the Sunday School Children of Christ Church, Yokohama, given in 1903; and the hanging behind the Holy Table, in memory of the late Mrs. Francis Fox, of Wimbledon, England.

A final most interesting and valuable gift, not yet completed, however, for use, is a new stone Font, given by the "Editor and Staff of the Monthly Mince Pie Magazine," some well-known young ladies on the Bluff, Yokohama.

During the week following the Dedication, special Evangelistic Services were held, at which large congregations were present. Later on was held an inauguration meeting in connection with the "English Night School" belonging to the Church, at which a number of students were enrolled. It is hoped and believed that this will ultimately prove in an indirect way a very useful adjunct to the work of the Mission. With these considerations in view the friends of the Mission may not only look back to the past with encouragement and thankfulness but to the future, under God's blessing and guidance, with hope and confidence. Humbly and prayerfully we "Thank God and take courage."

The accounts which accompany the report

show total receipts of yen 11,069.73, and an expenditure of yen 11,032.69, showing a balance in hand of yen 37.04.

#### "FOR LOVE OR MONEY."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "Pond-water's" remarks respecting the translation of "For love or money," I beg to point out that the translation *ikami shite mo*, though expressing the sense in which the above words are often used, fails to bring out the point of the original. Some such translation as *doraku no tame ka, riyeiki no tame ka* would be preferable in addition to the rendering given. Another dictionary we have consulted renders "money" as *hoshu* and the "love" by *hoshu nashini*, which of course implies that a thing is done because it is pleasant.

I am, yours, &c.,

THE WRITER OF THE MONTHLY SUMMARY  
OF CURRENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

March 19th, 1905.

#### THE ALLEGED GROWTH OF FAITH IN AMERICA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—On the 18th inst. a very remarkable article from the pen of Dr. Schaffner was reproduced in your columns under the title of the "Growth of Faith in America." Never was a title more misleading or inappropriate; for the one thing that the writer quoted fails to prove to the satisfaction of any but the most superficial thinkers is the "growth of faith." The "growth of the fashion of Church-going" would have been a more appropriate heading for Dr. Schaffner's statistics.

It is a curious but an undoubted fact that a large number of highly educated foreigners visit America without discovering the existence of deep national religious sentiment there. Some Americans tell us that their nation is the most religious of Occidental nations. But observant men who go to the States return to their countries with a different impression. Year after year we have had Japanese coming back from America and telling us that though it is fashionable to profess religion in the States, real religious faith is rare. One would suppose that the Archbishop of Canterbury is qualified to pronounce an opinion on the progress of religion in America. Well, during his recent visit to the States he was audacious enough to remark that it seemed to him that evangelical influence in the States was on the decline. One mark of this, he said, was the law against reading the Bible in schools passed in many States. Dr. A. Schaffner undertakes to enlighten the ignorant Archbishop and all other bigoted, blind foreigners on the religious faith of the American people. This very abolition of the Bible in the schools, we are told by this authority, was a blessing. "A teacher could not read any selection bearing on Christ or the Apostles without raising controversial questions among the parents of the children of all the faiths represented in the schools, and the safer ground of the Old Testament therefore was generally sought." The selection had almost invariably been the Psalms. But in practice this Psalm, read in a perfunctory way, had so little influence of the kind desired that I for one had felt no great regret over its abolishment. I seldom have met with more extraordinary logic than that appearing here. In an article whose object it is to prove that the religious faith of the American is in a highly satisfactory condition we are informed that the minds of the parents of school children are so petty, uncharitable and unrecurrent that they would not consent to have their children listen to the Sermon on the Mount or the beautiful description of Charity found in the Epistle to the Corinthians and therefore the Bible was advised by kept out of the schools. When this trumped up argument was paraded before the Archbishop, he naturally expressed himself as unconvinced. In England the banishment of the Bible from the schools is not regarded as a sign of the growth of religious belief. "Dr. Davidson, however, accustomed to the English view, had his doubts," says Dr. Schaffner. "He feared that the evangelical influence in this country was lessening."

In order to convince the Archbishop and others that the American religious world is the best of all possible worlds, that not a cloud darkens the horizon of the Christian outlook in the United States, Dr. Schaffner gives us a long column of statistics which he has collected bearing on attendance at religious services, religious ceremonies, Sunday Schools, and the like; and he apparently takes it for granted that this attendance is an indication of sincere Christian belief in Christian Supernaturalism; for no other meaning can be attached to the Archbishop's "Evangelical influence." How the good Archbishop must have stared when after this big blast of the statistic trumpet by Dr. Schaffner, this airy optimist

goes on to say in effect, "We make no inquiries as to the personal belief of the attendants at our evangelical churches. What they believe and what they reject nobody knows but themselves." "Dogma keeps no man out of the church," says Dr. Schaffner loftily. "All that a man is required to do in order to join any evangelical church is to substantially accept God as the Father, Jesus as the personal Saviour, the Divine Spirit as the Sanctifier and the Bible as the rule of life"—a confession of faith that could not be beaten for vagueness. The Archbishop no doubt asked himself what "substantially" means and what "the Bible as a rule of life" may mean, when every member of the church interprets it as he or she pleases and resents in the most marked manner clerical interference or dictation. How bright do all things seem when once these Christian optimistic spectacles are put on!

Some young ministers, Dr. Schaffner tells us, are naughty enough to express their pessimistic opinions in certain religious newspapers. Dr. Schaffner has spoken. Let them for ever hold their peace. They bewail the loss of faith in their congregations and a disinclination to accept the Christian message on the part of audiences. These lamentations are due to the scepticism of these ministers most probably, says Dr. Schaffner. Exquisite logic! A sceptical minister mourning over the scepticism of his hearers! If such stuff as this passes for argument in the religious world in America it says very little for the intelligence of that world. But I do not for a moment think it does nor should I have taken the trouble to dwell so much on it had Dr. Schaffner assumed a less exultant tone. Christianity in America is a great socialistic organization. Most people go to church and chapel because they would otherwise become the victims of unbearable ennui, partly to see other people there, or to enjoy the music and the preacher's eloquence. Only a few go for real worship. Any person who knows what genuine religious feeling is is naturally astounded at the worldly air of fashionable congregations in the great cities of the States. Such a person when visiting one of these churches would naturally ask, how many real worshippers are there here? The answer would be very, very few. In these modern days we are told that all dogmatic tests must be abolished in the case of the laity. "Dogma is for the clergymen" says Dr. Schaffner. Unbelief keeps no man out of a church; keeps no man from becoming a communicant if he be inclined to conform to the family or social custom of attending an ancient rite of the church. There are many clergymen who know all this. Dr. Davidson of course knew it all too well when he ventured to suggest that real religious belief in the ancient doctrines of the Christian religion as stated by church authorities is dying out in the United States, and something more than Dr. Schaffner's shallow arguments will be needed to convince the Archbishop that he is mistaken. On the attitude of the American people as a whole to Christian supernaturalism Dr. Schaffner's article throws no light at all. He hints that the American people have succeeded in making their services, their Sunday schools and other religious agencies very attractive by one means or another; but that has no bearing on heart belief; and it was about this and this only that the Archbishop was naturally much concerned. It is a case of Canterbury sunshine versus Schaffner fog. The Archbishop is logical and intelligible; the American Doctor the reverse. In his "Short History of Christianity" Mr. John M. Robertson makes the following discerning remarks:—"Of the state of thought in the United States it is difficult to speak with precision. The latitude allowed to or taken by the majority of the clergy keeps within the ostensible pale of the numerous churches much opinion that elsewhere would rank as extremely heterodox; and it is from American churchmen that there has come the project of the so-called 'Rainbow Bible,' in which the heterogeneous sources of the Old Testament books are indicated by printing in various coloured inks. As in all countries where the clergy are democratically in touch with the people, the breach between authority and modern thought is thus less marked than in the sphere of the Catholic and Anglican churches. But in such a civilisation development is inevitably continuous. . . . What preserves the form of faith in the States is probably less the Socio-economic pressure seen so commonly in England and Scotland (since all life is freer and freer in the New World, especially in the West) than the simple lack of leisure for study in a community where competition for income drives all men at a pace that almost seems to belie prosperity."

Apologizing for the length of this letter,

I am yours, &c.,

March 21st, 1905.

CRITIC.

Sub-lieutenant M. Yamaji, of the Cavalry, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Yamaji, who captured Port Arthur during the Japan-China war, has left for the front. He graduated from the Military College at the end of last year.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL TO "JAPAN MAIL.")

## BRITAIN AND PEACE.

London, March 24.  
A striking article appears in *The Times*, based upon a letter from its Tokyo correspondent, dated Feb. 10th, in which Japanese views of the Anglo-Japanese alliance were set forth. The article declares there is no danger of British vacillation or weakness as to the exclusion of interference by third parties in the final settlement. The article further proceeds to discuss sympathetically the suggestion of Japanese publicists that the alliance should be transformed into an agreement absolutely binding each party to assist the other in the event of war. The co-operation of the British navy and the Japanese army wherever that might be required would reduce the menace to China, Persia, and Afghanistan into perpetual impotence. The journal can not yet determine whether this is within the range of practical politics, but is confident that if it is capable of realization, the great end aimed at may be achieved.

## RUSSIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

London, March 24.  
The agreement for the internal Russian loan mentioned in the telegram of the 19th inst. has been signed. The loan will be issued at ninety-six, redeemable in fifty years.

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Kaiser has left Bremen aboard a liner for Lisbon, Tangier, and the Mediterranean.

## RUSSIAN BANKERS AND THE WAR.

London March 25.  
The belief among the St. Petersburg bankers is widespread that the Tsar will be compelled by circumstances, if not induced by his Ministers, to discontinue the war. This opinion is freely expressed among the bankers who negotiated the internal loan with the Ministry of Finance.

## THE NEW JAPANESE FOREIGN LOAN.

The *Standard* understands that arrangements have been virtually concluded for an early issue in London and New York of a Japanese four-and-a-half per cent loan of thirty millions sterling at the price of 90.

London, March 26.  
The Japanese loan of thirty million sterling at 4½ per cent. is secured upon the tobacco monopoly. It is redeemable after five years if Japan desires.

## SIAMESE LOAN.

A Siamese loan of a million sterling has been issued. It was closed after three-quarters of an hour, being largely over-subscribed.

## PESSIMISTIC RUSSIANS.

The Russian correspondents at the front discuss the situation in a most pessimistic tone. They say that a vast Japanese turning movement is developing and they believe Harbin will be untenable unless 200,000 reinforcements are sent immediately.

Reunenkampff has lost three-quarters of his force.

New war taxes are about to be imposed.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Later.  
A committee of the Paris Stock Exchange officially announces that the Russian loan negotiations have been resumed and are now proceeding quite satisfactorily.

## THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

The third Baltic Squadron are at Port

Said, heavily laden with stores which they are shipping, apparently little anxious to avoid delay. They are sailing Friday night for Jibouti.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The English half of the Japanese loan has already been underwritten in England. The American half is oversubscribed in New York.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

The partisans of peace are daily becoming more numerous, even in the official world. They base their hopes on the certainty that the Japanese conditions will be more onerous a few months hence.

## LINIEVITCH'S REPORTS.

London, March 27.  
Linievitch on the 24th March reported several cavalry skirmishes in the vicinity of the railway.

## MAXIM GORKI.

The authorities have decided to prosecute Maxim Gorki, now at Riga, on a charge of drafting proclamations to overthrow the Government.

## GENERAL GRIPENBERG.

Later.  
An Imperial Ukase deprives General Gripenberg of the command of the 2nd Manchurian Army, though maintaining him as *Aide-de-Camp* to the Czar.

## THE THIRD SQUADRON.

The Third Baltic Squadron has sailed from Suez, steering southward.

## JAPANESE LOAN A HUGE SUCCESS.

London, March 28.  
The Japanese Loan is a huge success.

## RUSSIA AND PEACE.

Later.  
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg learns that a majority of the Council of Ministers on Friday agreed as to the opportuneness of initiating some step in the direction of peace. This decision will probably be communicated to the Tsar on Saturday.

## A CRETAN REVOLT.

London, March 29.  
As a result of the discontent arising out of the absolutist rule of Prince George of Greece, 600 armed Cretans assembled near Canea as a provisional national assembly. They were presided over by Japayansakis, who proclaimed the union of the island with Greece. The meeting appealed to the Powers not to employ force in the maintenance of the present regime.

Prince George has issued a proclamation appealing to the population and denouncing the movement.

A Russian gunboat has brought reinforcements of Cretan gendarmerie to Canea from other parts of the island.

## FRENCH SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOAN.

New York bankers state that they are receiving heavy French subscriptions for the American portion of the Japanese loan.

## EAGER SUBSCRIBERS.

Later.  
The exterior of the Bank at the time of the issue of the Japanese loan resembled Boxing Day at the theatres. Special police were stationed to preserve order. There were long queues, the largest being near the H. & S. Bank. It is certain that the loan will be largely over-subscribed.

## RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

It is understood that the intended mobilization on a large scale will be abandoned for the present in Russia, and that only

drafts will be sent sufficient to stiffen the army of Linievitch, who will pursue Fabian tactics.

## ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* is taking up the idea of strengthening the Alliance of Great Britain and Japan. It says that it receives general approbation in the city, especially as it enjoys the moral support of America.

## BALTIC SQUADRON COMING EASTWARD.

London, March 30.  
Ships of the Baltic Squadron were sighted on March 19, steaming eastward, 250 miles north-east of Madagascar.

## A BIG FLEET.

London, March 30.  
A Reuter's telegram from Durban says that the steamer *Dart*, from Rangoon, sighted 30 warships and 14 colliers on the 19th inst., steaming eastward from a point 250 miles northeastward of Madagascar.

## THE KAISER'S TOUR.

The French semi-official press affects unconcern about the Kaiser's visit to Tangier, but the tone of the newspapers generally in both countries show that they attach significance to its effect.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 25th instant.)

## REPORT OF THE TROOPS THAT OCCUPIED HSINGKING.

The enemy that were in Hsingking: retreated towards Haitungting (about 88 miles north-east of Hsingking).

According to a report sent from Wei-yuan-paun at 8 p.m. on the 24th, there is about a company of the enemy's cavalry on the Kirin highway at Mienhwachieh (about 23 miles north-east of Kaiyuan). Small bodies of the enemy's cavalry make their appearance at places between Wei-yuan-paun and Changtu, and at Taiseiyei (about 2½ miles east of Wangmasai which is some 20 miles east of Wei-yuan-paun) and at Kankoushi (about 2½ miles south-east of Wangmasai). The inhabitants say that at Aihsinkau (about 9 miles north of Wangmasai) there are some 200 of the enemy's cavalry, and at Taulu (about 15 miles east of Wangmasai) there is a mixed force—infantry and cavalry—of from 500 to 600.

## REPORT OF THE TROOPS THAT OCCUPIED CHANGTU.

Dated 1.30 p.m. on the 24th instant.  
There is only a small force of the enemy's cavalry southward of the line from Shwang-miao (about 20 miles north-east of Changtu) to Kinglunging (about 7½ miles of Shwang-miao) and Sumienching (some 18 miles north of Changtu).

## REPORT OF THE TROOPS THAT OCCUPIED KINKIATUN.

(about 23 miles north-east of Fakumun),  
Dated 5.40 p.m. on the 23rd instant.  
There are none of the enemy in the direction of Kwangping (some 13 miles north-west of Fakumun), but there appear to be a few at Liaoyangwapeng (about 25 miles north of Kwangping).

## RELEASED RUSSIANS.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, on the afternoon of the 25th.)

Among the Russian non-combatants taken prisoners by our troops in the Battle of Mukden, the following, who remained at Mukden, have been released:—

Released in front of our advanced guard: 47 men ranking as officers; 359 rank and file; 9 nurses; 11 priests; and 4 correspondents.

Released at their own desire in Chefoo or Shanghai:—23 men ranking as officers; 23 nurses and 298 rank and file.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)  
PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Novoe Vremya* of the 20th instant speaks indignantly about the incompetence of Russian diplomacy. "If," it writes, "Russian diplomats could not preserve peace in the Far East and maintain Russia's position there, is it to be expected that when the time comes for restoring peace, they will be equal to the task of fully recognizing the important reasons for achieving such a success as shall secure those objects?"

French journals continue to urge peaceful views. The *Petit Parisien* of the 22nd instant publishes the views of the former Minister of Agriculture, M. Dupuy, who advocates peace. Also the *Siecle* of the 23rd instant contains an article from the pen of M. Lanessan, former Minister of Marine, who strongly advises Russia to conclude peace. M. Lanessan says:—"In the event of further Russian defeats what will be the influence exercised upon France's prestige and credit? The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, must appreciate this fully. There is only one country in Europe which has openly declared its determination not to interfere in the cause of peace, and that is a country whose power increases *pari passu* with every decrease of the power of France and Russia. This, too, is not unknown to M. Delcassé. It is not only proper that France should tender friendly advice to Russia upon all subjects, but having regard to France's vital interests it belongs to her duty to do so. If the French Government fails to take this step and continues to procrastinate, it must be prepared to accept the heavy responsibility of future consequences."

Journals which have correspondents in St. Petersburg all publish news from that capital in the sense that peace is earnestly desired. The correspondent of *Le Matin*, in a telegram dated the 23rd instant, says:—"I have made further inquiries as to the general opinion with regard to peace or war, and I am more than ever firmly convinced of the fact that with the exception of military circles and officialdom the general desire is to end the war and establish peace. To every one the question presents itself, 'why this delay and indecision,' and the *Synn Otschewa*, which represents the general trend of opinion, says:—"Is there any room to doubt that each great victory won by Japan makes the terms of peace more onerous for Russia? Is it necessary to wait until Vladivostock and Saghalien have fallen into Japanese possession before discussing peace? Russia's defeat can not be laid to the charge of one unfortunate General: it is wholly due to the condition of the Russian Government, which condition made war possible and victory impossible."

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

A telegram received in a trustworthy quarter says that the British steamer *Aurora* met the Russian Second Squadron at a point from 800 to 900 miles south-west of Ceylon, and that the squadron seemed to be steering for the Sunda Straits. The Third Squadron entered the Suez Canal. on the 25th.

A telegram from Port Louis, dated the 23rd instant, which is published by the Paris press, says:—"A steamer from Colombo on the night of the 16th instant sighted a Russian torpedo boat followed at some distance by a squadron."

A Havas telegram from Port Said dated 24th says:—"The Russian Squadron has arrived here. To-morrow it will set out again, steering south."

The *Journal* has a St. Petersburg telegram dated the 23rd which says:—"Niebokadoff's Squadron will join that of Rojestvensky in about 10 days, and both will thus proceed towards the Pacific."

A Lloyd telegram from Port Said dated the 24th says:—"Niebokadoff's Squadron, consisting of 5 war-vessels, 3 transports and one tug-steamers arrived here last night and this morning."

## KUROPATKIN.

There were many rumours of Kuropatkin having been appointed to the command of the First Army. The fact was officially announced on the 23rd instant.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A Reuter's telegram from Port Said says that Russian Squadron took in large quantities of provisions there, but no coal. The transports had much cargo. It was said that the squadron's destination is Jibouti and Vladivostock. A part of the Squadron will probably leave to-day.

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIP.

The German Emperor left by the N.D.I. steamer *Hamburg* on the 23rd inst. for the Mediterranean. His Majesty calls at Lisbon and after visiting the King of Portugal will proceed to Tangier. As the foreign newspapers have attributed political meanings to His Majesty's visit, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"There is no reason why the Emperor should abandon his visit to Tangier. German policy toward Morocco is not to obtain territory. It is simply to preserve the open door, and thus secure equal commercial opportunities for all nations. Therefore it is a mistake to suppose that the visit signifies any new political departure."

## FRENCH ADVOCATES OF PEACE.

*Le Matin* of the 25th instant publishes an article by M. Pelletan, formerly Minister of Marine in France, advocating peace. The writer maintains that even though Russia organizes a new army and fights again she can not possibly beat Japan, and then proceeds as follows:—

"Even supposing for a moment that Russia, employing her utmost strength, succeeds in conquering at last, she will be prostrated with heavy debts after the war, will be deprived of her military strength for a long time and will be isolated from the political situation in Europe. All that may be confidently affirmed. If things reach that pass, the Franco-Russian alliance will become a mere formality, and any one will be able to see through its true value. Should Russia send the most important part of her army to Manchuria she will deprive the Franco-Russian alliance of all practical importance. If Russia does not possess in Europe military force such as commands the respect of other countries, the reasons for continuing the Franco-Russian alliance will disappear altogether. The French Government should spare no effort on this occasion to save, for the sake of France, our allied country from the calamities of its eminently perilous position."

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, March 24.

The silk market is dull. Re-reels No. 1 stand at \$3.875 to \$3.90.

Cotton forwards are dull. The demand is weak. May deliveries stand at 7.69 yen. The stock on hand is 1,202,246 bales.

Shanghai, March 25.

Telegrams from Japan call for re-purchases. Many transactions have been effected and the market is lively. Rises of 2 or 3 *momme* are recorded according to quality. There are no short-period sales. The demand for

Indian yarns for North China is tolerably brisk. Quotations to-day are as follow:—

	No.	Taels.
Kanagafuchi, Kago-sakana mark.....	16	109
Hirano, Tachinuma mark .....	"	98
" Futatsu-shika mark .....	"	40
Kurashiki, Mitsu-uma mark .....	"	97.75
Osaka, Kinzo mark .....	"	97

The stock of Japanese yarns is 10,029 bales; that of Indian yarns 64,994 bales. Transactions in Japanese yarns during the past week amounted to 1,500 bales; imports to 2,850 bales, and re-exports to 2,530 bales.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, in a long article with reference to the Japanese loan, says:—"The Japanese not only on the field of battle in Manchuria, but now in their financial management in Europe and America also have shown themselves skilful tacticians. When Japan made her first foreign war loan many, seeing how the English subscribed, were astonished at their courage, but now things have completely changed, and from all quarters competition has arisen for the privilege of participating in the confidence placed in this new great Power. A large number of the German bankers too were disposed to take a share of the Japanese bonds, and the Japanese seemed to have a wish to admit this combination. But German financiers chose to decline the honour of standing to leeward of the British and the Yankees, and thus in the end the German demand was not pushed. (The language of the telegram is peculiar at this point Ed. J.M.). Japanese financiers, taking advantage of Germany's willingness to open her market to their bonds, formed the plan of playing off the three competing countries against each other, and thus succeeded in getting the bonds floated on favourable conditions. By way of contrast to this opening of the exchequers of Europe and America to Japan, the great Empire which has been defeated finds the way barred, or at any rate much obstructed, to procuring the assistance of foreign capital."

[What silliness this is about "standing to leeward of the British and the Yankees." One does not expect such remarks in the column of a journal like the *Lokal Anzeiger*.—Ed. J.M.]

## THE LIAO.

The ice at the mouth of the Liao river has entirely melted and as navigation presents no difficulty, the ships, of which there are about 30 at the mouth of the river, have been allowed to enter.

## THE MANCHURIAN COMMANDS.

According to news published by the Austrian Report Bureau on the 28th inst., Kaulbars has been appointed to command the Second Army in Manchuria and Batsanoff the Third.

(Received at the Imperial Naval Department.)

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

On the 28th instant the steamer *Industry* (198 tons) was seized by a Japanese war-ship.

No particulars are given as to the nationality of the vessel or the place of seizure.

With regard to the wrecked steamer *Mars* the following has been received from the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration, under date of the 29th instant:—

"The master of the *Mars* and some of her crew reached a ship navigating adjacent waters on the 21st instant. The navigating officer and an engineer had perished from exposure. Among those saved, the master and 29 others were cared for at Shiranukadomari, and 8 were to be located to-day in the Atoiya light-house. The *Mars* broke her back at the engine-room. She is with



her ends deep in the water and her waist elevated.

#### YINGKOW.

According to a report from Mr. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Yingkow, 23 steamers which had been anchored off the mouth of the Liao for some days, entered the River on the 28th, and 11 others followed on the 29th. All reached their berths safely and are now anchored in the harbour.

#### RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC LOAN.

It was announced in the St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* of the 26th instant that to meet war outlays a domestic loan would be floated. The amount was to be 200 million roubles, the rate of interest 5 per cent., the bonds to be guaranteed against taxation, the issue price to be 96 roubles, the period of redemption 49 years and the period prior to the commencement of redemption 12 years. A hundred million roubles were to be taken by a large majority of the country's bankers, and the other hundred millions were to be subscribed by the public at large. Compared with Russia's last-year issue of Treasury bonds, which carried 3.6 per cent. interest, were redeemable in 4 years and were issued at par, the terms of this new loan are conspicuously unfavourable. The *Novoe Vremya* appeals to the patriotism of the people and urges them to subscribe.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE JAPANESE LOAN.

To-day London banks were opened from an early hour and police posted round them are controlling the crowds. The Japanese loan has been subscribed many times over. It is an unprecedented success. Lists closed at 2.30 p.m.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

A steamer—the *Dart*—which has reached Durban from Rangoon, reports having sighted 30 Russian war-vessels and from 14 to 19 colliers at a point 250 miles north-east of Madagascar. The Squadron was heading eastward.

[This augments the mystery. Rojstvensky's ships are supposed to have left Madagascar on the 10th. Where can they have been in the interval between that date and the 19th, if, on the latter day they were only 250 miles from Madagascar.—Ed. J.M.]

#### THE TSAR'S DETERMINATION.

General Batianoff, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Second Russian Army, is to leave St. Petersburg in two weeks. He affirms that the Tsar is more determined than ever to continue the war.

According to reports from St. Petersburg, Linevitch has received only 25,000 reinforcements. The provisions and supplies that he has for the army will last a short five days only.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Tsuchiura Local Court was burnt down early on the morning of March 29th.

Major-General Imahashi, who sustained wounds at the battle in the Mukden region, arrived by the *Yokohama Maru* at Ujina.

S. Yajima, and I. Terajima, directors of the Suwa Bank, Nagano prefecture, were arrested on March 29th on a charge of fraud.

Mr. T. Mishima, a secretary of the Lower House, has been engaged by the Korean Government as an adviser to the Home Department.

Major-General Nabikoff captured at the battle in the Mukden region will be detained at Nagoya with other high Russian officers from Port Arthur.

The crew, 37 in all, of the British steamer *Harborton* were released on March 30th at Yokohama. This ship was captured on March

18th by the Japanese in the North Sea on her way to Vladivostok with 5,000 tons of Cardiff coal, and is now undergoing examination at Yokosuka.

About forty thousand workmen employed at the Tokyo military arsenal will organize a procession on April 16th to celebrate the latest successes at the front.

The many friends of Mr. J. T. Hamilton will be glad to know that he is returning to Japan by the *Manchuria*, leaving San Francisco about the middle of next month.

It is reported by Tokyo journals that the condition of Lieut-General Murai, who is under treatment in the Yokosuka Military hospital for apoplexy, is now serious.

The condition of Viscount Torio, who has been at his villa at Atami since last year is reported to be serious. The Emperor has sent a messenger to him enquiring as to his health.

Colonel S. Naito of the infantry has been promoted Major-General, and Sergeant K. Toshishi and twenty-nine others have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

S. Okabe and Y. Furuya, accountants of the Toyama Military Hospital in Tokyo, were arrested on March 29th on a charge of having stolen 180 bags of rice belonging to the hospital.

One male and three female Spanish students arrived on March 29th at Nagasaki by the *Minicota*, on their way to Tokyo. Their purpose, it is reported, is to study the Japanese language.

Two American, one German, and one French war correspondent who were temporarily detained at Shizuoka together with Russians from Port Arthur, were released on March 28th. The journalists immediately left for Yokohama.

Captain Tsuno, confidential secretary to the Minister of War, having been appointed to the staff of a certain Division, left Shimbashi on March 29th by the 6 a.m. train. General Terauchi, Major-General Usakawa and other high army officers saw him off at the railway station.

According to a report of the *Nichi Nichi* reproduced from the *Novoe Vremya*, there are four British and five Chinese in Russia among the Japanese prisoners. They would seem to have been captured from the Japanese transports which were attacked by the Vladivostok squadron.

Three Russian regimental colours captured at the battle of Mukden were brought on March 28th to the Imperial Head Quarters, Tokyo. A decoration of St. George is attached to one of the colours, which is reported to have been given by the Tsar to the regiment concerned for meritorious services in a previous war.

The British steamer *Kingston* on the morning of March 29th was stopped and examined by a Japanese warship off Mutsure, the former being bound in a westerly direction. The *Fiji's* Shimonoseki correspondent says that though the Japanese warship ordered her to stop she continued on her course, so that the former had to fire twice. After examination she was released at once.

The crew—46 in all, including two Russians—of the American steamer *Tacona* (2,812 tons gross) captured by the Japanese on March 14th in the North Sea on her way to Vladivostok with contraband, who were under examination at Yokosuka, were brought on March 29th to Yokohama and released at the Kencho, after making the usual oath in the presence of Governor Sufa and the foreign Consuls concerned.

A Chinaman named Liking, an employee of the British steamer *Australian*, which arrived at Yokohama on March 27th, and two Japanese merchants, T. Takatsuki and S. Kinoshita, were arrested on March 29th by the Harbour Police on a charge of having attempted to smuggle 54 cases of cigars and 9 tin cases of cigarettes, valued at about yen 500. On the previous night they

brought the tobacco by boat from the steamer to Hiranuma canal and they were landing it near a bridge at Sakuragawa-machi when a policeman approached them to make an investigation and they escaped, for the time, leaving the goods there.

A lady bearing the remarkable name of Kaananamokauehai-Kuikawaikamookahi Ke-amokuhalepohai, has written to the Governor of the Hawaiian Islands requesting him not to give the crown lands of Kamehameha to Liliuokalani, who is now petitioning the American Congress for them, but to hold them in the name of the writer. It is added that this is the longest name that has yet appeared, even among Hawaiians, where names of many syllables are not uncommon.

We are informed by the Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that he has received telegraphic advice from the London Office that at the approaching meeting of shareholders of this Bank the Directors will recommend a dividend for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, placing £75,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £875,000, and carrying forward £80,000.

The following judgment has been given in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, in regard to the criminal proceedings against C. F. Reimers, Nishiyama Nobu, Ishida Kotaro, and Kajiura Aisuke, on charges of fraudulently obtaining money from Japanese who desired to emigrate to America:—Reimers having failed to surrender to his bail, his bail money is hereby ordered to be confiscated. The charges against Reimers having been established by the evidence, he is sentenced to four months' major imprisonment, a fine of yen 10, and six months' police surveillance under Arts. 390 and 394 of the Criminal Code. There being insufficient evidence against the other accused persons, they will be released, in compliance with Arts. 236 and 224 of the Criminal Code. Reimers is ordered to restore the sum of yen 331.20 to Shigemori.—*Kobe Herald*.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

Through the death of the widow of the late George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket on Feb. 26, Brown University will receive the bulk of the estate, nearly \$1,000,000.

Representative Charles Landis of Indiana has received a letter from the widow of General Lew Wallace of Indiana, offering as a gift to the government, to be used as a fish hatchery, General Wallace's beautiful fish preserves, 23 acres in area, near Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Navy Department has made public a picturesque letter received by the President from 10 prominent native chiefs of Tutuila, Samoa, in which they wish the President long life and state their approval of the kind administration of Commander Underwood of the navy, the retiring governor of Tutuila.

A special from Nome says that the clean-up in the camp for this year will be a record-breaker. There has been an unprecedented amount of work done on nearly every creek where winter operations are possible. More work will be done this year on the ancient beach streak between Nome and Hastings Creek than in any previous season of the camp's history. The pay-streak in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of Nome River shows up as rich as the pay on the same line on Pelu and west of there. Last fall two men took out \$2,100 in 30 days from a claim near the mouth of the stream.

One goes abroad to learn the news and explanations. American papers to hand by the *Siberia* print the following paragraph:—"Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, whose record in the consular service in the far East has commended itself to the state department, was nominated today for consul at Yokohama to succeed E. C. Bellows, of Tacoma. There had been much complaint against Mr. Bellows by Americans travelling abroad, who declared that they were not treated with as much

consideration as they had a right to expect. Mr. Miller has for several years been consul at Newchwang. The president some time ago declared his intention of placing the consular service in the Orient on an improved basis. Two consuls were dismissed."

All authentic records for wireless communication on land has been broken. Messages between the naval stations at Chicago and Key West, a distance of 1,100 miles, have been exchanged. The Navy Department is informed by De Forrest that on Feb. 10, signals between Kansas City and Cape Hatteras were distinctly heard. The next night very satisfactory exchanges were made with Cape Hatteras and calls from Chicago were noted. Separately Chicago and Cleveland were communicated with. It is also announced that messages have been received from steamers 100 and 50 miles out from New York. These messages generally were very distinct and surprising by loud," the report says. It is stated that the messages during the day time were not so plain and did not carry so far as those exchanged at night.

A most prosperous condition is disclosed by the savings-bank returns of New York state, which show the greatest resources, the largest total of sums deposited, the largest credits to depositors for interest, and the largest total of open accounts ever reported in any year, as well as a notable increase in surplus. The total resources of the savings banks on January 1 amounted, according to Superintendent Kilburn, to \$1,311,993,505, an increase of \$73,193,036 for the year. The amount due depositors was \$1,198,583,142, an increase of \$67,301,198, and the surplus computed on the market value of investments was \$112,853,766, an increase of \$5,804,690. The increase in deposits was the largest ever reported except for the year 1899. The gain in the resources of the trust companies is even more striking than that in the case of savings banks, being larger by more than \$100,000,000 than was ever made in any other year.

The *Chicago Tribune* of February 22 says:—"The beef trust is one step nearer its fate. The United States authorities, acting on orders from Washington, called yesterday for a special grand jury, before which evidence will be laid to prove criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Indictments of the heads of the great packing houses are expected to follow. Simultaneously in fifteen cities deputy United States marshals served subpoenas on the clerks and managers in the employ of the various packing firms to appear before a grand jury in Chicago on March 20. In all 185 summonses were served, 130 of them in Chicago. None of the heads of the corporations were served, as the evidence to be given will bear against them. This latest move of the federal authorities is the result of an eight months' investigation by secret service men into the conduct of the business of the packers since being placed under the injunction issued by Judge Grosscup on May 10, 1902."

The filing of the will of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford with the county clerk of Santa Clara county, in San Jose, on March 4th caused a stir in police and detective circles. It had been argued by them that the bequests in the instrument might furnish a clue that would lead toward the unravelling of the baffling tangle. Whether or not the will has aided the police is unknown, as they are not ready to comment on this phase of the case. The only person in Mrs. Stanford's employ who is a beneficiary to a considerable extent in the will is Miss Bertha Berner, for nineteen years secretary to the late Mrs. Stanford. She is bequeathed the sum of \$15,000. In her last testament Mrs. Stanford refers most affectionately to Miss Berner, who, she styles a "devoted friend in her hours of trouble." Servants are remembered in the will, but each of these is given a small amount. The former maid, Miss Richmond, and the ex-butler, Beverly, were not mentioned in the will. All of Mrs. Stanford's relatives, near and distant, are treated generously. To her brother, Charles Lathrop, now treasurer of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University, she bequeath-

ed \$1,000,000, and further makes a request that he be continued in the office of treasurer of the university at a salary of \$12,000 a year. Ariel Lathrop, of Albany, N. Y., is given a life interest in the net income of \$1,000,000, to be invested in bonds. His next of kin are also provided for. In her bequest to charity Mrs. Stanford remembers all creeds. All plate and articles of art are bequeathed to the Stanford university museum. The residue of her estate is bequeathed to Stanford university.

A statement issued by the Health Commissioners giving a comparison of the death rates in New York and London shows that the rate in New York, the smaller city, exceeds that of the British metropolis. The number of deaths in New York city last year reached 77,985 while in London there were 77,694 deaths. The population of New York is estimated at 3,666,000 and that of London at 4,684,000. The rate in New York accordingly is 20.23 per 1,000 and in London 16.6 per 1,000. The commissioner remarks in his statement that the death rate in New York is higher, and says last year was an unusually bad one as regards the number of deaths. The death rate for the previous year was 18.8. Summer complaints due to careless preparation of foods, especially in the tenement districts, is assigned as one of the causes for the high death rate. There were 25,623 deaths among children, of whom 6,936 were under two years of age. In London the number of deaths among such children was 4,801. In London there were 5,068 deaths due to accidents while in New York the number was 5,195, but this included 1,000 persons who lost their lives in the *Slocum* disaster.

The big fire at the Illinois Central docks in New Orleans makes a remarkable total for four great fires that occurred within eight days. These fires were:—

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 19, business blocks .....	\$1,000,000
Boston, Feb. 21, Hoosac Tunnel docks.....	1,000,000
Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25, hotels, dwellings and business blocks.....	1,500,000
New Orleans La., Feb. 26, Illinois Railway Terminal and Stuyvesant docks.....	5,000,000
Total .....	\$8,500,000

In this connection a record of the great American fires is of more than passing interest. In the past 70 years the list is as follows:—

1835—New York City .....	\$15,000,000
1865—Richmond, Va. ....	10,000,000
1865—Virginia City, Nev.....	7,500,000
1866—Portland, Me. ....	15,000,000
1871—Chicago, Ill. ....	185,000,000
1872—Boston, Mass.....	80,000,000
1889—Seattle, Wash.....	6,600,000
1889—Boston, Mass.....	6,000,000
1889—Spokane, Wash.....	4,800,000
1889—Lynn, Mass.....	5,000,000
1892—Milwaukee, Wis.....	5,000,000
1897—Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	3,000,000
1900—Hoboken, N. J. ....	7,000,000
1901—Jacksonville, Fla. ....	10,000,000
1901—Waterbury, Conn. ....	3,000,000
1902—Paterson, N. J. ....	10,000,000
1904—Baltimore .....	100,000,000
1904—Toronto, Canada .....	12,000,000
1904—Rochester, N. Y. ....	4,000,000
1905—Hot Springs, Ark. ....	2,000,000
1905—New Orleans, La. ....	5,000,000

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Tairen (Dalny).—The following points are gleaned from the reports of Dr. Fukuda, secretary in charge: "The opening of the Association building fell upon the day of the arrival of a new division of troops, which resulted in fifteen hundred visitors at the building. The average daily attendance since has been 900. The building which is to be used temporarily is too limited to provide fully for all features of the work. The correspondence room is frequently crowded and a placard is hung on the door giving notice as follows: 'Waiting room now full.'"

The largest room is used for games and social work and a majority of the visitors gather here. It is provided with the games of go, shoji and crokinole. There is not room to put up the pingpong outfit. Many men enjoy the stereoscopic views of famous Japanese scenery, others play upon the accordion and musical instruments provided. The gramo-

phone is used every day after three o'clock. When it is used the house always fills up with attentive listeners who often break out in applause. This is the most popular attraction. The reading room is not fully equipped owing to some delay in arrival of supplies. The room devoted to this purpose has a capacity for only twenty men at a time, but as many as eighty soldiers visit it often in a single hour.

The barber shop is well patronized from early till late. Scissors, clippers and razors are constantly busy. The scarcity of water (even for drinking purposes) makes it impossible to supply water for washing the face and of course, the providing of baths is out of the question. Water for tea can be obtained and the demand for it is great. The men often wish to fill their canteens, but the supply will not permit this.

Religious meetings are held daily for half an hour. The meetings are usually begun with hymns which are very attractive and open the hearts of the men. Many ask to keep the hymns after the meetings. The secretaries report that the men, far from parents and wife and children, about to go to the firing line, listen with rapt attention to the addresses, the attendance averages from 160 to 180. These meetings are always followed by after meetings when literature is given to those who desire and men are dealt with personally. Within two weeks thirty-one men made written application for Bible instruction."

The following commendation of the work at Tairen has been presented to the Association in writing by the military governor: "To the Army Department Japanese Young Men's Christian Association Union:—We acknowledge the great benefits offered to our soldiers through your work in this station since February 2nd of this year. Your work has been conducted with care and with thoroughness in every arrangement."

Meiji 38, March 11.

Yingkow.—The following notes from reports of Secretary Gleason give some idea of the way the work is appreciated and a little glimpse into what actually transpires in the rooms. "This 'Soldiers' Club, as it is known among the military, was opened just three months ago. The attitude of all Japanese who know its work is well summarized by Lieut. Col. Miyazaki, the Commandant at this post, at the close of a report to the Manchuria Headquarters shortly after the opening of the rooms. He wrote: 'My firm belief is this: that when this work is fully equipped there can never be any better form of recreation and diversion for the soldiers whose hardships and privations are so conspicuous that they are needless to mention. . . . In the Reading Room was a cavalryman playing the little folding organ as if he were charging a Cossack band, and around him was a group of admirers, some of whom occasionally burst into the weird strains of the Japanese National Anthem. After playing pingpong awhile with some of the fellows, who in their thick, hobnail boots, rough goat skin vests and heavy coats, find this game a little too lively, I was interrupted by a friendly voice. 'Gleason, won't you teach me to play on the organ. 'Stand up for Jesus.' 'As I would rather teach hymns than pingpong, I sat down by the organ and taught him to play the hymn which is so popular among the men here. They like to carry away with them the attractive little hymn sheets which the Japanese Secretary in Osaka designed, and of which we have had 30,000 copies printed. On the first page is the seal of the Young Men's Christian Association, which with the triangle of 'Spirit, Mind, Body,' furnishes a text for an impromptu sermon while we rest our voices. On the front page there is also the name of the Association Army Department in Japanese characters, and a cut of Mt. Fuji, with the verse from Proverbs: 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people'. . . . The letter paper, postal cards and envelopes are going out by the thousand, and the stereopticon and gramophone are greatly appreciated. Last night we advertised that from seven to nine we should have a social with songs and games, making a specialty of some new amusements. We were almost overwhelmed by the large attendance. . . . A few evenings ago we gave a magic lantern exhibition and were so crowded by the audience that the platform and two tables upon which the men, eager to see, had climbed, are now wrecks. I think there were between 500 and 700 present."

Mr. A. Segawa, the Japanese Consul at Yingkow, who has observed the work of the Army Association at that point from the beginning has made the following statement: "The Japanese Y.M.C.A. Union established a soldiers' club in Newchatsu in December last, for the soldiers who are stationed here. Musical instruments, games, pictures and stationery were furnished. Besides this, two secretaries were sent to care for the club and usually to address helpful lectures by which the men may receive great comfort and help. Therefore this work is welcomed everywhere where there are soldiers. I who have seen the success of your Army Work pray that it may continue to flourish in the future."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. April 1
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. April 3
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	W. April 5
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra	W. April 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	Th. April 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 8
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	M. April 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. April 13
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic	Th. April 13
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. April 15

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 10th ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
- 3 Left Tacoma on the 15th ult.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 26th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. April 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	M. April 3
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. April 4
Shanghai	N. V. K.	Benvenlich	W. April 5
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Th. April 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	F. April 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of China	F. April 7
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Sa. April 8
Europe	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Tu. April 12
Overland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. April 14
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. April 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. April 17
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	F. April 18

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

**Silesia**, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 24th March, Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 18th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Umballa**, British steamer, 3,426, Huggill, 24th March, Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Tartar**, British steamer, 2,768, Beetham, 24th March, Vancouver, B.C., 7th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Barotse**, British steamer, 2,619, A. Lee, 25th March, London via ports, and Kobe, 23rd March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Iyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,918, W. C. P. Thompson, 26th March, Seattle, Wash., via Victoria B.C., 10th March, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 26th March, San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Athenian**, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 26th March, Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 24th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Prins Heinrich**, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 26th March, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 25th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Brinkburn**, British steamer, 2,943, Peters, 26th March, San Francisco, General.—American Trading Co.

**Anhui**, British steamer, 1,350, A. Harris, 26th March, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Nubia**, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 26th March, New York via ports, Shanghai, 19th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Beulcruch**, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 25th March, London via ports, and Kobe, 24th March, General.—Comes & Co.

**Rajput**, British steamer, 3,615, Geo. Craig, 26th March, Rangoon, 5th March, Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

**Jelunga**, British steamer, 3,361, T. J. Grier, 26th March, Rangoon via Hongkong, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Willehad**, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obnauer, 26th March, Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 25th March, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Grossvunt**, British steamer, 1,821, E. Fleethan, 26th March, Akiba, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Montrose**, British steamer, 2,884, R. Glegg, 27th March, Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 25th March, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Australian**, British steamer, 1,784, McArthur, 27th March, Australia via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

**Machoon**, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 28th March, Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 26th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Wahfield**, British steamer, 1,944, E. James, 28th March, Middlesbro, via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hing Sang**, British steamer, 1,536, W. E. Sawyer, 29th March, Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Teucer**, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 29th March, Takao via Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Deris**, Norwegian steamer, 965, E. Norbon, 29th March, Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**Hudson**, British steamer, 2,376, J. Burnett, 29th March, Shanghai, General.—Standard Oil Co.

**Beira**, British steamer, 2,571, D. M. Gunn, 30th March, Middlesbro and London via Hongkong, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Dukwich**, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 30th March, Otaru, Coal.—Yokohama Coal Co.

**Bancoora**, British steamer, 2,198, A. G. White, 30th March, Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

**Aragonia**, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 24th March, Portland Or., Mails & General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

**Louther Castle**, British steamer, 2,961, Wm. Lightoller, 24th March, New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Daini Tatsu Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,146, 24th March, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Tremont**, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 24th March, Hongkong and Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Tourane**, French steamer, 2,338, Girard, 25th March, Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. N. S.S. Co.

**Tartar**, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 25th March, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Athenian**, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 26th March, Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

**Pyrrhus**, British steamer, 2,282, Davies, 27th March, Macassar, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Sarada**, British steamer, 3,400, England, 27th March, Rangoon, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Manila**, British steamer, 2,711, H. G. H. Lewellin, 28th March, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

**Siberia**, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 28th March, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

**Australian**, British steamer, 1,784, McArthur, 28th March, Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

**Bedouin**, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 28th March, Tacoma, Wash., via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Willehad**, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obnauer, 28th March, Brisbane and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

**Pugsuey**, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 29th March, Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Silesia**, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 29th March, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Machoon**, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 29th March, Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Anhui**, British steamer, 1,350, A. Harris, 29th March, Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Iyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,918, W. C. P. Thompson, 29th March, Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Nubia**, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 30th March, Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Umballa**, British steamer, 3,426, Huggill, 30th March, Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Rajput**, British steamer, 3,615, Geo. Craig, 30th March, Kobe via Yokkaichi, Rice.—Dodwell & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per American steamer **Siberia**, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. E. P. Babbett, Mrs. E. P. Babbett, Mr. U. Beppu, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mrs. W. C. Colburn, Miss Mary Colburn, Mr. Walter Douglas, Mrs. Walter Douglas, Dr. D. Enslake, Mrs. A. R. Eddy, Mr. Edwin Hidden, Mr. H. Fukunaka, Mrs. M. Garson, Miss Irene Garson, Mr. O. Kakuzo, Mr. K. Kawasumi, Mr. N. Kondo, Mr. A. O. Larkin, Miss A. S. Larkin, Lieut. F. Marble, U.S.N., Mrs. Frank Marble, Mr. T. Masuzawa, Mrs. R. C. McCormick, Miss Sato Misaki, Mr. H. Miyabe, Mr. H. S. Newton, Mrs. H. S. Newton, Mr. A. K. Ozawa, Mr. G. Oberlander, Mr. T. Otsuka, Mr. H. Sato, Miss L. H. Schanck, Mr. Louis N. Stein, Mr. R. T. Stevens, Mrs. R. T. Stevens, Miss M. Stevens, Mrs. Wm. H. Stevens, Mrs. T. F. Schley, Dr. W. S. Schley, Mr. S. Tajima, Mr. W. B. Wells, Miss E. Williams, Mr. T. F. Millard, Mr. Jacques Chandoir, Mr. Jos. Filkinton, Mrs. I. Frohman, Mr. E. D. Houston, Mrs. E. D. Houston, Miss G. P. Anderson, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Miss L. Bradbury, Miss L. G. Davis, Miss H. Fox, Mr. Paul Nagelmackers, Mr. F. A. Robbins, Mrs. F. A. Robbins, Mr. Herbert Robinson, Le Comte de Segur, Mrs. F. Schmidt, Mr. M. A. Shaw, Mr. J. A. Schwarz, Mr. Ernest Steffen, Mr. David Frazar, Mrs. C. A. Gates, Miss L. L.

Mitchell, Miss J. Veeder, and Miss Annie Winston in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. C. P. Cushman, Mr. Kajima, Miss E. E. Lewis, Mr. J. H. Morris, Miss A. E. Ramsey, Mr. N. Takenouchi, Mr. E. H. Tuska and Mr. E. J. Bates, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. A. Berthet, Mr. F. A. Carl, Mrs. F. A. Carl, Rev. I. F. Drysdale, Mrs. I. F. Drysdale, Miss F. Froome, Mrs. E. Hickock, Mr. H. Holt, Miss Francis Jensch, Miss W. Moore, Miss Laura Murray, and Mr. P. H. Ashmead, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Jose Arroyo, Mr. W. K. Beatty, Mrs. W. K. Beatty, Mr. J. M. Dean, Mr. A. B. De Roos, Hon. Patrick Egan, Mr. W. R. Greed, Mrs. W. R. Green, Miss G. Green, Mrs. Eugene Garnett, Miss S. Swift, Mr. H. F. Kendall, Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, U.S.A., Capt. Philip Leblond, Mr. G. P. Linden, Mr. H. W. Moffitt, Mr. A. A. Montague, Admiral M. Miller, U.S.N., Com. W. L. Rodgers, U.S.N., Mr. W. E. Skinner, Com. J. C. Colwell, U.S.N., Dr. W. A. Cotton, Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., and Capt. S. W. Very, U.S.N. in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Chas. W. Benhardt, Mrs. L. Leslie, Miss Hays, Mr. C. S. Benedict, Mrs. M. Seely, Mr. C. S. Scott, and Mr. R. L. Redfield, in cabin.

Per German steamer **Prins Heinrich** from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. E. Tweer, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. C. Ritchie, Mr. T. N. Little, Miss M. Dicke, Sister C. Wagner, Mr. F. Wollbe and servant, Mr. F. C. Stafford, Mr. F. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Messer and child, Mr. C. E. Canton, Mr. S. F. de Neumann, Mr. F. M. Master, Mr. A. B. Goodwin, Mr. M. S. Caron, Mr. Ling Hong Song, Mr. Ah Kin, Mr. Hoang Sey Foo, Mr. Kan Sey Foo, Mr. Paw Tak Moon, Mrs. H. Neubert, Mr. S. Dannhauser, Mr. C. Weinberger, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. E. D. S. v. Nierop, Mr. R. S. Sale, and Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer **Athenian**, for Vancouver:—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Wm. Aven, Mr. Brandt, Mr. E. Bruland, Mr. J. Bowden, Mr. J. B. Chekmareff, Mr. A. R. Clark, Mr. F. Cortum, Mr. H. J. Cowling, Mr. H. Croft, Mr. A. Currie, Mr. A. P. Curtis, Mr. M. Deval, Mr. Dietzman, Mr. V. Sgoroff, Mr. Erbe, Mr. Wm. Forbes, Capt. Frazier, Mr. B. Fredrikson, Mr. J. B. Galloway, Mr. F. Glasko, Capt. Goldin, Mr. J. G. Hiddleston, Mr. Holvorsen, Mr. L. Horn, Mr. A. Hoth, Mr. C. W. Hykes, Mr. S. James, Mrs. Jensen, Mr. J. Jus, Dr. C. T. Kew, Mrs. F. H. Kew, Mr. M. Koudin, Mr. A. Kopinsky, Mr. A. Krastensen, Mr. A. S. Kuzenchoff, Mr. M. P. Kuzenchoff, Mr. Carl Larsson, Mr. L. Lechinsky, Mr. O. Lowell, Mr. Geo. Luff, Mrs. Lumley and child, Mr. E. Lundstrom, Mr. C. C. McLennan, Mr. A. Milnow, Mr. J. M. Mori, Mr. Nazer, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. D. Nordstrom, Mr. C. A. Ormsby, Mrs. C. A. Ormsby, Mr. L. Petrovsky, Mrs. Petrovsky and children, Mr. M. Peysson, Mr. T. R. Phillips, Mrs. T. Phillips, Dr. A. Popoff, Mr. D. L. Price, Mr. J. V. Prochoroff, Mr. M. V. Prohn, Miss Quinn, Mr. Redcliff, Mr. S. Reuvers, Mr. Roy, Mr. G. H. Rubi, Mr. O. Samuelsen, Mr. P. M. Sarchoff, Mr. T. H. Schwane, Mr. S. Siegl, Mr. J. R. Sims, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Arthur Smiles, Mr. J. E. Snook, Mrs. J. E. Snook, Mr. Sorensen, Mr. F. Spiers, Mr. Stiert, Mr. Stoerd, Mr. Stores, Mr. Stults, Mr. F. Tyler and Mr. D. Young, in cabin.

Per French steamer **Tourane**, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Inagaki, Mr. H. Aubert, Mr. N. G. M. Luykx, Mr. J. W. Gale, Capt. W. A. Adams, Rev. and Mrs. W. Weston, Mr. Arbutnot Leslie, Miss B. Johnston, Mr. Defforge, Mr. N. Sugiyama, Mr. Steven, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Kneller, Mr. S. Nielsen, Mr. Petersen, Mr. Frank, Mr. K. Saito, Mr. J. Watanabe, Mr. Y. Kaji, and Mr. J. Slater, in cabin; 34 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer **Siberia**, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Arai, Mr. Joss M. Arroyo, Mr. P. H. Ashmead, Mr. E. J. Bates, Mr. W. K. Beatty, Mrs. W. K. Beatty, Mr. C. E. Benedict, Mr. Chas. W. Bernhardt, Mr. J. A. Berthet, Mr. Justus Briggs, Mrs. Justus Briggs, Mr. F. A. Carl, Mrs. F. A. Carl, Com. J. C. Colwell, U.S.N., Dr. W. A. Cotton, Mr. J. P. Crowther, Mr. G. P. Cushman, Mr. J. M. Dean, Mr. A. B. De Ross, Rev. I. F. Drysdale, Mrs. L. F. Drysdale, Hon. Patrick Egan, Miss H. Froome, Mrs. Eugene Garnett, Mr. W. R. Green, Mrs. W. R. Green, Miss G. Green, Miss Hays, Mrs. Hickock, Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, U.S.A., Mrs. H. Holt, Miss Francis Jensch, Mr. S. Kajima, Mr. H. F. Kendall, Major F. R. Keefer, U.S.A., Capt. Philip Leblond, Mrs. L. Leslie, Miss E. E. Lewis, Mr. G. P. Linden, Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., Admiral M. Miller, U.S.N., Mr. H. W. Moffitt, Mr. A. A. Montague, Rev. J. Z. Moore, Miss W. Moore, Mr. H. Morris, Miss Laura Murray, Mr. Gustav Oberlander, Mr. L. L. Parkinson, Mr. W. C. Pratt, Miss A. E. Ramsey, Mr. R. L. Redfield, Mr. A. Ritchie, Com. W. R. Rodgers, U.S.N., Mr. R. H. Sale, Mr. W. H. Samuel, Mr. G. B. Svott, Mrs. M. Seely, Mr. W. E. Skinner, Miss S. Swift, Mr. N. Takenouchi, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Capt. S. W. Very, U.S.N., Mr. Wm. White, Jr., and Mrs. Wm. White, Jr., in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, March 24.

There has been some enquiry for Cassed Yarns, but quotations are nominal as no actual business has transpired. A fair demand has been experienced for Grey Shirtings (both spot and future) but business is rendered difficult by the high prices and long delivery required by the manufacturers. The same conditions prevail as to Whites, the position in Manchester being apparently abnormal—cheap cotton and dear goods.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 {50 yds. 36 in.} ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/4 yds, 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/4 yds, 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Salteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.35 to 0.50  
 Italian Cloth, 32 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50  
 Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00  
 Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 0.80 to 1.80  
 Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 250.00 to 360.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

The market is unchanged.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Loop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

The Kerosene market is firmer, and prices seem to be tending upwards.

American ... 13.12

Russian ... 2.95

Langkat ... 2.72

## SUGAR.

The Sugar market remains unchanged; no business to record.

Brown Takao ... 10.50 to 10.80

Brown Manila ... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.50 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined ... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A small daily business at declining prices. Direct export is fairly active, but foreign buyers do not operate freely and will probably not be in the market to any extent for the remainder of the season.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,050

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... 940 to 950

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 920 to 930

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 900 to 910

Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ...

Re-reels—No. 1 ...

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 920 to 925

Re-reels—No. 2 ...

Kakedas—Extra ...

# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for soothing irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australia Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 1 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Dava and Cuzco. Other, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. \* All about the Skin, 5c.

Kakedas—No. 1 ...  
 Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...  
 Kakedas—No. 2 ...

## WASTE SILK.

There has been a fair daily business. Good qualities hold their own as to price, while ordinary Kibisos of medium quality are cheaper.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 157 1/2 to 160  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 145 to 150  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Bushi, Good ...  
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ... 85 to 90  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 125 to 130  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 115  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 45 to 50  
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... 35 to 40

## TEA.

No transactions of importance.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, March 30.

London silver 3/4 higher and China sterling quotations 1/2 higher have caused local rates on China to be altered, other rates keeping steady.

London Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0 3/4  
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 Paris & Lyons ... 255  
 — Bank 4 months' sight ... 259 1/2  
 — 8 months' sight ... 260 1/2  
 Hongkong Bank sight ... 92 1/2  
 — Private to days' sight do. ... 50 1/2  
 Shanghai ... 78 1/2  
 — Bank sight ... 80 1/2  
 India—Bank sight ... 151  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153  
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2  
 Germany—Bank sight ... 207  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211  
 Bar Silver (London) ... 26 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, March 31, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.  
 Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.  
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.  
 1st Issue ... 95 5 90.60  
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds  
 2nd Issue ... 92 5 85.20  
 Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 83.35  
 War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 83.50  
 5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ... 100 5 82.20  
 Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ... 100 5 82.50  
 Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 92.00  
 Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 90.30  
 Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 87.40  
 Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 86.60  
 Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ... 100 6 88.50  
 Sanyo Railway ... 50 8 64.55  
 Kyushu Railway ... 50 8 60.30  
 Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 11 78.20  
 Sobu Railway ... 50 8.50 62.00  
 Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11 77.20  
 Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ... 50 12 83.00  
 Tokyo Street Railway new ... 12.50 12 33.30  
 Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) ... 50 — 53.60  
 Tokyo Electric Railway, new. ... 30 — 34.10  
 Yokohama Electric Railway ... 40 — 43.00  
 Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 22.00  
 Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 5.50 67.30  
 Keihin Electric Railway, new. ... 12.50 5.50 27.10  
 Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 12 31.50  
 Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 16.50  
 Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 21.00  
 Kanegafuchi Spinning ... 50 8 73.30  
 Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 10 60.30  
 Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 50 8 64.00  
 Yokohama Dock ... 33 10 45.00  
 Yokohama Electric Light ... 50 15 88.30  
 Tokyo Electric Light ... 50 12 75.90  
 Tokyo Electric Light, new ... 12.50 12 30.00  
 Osaka Electric Light ... 50 20 96.50  
 Kobe Electric Light ... 45 17 86.00  
 Tokyo Gas ... 50 14 86.00  
 Tokyo Gas, new ... 1 — 23.60  
 Osaka Gas new ... 25 — 40.50  
 Tokyo Rope Manufacture ... 50 18 88.50  
 Tokyo Rope, new ... 35 18 68.00  
 Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined ... 50 20 89.00  
 Nippon Sugar Refined new ... 2.50 — 34.60

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	359
The Military Situation .....	359
A Daring Deed .....	373
Mr. Uchida on Japan's Mercantile Marine .....	373
The Peace Rumours .....	373
The Imperial Hunting Grounds .....	373
European Opinion at the Close of February .....	373
The Independent Cavalry Corps .....	374
The Fight at the Northern Mausoleum .....	374
The Projected American Subsidy Scheme .....	374
The Tobacco Monopoly .....	375
Technical Education in Japan .....	375
Alexeff and Rosen .....	375
Japan's Criminal Laws .....	375
The Canard about the North Sea Commission .....	375
Gripenberg on the Battle of Heikantol .....	375
A New Department in Tokyo Journals .....	375
Korea .....	377
Departure of Prince and Princess Ariwaga .....	377
Russian Officers' Criticisms .....	378
The Prospects of Peace after the Battle of Heikantol .....	378
Wounds .....	379
The Japanese Loans .....	379
The Hospitality Enjoyed by the Baltic Fleet .....	379
The New Cruisers .....	379
The Suez Canal Mystery .....	380
Baseball .....	380
Vladivostok .....	380
China .....	380
Notes on Current Events .....	380
The late Mr. Paul Sarda .....	380
Mr. George Kuman's Lecture .....	380
Receptions at Van Schick Hall .....	380
Blockade Running .....	380
Funeral of Mr. Thompson .....	380
Death of Mr. James Green .....	380
The Law Courts .....	380
Literary Gossip .....	380
Correspondence .....	380
Japan's Diplomatic and Consular Services .....	380
Dastardly Attack of Robbers on an American Physician in .....	380
Southern Korea .....	380
Old Stamps .....	380
Mr. Kuman's Lecture .....	380
The Price of Butcher's Meat .....	380
Telegrams .....	380
News of the Week .....	380
Latest Shipping .....	380
Latest Commercial .....	380

## "FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA"

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1905.

### BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at "Novarra," Negishi, Yokohama, the wife of G. GUSTAVUS BRADY, of a Son.  
On April 5th at No. 5 Bund, the wife of IRVINE WILLIAMS, of a Daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On the 23rd Feb. at Christ Church, Ealing by the Rev. W. Templeton King, Vicar, Staff Paymaster HENRY CONSTANTINE, R.N., son of F. R. Constantine, of Romansleigh, Victoria-road, Southsea, to ALICE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Commander Mountjoy Squire, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral East and Mrs. East, of Ealing.

### DEATHS.

On the 30th March, 1905, at Sydney, Australia, Hanaah, relict of the late Thomas Bowden, and mother of VIVIAN R. BOWDEN, of Yokohama. Aged 79 years.

On Friday, 31st March, at 220-B Bluff, Yokohama, LAURITZ THOMPSEN, son of Capt. William Thompson, N.Y.K. Aged 20 years 7 months.

At No. 84 Settlement, Yokohama, on the 2nd April, 1905, PAUL SARDA, aged 55 years.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EXCHEQUER Bills amounting to ten million yen were redeemed on March 31st.

REPORTS agree in saying that Vladivostok is free from ice but the Soya strait is very dangerous with floating ice.

On April 2nd a heavy storm was experienced

at Morioka, Iwate prefecture. Several buildings sustained damage.

THE Central Tea Guild has decided to close the branch office at Paris. Mr. K. Sano, manager of the office, will shortly leave for home.

CONVICTS throughout the empire numbered 57,980 on Feb. 28th. The figures show a decrease of 6,530 over the same period last year.

Tokyo papers believe that Mr. Francis, formerly Secretary of the Interior and President of the St. Louis Exhibition, will arrive in Yokohama in July.

THE Russian prisoners detained at Kanazawa on March 31st numbered 4,979, including a regimental commander and thirty-six other officers.

THE trial trip of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Tango Maru* took place on March 30th off Nagasaki. It is reported to have proved most satisfactory.

THE united meeting of representatives of the silk goods guilds throughout the Empire will be held on April 13th in Yokohama. The conference sits for three days.

THE death is announced of Mr. S. Otsuka, a well-known lawyer in Yokohama. He was one of the first students of French law, being taught by Dr. Boissonade.

MAJOR-GENERALS TARABE and Ishida, having recovered from their wounds, left the Hiroshima military hospital on April 4th for Hiroaki and Osaka respectively.

DURING March, 31,124 pieces of *habutaye* silk were manufactured in Kanazawa. The figures show an increase of 2,700 pieces over the output of the previous month.

A KYOTO telegram reports that fire broke out in the compound of the Uji Ammunition factory but was immediately put out without much damage being caused.

EARLY on the morning of March 31st, fire broke out in Tsuruga, Echizen province, burning down about 120 buildings, including post and telegraph offices and the branch office of the 205th Bank.

A TELEGRAM from Kure reports that three officials of the city office were arrested on April 2nd on a charge of having forged governmental letters and having embezzled money belonging to the office.

MR. K. HADANO, a judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been removed to the Usawa District Court and Mr. S. Satomi, of the Tokyo Appeal Court, appointed to the Yokohama Local Court.

THE *Nichi Nichi* believes that Generals Kuroki and Oku will shortly be decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. At the same time, some eight hundred officers of the Navy and Army will be decorated.

A REUTER'S telegram to the Shanghai papers says that eight steamers have been chartered by private firms at Sydney to convey to Hongkong nearly 10,000 horses purchased on behalf of Japan. The first steamer sails in a fortnight.

A HIROSHIMA telegram to the *Asahi* reports that a military attaché of the German Legation in Tokyo left there on March 31st for the front to convey the decoration recently conferred by the Kaiser upon General Nogi.

REV. J. BARTON of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church announce-

ed on March 14th that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has donated \$100,000 to the Board to be used as it sees fit in its mission work. The greater part of this sum will be used in the Board's work in Ceylon.

THE steamer *Midorikawa Maru*, on the morning of April 2nd collided with a small sailing vessel, the *Daihoku Maru*, at Yoshida, Ehime prefecture, the result being that the latter was sunk, but her crew were saved.

THE *Chugwai Shogyo*, a prominent commercial organ in Tokyo, says that the money market in Yokohama still remains dull and bankers have large deposits untouched. The minimum rate of discounting is about *sen* 1.7 per day.

On the evening of March 30th, passenger and freight trains collided at Kio station, on the Boso Railway, the result being that 13 persons were severely injured and many others slightly. The negligence of a pointsman was the cause.

A NUMBER of workmen and socialists held a meeting on April 2nd at Ueno, Tokyo, on the pretence of holding a cherry-blossom party, but on its political character being discovered it was ordered by the Shitaya police to disperse.

MAJOR-GENERALS TAKEUCHI, and Ogata have arrived at Ujina from the front. Captain Ikeuchi and Lieut. Commander Yamaguchi left Kure on April 1st for a certain destination. Major-General Koidzumi left Moji on April 1st for the front.

M. GEORGE BREMER, who was agent of the Messageries Maritimes in Shanghai some forty years ago, and has since been agent in London, director at Marseilles, and inspector-general of the company, died at Paris on the 8th inst. at the age of 73.

MRS. MONTAGUE KIRKWOOD has been very dangerously ill during the past three months, says an exchange, but is now, we are pleased to be able to say, sufficiently recovered to go abroad, where the doctors advise that she should remain for several months.

It is officially reported by the German Minister in Tokyo, that Lieut-Commander Trummeler, naval attaché to the Legation, has been promoted Commander and that Lieutenant Moriz Eichborn, of the 15th Hanover regiment of Queen Wilhelmina's Cavalry, has been appointed attaché for one year commencing to-day, April 1st.

SOME Tokyo papers report that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha intend to open a regular service between Japan, and Manila, Sydney and Melbourne for which purpose several employees are now investigating the conditions in foreign countries. Probably two steamers now under construction in America will be employed on the line.

A TIENTSIN correspondent of the *Asahi* says that the Italian garrison in north China will depart before the middle of April leaving merely a small force as guard of the Legation in Peking. It is also said that the Italian authorities intend to return to the Chinese Government the concession in Tientsin which the former obtained after the Boxers' trouble.

MESSRS. Y. TANIKAWA and J. YAMAGUCHI, judges of the Yokohama District Court, have been removed to the Yokohama Local Court and the Uraga District Court respectively; Messrs N. Naganuma and C. Nagatsuka, judges of the Yokohama Local Courts, have been promoted to the Yokohama District Court and the Takasaki Local Court respectively; and Mr. T. Kaidzuka, judge of the Kofu District Court, Yamanashi prefecture, to the Yokohama Local Court.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Saturday, April 1.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Japanese force which recently occupied Fakumun, has pushed on, and, dispersing a small body of the enemy, reached on the 29th ultimo Tawa, which is on the road to Changchun and Hwaitieh, and is 55 miles north of Fakumun, and 28 miles south of Fenghwa. This force may therefore be expected to occupy Fenghwa very shortly, when it will be within 40 miles of Hwaitieh, which is only 20 miles south of Changchun. To put the matter shortly, the Japanese left was within 78 miles of Changchun on the 29th ultimo, and was pressing on steadily.

As for the Japanese centre, which recently occupied Kaiyuan, it has pushed on to Lien-hwachieh, 25 miles further north. Lien-hwachieh is on a road leading from Kaiyuan to Kirin.

The right, which advanced from Fushun and the Hsinking region, has to march through a mountainous country, but the troops are said to be overcoming all difficulties with the greatest resolution. On the 29th the van of this wing reached Shanchingtsz and the neighbourhood of Heichitsz, which is 10 miles beyond Shanchingtsz. From the latter place to Hailungching the distance is 15 miles. Hailungching is the town of third importance in Manchuria, the order of magnitude being Mukden, Kirin and Hailungching. From Hailungching to Kirin is 87 miles.

These facts give a tolerably clear idea of the advance of the Japanese forces. They are covering the ground with much rapidity, and it now seems improbable that Linevitch will be able to organise any considerable resistance along the Changchun-Kirin line. Of course the St. Petersburg rumour that a force of Japanese had already entered Kirin can not be credited.

The *Asahi* says that the advance is practically unresisted. It resembles a movement on a field day during spring manoeuvres in Japan.

It is stated that the proprietors of the Shanhaikwan-Yingkow Railway have applied for permission to continue the Shanhaikwan-Hsinmintun line from Hsinmintun to Mukden. It had never been their intention to arrest the progress of the line at Hsinmintun, but during the Russian occupation of Manchuria they were unwilling to prosecute the work. Now, however, they seem to think that the opportune moment has arrived and the Japanese Military authorities are said to have given their assent.

The Russian Government, according to a telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Washington, has entered a protest against Japan's conduct on the ground that she is violating China's neutrality in Mongolia. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has replied, emphatically denying any such violation on Japan's side, and countercharging Russia with flagrant commission of the very offence she lays at Japan's door. All this sounds as though it were a belated version of an event already familiar to the public. The Chinese Government, adds the report, is becoming uneasy lest these charges of Russia's should be employed as a ground for demanding an indemnity after the war. It is consequently considering the advisability of asking the Powers to appoint a committee of investigation.

Major-General Hayashi's force moved out of the Litajen-Chinchiepau line at the commencement of the Battle of Muk-

den, and undertook against the fortified Russian positions on the west of the railway an attack which lasted for several days and nights, entailing heavy sacrifices, but ending in the complete repulse of the Russians. Marshal Oyama has conferred a *kanjo* on the gallant Division to which this brigade belonged. He specially mentions Major-General Hayashi's men.

Lt.-General Kigoshi's Division also has received a *kanjo*. The particular affair which obtained this distinction was the attack against the Russian centre at Shatotsz, an attack which lasted without intermission for five days and five nights.

Monday, April 3.

It is stated that the utterly destructive method adopted by the Russians in dealing with the railway north of Mukden contrasts markedly with their methods immediately after leaving Liaoyang and while retreating towards that town from the Liaotung Peninsula. Up to Mukden the injury inflicted on the line showed reserve: the Russians evidently looked forward to a time in the near future when they would recover the road and employ it once more for their own uses. But northward of Mukden they think only of the most effective kind of wrecking, and the plain inference is that they have abandoned all hope of again moving southward, at least for many months.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from the front saying that at the time of the Battle of Mukden a division of Russian troops, newly sent from Europe, was reaching Harbin. Japanese scouts report that these troops are moving towards Changchun, evidently to assist the retreating army. It is therefore inferred that the Russians contemplate some resistance along the Changchun-Kirin line.

Reports from the Hsingking district through which General Kawamura's army marched, show that in the region between Samachi and Fushun the inhabitants seem to have suffered cruelly at the hands of the Russians. In most of the villages a large part of the houses were wantonly burned and over a hundred corpses of Chinese were found brutally murdered. Many of the people's horses also had been slaughtered. It is an old method of war to lay waste the country when retreating so as to embarrass a pursuing enemy. Some excuse may therefore be found for the burning of houses and the killing of horses. But to slaughter the peaceful inhabitants is mere savagery. Another page is thus added to the evil record of Russian deeds during this war.

On the south side of the Fushun-Mukden railway a great quantity of timber has been found. The interesting feature about this article is that its provenance is Hokkaido, and it must consequently have been imported by the Russians for railway purposes before the war commenced.

Details now received show that the Russians defended Tieling with two divisions. The brunt of the attack fell upon one Japanese division, and the losses of the assailants were 700, those of the Russians being computed at over 1,000. No guns or waggons were taken. The enemy made his stand at a position of great natural strength. Some 5 miles south of Tieling runs the Fan River, an affluent of the Liao and nearly as large as the Hun. Between this river and Tieling the country is broken into a number of commanding heights, while from the south the approaches to the river are over long and gradual inclines completely exposed to fire from these heights. Thus the place was ideal for defensive purposes, and the Russians

had improved it by adding many works constructed during their days of leisure. They posted two divisions on the heights, and placed 30 guns in position at elevated points with 8 more on the plain. This constituted their first line of defences. Originally the Japanese contemplated attacking with one brigade under Major-General Ishibashi, but careful reconnaissance showed that such a force must prove insufficient. A second brigade was added, thus bringing the assailants to one division. The attack commenced at noon on the 14th of March, and by evening the Russians were dislodged from the Fan heights. In the accounts lying before us no particulars are given of the method of attack or the quality of the enemy's resistance. All that we learn is that Major-General Umezawa advanced against the Russian right and Major-General Ishibashi against the left, but we do not gather that there was any enveloping movement, nor do we find any explanation of the fact that such a splendid position was won with such ease. Probably the truth is that the Russians had lost heart, and that they knew themselves to be fighting a rearguard action. It will be remembered that telegrams from St. Petersburg spoke of this fight as an affair of great magnitude, and said that it had cost the Russians nineteen thousand men and 80 guns. But that appears to have been a gross exaggeration. In Japanese official reports, at least in those published, no mention whatever was made of a fight: the affair was treated as a sub-incident of the Battle of Mukden. After being driven from their first line of defence the Russians made a feeble resistance on a hill lying south-east of Tieling, but on the 15th in the evening they abandoned this position also and applied themselves to smashing the railway and destroying the stores in Tieling.

It is stated that the Russian buildings at Tieling were on a scale scarcely inferior to that of Liaoyang, and that they had accumulated immense stores of coal, fire-wood and provisions. Most of the important buildings were destroyed by fire, only 80 of the smaller remaining intact. There was also great destruction of stores, but in this part of their work the Russians were not successful.

Mukden has suffered greatly at the hands of the Russians. The city within the walls is comparatively safe, but all parts outside this protection have been more or less devastated.

The Russian officers who were taken prisoners at the same time as General Nahkamoff are said to be quite satisfied with the reflection that they would not have been beaten had not their armies been surrounded.

Mr. Kuroda, the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, affirms that the first request preferred by the Russian prisoners everywhere was for food. They seemed to have been suffering something like starvation, and they eat ravenously everything given to them.

A *Kanjo* has been granted to the field-telegraph corps which kept up the communications between General Oku and the Commander-in-chief's head quarters during the Battle of Mukden. The document is given by General Oku, and judging from its language the work performed by the corps must have been something really admirable. Telegraphs and telephones are just as important elements of war in modern times as rifles and cannon.

General Kawamura's army is now known as the "Army of the Yalu." In a message of approval addressed to it by the Emperor,

His Majesty uses that appellation. The message alludes specially to the terrible climatic conditions that this force had to encounter in marching through the mountains northward of the Yalu during the depth of winter. The feat was certainly one of extraordinary endurance. The men must have slept in the open most of the time, and how they ever waded through to Fushun is a marvel. We can not tell the exact date of their landing in the estuary of the Yalu, but it was approximately the close of January, and between that date and the 28th of February, when they carried the Russian positions south of Fushun, they must have suffered hardships without precedent in the case of an attacking army. Troops driven from their cantonments and compelled to retreat during the winter have often had to endure much, but the Japanese must have had extraordinary confidence in the quality of these men to whom they assigned such a task. Any one who saw the men before they left Japan would have felt that the confidence was justified, but when we remember that one of the factors of Russian hope was a belief in the inability of the Japanese to endure cold, it is seen how radically mistaken all outside estimates were.

Tuesday, April 4.

Several Tokyo journals express the opinion that the Russians are making arrangements for a renewed defence at Kirin. There the troops that retreated from Mukden are said to be assembling, and there also such re-inforcements as Linevitch can command are concentrating. Kirin would have for commissariat bases Ningkuta (which is close to the railway) and Vladivostock. Ningkuta is 150 miles east of Harbin, and if Linevitch makes it one of his chief bases, the inference would be that he intends to retreat ultimately towards Vladivostock. But that is scarcely credible. In fact the prospect of anything like a determined stand by the main Russian army at Kirin does not suggest itself as very likely from a strategical point of view, inasmuch as Kirin lies 70 miles off the line of railway, and thus offers a unique opportunity for an attacking army to interpose between the Russians and Harbin. Seventy miles is not, of course, too wide a front to be held by an army of from 250,000 to 300,000 men, but if Linevitch intends to preserve his communications with Harbin, he can not afford to rest his right flank only on the Mukden-Harbin line. His strategy may now be largely affected by the question of supplies, but the map suggests that if topographical features govern his plan, he will chose the line of the Sungari at Chanchiatz (60 miles south of Harbin) as his grand rallying point. His front would then be entirely covered by the great river.

Wednesday, April 5.

An officer who has just returned from the front says that the Russians are assembled mainly at Changchun, where they have a force of from 100,000 to 150,000, but that they do not appear to be contemplating any resolute stand there.

In the *Niroku Shinpo* we find some interesting particulars about Fushun and its coal mines. Fushun itself is a small place, containing only some 320 houses, and it may well be supposed that the town suffered severely during the battle. There were three wooden bridges over the Hun but the Russians destroyed than all before abandoning the place. They have, however, been repaired by the Japanese and are now serviceable. The names to-day given to

them are Zentsuji bridge, Marugame bridge, and Tadotsu bridge; appellations evidently derived from the corps by whose engineers they have been re-constructed. The coal-mine is about 1½ miles east of the town at Sukiatun. The Russians worked it on a small scale, but the coal is of admirable quality, being almost describable as smokeless and nearly equal to Cardiff coal. The Japanese are beginning to work the mine vigorously. They are now taking out 50,000 lbs. daily, and distributing it by means of Chinese carts to the various military quarters. By and bye they expect to utilize the mine extensively. A great deal used to be said about the Yentai mine, as our readers will remember, but on examination the fuel was found to be inferior and the seams vertical. Possibly the accounts now given of the Fushun mine may be exaggerated but as between the two mines the latter is confidently spoken of. It may be presumed that the Russians have now to carry all the fuel for their locomotives from a long distance, but, on the other hand, the distance covered by the locomotives themselves has been appreciably shortened.

According to the *Hochi Shinbun* and the *Fiji Shimpō* the officials of the Russo-Chinese Bank are of opinion that it would be better to leave the East Chinese Railway in Japanese hands after the war than to place it under the combined control of several States. This idea is largely based on the conviction that the railway can not succeed in any hands except those of the holders of Port Arthur and Dalny. The railway will be indeed a problem. No one seems inclined to advocate transferring it to Chinese management, nor would China be particularly disposed to accept such a burden, we imagine. Thus far no particularly possible plan has been suggested. Some have spoken of selling the road to China and devoting the proceeds to partially recouping Japan's outlays. But China might not be inclined to buy and you can not well compel a Power to purchase property which it does not desire to own. Of one thing we feel tolerably convinced, namely, that with their frequently garnered experience of what is involved in international combinations, none of the Powers will be in a hurry to become parties to a commission for the joint management of the line. Japan, of course, will have the casting vote, and certainly the most practical plan would be to leave the road in her possession. But does she care to have it? Is it a paying concern? Nothing would be more irrational than to add to the burdens of the victor merely for the convenience of outsiders. This railway never was a purely commercial venture. In fact, economical considerations had very little to do with its construction. Its *raison d'être* must disappear in great part with the forced abandonment of the ambition that dictated its construction.

Thursday, April 6.

The division of Lieut.-General Tachimi has received a *Kanjo*. From the language of the latter we learn that this Division carried on the desperate fight at Yangshitun and Hankwantun on the south-west of Mukden, a fight which lasted for several days and cost the Japanese immense losses. Had the Russians forced Tachimi's lines at this point, the enveloping movement which the Third Army was then carrying out in rear of Tachimi's Division must have been seriously jeopardized if not wholly checked. In that case the battle of Mukden might have had a very different result. But Tachimi's men, though much outnumbered, clung to their positions with desperate tenacity and

the enveloping movement proceeded uninterrupted.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a telegram from Peking which says that an epidemic resembling typhus is raging in Harbin, and that during the past week it claimed five thousand victims, including Chinese. This sounds like a replica of a statement circulated very shortly after the battle of Mukden, when, owing to alleged inability to dispose of the dead or minister to the wounded, Harbin was represented as being in a deplorable condition.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a Shanghai telegram saying that 76 Japanese prisoners have committed suicide at Novgorod, and that one was saved. A telegram on the same subject reaches the *Asahi* from London. It alleges that the number who committed suicide was 70, that the Russians are giving out that only one made away with himself, and that the tragedy happened in the office of the local administration. We are inclined to regard these large numbers as apocryphal for the obvious reason that prisoners are not in possession of weapons suitable for carrying out such a wholesale hecatomb. It may be indeed that the men were allowed to keep their clasp-knives, and with these it would be possible to sever jugular veins and inflict severe stabs. But a pocket-knife is a very clumsy instrument for such a purpose, and it would probably fail to inflict a fatal wound in the case of at least one half of the 70 or 76. Even clasp-knives too should not be left in the keeping of prisoners, and thus from every point of view the story sounds inexplicable.

Friday, April 7.

A Japanese officer who has just returned from the front and communicated his views to the press, confirms a statement already made, namely, that between Changchun and Tieling there is no position suitable for defence against an army moving northward. It appears therefore that the Russians are concentrating on the Kirin-Changchun line, and are laying a light railway between the two places, a distance of 60 miles. Prior to the battle of Mukden they had already made some preparations to hold this line and they now seem determined to essay the defence on a large scale as they have assembled about 100,000 troops there. Possibly they expect large re-inforcements from Russia, but in Japanese military circles there is evidently an impression that a strong army could not be utilized on the Kirin-Changchun line, and that the main object of making a stand there would be to gain time for constructing defenses at Harbin.

The latest movements of the Japanese troops, as officially reported, mean simply that the three columns—the Kaiyuan column, the Fakumun column and the Changtu column—have manoeuvred so as to establish touch with each other, and that they will now advance with an even front. The Russians are not at present offering any resistance to this advance. It is plain that Linevitch is confining himself to reconnaissances with small bodies of men, who have not even the duty of rear-guards to perform. The 500 of the enemy who were found retreating along the east of the railway near Santaikau on the 4th instant, probably made the mistake of not getting away in time, and suffered for their tardiness.

Another advance of 25 miles will bring the Japanese to Fenghwa, which is the most important town south of Changchun. From Fenghwa to Changchun is 43 miles, so when we hear of the occupation of Fenghwa, we shall know that if an encounter is to take

place along the Kirin-Changchun line, it must be then very imminent.

The three columns spoken of above do not represent the whole Japanese Army. There is also the Hsingking Column, now officially known as the Army of the Yalu, which is advancing in the easterly section of the field with an interval of about 42 miles between it and the right of the three columns which have now aligned their front. The Yalu Army seems to be directing its march upon Hailungching, which is an important town on the Kirin highway, 100 miles distant from Kirin. A hundred miles sounds a great distance, but as a matter of fact the Japanese forces have already advanced fully 100 miles north of Mukden, and they will probably traverse the distance separating them from Kirin and Changchun before the first week in May is past. The Yalu army is marching through a mountainous country, where, nevertheless, there are towns of some magnitude. It will be remembered that stores of grain made by the Russians between Shanchiatsz and Yingemun were spoken of in a recent official report, and we may infer that the Russians will make some efforts to save themselves from being driven out of this useful district.

A Chinese who has just come to Yingkow from Kirin gives (*Jiji Shimpō*) a vivid account of the demoralized state of the Russians. He says that, so far as he could discern, they have lost all semblance of order, and are retreating in small groups, the men abandoning not only their rifles but also everything that impedes their flight. The sick and wounded are often left lying upon the road-side where they solicit the charity of way-farers. He does not say that this disordered condition exists right through the Russian army. Northward of a place which we can not identify in its *kana* dress he observed troops duly organized. We suspect that this Chinaman is not above the trick of the traveller. It is not conceivable that disorder such as he describes can exist on a general scale in the Russian ranks, for we know that many of Kuropatkin's units retired in good order.

The rumour that Harbin is suffering from a terrible epidemic receives confirmation in a telegram from that place *via* Peking to the *Kokumin Shimbun*. The telegram says that the disease is striking down 5,000 soldiers per week, and that it is supposed to have its origin among the troops who have reached Harbin from Mukden; that is to say, among the wounded and dying. The consequence is that people can scarcely be found to perform the last offices for the dead. Nothing is wanting to add to the horrors of this terrible war except the outbreak of pestilence in one of the contending armies, and if Harbin is the site of the calamity, Linevitch will quickly find himself in serious straits. He can not draw supplies from an infected town, and every company of men arriving in his lines from Russia will be potential disseminators of disease. However, there have been previous rumours of similar calamities in the Russian lines, and since in every case they proved exaggerated, this last rumour must be regarded with caution.

#### A DARING DEED.

A very bold deed was performed prior to the battle of Mukden by a body of Japanese cavalry. The number of men engaged in the exploit is not stated, but they seem to have been volunteers from four battalions and they were led by Major Naganuma. This

*kesshintai*—a Japanese term much superior to our "forlorn hope" but without any English equivalent that we know of—set out on the 9th of January, just at the time when Mischenko was making his great cavalry raid along the west bank of the Liao towards Yingkow. The two forces must have unwittingly approached very close to each other's paths. The Japanese, however, were in very small numbers: thus much we gather. Their place of departure was Sumapau, near Heikautai, and their object was to cut the Russian railway at some point north of Mukden. To make their essay at any place in the immediate vicinity of Mukden, or between that city and Tieling, would have been hopeless. Discovery must have ensued, and discovery in the immediate vicinity of the main Russian army would have been certain destruction for such a small body of troopers. Accordingly Major Naganuma determined to direct his march towards some place far northward, and he chose Hsinkaiho, which is described as a little south of Changchun. Remembering that Changchun is 167 miles north of Mukden, we get an idea of the nature of Major Naganuma's project. And he achieved it too. On the 11th of February his little troop emerged on the railway at Hsinkaiho, and blew up an important bridge. It will be observed that Naganuma chose the Mikado's Fete-day for the performance of this extraordinary exploit. On the 14th his men were attacked by a force of Russian cavalry which they dispersed without suffering any loss themselves but they carried away as trophies of their victory one gun and one transport waggon. On the 13th of March Major Naganuma was able to report his return at head-quarters. He had been absent 60 days and not only had he blown up a railway bridge and thus interrupted traffic on the enemy's chief line of communication, but his appearance at such a place so astounded the Russians that they hastened to despatch a large body of cavalry to the region, thus weakening their forces on the very eve of the great battle. The exploit sounds absolutely incredible. That this little detachment of men, between one and two hundred strong—for that is the arithmetical inference suggested by three asterisks in the report—should have ridden through the enemy's line, cut his railway at a point about 150 miles in rear of his main position, and ridden home again without losing a single man or a single horse is one of the most extraordinary feats recorded in military annals. We should dismiss it as a wild romance were we not confronted by the incontrovertible evidence that a *hanjo* was granted to the leader of the brilliant little troop. News of the exploit reached the world from Russian sources. It was described as an emergence of the Japanese in the rear of the Russian armies effected, by a movement through western regions, but not much more was heard about it, and the world assigned it to the Hungtutz, never imagining that a detachment of regular Japanese cavalry could have achieved anything of the kind. Mischenko moved down the Liao with a huge force of troopers, many thousands, and his exploit was pronounced by certain French onlookers as the most brilliant act of the whole war. But Naganuma's side stands easily at the head of the record.

Some further particulars of this memorable ride are published. It appears that the troops (called a *teishintai*) consisted of two detachments of 75 sabres each. These were led by Captains Asano and Nakaya. A

letter written by the former to his parents on the eve of setting out has found its way into print. In it the writer admits that he is about to undertake a task of great danger and that the result must depend on the "guidance of Buddha." He expresses the fullest joy that such a duty should have fallen to him and he swears not to disgrace his family name. His letter concludes with a couplet after the usual Japanese form—a couplet which proved to be his last composition on earth, for he died by a Cossack lance. His fate did not overtake him, however, until he had seen the success of his men and bid farewell to his commanding officer. The fact of his death makes it necessary to modify our previous statement that Naganuma's raid was not attended by any casualties. Captain Asano's death is certain and how many more fell must now remain a matter of doubt until some fuller account appears.

The following is the Russian version of Major Naganuma's ride from Sumapau to the Hsinkai River:—

St. Petersburg, February 16.

The following despatch, dated the 16th inst., has been received from General Kuropatkin:—

"In consequence of the receipt of reports that a considerable number of Chunchuses under Japanese leaders were massing in Mongolia, near the railway at Gunshulin and Kunchenzi, I despatched on the 11th a detachment of frontier guards under Lenizky to make a reconnaissance. This force, having learned of an attack on the 12th on a bridge near Fan-tse-tun, advanced against the Japanese and dispersed them. During the pursuit, which was continued for a distance of 20 versts to the north-west of Gunshulin, Lenizky encountered six squadrons of Japanese cavalry and four companies of infantry and a band of over 2,000 Chunchuses. Surrounded on all sides our detachment, after some fighting succeeded in retiring to Gunshulin, where it arrived on the 15th."

General Sakharoff telegraphs to-day:—

"The Commander-in-Chief has received a report from General Tchitchagoff giving details of the retreat of the frontier guards' force under Lenizky after the fight on the 14th. Boyarinoff, with 90 men, was ordered to resume the offensive against the enemy in order to save the guns of the detachment, but at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 14th he was cut off from Lenizky near Fan-tse-tun, 25 versts north of Sandishan, and was hemmed in on all sides by six squadrons of cavalry and 1,000 Japanese infantry. Boyarinoff kept the Japanese at bay, but when two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry appeared on his flank he made his men mount their horses and charge the squadron on the left. They killed a number of the enemy. On the infantry coming up shouting 'Banzai,' Boyarinoff retired 400 paces, firing several volleys as he retreated. Three men were killed, an officer was badly wounded, and 24 men were wounded. Our force withdrew slowly, carrying their dead and wounded with them. Some of the men who had lost their horses possessed themselves of Japanese animals. The enemy followed in pursuit for 20 versts. Boyarinoff arrived at Fan-tse-tun on the 16th with all his dead and wounded. The wounded officer died *en route*."

This is a case of "men in buckram" with a vengeance. There may have been Chunchuses in the engagement that the first paragraph reports, though as for the "six squadrons of Japanese cavalry and four companies of infantry" they are obviously mere figments of Lenizky's imagination—Dogger-bank troops in fact. The second paragraph is even more explicit. It agrees in date—February 14th—with the Japanese account of the engagement, and it repeats the tale of six squadrons of Japanese cavalry and 1,000 infantry. Now how could 1,000 Japanese infantry have reached a point 160 miles north of Mukden on the 14th of February? How could such a thing have happened by any conceivable possibility? What is plain is that Messrs. Boyarinoff and Lenizky encountered Major Naganuma's squadron of 150 men, and subjected it in their reports to a Rojestvensky process of multiplication which deserves only ridicule.

## MR. UCHIDA ON JAPAN'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

The chief of the Shipping Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Uchida Kakichi, has made some interesting statements in the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*. The gist of them is this:—To get an idea about the condition of the Japanese mercantile marine at present, we can not do better than take the state of affairs during the China-Japan War as a standard of comparison. Up to that time the Japanese marine may be said to have been in an infant condition, and its development had not been rapid. In 1893 the country possessed only 167,000 tons of steamers and 33,000 tons of sailing vessels, making 200,000 tons in all. A large part of these had to be requisitioned for military purposes when the war broke out in 1894, and it resulted that great scarcity of shipping facilities was felt in the domestic trade. Freight rose and there followed a considerable purchase of vessels by the Government and the people alike, so that by the end of 1895 the steamer fleet had an aggregate tonnage of 331,000. In fact, it had almost doubled in the short space of 2 years. Naturally this abnormal growth proved too large for normal requirements. The tonnage offering exceeded the goods to be carried in home waters, and keen competition arose, with the result that many private owners had to sell out. Hitherto the services of Japanese vessels had been confined for the most part to domestic waters, but the excess of shipping now created a tendency to go farther afield, and lines were opened to North and South China as well as to Korea. Here Japanese shippers had to meet some competition from the flags of England, Germany and Norway, but as certain exceptional facilities were connected with the employment of Japanese bottoms for carrying Japanese exports and imports, the services in Chinese and Korean waters were gradually placed on a firm footing. Meanwhile, taught by the experience of the war with China that if the country was to have an expanding future it must provide for the development of its mercantile marine, the Authorities had obtained the Diet's approval of laws for encouraging ship-building and navigation. These went into operation in October, 1896, and led immediately to the establishment of services to Europe and America. Moreover, as the importance of the Yangtze Valley to Japanese trade became obvious, lines were opened to Hankow and Ichang via Shanghai—the former in January 1898, the latter in January, 1899—and these were followed by a Soochow-Hangchow service; by lines via Formosa to Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong, and by an increase of the sailings as well as of the ports of call on the North-China lines. Other signs of progress were also manifest. Prior to the enactment of the law for encouraging ship-building, all vessels of any size had been purchased from abroad, with the exception of one wooden ship of a thousand tons. But now a great impetus was given to the building industry. Ships of 6,000 or 7,000 tons were launched from Japanese yards, and at the close of 1903 the country had 657,000 tons of steamers and 320,000 tons of sailing ships, a total fleet of 977,000 tons, the tonnage of the steam fleet being thus about four times greater than it had been at the time of the outbreak of the war with China 9 years previously. Nevertheless the magnitude of the struggle with Russia, involving as it did the country's very existence,

showed this fleet to be insufficient. Ships had to be bought and chartered, and special permission had to be given for foreign vessels to engage in the coastwise trade. During the year 1904, the losses connected with the blocking of Port Arthur and those due to other causes caused a diminution of 71,000 tons. But, on the other hand, 27,000 tons of steamers were constructed in Japan and 177,000 tons were purchased from abroad, making 204,000 tons in all. Thus the nett increase was 133,000 tons, and the steamer fleet, which had been some 657,000 at the close of 1903, showed an aggregate tonnage of 791,000 tons at the close of 1904. The exact figures are as follow:—

Size in Tons.	End of 1903.		End of 1904.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
20 to 50 ...	303	9,764	349	11,204
50 to 100 ...	199	14,036	217	15,286
100 to 300 ...	228	37,926	244	40,821
300 to 500 ...	84	33,175	85	33,045
500 to 1,000 ...	77	50,596	88	58,665
1,000 to 2,000 ...	86	126,234	97	141,616
2,000 to 3,000 ...	66	165,334	77	190,375
3,000 to 4,000 ...	18	62,978	33	112,528
4,000 to 5,000 ...	5	22,478	11	48,622
5,000 to 6,000 ...	3	16,438	5	26,755
Over 6,000 ...	19	118,305	18	112,138
Total .....	1,088	657,264	1,324	791,053

The longer the war continues the greater the need of steamers. During last year the number of foreign vessels employed in the coastwise trade was greatest in April, May and June. Such ships then aggregated 160,000 tons. Subsequently there was some reduction, but at the close of December the tonnage still stood at 110,000 tons. On the other hand, there is the problem of how the increased fleet will find employment after the war. As to that, some people take a pessimistic view. Certainly there may be a measure of embarrassment, but in the opinion of Mr. Uchida the history of the development of the country's marine goes to show that the situation will be met by developments of navigation. There is still much room for steamer services in North-China waters, as well as in those of South-China and South-America. The outlook is not discouraging, provided that owners persuade themselves to look far afield instead of competing foolishly in the domain of the domestic carrying trade only.

## THE PEACE RUMOURS.

Commenting on the constantly arriving rumours of peace the *Fiji Shimpō* insists that the time is inopportune. Russia has not yet definitely recognised the inevitable character of the situation. No peace could now be arranged that would be better than a temporary truce. One difficulty that everyone can appreciate is that Japan has not yet got into her hands anything which she can hold as security for Russia's fulfilment of peace-terms. In sum, the *Fiji*'s opinion is for resolutely continuing the war. The *Asahi Shimbun*, discussing the same subject, arrives at the same conclusion but by a different route. Its view is that Japan must remember all her own sufferings, all her own humiliations, during the past ten years. It has not been her habit, it never is the habit of her people, to wear their hearts upon their sleeves; to let the world see what pain and indignation racked their bosoms while they were treated by certain western nations as things of no account, and scornfully designated "Yellow monkeys." They did not go into this war willingly. The tears were hidden in their eyes when they drew the sword and even to-day, after they have met in

public to celebrate their victories, they retire to their homes to weep over the memories of the dear ones they have lost. With all these memories and and these sufferings to steel their arms they must not now be betrayed into any act of weakness. The time is with them; the fortune of the hour is theirs. Let them take the utmost advantage of the situation. It may sound merciless to preach in such a strain, but it is in truth merciful—merciful to future generations and merciful to humanity at large. The fight must never be abandoned until it reaches a point where permanent peace is clearly in sight. Russia must be forced to divest herself finally of her mischievous mood of aggression.

In the best informed Japanese circles it appears to be confidently believed that the numerous peace rumours now in circulation have no basis of fact. Russia is preparing to continue the war, and if St. Petersburg is the source of pacific talk, an explanation suggested as probable is that a Russian loan is to be issued this month, or in May, and that its successful floating would be much promoted if the public imagined peace to be in sight. That hypothesis may seem a little far-fetched, since the rumours, if intended to serve such a purpose, are plainly premature. But whatever the true facts may be, there does not appear to be any solid foundation for optimism.

## THE IMPERIAL HUNTING GROUNDS.

The Imperial House has hunting preserves at six places in the empire, namely, at Nikko in Shimotsuke, at Amagi in Izu, at Susano in Suruga, at Nishigahara in Totomi, at Narashino in Chiba and on the Yedo-gawa. The first four are too distant from the capital to be easily available, but all the members of the Corps Diplomatique and all distinguished visitors to Japan are well acquainted with the preserves of Narashino and the Yedo River, and have enjoyed many a pleasant day there, thanks to the hospitality of the Emperor. These last two preserves measure some thirty thousand acres. The Chiba and Yedogawa preserves were formed in the year 1890, and an arrangement was made with the people of the localities for a period of 15 years, which will expire this year. Game preserves are not favourite things with dwellers in their immediate vicinity. They involve injury to crops and other inconveniences bitterly resented by the lower orders in Europe. But the people of Japan appear to take a different view of the matter. Thus the Chiba and Yedo-gawa inhabitants have sent delegates urging that these preserves should be maintained. The reasons they assign are that after the war His Majesty may expect more numerous visits than ever from foreigners of distinction, for whom the Imperial court will be anxious to provide some form of amusement, and therefore the maintenance of the preserves is desirable. The Emperor is said to have been much pleased with the spirit shown by these representations, which, though couched in different terms are alike in tone. As well indeed His Majesty might. For what the representations show is that the people of the two prefectures desire to cooperate with the Imperial Court in displaying hospitality to foreign visitors. The Japanese are truly remarkable people. Is there any other nation in the world that would retain a kindly feeling towards foreigners in spite of such a record as the Japanese have to recall—the record of the Yellow Peril, the Yellow Monkeys, and the unvaried contempt of outside peoples?



### EUROPEAN OPINION AT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY.

It is curious and interesting to read the views entertained in Europe at the close of February; that it is to say, at the very time when the battle of Mukden had actually commenced, little as the fact was suspected. The critics rightly estimated Kuropatkin's army as not greatly exceeding 350,000 men of all arms, and they spoke, probably with equal insight, of the immense difficulty that must be encountered in keeping him supplied with provisions after the thaw set in. But they also talked with perfect assurance of Kuropatkin "not making a decisive movement until a few months hence," pending which decisive movement Russia would of course entertain no idea of peace. "A few months hence" is an expression which, reckoned from the 22nd of February when it appeared in the *Temps*, could not mean anything sooner than May, and indeed in other quarters the end of April was confidently named as the earliest moment when Kuropatkin's crushing blow could be delivered against the Japanese. Evidently, therefore, it was imagined in Paris that the Japanese would remain obligingly idle until it suited Kuropatkin's convenience to attack them. Yet at that very moment Marshal Oyama's great onset had already commenced; commenced two days previously.

There is a theory in Japan that General Kuropatkin had no suspicion of the menace of the Yalu Army against his left and that he was taken entirely by surprise. It is impossible to endorse that idea. In St. Petersburg it was well known in the middle of February—according to Paris correspondents—that "the Japanese had been reinforced by the besieging army from Port Arthur" and that "recently three divisions of territorial troops had been landed in Korea." The conclusion reached was that "such re-inforcements as had been sent to Kuropatkin were outnumbered by those received on the Japanese side." Everything goes to show that Kuropatkin was not so egregiously ignorant. In fact it did not enter into the Japanese strategy that he should be so ignorant, for the object was to encourage his apprehension of a turning movement from the east, and then to organise a rapid turning movement on the west.

### THE INDEPENDENT CAVALRY CORPS.

Those that have followed the operations in the battle of Mukden with attention must have observed that the enveloping army on the Russian right was preceded by a screen of cavalry, which rode into Hsinmintun on the 3rd of March and subsequently sent a detachment to cut the railway north of Mukden. Colonel Uchida was in command of this Independent Column and Captain Naha led the railway-wrecking detachment. It appears that the latter's task was one of great difficulty and danger, for the Russians, warned by experience, had posted guards at close intervals along the line and adopted every precaution to protect it. Nevertheless Naha's troopers managed to place dynamite charges at 5 points, and thus the road bed was so effectually torn up that from the following morning—9th—the railway ceased to be of the slightest use to the Russians. Naha's men cut the telegraph wires also. It was a brave exploit but we doubt whether its uses were very marked, for apparently the Russians had already sent away from Mukden all their locomotives and rolling

stock. In other words, they had derived from the railway pretty nearly the entire service that it could have rendered. This is consistent with the comment attributed to a Russian staff-officer, namely, that had the wrecking operation taken place a day sooner, it would have given a rich prey to the Japanese. Presumably Kuropatkin and his staff had driven away on the 8th just before the line was cut. We need scarcely add, perhaps, that the capture of Russian rolling stock is not a matter of importance to the Japanese except in so far as it embarrasses the Russians. In that respect, indeed, it has much importance, but neither Russian locomotives nor Russian waggons can be of any subsequent utility to their captors, since the first step taken by the latter is to reduce the gauge of the rails.

### THE FIGHT AT THE NORTHERN MAUSOLEUM.

The regiment commanded by Colonel Murakami rivals that of Colonel Shimada in fame acquired at Mukden, and as in Shimada's case so also in that of Murakami, death overtook the brave leader. In Shimada's regiment only one officer, Captain Watanabe, survived; in Murakami's regiment only two officers emerged scathless. The reports sent by correspondents are somewhat confusing, but the language of a *kanyo* granted to the regiment shows clearly that its heaviest fighting took place on the 9th and 10th. The regiment, having driven the Russians out of Sutaitsz, reached Pehling (the Northern Mausoleum) and was there completely surrounded by the enemy. Newspaper correspondents speak of a kind of siege lasting for several days and of the regiment living all the time on a scanty ration of biscuit carried in the men's knapsacks. But we do not understand how this position could have been won before the 9th or the 8th at soonest. The Northern Mausoleum stands almost due north of Mukden on a hill overlooking the railway, and it thus commanded the line of retreat of the Russians. Naturally, therefore, they spared no effort to drive out the Japanese. These had their fiercest struggle on the 9th when the Russians moved up to close quarters, and a *melee* ensued, lasting with more or less intermission from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. The position remained ultimately in the hands of Murakami's men, but their colonel was dead, and all his officers save two were killed or wounded. Marshal Oyama, in the *kanyo*, applauds the regiment not only for holding this important position, but also for subsequently utilizing it to harass the Russians in their retreat. Evidently, therefore, the regiment retained its fighting potency even after such an ordeal.

### THE PROJECTED AMERICAN SUBSIDY SCHEME.

If the proposals formulated by the United States Merchant Marine Commission become law, one of Mr. Hill's leviathan steamers recently placed on the American Oriental route would receive an annual subsidy of some 200,000 *yen*. This handsome aid might be continued to her for a period of ten years, by which time her owner would have pocketed a sum of 2,000,000 *yen* in the form of State assistance. It is calculated that the cost of ship-building is from 30 to 50 per cent higher in the States than in England, which fact is one of the chief reasons underlying the idea of granting large public aid. Evidently if a ship-owner can count on

being re-imbursed to the extent of 100 *yen* per ton out of the national treasury, he need not be much concerned about the question of cost of building.

The above subsidy is to cover the building difficulty. But there remains another difficulty, namely, that the expense of running an American ship is considerably greater than the expense of running an English ship, owing mainly to difference in wages of seamen. This is met by subventions in addition to the subsidies. Take the case of a fortnightly service between the States and the Far East performed by seven steamers such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha employs on its Seattle line. Then these seven vessels, averaging 6,000 tons each, would receive—were they under the American flag—420,000 *yen* annually by way of subsidy, and 1,200,000 *yen* annually by way of subvention, so that their total aid from the State would be 1,620,000 *yen* yearly.

It sounds very heroic, but one can not be surprised that the people of the United States have grown impatient about the state of their mercantile marine. Before the Civil War, that is to say in 1861, they had a fleet of 5,539,831 tons; a fleet equal to that of all other nations combined—Great Britain excepted—and not greatly inferior to the marine of England. In fact it then seemed as certain as anything human could be that the stars and stripes would soon cover the greatest mercantile fleet in the world. At present the American flag covers only 900,000 tons, and as only 9 per cent of the country's foreign trade is now carried in American bottoms, it appears that the United States is disbursing 300 million *yen* yearly to foreign nations for performing services which should be performed by the nation itself. Such conditions are calculated to stir the soul of the go-ahead American, who is not content to play second-fiddle in any orchestra.

### THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The tobacco monopoly appears to be a most profitable enterprise, judging from official figures just published. The monopoly system went into force last July, so that, up to the close of the fiscal year (March 31st) it had 8 months to run. During that period the Government's estimate of net profits was 20,194,000 *yen*, whereas the profits actually realized were 27,542,000 *yen*, showing an excess of 7,348,000 *yen* above the estimate. These figures are thus obtained:—

	Yen.
Profits of Sale of Leaf Tobacco .....	16,750,000
Manufactured Tobacco .....	8,740,000
Profits from Various Sources (over) .....	3,000,000
	28,490,000
Expenses .....	1,900,000
	26,590,000

Presumably some addition is to be made to this last figure for otherwise it does not tally with the statement of 27,542,000 *yen* made above. But at any rate the result must be very gratifying to the Government, especially as, during these first 8 months of its operation, the monopoly had to compete with large sales of tobacco manufactured privately in anticipation of the new system, and moreover the Government, in consideration of the military situation, sold quantities of tobacco to the troops at greatly reduced prices. It is plain that the foreign loan of 30 millions sterling based on the security of the tobacco monopoly is a very safe business.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

Of late years, says the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun*, middle-class education has made marked progress in Japan. There are now 223 officially conducted middle-schools in the empire and 41 private schools. No city or prefecture, if we except Okinawa and Tottori, is without 3 or 4 such schools. Tokyo has 48; Niigata and Osaka 10 each. And there are evidences that the number will increase. Female education has progressed steadily. The country has 89 female high-schools established by the Government and 9 private institutions of the same kind. Each city or prefecture has one and some have 2 or 3; besides which there are not a few that have not sought official sanction.

Thus conspicuous has been the growth of middle-class education in the past, and it continues in the present. But with regard to technical education, though there is not wanting a tendency towards its development, great necessity exists to encourage it. The following table, compiled from investigations made by the authorities in January last, gives some idea of the state of affairs in this branch of education.

**Agricultural Education**—There are indications of this kind of education spreading throughout the whole country. The number of institutions devoted to it at present is:—Agricultural University 1; special schools of agriculture 3; ordinary schools of agriculture 106; schools of sericulture 11; making a total of 120. The greatest progress seems to have been made in Kyushu, Fukuoka, Oita, Kumamoto and the Tokaido districts, probably owing to facilities of communication. The regions where development is slow are those on the Sea of Japan.

**Industrial Education**—This kind of education comes next to agricultural education in degree of progress. The institutions devoted to it are:—Industrial Universities 2; industrial high-schools 3; general industrial schools 17; industrial schools where weaving and dying are the main subjects taught 13; industrial apprentice-schools 38; industrial schools having special departments attached or industrial high sections 2; making a total of 75. (In this list are not included certain industrial schools, a high school in Nagoya for example, which are to be established during the current year.) The lead is taken in matters of industrial education by Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Tokyo, Gumma, Chiba, Saga, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima; considerable backwardness being shown by Sanindo and Sanyodo (that is to say, the central regions) as well in by Shikoku and the northern provinces. Considering the small area of Japan in proportion to her population, it would seem that greater development might be expected in this line.

**Commercial Education**—The schools in this branch are:—Commercial high schools 4; commercial general schools 56; schools of navigation 7; making a total of 67. Besides there are to be opened during the current year commercial high-schools in Yamaguchi and Nagasaki. Here the tendency to progress is most apparent in Kyoto and its vicinity, in Tokyo, in the Tokaido districts and in the provinces on the coast of the Inland Sea. The south-east of Kyushu as well as the Sanin districts have very few schools, and there is not yet so much as one in Fukushima, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita and Awamori. These things are largely a question of the conditions prevailing in a locality and of the state of communications. Japan, in view of her island state, has much need of men trained in the theory and practice of

navigation, yet there are only 7 schools for that purpose throughout the whole empire.

**Marine Products Education**—Schools in this section are very few indeed and they show no sign of vigour. They are:—marine-products independent schools 6; marine products attached schools 2; total 8. This is a curious record when we remember the immense extent of the Japanese coastline and the great sources of wealth offered by her marine-products. The *Nichi Nichi's* conclusion is that whereas agricultural education shows fair progress, there is much need for encouraging other branches of technical training, and that when the country's post-bellum programme comes to be elaborated, this fact must not be lost sight of.

## ALEXIEFF AND ROSEN.

We observe with regret that in Europe there begins to be established a habit of bracketing the names of Alexieff and Rosen together as originally responsible for the war. As to Alexieff there is no second opinion in Japan. He never believed that the Japanese would fight and therefore he never treated them seriously. Such was said to have been his conviction from the first and it has just received confirmation of a very emphatic character. One of the Port Arthur officers told a representative of the *Russophile Echo de Paris* that "a few days before the Japanese surprised the Russian Fleet Admiral Alexieff was present at a dinner at the Military Club; yet, although they all expected a declaration of war, he told them nothing, not even that the Mikado had recalled his Minister from Washington." Another piece of evidence was obtained by M. Eric of the *Journal*, who met General Stoessel and his party at Aden:—"General Reiss declared that when General Kondratenko called the attention of Admiral Alexieff to the necessity of hastening the construction of the forts, the Admiral smiled at his anxiety and assured him that Japan would never dare to attack Russia. Two days later the war began." It will therefore be very hard indeed for Alexieff to escape condemnation in the pages of history, but Baron Rosen surely belongs to a different category. It may be that he too did not credit the possibility of little Japan bearding the Colossus of the North. Modern Japan had grown up under his eyes and the steady continuity of the development had perhaps impaired his appreciation of its magnitude. Indeed had he been convinced of the probability of war, he must have shaken Alexieff's scepticism. But apart from that the idea that Baron Rosen spared any effort or neglected any means to avert war, no one that had the pleasure of knowing him can imagine for an instant.

## JAPAN'S CRIMINAL LAWS.

The *Official Gazette* of the 1st instant promulgated a measure which passed the Diet last session and has received Imperial sanction for mitigating the operation of the Penal Code. It is an interesting modification:—

## LAW No 70.

I.—Should any of the undermentioned persons be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than one year, the operation of the sentence may be deferred, according to circumstances, for a period of not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years from the date of the judicial decision. Provided that persons under police surveillance are excepted:—

(a) Persons who have never previously been sentenced to imprisonment or any heavier penalty.

(b) Persons who, though previously sentenced to imprisonment or some heavier penalty, have not been

sentenced to imprisonment or some heavier penalty during a period of 10 years from the day of the conclusion of the previous sentence's operation or from the day of its remission.

II.—In cases where the operation of a sentence is deferred, the operation of a supplementary sentence will also be deferred. Provided that confiscations are not included.

III.—The deferring of the operation of a sentence may, on the application of a public procurator or at the judge's discretion, be ordered simultaneously with the passing of such sentence.

IV.—After a sentence has been passed, the Court that passed it may, of its own discretion or on application by a public procurator, decide to defer its operation. In such case the operation shall be suspended until such decision is confirmed.

After the operation of a sentence has commenced, such operation may not be deferred.

V.—When the period of operation of a sentence has passed without any repeal of the judgment deferring such operation, the operation of the deferred sentence shall be remitted.

This Law shall go into force from the day of promulgation.

The above law represents a reform which has long been talked of. Its gist is that persons sentenced to not more than a year's imprisonment for a first offence may be given a period of grace during which to redeem their character in the eyes of the law. Should such period pass without the commission of any fresh offense, the original sentence is then revoked. The law applies also to persons who, though they have previously undergone a punishment of not more than a year's imprisonment, can claim to have remained for ten years without any subsequent conviction.

## THE CANARD ABOUT THE NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

It now appears that the extraordinarily erroneous version given to the world originally about the finding of the North Sea commission came from Reuter. The comment of *The Times*—which, it may be remarked *en passant*, did not give publicity to Reuter's telegram—is as follows:—

Some weighty and well-considered remarks in the *Temps* recall attention to the fact that on the night of February 22nd a despatch was sent from Paris by Reuter's agent, according to which the Commission's report declared "that Admiral Rojestvensky might legitimately have believed that his squadron was in danger and that he was entitled in view of the circumstances to act as he did." This was a categorical statement, on a matter of the first importance, made by an agency of high standing and acknowledged reputation, without any reserve or any indication that it was based on rumour and not on positive knowledge. It was accepted at its face value by several of our contemporaries, and published in their morning issues of Thursday last. This statement, which, as the publication of the report has proved, was at variance with the facts, did not appear in our columns, as we received concurrently a carefully worded telegram from our Paris Correspondent, who enjoys a well-deserved reputation for accuracy and caution, in which he definitely stated that the reports which had got abroad concerning the North Sea incident were devoid of foundation, that the Admirals had not communicated their decision to the two Government Agents, and that they had kept their secret so well that it was not even known whether they had come to a unanimous agreement. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of commenting on the alleged contents of a report before that report is officially published, it was hardly to be expected that, in default of further information, our contemporaries should withhold from publication a telegram of such importance as that sent by Reuter's agent from Paris on the night of Wednesday last. The responsibility for the feeling which its contents not unnaturally aroused in this country must rest with Reuter's Agency, which may be reasonably expected to provide an explanation of this unfortunate incident.

No explanation has been furnished, however, so far as we are aware. Reuter's Agents made a mistake. That is the whole story, and they are too wise to attempt any extenuation. Very seldom indeed do they err and this one blunder may well be forgiven, though it was particularly unfortunate.

# GRIPENBERG ON THE BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.

We have now a statement which seems to be authentic from the lips of General Gripenberg as to how and why he failed to win the battle of Heikautai. It is sent to *The Times* by the latter's correspondent under date of February 17th:—

General Gripenberg on his arrival at Moscow yesterday was interviewed at the railway station. To the correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya* he expressed great pleasure at having an opportunity of stating the true reasons for his departure from the theatre of war.

"In the first place," General Gripenberg is represented to have said, "General Kuropatkin was fully aware of my projected attack on Sandepu, and he himself fixed the limits from the south to the north-west towards Sandepu beyond which I was not to advance. The Japanese dispositions were favourable to our attack. . . . On the morning of the 13th (26th) a battle began along the whole line. On our right flank we had the First Army Corps, then the First Rifle Brigade, and later on the Fifth Division and a brigade from the Second Army Corps. In all we had 62 battalions against twice as many of the enemy. The battle raged all day. By the evening we had maintained all our positions, but the left flank was weakened, so I begged General Kuropatkin, who had 60 battalions, to send me reinforcements. He refused on the ground that the Japanese were threatening to attack his centre.

"Next day I decided to take Heikautai. When the attack began on the 14th (27th) I again demanded reinforcements. Our position was favourable, and had General Kuropatkin sent me the troops I wanted we should have surrounded 100,000 Japanese. Our cavalry was threatening them from the south-west and south.

"On the morning of the 15th (28th) we successfully repulsed four desperate Japanese attacks, but I was unable to advance owing not only to the want of reinforcements but to the fact that I had not received permission to do so. Victory was in our hands, and I cannot tell you how anxiously I awaited men and authorization to advance. Neither came.

"On the evening of the 15th (28th) General Kuropatkin ordered us to retire in view of a possible attack from the Japanese centre.

"It is not for me to criticize, but I must say that the Japanese could not possibly have attempted any serious attack on General Kuropatkin's centre. It is difficult to describe my feelings on receiving General Kuropatkin's order.

"On the night of the 16th (29th) we retired, carrying away all our wounded and even picking up broken bayonets. The men retired unwillingly, with tears in their eyes. I decided that it was impossible for me to remain any longer at the front, and next day I reported myself to General Kuropatkin, asking him to relieve me of my command immediately. He did so."

The Emperor received General Gripenberg in audience this morning and heard his report.

If this is a correct report General Gripenberg's ideas of the Battle of Heikautai differ radically from those of the Japanese. Without attempting to reconcile them, we may draw attention to the glaring discrepancy in the statements of numbers given by both sides. General Gripenberg says that he had only 60 battalions, or about 48,000 men, and he assigns to the Japanese 100,000. The Japanese say that Gripenberg had 8 divisions, or about 100,000 of all ranks, while they themselves had only two divisions in action. Which account is correct? One thing we know for certain, namely, that only General Oku's Army can possibly have been engaged on the Japanese side, and that Oku had only 3 divisions, which, at that time, did not muster 70,000 men. We know also, with nearly equal certainty, that one of these Japanese divisions can not have been in the fight since its position was in the northern part of the field. Therefore if we conclude that 50,000 Japanese were engaged, we shall be very near the truth. Another point which reads very curiously is Gripenberg's allegation that Kuropatkin had 60 battalions. What is to be understood by that? Kuropatkin was in the centre of the Russian position. Are we then to conclude

that the whole Russian force on the right and centre consisted of only 120 battalions? Where were the rest? The Russians had then 376 battalions of infantry, 171 batteries of artillery and 178 sotnias of cavalry in the Mukden lines. Yet we are asked to believe that not one-sixth of this force was under Gripenberg's command on the eventful day when he attempted to roll up the Japanese left; that another sixth was engaged defending the centre and that the remaining four-sixths were away in space. Apart from this Gripenberg seems to be condemned out of his own mouth. For he tells us that having been refused re-inforcements on the 26th of January—refused for a reason which must have been equally operative on subsequent days—he determined to attack Heikautai on the 27th, and immediately on commencing the attack applied again for re-inforcements. He admits then that, having failed to obtain any accession of strength, he at once and deliberately undertook a task which he knew to be impossible without such accession. The strangest thing of all is his claim of virtual victory. Avowedly the battle was an attack. The Russians set out to advance to certain points and to drive the Japanese from them. Yet on the evening of the first day Gripenberg had only succeeded in "maintaining all our positions." A fine record for a successful attack. On the second day he made the essay which could not result favourably for lack of re-inforcements. Its actual result was that the third day found him acting on the defensive. All that is consistent with Japanese reports, and it is also consistent with what certainly did take place, a complete Russian defeat.

The Gripenberg incident is so interesting that we make no apology for returning to it again. In *The Times* we find the following:—

Paris, February 19.

A Russian officer who has just returned from the front, and who was with General Gripenberg during the last battle, has been interviewed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal*. The Russian General Staff map used by General Gripenberg was found to be totally inaccurate. He relied upon this map, however, and the result was that General Stackelberg, who was ordered to advance, thinking he would have to operate in a plain, found himself unexpectedly face to face with the Japanese admirably entrenched and fortified on a high hill. General Gripenberg was informed and gave the order to take the hill. This was done with heavy losses, but the Japanese immediately effected a turning movement, enveloping General Stackelberg.

General Gripenberg had with him only 60 battalions. He several times asked General Kuropatkin to send him fresh troops since General Kuroki was constantly reinforcing the Japanese. General Kuropatkin's reply was that he would not send reinforcements, for he himself expected to be attacked in the centre by the entire Japanese force. Immediately afterwards General Gripenberg asked for leave of absence on account of illness and telegraphed to the Tsar *via* Mukden, informing him of the facts and adding:—"If I had been reinforced I should have won a complete victory." General Kuropatkin intercepted this telegram and asked General Gripenberg for an interview, but the latter did not reply, and sent a second telegram to the Tsar. The Tsar thereupon asked for further information in a cipher telegram, and General Gripenberg's reply consisted of 152 words. The Tsar telegraphed back to General Gripenberg bidding him come on without delay, and he left for St. Petersburg without seeing General Kuropatkin.

February 20.

It would appear from the accounts furnished by the St. Petersburg correspondents of the Paris newspapers that General Gripenberg met with a cool reception at Tsarskoe Selo, and in fact that the Tsar distinctly took General Kuropatkin's part. The *Echo de Paris* says that General Gripenberg's reception was cold, and that after having listened to him the Tsar said:—"I am entirely of Kuropatkin's opinion." In military circles General Gripenberg is severely censured. It is contended that it would be the negation of all discipline if he were not severely

punished for having disobeyed the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and having left his post. The correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* represents the army to be most unfavourably impressed by the publicity given by General Gripenberg to the incident, as it exposes to the whole world and to the enemy the dissensions and incapacity of the high command in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, February 20.

General Gripenberg has requested the *Novoye Vremya* to publish a correction of the account of the interview which the representative of that journal recently had with him. He says that General Kuropatkin ordered the Second Manchurian Army to assume the offensive, not to make a reconnaissance in force. The village at Heikautai was taken on January 25 at 11 o'clock in the evening, and on the following day the Japanese began a series of desperate attacks, which were brilliantly repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy. The Russian retreat was carried out during the night of the 28th by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The rumour published in the newspapers that it was then that the Russians sustained their greatest losses the General declares to be an invention, as the Japanese were much weakened themselves, and made no pursuit.

All this makes it clear that Gripenberg behaved with extraordinary disregard of discipline. Having engaged in a certain operation by the orders of his commander-in-chief, and having failed, he then proceeded to telegraph to the Tsar over the head of the commander-in-chief, and subsequently went to the length of refusing even to meet Kuropatkin. Kuropatkin would have been entirely justified in arresting this mutinous subordinate and trying him by drum-head court-martial. Does it not sound like a grim comedy to be told that Stackelberg—this always unfortunate Stackelberg—suddenly found a fortified hill where he expected to find an entrenched plain? And is not Gripenberg's ignorance strikingly illustrated by his fancy that Kuroki was re-inforcing the Japanese at Heikautai; Kuroki who was fifty miles away!

## A NEW DEPARTURE IN TOKYO JOURNALISM.

We believe we are correct in saying that to the French belongs the credit of introducing an entirely new practice in the conduct of a journal, namely the retention of a certain portion of the available space for the use of noted writers, whose views are published over their own signatures. Thus a Simon column or a Ferry Column, for example, would give the public the benefit of the views of those statesmen on current events. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* of the 3rd instant announces that it purposes following this practice and that hence from the 10th inst. onwards a part of the paper to be known as *Betsu Tenchi* (Another World) will be loaned to the Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, who will be at liberty to write just what he pleases, although the sentiments may be in direct opposition to those of the editor of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. A newspaper, says the *Yomiuri*, has the duty of furnishing to its readers all sorts of opinions on various subjects and to depend on correspondents only for this does not seem to answer over well. Hence the new departure. This is a kind of *imperium in imperio* in the newspaper line. The name given to this column by a French writer is *Mon petit journal*; but since Mr. Ozaki's views on a variety of topics are opposed to those of the general public, "A Different World" or "A Different Outlook" is a well chosen title. This part of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* will certainly be read with great interest, for Mr. Ozaki is a charming writer.

## KOREA.

Monday, April 3.

The Korean Government has finally decided to place all the communications of the country in Japanese hands. There was a disposition to limit the time to ten years, but ultimately that provision was abandoned, and the transfer will be for an indefinite period.

With regard to the withdrawal of Korean Representatives from foreign capitals, the first step will be taken in the case of Peking, it is stated. The Korean Legation there will be closed, and its inmates all recalled. What a contrast this presents to the time when Peking was the Mecca of Korea, and when Korean envoys used to carry annually their country's tribute to the Court of the Middle Kingdom.

An American company is about to undertake the task of building water-works for Seoul.

The Belgian Representative is applying for mining privileges for his countrymen.

On the 27th ultimo official permission was given to the Anglo-American-Japanese syndicate to commence mining operations at Suan in Korea.

Tuesday, April 4.

Tokyo journals publish the following *precis* of the convention concluded on the 1st instant between Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, and the Korean Foreign Office:—

1. The Governments of Japan and Korea, in order to regulate the machinery of communications in Korea, consider that for the sake of bringing this machinery in both countries into thorough connexion, it is in the interests of Korean administration and finance that the post-offices, telegraphs and telephones of Korea shall be entrusted to Japan and shall be under her management.
2. The Korean Government will hand over to Japan's safe-keeping the machinery of communications hitherto established by it together with all connected appliances.
3. With respect to the regulation and extension of the Korean machinery of communications by the Japanese Government, the Korean Government will afford all necessary facilities.
4. The Japanese Government will be responsible for all expenses of regulation and extension.
5. The Korean Government may establish other offices of communications provided that they do not impair the rights and privileges secured by the convention.
6. With regard to operating the machinery of communications the Japanese Government will appoint Korean officials and such employees as may be required.
7. The outgoings and incomings connected with the machinery of communications shall be clearly shown, and Japan will hand over to Korea all profits.
8. When the Korean Government shall have attained a condition of administrative and financial competence to operate independently the machinery of communications, these shall be restored to it.

The transfer of all the Korean post-offices telegraphs and telephones to Japanese control and administration may have presented itself to the Korean Authorities as in some sense a loss of sovereign power, but from a financial point of view they ought to rejoice at the measure. For

so defective has been their management of a business which in nearly all other countries proves a source of revenue, that they have hitherto had to suffer a loss of 300,000 *yen* annually on account of the postal and telegraphic services. They have some reason to be gratified, therefore, that this expensive enterprise is to be taken off their hands. The Japanese will probably succeed in converting the deficit into a profit. There is no apparent reason why postal and telegraphic business should show such unfavourable accounts in Korea while it works so well elsewhere.

A telegram from Chemulpo to the *Asahi*, dated the 2nd, says that Rear-Admiral Arai and his staff arrived there by the *Santa Maria* on the 1st instant. They will await the coming of the work-ships *Nisshin*, *Iriyama* and *Heiwa* and will then proceed to raise the *Varyag*.

The same journal has a telegram from Hyongyang dated the 1st saying that the telegraph lines were to resume general work from that day.

Wednesday, April 5.

The Russians are said to have about a thousand troopers in Kyongsong and their videttes push as far south as Kilju, where they are almost in touch with the force under Lieut.-Colonel Ikeda. They no longer venture as far as Songjin, for very sufficient reasons. They are watching Unkw Bay with much vigilance, and have established a telegraph station there as a means of quickly communicating any indications of Japanese activity. There are some 200 sabres in Kyongheung on this bay. It does not appear that the troops on the north bank of the Tumen have either withdrawn to Vladivostok or passed into Manchuria. They are evidently still on the Tumen, and the inference is that they contemplate making a stand there against any attempt on the part of the Japanese to advance in the Vladivostok direction. The Tumen would then become the first line of defences for Vladivostok. Only 2,000 troops are said to be now on the Tumen, and since the distance thence to Vladivostok is 137 miles, this force assumes an isolated character difficult to reconcile with any theory of obstinate resistance. What seems most probable is that the Cossacks on the Tumen and at Kyongsong are mere outposts, having for chief duty to reconnoitre and to keep Vladivostok posted with regard to all Japanese movements.

These comments may be read as suggesting that some operations in north-eastern Korea are imminent. But that would probably be a wrong inference. We have no reason to think that any Japanese troops are further north than Songjin, and from Songjin to the Tumen the distance is 140 miles—a distance not to be traversed without much difficulty at this time of year. Meanwhile it is denied that recent rumours are credible with regard to constant visits of Russian torpedo-boats from Vladivostok to Possiet Bay. It does not appear that anything of the kind is taking place, and indeed it could hardly take place without requisitioning the services of the Vladivostok ice-crushers which have probably plenty of work to do it the naval station.

There appear to be some signs of disturbance at Chonju in Chollodo, the progressists and the conservatives being at daggers drawn. One account speaks of the conservatives as the Peddlers Guild, which is credible enough. It has been found necessary to replace the Korean police-inspector with a Japanese gendarme.

Mr. Li, Korea's envoy to congratulate Japan on her victories, arrived at Shimbashi on the morning of the 4th and proceeded at once to the Shiba Detached Palace. His suite numbered six.

Thursday, April 6.

A collision took place on the 3rd instant at a place near Yongampho (which lies a few miles from Seoul on the Han) between 30 of the Korean "fire bandits" and a party of Japanese gendarmes. Five of the bandits were killed, three captured and some arms, ammunition and money were taken from them.

The bridge over the Tadong was opened to traffic on the 3rd. There was a ceremony of some brilliancy, attended by Major-General Yamane, who started on the following day to make a tour of inspection along the Seoul-Wiju railway.

The Korean Envoy is to attend the Palace to-day and be received in audience by the Emperor.

Friday, April 7.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a letter from one of its correspondents who writes apparently from north-eastern Korea. This letter indicates that a Japanese force is advancing north-ward from Yuensan, that it has reached Songjin, and that at the latter place it received re-inforcements. What may be the dimensions of this operation there are no clear indications, but evidently the immediate purpose is to drive the Russians from Korean soil. The correspondent says that whereas the Koreans, having for a long time observed the Cossacks in undisturbed occupation of the north-eastern regions, had learned to look with contempt on the Japanese, their point of view has now undergone a radical change. Yuensan has recovered its prosperous aspect.

## DEPARTURE OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

Shimbashi witnessed a great gathering of high personages and interested onlookers on the morning of the 1st when Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa left Tokyo for Germany. The departure took place at 9.45 a.m. and Their Imperial Highnesses proceeded direct from the Yokohama station to the *Prins Heinrich*. Japanese newspapers, while wishing that the voyage may be safe and pleasant, express hope that the visit to Germany may help to cement the friendly relations between that empire and this.

At 10.30 a.m., Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Yokohama and proceeded to the English Hatoba by a carriage from the Detached Palace. The Prince walked along the pier to the German mail steamer, the Princess riding in a jinrikisha provided by the German Consul at Yokohama, rain falling heavily at the time. When the Imperial party reached the steamer, the bands on board the ship and of a steam-launch from the Yokosuka Naval Station played the national anthem. *Banzais* were also given by the public who were present to see the party off. At noon the ship left the pier, three torpedo boats from Yokosuka escorting them until the steamer got out of the harbour. Among the notables who were present on the pier, were Princess Kanin, Prince and Princess Higashi-fushimi, Princesses Yamashina and Yamashina, Prince Tokugawa, President of the Upper House, Prince Tokugawa, ex-Shogun, Princess Arisugawa, daughter of the Imperial couple, the Foreign Ministers from Tokyo and their wives, many high officials of the Imperial Household Department, etc.

On the following day, April 2nd, the *Prins Heinrich* arrived at Kobe.

## RUSSIAN OFFICERS' CRITICISMS.

The 36th Regiment of the 9th Division having been reduced to some 300 men of all ranks, surrendered on the north-west of Mukden. Its Colonel, whose name is not given, spoke with some frankness in an interview with Lieut.-General Iida, Colonel Hoshino acting as interpreter. One of the most interesting statements made by the Russian officer was that Kuropatkin had always over-estimated the numerical strength of the Japanese army, and had consequently confined himself to defensive tactics. This Russian Colonel had fought against the Japanese for the first time at Shalingpau. He stated that, comprehending the numerical inferiority of the Japanese force there opposed to him, he had made dispositions for an immediate attack but had been restrained by the General commanding the division, who desired to get the artillery into full action as a preliminary step. Before the latter arrangement could be effected, however, the Japanese themselves attacked. The Colonel further alleged that Kuropatkin had become aware of the Japanese turning movement at Mukden two weeks previously to the conversation (on the 11th of March) but that is credible only on the supposition that Kuropatkin acquired this knowledge simultaneously with the commencement of the movement. Perhaps he did, but if so his failure to defeat it becomes very difficult to understand. Another interesting statement made by the Russian Colonel was that the artillery of the Japanese had contributed materially to their victory. The force of their gun-fire had been, he said, terrific and quite conclusive. This, we presume, refers to the heavy guns that the Japanese had brought up and mounted in their entrenchments prior to the commencement of the battle.

The Colonel of the 14th Regiment, who is now a prisoner, seems to have been very frank in his conversation. He is spoken of in the columns of the *Jiji* as "M.D.," his full name being concealed. This officer alleges that in order to make their great turning movement against the west of Mukden the Japanese divisions marched through neutral territory, for which offense they will be held accountable when the day comes for making peace. Concerning the disaster that befell the Russian arms, he says that nothing so humiliating had previously stood in Russian history, and that if any recovery is to be made, the command must be placed in other hands than those of Kuropatkin, whose nerves are quite shattered. He hints very broadly that the reports sent home by Kuropatkin have usually been inaccurate, and he has also much to say against other officers, especially Mischenko, to whom he concedes the one quality of bravery, denying to him the first essentials of a cavalry leader, dash and celerity. Mischenko's January raid was to have paved the way for Gripenberg's turning movement against Liaoyang, but the big force of cavalry wasted day after day dressing its ranks and otherwise frivolously occupying itself, so that in fine it accomplished nothing that a few sotnias of Cossacks might not have done. Had Orloff or Rennenkampf been in command a different result might have been expected, but Orloff was discredited on account of a mistake for which Stackelberg was really responsible. Russia owes her defeats to the fact that her people are not

united for the purposes of this war. Their heart is not in it at all. In fact unless a blow falls somewhere very near home, the habit of the Russian people is to remain largely indifferent. Yet peace is not probable at present, in the opinion of this officer. To purchase peace Russia would have to pay an indemnity of two hundred million pounds, and she would rather spend the money to prosecute the war than devote it to buying an ignominious peace.

Of course this Colonel labours under a misapprehension when he says that the Japanese turning movement against the west and north of Mukden was made through neutral territory. The official reports show that the three divisions engaged in the movement marched between the Hun and the Liao. So long as they did not cross the latter, they were in the belligerent area. Their cavalry outpost did indeed ride into Hsinmintun, but that operation was an obvious military necessity, and in Hsinmintun there were found conclusive evidences that the Russians had been using the place as a commissariat station. If breaches of neutrality are in question, the record is held by Mischenko and his cavalry raid down the west bank of the Liao. It is clearly established that he moved down the west bank. Indeed he could never have eluded Japanese observation otherwise.

## THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE AFTER THE BATTLE OF HEIKAUTAI.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* sent to that journal on February 17th a note which has just now not so much interest as it had then:—

The persistent reports representing peace to be within sight are due, no doubt, in some measure to the strange quiet at the seat of war itself. Then Count Benckendorff's journey from London to St. Petersburg after seeing the King several times has not escaped notice, and to-day it is said that General Kuropatkin himself has gone to Kharbin. There is, however, as yet, little or no substantial ground for assuming that the war is nearing its end. The most powerful argument pointing to peace at present is the state of things reported in my telegram published in *The Times* of the 3rd inst. as to the difficulty there will shortly be in provisioning the Russian army in Manchuria, which I have reason to know is still the cause of profound concern to the Russian military authorities. In existing circumstances there can be no question of sending General Kuropatkin reinforcements. They cannot be fed. It has thus come about that the great superiority of Russia's resources in men over Japan owing to her more numerous population is of no advantage whatever in the present campaign. The means of communication with the Far East do not permit of feeding an army larger than, or even as large as, that with General Kuropatkin for any length of time. There is good reason to believe that this question is rapidly becoming acute.

A personage who has just returned from Tsarskoe Selo has given Mr. Dru, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, the following information:—

"If the Japanese were to make proposals we would agree to examine them, and perhaps we would conclude an armistice. But as the pretensions of Japan after a year of war would be greater than at the beginning of hostilities there is no chance of an understanding. Yes, we are discouraged. We can no longer hope for a decided success; but if we cannot beat the Japanese we will ruin them. If we cannot attack them we will retreat still further; but we will continue the war until the Japanese, having not a yen left will be forced to ask for peace. The war will last two years if necessary. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we are rich enough to indulge in that luxury."

M. Dru says he hears pretty much the same thing said on all sides. He himself has reason to believe that the plan of the Government is to maintain the army at about 500,000 men and to exhaust the Japanese.

If the above proves nothing else, it shows that the

Russians are resolved to bluff to the last. Independently of the danger of famine to which I have referred, there is another small consideration that can scarcely escape the powers that be in St. Petersburg. Where is the money to come from to carry on the Manchurian campaign for another two years? Certain recent experiences of the Russian Government in the Continental money markets give strong emphasis to the above question. That it will not be in Paris may, I think, be said with some confidence; at all events, no considerable portion of it.

The interest this possesses at the present moment is due to the fact that it foreshadows the policy to-day attributed to the Russian Government—the policy of delay. Already in the beginning of the year, that is to say, before the battle of Mukden and immediately after the battle of Heikautai, the Military Authorities in St. Petersburg had come to the conclusion that it was beyond Russia's capacity to put into the Manchurian field an army capable of driving back the Japanese. The most they could hope to do was to "contain" them; that is, to check their further advance. Therefore they had come to the reluctant conclusion that a war of exhaustion must be fought. The campaign must continue until Japan had not a yen left to conduct it. Now if the premises of this conclusion existed in February, how much more effectually do they exist now? For in February the Russian forces were drawing large quantities of their supplies from Manchuria, Mongolia and China proper. Indeed, judging from the spoils taken by the Japanese from their enemy, he was feeding his troops mainly with what he obtained locally, so that the railway was wholly available for the carriage of such stores as could not be thus obtained, together with ammunition, arms, reliefs and remounts. But to-day all sources of local supply are well nigh completely closed to the Russians, and each day's retreat intensifies this disadvantage. Moreover, they have lost the strength to "contain" the Japanese. They have received a crushing blow and are themselves being driven back on their last base, with no apparent chance of renewed resistance. Whither, then, will their policy of "retreating still further" lead them? Out of Manchuria altogether, and probably out of Vladivostok and Saghalien also. One is perplexed to comprehend what will thereafter remain to be gained by the policy of "further retreat," or what methods the Russians will adopt to retrieve their position. They will have to begin the war all over again and it will be a war in which they must assume the offensive. That finale was never included in their original game of retreat, and if it commends itself to them now, the inference is that they are desperate and hopeless.

On the other hand we hesitate to place credence in the prospect of peace confidently outlined by Reuter's telegram which we publish this morning. That there is a peace party in Russia can not be doubted, but it is not the party in power. The men who are at the head of affairs must be sensible at heart that for their country's sake the war should be brought to a close with all speed, yet for their own sakes it must be continued, and there is only too much reason to fear that selfish considerations will prevail. Ten years ago a solution might have been found by other Powers bringing pressure to bear on Japan, but the day for that kind of solution is past. There are no Powers willing to act such a part, and Japan would not listen to them if they made the essay. Hence the most prudent attitude for the public mind would appear to be one of scepticism as to the Russian Government proposing any acceptable terms of peace.



## WOUNDS.

An army surgeon quoted by the *Nippon* gives some interesting information about wounds produced by cannon and by rifle-bullets. He compares the records for Port Arthur and for Mukden in order to show the difference between siege operations and field operations. Thus at "Cap Mountain"—one of the Port Arthur positions—281 men were wounded by rifle-bullets and 57 by cannon. At Feughwangshan, there were 284 rifle wounds against 44 cannon. And at Antsushan fort 2,460 were wounded by rifles and 1,000 by gun-fire. These figures show, in sum, 3,025 rifle-wounds for 1,101 cannon-wounds, a ratio of 2.75 to 1, approximately. At and around Mukden, the following figures are given.

Place.	Rifle-wounds.	Cannon-wounds
Sufangtai .....	120	222
Masankia .....	605	262
Chukiatun .....	1,025	173
Kwochitun (10 miles N.-W. of Mukden).....	408	68
Totals.....	3,158	725

This shows that for every one cannon-wound there were 2.97 rifle-wounds, a result not differing markedly from that obtained at Port Arthur. The *Nippon's* informant accounts for this similarity by saying that at Port Arthur both sides were continually firing at each other from loop-holes at very close range—not more than 50 or 60 metres—whereas in field-fighting the Russians used cannon as much as possible, avoiding recourse to the rifle. That is easily understood when we remember that the Japanese field-guns were outranged by the Russian, but when it came to interchange of rifle-shots the Japanese not only had as good a weapon but also showed themselves able to handle it with much better effect. Hence the Russians had recourse mainly to their artillery. Still further is that explanation borne out by the record of the Russian wounded. For among those inspected by the Japanese at Port Arthur, there were 4,062 rifle-wounds against 1,109 gun-shot-wounds, a ratio of 3.66 of the former to 1 of the latter; and in the fighting at Mukden 2,900 men were hit by rifle-bullets and only 82 by gun-shot—a ratio of 35 to 1. These last figures are not sufficiently numerous to be conclusive, but the general tendency is to show that the Japanese were more deadly with their rifles than with their artillery.

Another point noted by this surgeon is that at Port Arthur, where men found cover and fought, for the most part, in an erect position, wounds produced by rifle-bullets seldom had a long track; they passed direct through the part struck. But in fighting on the plains where the only protection was to lie down, soldiers were often struck in the shoulder by bullets which thereafter ploughed their way right down the body, causing wounds of a very troublesome nature.

## THE JAPANESE LOANS.

It is stated that the sum offered by subscribers to the Japanese loan in London exceeded a hundred millions sterling—an extraordinary figure when we observe that the lists were opened in the morning and closed at 2.30 p.m. the same day. The bonds now stand at a premium of £1.15s.

Up to 10 p.m. on the 1st instant the reports received by the Bank of Japan show that the subscriptions to the fourth domestic loan totalled 478,502,025 yen, of which 76,055,625 were above the issue price. It

will be remembered that the period for subscribing commenced on the 26th of March and ended on the 31st. There can be no doubt that when all the returns reach the Bank of Japan 500 million yen will be found to have been offered.

It may be interesting now to recall the corresponding figures in the case of previous loans:—

	Total subscription.	Above issue price.
	Yen.	Yen.
First Loan (100 millions) ...	452,130,475	33,439,675
Second Loan (100 millions) ...	322,190,650	6,267,675
Third Loan (80 millions) ...	245,829,200	1,872,625
Fourth Loan (100 millions) ...	500,000,000	77,000,000

Inasmuch as the subscriptions above issue price will all be successful, it is plain that the sums allotted to subscribers at lower rates must be very small fractions.

The subscriptions from foreign sources were found to total 79 millions, of which 40 millions were over issue price. British subjects and American citizens head the list and after them come Chinese. Yokohama alone—the foreign community—offered 14 millions through the Specie Bank and foreign countries submitted applications for 18 millions through the same source. London applied for 10 millions of the latter amount and New York for 7 millions. Some foreigners offered 100 yen for each bond. It is certainly a very signal success. It is understood that the next loan of 100 millions will be floated in May.

The final figure for the subscriptions to the 4th domestic loan is 483,140,250 yen, of which 76,483,975 yen is above the issue price. The subscriptions by foreigners aggregate 90 million yen, of which 45 millions are above issue price. It follows that one half of this loan will fall into foreign hands.

The exact figures relating to the Fourth Domestic Loan are these:—

	Yen.
Total subscriptions .....	483,140,250
Total above issue-price .....	77,017,325
Total at issue price .....	408,532,825
Subscriptions from foreigners .....	91,000,000
Foreign Subscriptions above issue-price .....	50,000,000

It is remarked by Japanese journals that the unprecedented element of foreign subscriptions to this loan quite changes the character of the transaction. Foreigners will come into possession of more than one half of the entire loan, whereas hitherto they have stood aloof altogether from such investments. We are not surprised that this feature attracts much attention. Thus far foreign capitalists have demanded one of two things or both; namely, special endorsement or security. But in the case of this domestic loan they are content to stand on exactly the same footing with Japanese subjects. That is a very eloquent and practical tribute to the growth of Japan's credit. The endorsed and secured bonds command, it is true, higher prices than the bonds not so distinguished, but that is a detail. The broad fact that foreigners have subscribed more than one-half of a Japanese domestic loan is very significant.

The last domestic loan seems to have caused much disappointment to the subscribers. Owing to the fact that so many offers were sent in at figures above the issue price, those that had subscribed at the latter rate received only 5 per cent. of the sums for which they applied, and it is rumoured in Tokyo that many banks are pressing the Treasury to issue the next loan without delay. The original intention had been to wait until May, but possibly the Government will yield to this unexpected pressure.

## THE HOSPITALITY ENJOYED BY THE BALTIC FLEET.

We have been charged with trying to stir up mischief because we commented on the remarkable degree of hospitality extended to the ships of the Baltic Squadron in France's territorial waters. But this hospitality is a thing which no publicist can possibly ignore however friendly may be his feeling towards France, for it is an incident that affects the whole structure of international law and can not be for one moment reconciled with any definition hitherto formulated of strict neutrality, or indeed of any form of neutrality. Some kind of subterfuge has been sought in a pretence that the Russian ships, though lying off Madagascar, were anchored outside the limits of France's territorial waters. Europe has never paid the least attention to that pretext, nor has it ever been seriously advanced in the face of telegraphic items like the following:—

Port Louis, February 20.

The Baltic Fleet and its accompanying colliers, 70 ships in all, were at Nossi Bé on the 16th inst.

Later.

In addition to the 70 vessels and colliers of the Baltic Fleet at Nossi Bé, a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer and six German colliers arrived at Diego Suarez on the 14th instant. The fleet is buying a great stock of stores, including large quantities of chocolate, preserves, jams, wines, and champagne, at Majunga and other places. Never before has any fleet laid in such stores of champagne and liqueurs. Ten thousand bags of flour and 50,000 cases of potatoes have been asked for at prices which will mean a fortune for the sellers. It is feared that these transactions may lead to trouble as regards neutrality.

Can any rational person suppose that the "Nossi Be" and "Diego Suarez" of this telegram are outside French territorial waters, and if he can persuade himself in that sense, how will he account for the purchase of great quantities of stores in the towns of Madagascar? Well might the Military Expert of *The Times* write:—"Thanks to the imperfect neutrality and boundless hospitality of France a large Russian Squadron interposes between Japan and Europe." Without that extraordinary hospitality the Baltic Fleet could never have made its way to the Far East. France's position is difficult, and her sense of chivalry, always very strong, renders it very hard for her to practise justice at the expense of a distressed ally. But believing that France has some regard for Japanese friendship, the strain to which she is now deliberately subjected it seems incomprehensible.

## THE NEW CRUISERS.

Japanese journals state that the two big cruisers now under construction at Kure are making rapid progress. One will be finished and ready for commission by the close of the year; the other by next March. Statements differ as to the size of these vessels. The *Jiji Shimpō* speaks of 13,500 tons displacement; another paper gives a vaguer figure, namely, something over twelve thousand. It is added that the armament of the cruisers will be exceptionally heavy. It will include 15-inch cannon, and each ship will carry a total of 50 guns of various calibres. As soon as these cruisers are off the stocks, others will be laid down.

As to destroyers, the *Fubuki* is now receiving her armament and will be ready for sea next month. Further, a telegram from Kure dated the 4th instant said that the *Arare* was to be launched on the 5th. Three other destroyers now on the stocks will be launched in July or August.

## THE STOESSEL MYSTERY.

It becomes more and more perplexing to decipher General Stoessel's meaning. Hitherto we have been disposed to imagine that the statements attributed to him with regard to the forces in Port Arthur were disfigured by errors of reporters. But here is what he himself said in reply to a speech of welcome delivered by the Mayor of Moscow:—

"It was not our fault that Port Arthur had to fall. We resisted as long as possible. As early as October the Japanese held us fast, having taken all the important forts over an area of four kilometres. They were in a position to force an entry into the fortress at any moment, and with a heart full of grief I was obliged to surrender Port Arthur, since in any case the enemy would have taken it at the first assault. I believed it my duty to avoid a massacre. The Japanese did not win Port Arthur without paying for it. General Nogi admitted to me that he had sustained very great losses. We ourselves had 317 officers killed out of 680, and all were wounded, some as many as eight times. Out of 17,000 men only 4,000, including the wounded, were left. The fleet was useless. It perished beneath the rain of 11 in. shells after the capture of High Hill. We always hoped for relief. The last despatch from the Commander-in-Chief, received on October 30, promised that help was coming, and our Chinese scouts announced the approach of the Russians. But the Japanese disillusioned us by telling us that Admiral Rodjstvensky's fleet was still off Madagascar and that General Kuropatkin's troops were near Mukden, where they still are. We could hold out no longer for want of food and ammunition."

Now what is meant by this explicit statement "out of 17,000 men only 4,000, including the wounded, were left"? It can not mean anything except that the garrison consisted originally of 17,000 men, and that 13,000 of them had been killed in action or had died of wounds and disease, leaving only 4,000 of whom some were wounded. But there are now actually in Japan 34,461 Port-Arthur prisoners of all ranks, to whom must be added 1,286 released on parole and 5,085 combatants still in hospital at the fortress, making a total of 40,832 combatants. General Stoessel's "17,000" is therefore quite ridiculous. He is almost equally incorrect when he speaks of the officers. "We had 317 officers killed out of 680." That can only mean that the original total of officers was 680. But there are in Japan to-day 500 Port Arthur officers, and 664 were released on parole, making a total of 1,164 actually in the fortress at the moment of surrender, apart from those who may be still in hospital there. What becomes then of General Stoessel's 680? It will be admitted that all this is most mysterious and that it does not conduce to public confidence in the accuracy of the General's assertions.

## BASEBALL.

Quite an interesting event is about to take place in the sporting world. A team of Japanese baseball players left Tokyo on Tuesday to embark on the *Korea* for America where they will engage some of the teams of the United States Colleges, as the Stanford University, the California University and so forth. These lads belong to the Waseda University. They are under the superintendence of Mr. Abe Isoo, a Japanese educated in England where he developed a high respect for the physical training of the British youth. The Waseda University did not stand at the head of the baseball playing institutions of Japan when Mr. Abe took charge of this branch of instruction two years ago. But it has gradually worked its way to the front, and in seven matches recently played—2 in Yokohama—victory was scored

in every case. The Waseda lads are reminded by Tokyo journals that it does not matter materially whether they win or lose. The main point is the good fellowship that will be established by their trip and the impetus that will be given to athletic sports. Americans and Englishmen think no shame of being beaten by one another. They only work the harder.

That is a fine spirit. We wish these gallant lads every success, and we only desire that cricket should one day be practised in Japan with sufficient assiduity to warrant the sending of teams to England and Australia.

## VLADIVOSTOCK.

Vladivostock will be free from ice about the 4th or 5th of this month. We should then have some practical proof as to the condition of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*, and as to the fate of the *Bogatyr*. The two first might make their fighting qualities inconveniently felt if their commanders were inspired with a spirit of daring. Will they wait tamely on the chance of the Baltic Squadron reaching Vladivostock, or will they, in the meanwhile, resume their old metier of commerce-destroyers?

From Moji there comes to the *Asahi Shimbun* a telegram said to emanate originally from a trustworthy source, to the effect that the *Gromoboi* is the only one of the Russian vessels whose repairs have been completed so as to enable her to put to sea. She frequently passes out of harbour but does not venture south of Songchon, which is 108 miles northward of Yuensan. This news makes no direct reference to either the *Rossia* or the *Bogatyr*.

The Russians are said to be very busy fortifying Vladivostock, an item of intelligence which might have been set down without troubling the telegraph wires. It is further stated that such ships as succeed in breaking through the Japanese blockade are not allowed to approach close to the shore. They are obliged to discharge their cargoes into junks. The ice has begun to melt, but some days must still elapse before the harbour is free.

The *Niroku Shimpō* has a telegram from Bombay which suggests that very large quantities of Ceylon and Indian tea have been seized by the Japanese in steamers attempting to run the blockade of Vladivostock. This is partially borne out by a letter to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Saseho. The writer says that the goods taken from blockade-runners brought into that port are piled up in mountains. They are occasionally offered for sale, but the Japanese merchants combine to tender at ridiculously low prices. Thus tea valued at some 400,000 *yen* did not elicit a higher bid than six or seven thousand.

## CHINA.

The Governor-General of Manchuria is said to have represented to Peking that as the officials now at Mukden are suspected by the Japanese to have acted in collusion with the Russians, it is difficult for them to administer affairs satisfactorily and harmoniously during Japanese military occupation. His Excellency therefore recommends that these officials be transferred elsewhere and replaced by a new set of men. Viceroy Yuan is reported to have recognised the justice of this representation, and to have made arrangements for giving effect to it.

The Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*, having visited the principal Chinese statesmen preparatory to his departure for Japan, collates their views with regard to the future. Apparently the consensus of opinion among these statesmen is that Japan should deal with Manchuria at her own discretion, and should avoid anything like enlisting foreign interference. She is in possession of the territory, and to invite the intervention of Western Governments whether for the purpose of opening the three provinces to the world's trade or for any other purpose would be merely to invite troublesome complications. As to the military occupation of the provinces after peace is restored, the Chinese Government has already prepared a project of which the main feature is that a garrison of fifty thousand men will be stationed there. The organization of this force and the preparations connected with their despatch will not be completed for some months, and in that interval China would have no objection to Japan remaining in military occupation. With regard to civil administration, it is thought that the special system hitherto adopted in Manchuria may be abandoned, and that the three provinces may be placed in all respects on the same footing as the rest of the empire. The question of the leasing of Port Arthur, Dalny and Harbin presents some difficulties. It would appear a natural and reasonable course that the leases should be transferred to the victor, Japan, but many people in China would be indisposed to approve that course, and therefore the problem requires careful consideration. Finally the correspondent alleges that the quondam Russo-phils in Peking have entirely changed their tone and are now altogether convinced of Japan's superior strength. They say that whatever reasonable demands she makes will encounter no opposition in China, but they warn her that there are already signs of the interference of foreign Powers under various guises, and they advise every precaution against that contingency.

The *North China Daily News* prints the following account of a sad accident. As the family of the late Taotai Hu Yen, ex-Grain Intendant of the Kiang-An Circuit, were leaving Nanking the other day by houseboat with his remains, bound for their home near Yangchou, the boat was suddenly caught in a whirlpool near the Huimin Bridge, caused by a strong freshet, which dashed the houseboat broadside against one of the buttresses of the bridge and capsized the whole party into the stream. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the native life-saving boats, so strong was the freshet that only a child (the third son of the late Taotai) and a young lady (his daughter-in-law) were saved; all the rest, including his wife, other sons and daughter, retainers, the coffin itself, and the crew were totally engulfed in the boiling waters, leaving no trace behind them. It is further stated that money and valuables valued at over Tls. 100,000 were lost in the sad catastrophe.

The annual rainfall in Hongkong is continually decreasing. The average fall in the last decade was 20½ inches less than in the immediately preceding decade.

The report of the China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows a divisible balance of Tls. 43,393. Off this the sum of Tls. 4,000 is written off machinery, the agents receive Tls. 3,745, being ten per cent. of the net profits, a sum of Tls. 29,930 is appropriated to a dividend of 10 per cent. Tls. 5,000 are placed to reserve, raising that fund to Tls. 30,000, and the balance, Tls. 718, is carried forward.

Ex-Prince Tuan, the notorious Boxer, who appears to be now residing somewhere in Shensi province, recently wrote to a kinsman, a prince

of the 3rd Order, complaining that although he is not suffering from any particular hardship, physically, he often finds himself in need of money, in consequence of which he asks his worthy kinsman to lend him Tls. 50,000 to help him pay expenses in his exile. This kinsman at once showed the letter to Prince Ching, saying that a confidential retainer was waiting for a reply. The result was that a sum of Tls. 5,000 was promptly subscribed by the various princely kinsmen of the cashiered Prince and sent to him "without comment."

The *Eastern Times*, of Shanghai, says that the authorities are looking forward to the day when extra-territoriality in China will be abolished. The Board of Punishments, which was ordered by the Throne to modernise the Chinese code, is said to have decided to suggest to the Throne, in the near future, the abolition of bambooing, torture and kneeling in court.

The Taotai of Shanghai has wired to the Viceroy of Nanking and the Wai-wu-pu reporting that the negotiations with the Russian Consul-General, in connection with the amendment of the five conditions of parole of the Russian soldiers at Shanghai, have been progressing satisfactorily. It has been decided that a special piece of ground at Pootung shall be leased to the Russians as a recreation ground, to prevent them from coming to the settlement too often. The site of the proposed recreation ground has not yet been selected.

It is reported that the net profits of the Shan-haikwan railway during the last year exceeded Tls. 9,000,000. Prince Ching has highly commended Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai who has been urged in certain quarters to appropriate the money for the building of the Peking-Chang Chia-kow line.

At the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd., to be held on the 11th April, the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 20 per cent. \$12 per share out of the balance at credit of 1903 account, also a special dividend of 5 per cent equal to \$3 per share out of interest account for 1904 and the transfer of \$50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund bringing the fund up to \$750,000.

Viceroy Chou Fu of Liangkang, H.E. Lu Hui-hsuan, Treaty-Commissioner, Sheng Kung-pao, Minister of Railways in the South, and H.E. Wu, Minister of Chinese Telegraphs, have raised among themselves a sum of no less than Tls. 200,000, which is to be used for the benefit of the poor and needy in Manchuria. According to latest reports, at present there are many in Manchuria suffering from the ruinous effects of the war.

Before the Boxer disturbances of 1900—says the *North China Daily News*, translating from a native paper—the exceedingly miscellaneous styles of rifles in the hands of the Chinese troops baffle description, this country, owing to the avarice and dishonesty of the mandarins concerned, being made the dumping ground of every kind of obsolete firearm that had been discarded by the various Powers. Of recent years, however, bitter experience has taught the responsible officials of this Empire to seek the best arms available, but although matters appear better than before there is still a lack of uniformity, each high provincial general showing partiality for the arms produced by certain countries, regardless of what his brother satrap may be purchasing at the same time. An examination into the matter by the officials of the Army Reorganisation Department at Peking now shows that while the Mauser rifle seems to be the general favourite throughout the country in the proportion of seven-tenths of that make to three-tenths of other makes, the bores still lack uniformity. We now understand that orders have been issued by the Army Reorganisation Department to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces henceforth to arm the troops under them entirely with 6.5 millimetre bore Mausers and to reject all rifles of different bores. In this manner it is expected to arm the troops of the Empire with rifles of a uniform bore within a year, for which the

cartridge factories throughout the country are already commencing manufacturing the necessary ammunition. This important principle of homogeneity is also to be extended to the artillery arm, that is to say, field, mountain, and garrison artillery will each maintain a certain calibre, guns and howitzers of different bores being exceptions to the general rule. The troops of Kiangsu Province are now being reorganised in accordance with the instructions of the Peking Army Reorganisation Department, and the battalions are also being renamed, while the officers commanding them have received orders from Viceroy Chou Fu to be diligent and energetic in attending to the drilling and shooting practice of their men, as at the end of each year Special Imperial Commissioners will be sent down from Peking carefully to inspect not only the troops of Kiangsu but also the forces of other provinces of the Empire. Promotions and rewards can be expected only after thoroughness has been shown to the Imperial Commissioners each year, whilst the officers of those battalions who have proved themselves incapable and lacking in intelligence in taking care of their men will be cashiered or degraded in rank.

The Waiwupu has received the following dispatch from the Viceroy of Szechuan:—Have received petitions from some of my district magistrates who complain that certain Roman Catholic converts have lately been guilty of refusing to kneel before their Courts like other native litigants, displaying their rosaries and crosses in defiance of orders from the presiding magistrate to kneel. To check this I have issued instructions that, in future, Magistrates shall display in the centre of their courts a copy of the Imperial decree commanding that converts and non-converts shall be treated alike, before which all subjects of the Throne of whatever rank and class must reverentially kneel.

The report of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., for the latter half of 1904 shows a divisible balance of \$88,877. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent for the half-year, absorbing \$60,000; to write \$15,322 off furniture, steam launch, etc.; to put \$10,000 to repairs and renewals account; and carry forward the balance, \$3,555.

Mr. Wm. Porter Boyd has been appointed Consul Clerk and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Shanghai by instructions from Washington. Mr. Boyd, with the exception of a short period which was spent as Secretary of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has been continuously in the American Government service for some fifteen years. He was thirteen years in the Consular Service, having been stationed in London, Paris, Toronto, Honolulu, etc., and was also for a short time in the Department of State. The last government position he held was Shipping Commissioner at Honolulu.

The report of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., for 1904, shows a divisible balance of Tls. 190,256. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of Tls. 6 on the old shares, making 10 per cent for the year, and Tls. 3 on the new shares, to place Tls. 24,000 to repairs account, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 10,712.

The Waiwupu, says the *North China Daily News*, has sent a dispatch to the Japanese Minister in Peking, in which it is stated that Tseng Ch'i, Tartar-General of Mukden, has reported the unwarrantable killing of Imperial Chinese couriers, bearing important Government dispatches, by Japanese soldiers posted at certain barrier stations. To go into details, it is charged that on a certain date last month, a member of the Imperial Courier Post, named Chih Ch'uan, bearing important dispatches from the Board of War, on his way to Mukden was stopped and subsequently killed near the Barrier station of Laopien, by Japanese soldiers who also destroyed two dispatches. On the second occasion two members of the military patrol of Hsinmintun, bearing dispatches from that city to Mukden, were on the road also killed by Japanese soldiers belonging to a Barrier station en route. The contention of the Waiwupu is that, whereas it is a universal law among nations,

and also in Chinese law, not to kill bearers of dispatches proceeding between two armies of nations at war with each other, all the more is to be deprecated and a matter for surprise that bearers of dispatches belonging to a neutral nation on errands having nothing to do with the belligerents should be thus unwarrantably killed. The Waiwupu therefore asks that the culprits who were guilty, be severely punished for thus breaking a well-known law, and also that as a matter of pure justice the families of the dead dispatch-bearers be indemnified for the sad losses inflicted upon their bread-winners.

The report of the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows that no work was done at the refinery last year, and the inevitable expenses raised the debit balance in profit and loss to \$85,988. It is stated that, as prospects lately have somewhat improved, arrangements have been made to resume work at an early date.

The report of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows a gain on working for the year of \$1,337,292 on a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000. After paying off the debit balance brought forward from last year and the interim dividend of 5 per cent., commission, etc., there remains a divisible balance of \$1,003,813. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of \$15 per share, making 20 per cent. for the year, to write \$50,000 off Swatow property, pass \$450,000 to equalisation of dividend fund, appropriate \$150,000 to repairs and renewals, and \$11,000 to bonus to staff, and carry forward the balance, \$42,813.

The report of the China and Manila S. S. Co., Ltd., for 1904 shows a divisible balance of \$38,108, the paid-up capital having been reduced to \$606,875. It is proposed to pay a dividend of \$1 per share or 4 per cent, to place \$5,000 to reserve, and carry forward the balance, \$8,833. The Company has now two steamers, the *Rubi* and *Zafiro*, which have proved themselves well adapted to the trade.

In its Notes on Native Affairs, the *North-China Daily News* remarks:—By one master-stroke of diplomacy—prohibiting Japanese troops from encamping inside the sacred walls of Mukden—Marshal Oyama has gained the firm friendship and gratitude of all Manchus and Chinese loyal subjects of the Throne, and removed the doubts of even the most suspicious Manchus, who ever since the war began have held apprehensions that Japan aimed not only at driving out the Russians beyond the Amur river but also to take possession of the cradle of the Manchu race. The Chinese papers published in the North now report that when Marshal Oyama first entered Mukden he intended to take up his quarters in the yamen of the Tartar General, but subsequently made his headquarters in a large private residence, the house of a Taotai named Tso, while the Japanese Provost Marshal occupied the premises in which previously lived the Russian Governor of Mukden, called by the Chinese "Gor Mi-sah." The numerous staff of the Marshal and principal officers of departments took up quarters in the numerous native inns in the vicinity of the Tartar General's yamen and the ancient palace of the previous sovereigns of Manchuria. It pleased the Chinese to see that, true to his promise, Marshal Oyama has seen to it that no Japanese officer or soldier has entered to view these palaces or the extensive grounds surrounding them without due authorisation from the proper quarters. Indeed, with the exception of the officers noted above, no other Japanese has entered the city unless on special business, while the army, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, are all encamped outside the walls. All this has been especially gratifying to the Imperial Court at Peking and the whole Manchu race throughout the Empire.

In an editorial article appearing in its issue of April 1st, the *N.-C. Daily News* said:—

After nearly forty-one years of most faithful service to his country in the Far East, Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Korea laid down his office, and

bade fare well to the Bar in the Court yesterday afternoon. From student interpreter he rose through all the ranks to Acting Consul in Japan, passing through and being actor in the stirring times that preceded the Restoration. He came to Shanghai as Acting Assistant Judge in 1899, and was Crown Advocate here, and Acting and Substantive Judge in Japan, closing a brilliant career during which he has made crowds of friends, as the last of our Chief Justices. He retires full of years and honour indeed, but in full bodily and mental vigour, and when the time comes for his departure for home he will be followed by such tributes of respect and affection as none of his predecessors has ever earned in larger measure, and as his successors will be fortunate if they gather as fully. In him we lose a good and faithful friend, and a most able, earnest, and conscientious Judge, as well as a strong link with the days of Sir Rutherford Alcock. Sir Harry Parkes and the great British Proconsuls of the past. The melancholy that must cling round such a ceremony as that of yesterday was brightened by the exceeding gracefulness of the speeches that were made to and by Sir Hiram, speeches that were evidently heartfelt, in which there was not the slightest jarring note, and the tone of which will be echoed by all in the East who know Sir Hiram. Warmhearted, kind, courteous, and obliging to all, he has made himself a home in all our hearts; he has identified himself with the best interests of Yokohama and Shanghai, and we shall long miss him; and the consciousness of this will, we hope, do something to mitigate the sorrow he must feel at leaving the bench he has so adorned.

About 5 p.m. on March 30th, says the *N. C. Daily News*, Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co.'s launch *Douglas*, which runs between the various docks with passengers, was sunk by collision with a large sailing vessel. At the time of the accident the trip was being made from the Old Dock to the Comptolitan Dock. The launch usually in charge had given over temporary command to another, who appears to have been wanting in experience. The collision took place near the International Dock and the launch sank in about half a minute. There were on board at the time the three children of Mr. Todd, and the three children of Mrs. Rasmussen, and they would almost certainly have been drowned but for the presence of mind of the eldest, Peter Todd, aged thirteen. Seeing that the launch was doomed, young Peter hailed a sampan which was fortunately close by, and just had time to get his young companions and himself on board. A Chinese cruiser near also lowered a boat, but too late to save four Chinese on the launch who were drowned.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Emperor attended the graduation ceremony at the Military Officers' College on the 30th ultimo. There were 363 graduates, of whom 8 received silver watches from the Emperor for special proficiency. The distribution of the graduates was, infantry 263, cavalry 18, field artillery 19, garrison artillery 15, engineers 29, and land transport 19. There are still 973 students in the college. Among those who have just graduated are sons of Marquis Mayeda, Marquis Ikeda, Viscount Nabeshima, Generals Oku, Oshima and Togo, and Viscount Enomoto.

The planet Mercury is now very well placed for observation, and should be seen any fine evening until about April 10th in the western sky soon after sunset. Of course every one has noticed lately the brilliant evening star, Venus, which through a telescope now appears as a most beautiful crescent. Below Venus, a little to the left, is Jupiter, and lower down directly below Venus, is Mercury, which will soon be on a level with Jupiter. Mercury will be furthest from the sun (19°) on April 4th, and two evenings later there will be a very pretty group of the young moon, Jupiter and Mercury, all close together, a little below Venus. The following sentences are from Whitaker's Almanack, p. 685:—"This in-

teresting trio of planets will form a most interesting and rare spectacle in the evening sky during the first week in April, and will repay careful observation." Mercury sometimes appears as bright as, and occasionally brighter than, a star of the first magnitude, and shines with a ruddy, scintillating lustre, often, however, materially dimmed by the vapours usually floating about on the crest of the horizon." In our text-books on astronomy the planets generally are stated to shine with a steady light, in contradistinction to the fluctuating light of the fixed stars; but Mercury furnishes a notable exception to the rule, for he emits a fitful, flashing lustre. The ancient Greeks recognised this feature and called him "the strongly sparkling one."

A memorial has just been presented at Lambeth Palace couched in these terms:—

"We the undersigned, of the clergy and laity, seriously deprecate any alteration in the Athanasian Creed, or in its use as now enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer."

The covering letter, signed by the Dean of York and Canon Newbolt, as chairmen of a committee for the defence of the creed in the northern and southern provinces respectively, states that the memorial is the same as that which was submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in July last by a deputation from both provinces at Lambeth and that the signatures now number 44,899, 3,959 being those of clergy, and the remainder, 40,940, those of lay communicants. Three thousand and four clergy have signed in the province of Canterbury and 27,627 laity; in the province of York 955 clergy have signed and 13,313 laity. A few of the signatories express their desire for a retransmission of the creed, and a few others wish for an authorized explanatory statement.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that the Nagasaki representative of the Russo-Chinese Bank has received a message from the head office of the Bank in Shanghai to the effect that the Bank's business is likely to be resumed very soon. It need hardly be explained that the Nagasaki branch of the Bank is not now open. Its property is in the safe-keeping of the French Consul at that port. This message is construed as indicating that according to the Bank's information the restoration of peace is imminent. But the story is of such easy manufacture as to suggest incredulity.

We have very excellent grounds for saying that the "interview" with Mr. F. McCullagh published recently by certain Tokyo journals—which received it doubtless from a news agency—was very erroneous. Mr. McCullagh may have spoken freely on subjects concerning which professional etiquette did not enjoin silence, but he certainly did not make any of the revelations attributed to him, and thus the main part of the so-called interview must be regarded as one of those canards which appear to be considered justifiable in this particular field of journalism. We are further informed that the story of Mr. McCullagh having ridden up alone and voluntarily placed himself in the hands of the Japanese is equally incorrect. He was captured near Tielhing with a body of some 5,000 Russians.

The Yokohama Butchers' Guild is contemplating another rise in the price of butchers' meat. The last time they put up prices the public responded by cutting down the use of meat to a minimum and this has hit the butchers so badly that they declare

they are worse off than before. But surely the time has come when Yokohama foreigners should be up and stirring, following the example of Kobe, and co-operating to secure a supply of fresh meat at reasonable prices.

The reported suicide of 67 or 70 Japanese prisoners in Novgorod does not command much credence. No news of such an event has reached official circles, and it is recalled that among the Japanese prisoners there is Major Togo, who fell into Russian hands very early in the war when engaged upon a reconnoitering expedition in northern Korea. Togo is not a man at all likely to have sanctioned, still less advised, a wholesale act of suicide. A letter was received from him a few days ago. Written in *kana* so as to be legible to the Russian censors, it lamented his own military bad fortune, but said that he was enjoying good health and receiving with delight the news of Japanese victories. Probably the story of the suicide is a gross exaggeration.

#### ACCIDENT TO MR. F. J. BARDENS.

We regret to learn, says the *Kobe Herald*, that Mr. F. J. Bardens met with a somewhat serious accident on Friday morning under circumstances that are not at present very clearly known. It appears that, at about half-past six o'clock calls for assistance were heard from the compound of Messrs. Samuel Samuel's offices in Harima-machi, and that, on an investigation being made by the *mon-ban*, it was found that Mr. Bardens had fallen into a well in the compound. Fortunately, he had been able to support himself by clinging to the rope, and steps were at once taken to remove him from his perilous position. He was then conveyed to his residence, where medical assistance was summoned. As the doctor has ordered that Mr. Bardens is to be kept in perfect repose for the present, it is not yet known how the mishap occurred.

We are glad, says the *Kobe Herald* of April 1st, to be able to state that Mr. Bardens continues to show satisfactory progress. We learnt on enquiry this afternoon that he is making as good a recovery as can be expected from the effects of his trying experience, although it is still necessary that he should be kept in complete quietude. As a result of his fall Mr. Bardens sustained some bruises on the back of the head and the chin, the latter being principally affected, but he is suffering mainly from the severe shock to the system necessarily occasioned by the occurrence. The great number of telegrams and other enquiries which have been received from Yokohama and other parts of the country testify to the widespread regret and concern which have been caused by the unfortunate accident.

#### THE LATE MR. PAUL SARDA.

The funeral of Mr. Paul Sarde, who died at his residence No. 84, Settlement, on Sunday, aged 55 years, took place on Monday from the Roman Catholic Church. The service was conducted by Father Pettier, and a number of Japanese acted as pallbearers. The chief mourners were Mr. Becker, Mr. Bagnol, and the French Consul, Mr. Steenackers. There were many beautiful wreaths.

Mr. Sarde was an old resident of this country. Born at Mathes, in the Department of the Loire, from 1870-1873 he attended the Ecole Centrale of Engineering at Paris. In 1873 Mr. Sarde came to Japan, and was first in the service of the Japanese Government as a teacher of French at Yokosuka. Afterwards he was employed in the Mitsui firm and later he entered on the business of architect. He took a large part in the building of structures in Yokohama, having erected among other buildings, the French Consulate, the Grand Hotel, and Wright's Hotel, the Hotel de Genève, the Public Hall and other public edifices.



## MR. GEORGE KENNAN'S LECTURE.

Mr. George Kennan's lecture on his "Adventures in Eastern Siberia," given in the Public Hall on Thursday night, attracted a large attendance and afforded a most enjoyable evening's entertainment to all present. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. N. W. McIvor, former U.S. Consul General at this port, who said:

My Friends,—Humanity has a compelling—almost a morbid—interest in a cemetery; we feel an instinctive desire to know something of its inner life (if I may use the phrase). This instinct is based, I suppose, on the natural desire of the healthy mind to throw off the restraint of finite limitations, and to know the unknowable. A cemetery represents to us the Great Beyond, from which no human traveller has ever returned to give us information.

The World probably holds no greater cemetery than that known as Siberia. True, it is a political cemetery, not instituted for the actual burial of the body, but, still, it is probably true that there is no spot on the Earth which shuts in more buried lives, hopes, ambitions and aspirations than does Siberia. It has been utilized as the final resting place, not of those who had set at defiance the criminal laws of a country, but of those, morally good and morally bad, alike, whose offense was that they had incurred the displeasure of an autocratic political organization. So few have ever returned to tell the tale of its woes that we have mentally noted it as an unknown land.

Other countries than Russia present curious anomalies. My own country, once every four years, indulges in a political upheaval as a result of which the "official deities" are cast into outer political darkness, simply because they are not in touch with "The Powers that Be," but we have never attempted to collect and confine them in any one place of political oblivion; we turn them loose among the people from whence they came, or, if they are notably bad, (as in the case proved of the man who stands before you) we shut them outside of our Great National Tariff Wall, graciously leaving them free to wander up and down the World and to prey upon the Nations.

Russia has gone further than this, and has provided Siberia as a district for the strict confinement of those who have incurred political displeasure. On account of the mystery which is gathered about it, Siberia has become, to most of us, one of the greatest agencies to spur the desire to seek the unknown.

There is an especial interest in news from Siberia just now, when the brave soldiers of Japan, in their successful effort to protect Manchuria from encroachment, fighting, as they seem to be fighting, the battles of the World's commerce, have marched so near to the confines of the District of Mystery that they may be forced by military necessity to take it, and thus bring back into life and the light of day many of those whose lives have been so long buried.

I am glad to say that I am able to introduce to you this evening a countryman of mine who has probed the mysteries of the district to the bottom, and who has, with some difficulty, returned to tell the world of them. Yet, I can hardly claim to introduce him to you,—he has travelled, written and spoken so much, and with such recognized authority that he has become a world character, known to all men. Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to present Mr. Kennan, the Lecturer of the evening.

I am requested to announce that the funds accruing from this entertainment are to be distributed equally to two purposes, which, I think, meet your approval and deserve your support: First, to the Yokohama Men's Reading-Room Association, as an addition to the fund now being raised for the renewal of the furniture of the Association Rooms. The work of this organization has been so successful and its influence for good so well known in this community that I shall not attempt to present its claims. Second, to a fund for the benefit of those left destitute as a result of the casualties in the Third Army of Japan in the fight before Port Arthur. The fight was, as you know, a brave one, and one in which the greatest natural and artificial obstacles were overcome. We all admire bravery, and we have an especial sympathy for those upon whom the burden of loss and suffering falls by reason of its exhibition. The Lecturer of the evening was with the Third Army and there learned the lesson of admiration; he now wishes, most naturally, to give some effect to the lesson of sympathy which followed it; he has, therefore, contributed his service to the two purposes named.

The lecturer commenced by relating the purpose of his visit to Eastern Siberia some years ago, when he made one of a party of four American officers, &c., on an expedition to prospect and survey the country, for the Russian-American Telegraph line from Alaska across Siberia to Europe. Mr. Kennan and his companions landed

at the port of Petropaulovsk, in south-eastern Kamtschatka, a snug and primitive little settlement in a lovely country. Mr. Kennan very amusingly describes his early struggles with the jaw-breaking Russian language, which is claimed by its speakers to be the original tongue spoken by Adam and Eve and to have survived the confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Babel. Contrary to the generally preconceived idea, southern Kamtschatka, instead of being a dreary, bleak and barren waste, in summer at least, is a lovely land. The members of the expedition, in their journey northwards, in the months of August and September, rode through a sparsely populated country of long grass pastures decked with wild roses, lilies and other flowers, forests of silver fir and purling streams, with a background of lofty snow-clad mountain peaks, amid which wild mountain sheep and bear disported themselves and offered sport to the hunter, under a Californian sky and temperature. But as the winter advanced and the travellers got further north the scene changed. At one point the expedition divided into two parties, Mr. Kennan, with an American trader named Dodds, who had long been resident in the country, with a party of natives, struck away to the north-east, towards the coast of Behring Straits, in dog sleighs, and for weeks traversed in mid-winter the barren Arctic steppes, inhabited only by wild nomad bands who roam the waste of snowy plain from place to place, with their herds of reindeer, which exist on the Arctic mosses which vegetate beneath the snow. The travellers were treated with kindness and hospitality by these tribal Ishmaelites and passed many fairly comfortable nights in their deer-skin tents. Mr. Kennan's experience was that the Arctic cold as low as 60 degrees below zero was not actually dangerous to life in the open air so long as the traveller be well and appropriately clothed, and fed on a sufficient meat diet. On one occasion, however, Mr. Kennan and his companion Mr. Dodds had a narrow escape from succumbing to the rigors of the Arctic temperature. They had left the last semi-civilized post to the north-east behind them and having heard from natives whom they met that there was a party of white men, who had been brought to the coast by a fire-ship, or steamer, living in an excavated hut or cave under the snow on the banks of a big river, they were trying to find this party. They had nothing to guide them to the spot but a stove pipe, which the natives had told them, emitted smoke and communicated with the dwelling of the white men. After wandering all day, keeping up active movement to maintain the circulation of the blood in a temperature between 60 and 70 below zero, the long night closed in. Their sleigh dogs were tired and their feet cut by the ice and the travellers exhausted and famished, their stores having given out. Mr. Kennan's only American companion had been overcome by the cold and exhaustion and in spite of the former's efforts to arouse him, had given way to sleep, when a shout from some of the native members of the scattered party, drew Mr. Kennan's attention, and proceeding to the spot, he was overcome with thankfulness to see the long sought for stove-pipe of the reported white men's dwelling. After considerable difficulty he aroused the inmates and succeeded in getting inside, where also his companion was conveyed and restored. The party proved to be some members of their own company, whom they had last taken leave of in San Francisco. The lecturer gave an amusing account of an entertainment given in his honour in a native village and even sang some of the Russian songs which he picked up from the native vocalists and musicians. One of the most striking passages in Mr. Kennan's lecture was his vivid and glowing description of one of the gorgeous and sublime aurora displays which he witnessed. Of word painting the lecturer is a past master, and such a celestial picture as he describes could scarcely be over-painted. It will probably be learnt with regret that the labour on which Mr. Kennan and his colleagues were engaged for two years in Eastern Siberia produced no fruit, as the Russian-American Telegraph Company, after expending some three million dollars, and finding that to carry the scheme to com-

pletion would cost a further four millions, in the face of a competing line, dropped the enterprise. At all events his experiences have provided Mr. Kennan with some pleasant memories and the theme for a most entertaining and instructive lecture.

## RECEPTIONS AT VAN SCHAICK HALL.

On Friday evening, the 31st ult. a very enjoyable reception was held at Van Schaick Hall by the Rev. E. S. Booth and Mrs. Booth, in honour of the members of the Deputation of the American Reformed Church now in Japan en route to their homes, after visiting the stations of the Mission in Arabia and India. The guests of the evening were: Mrs. Olcott, wife of the President of the Hudson River Day Line of Steamers, both of whom are engaged in philanthropic work in many parts of the world; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Drand Hutton, the former a highly cultured and talented gentleman and eloquent preacher; and Dr. H. N. Cobb, a travelled gentleman who has done good missionary work in Persia in former days and holds a high position among Church and missionary ranks in the United States. To meet and take part in the welcome extended to these honoured guests a number of personal friends and those connected with the Union Church and Van Schaick Hall had been invited by the host and hostess, and enjoyed a very pleasant social evening. Mr. W. K. Vincent opened the programme with a piano-forte solo, a minuetto by Paderewsky, and was followed by Miss Sada Hayashi in a couple of dainty songs which well suited the singer's sweet soprano voice. The Rev. E. S. Booth in a very neat little speech, bubbling over with kindly feeling and friendliness, welcomed his guests from afar to these shores and spoke of the good work done and doing by the Mission and Church they represented. Dr. Dearing addressed the visitors on behalf of the missionary body and Union Church, and referred to the friendly and social relations existing between the former and the lay community in Yokohama, if not in other parts of Japan, and this he attributed largely to the tact and large-heartedness of Dr. S. R. Brown, the first missionary who was despatched by the Reformed Church to Yokohama and who laboured here so long and worthily. Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, President of the Yokohama Literary Society, addressed the members of the deputation on behalf of the commercial and lay community. He referred to the erroneous idea largely entertained by some good people at home, both in the United States and in England, that Yokohama was a very wicked place, with a reputation not much superior to that of the ancient Cities of the Plain, and quoted some of the writers who had helped to propagate that idea. In confuting this libel the speaker summarized the good work being done from week to week in Van Schaick Hall and referred to the hope entertained of being able to do still more when it should become practicable to enlarge the accommodation of the Hall. Dr. Cobb first replied on behalf of the deputation and emphatically expressed his conviction, from his short experience, that if such opinions had been penned as Mr. Brown had suggested, regarding Yokohama, its people had been much maligned. Dr. Hutton followed with a very happy and humorous little speech, after which Mr. Somerton gave a song and Mrs. James Walter brought the musical programme to an end by singing "Crossing the Bar" with piano and organ accompaniment by Mrs. A. B. Brown and Miss Moulton. Refreshments and pleasant social chat concluded the evening's entertainment.

In spite of the stormy weather of Saturday evening, a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen gathered in the Van Schaick Hall at 5 p.m., to witness the Physical Culture Exercises, and enjoy the musical programme organised by Miss Burdett-Leach and her Japanese pupils for the entertainment of Drs. Hutton and Cobb and party. We congratulate Miss Leach on the successful manner in which the young lady students performed their various exercises, parti-



cularly the Scarf drill and march, and the Ball drill. Miss Leach must indeed have expended much time and patience in training the girls to produce so excellent a result. Judging from faces in the audience, we concluded that many if not all followed the various movements of the young athletes with keen interest. We trust it will not be long before Miss Leach and her pupils will be persuaded to give a second performance.

Mrs. Irvine gave a very successful interpretation of Faure's lovely song "The Palms." Mr. Brady as usual kept the audience in an excellent humour with his comic recitation and song. We append the full programme:—

- I.—(a) Balance Exercises.  
(b) Swimming Exercises.
- II.—Song.... "Where e're you walk." .....Handel.  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
- III.—Scarf Drill and March.
- IV.—Recitation, "How Uncle Podger hung a picture." .....  
Mr. Brady.
- V.—Bar-Bell Exercises.
- VI.—Song..... "Les Rameaux," .....Faure.  
Mrs. F. C. Irvine.
- VII.—Piano Solo.... "Impromptu" .....Schubert.  
Mr. Karl Vincent.
- VIII.—Dumb Bell Exercises.
- IX.—Duet.... "O that we two were Maying" .....A. Smith.  
Mrs. F. C. Irvine and Mr. N. G. Maitland.
- X.—Ball Exercises.
- XI.—Song.... "When I was a boy at School." .....  
Mr. Brady. ....(By request.)

The 30th annual commencement of the Ferris Seminary was held at 8 p.m. on Monday the 3rd of April in Van Schaick Hall in the presence of an audience of the friends of the pupils and of the school which packed the hall in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

Especially noticeable was the spirit and determination with which the various items were carried out, a spirit well in keeping with the war-like tone alike of essays and musical efforts.

To the graduates the most memorable feature was the address to them by the President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, Dr. Hutton, who spoke of the three steps involved in graduation—a step out, a step on and a step up, and reminded the class that education was but the embroiderer's needle,—the work, the finished product depended upon the use to which they put the needle.

Numerous diplomas for various grades of attainment in the Tonic Solfa Method were given by the principal, and the performance on the part of choruses and the instrumental work showed how well merited were these diplomas.

Following was the programme:—

#### INVOCATION.

#### IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

- Chorus:—Kimi ga Yo.  
English Essay:—"New Japan."  
Taku Furusawa.
- Piano Duet:—"The Palms," .....Faure.  
Fuku Ide, Kin Takahashi.
- Japanese Essay:—"Relation of Spiritual Life to  
"New Japan."  
Mina Sato.
- Two Part Song:—"March of the Guard," .....Geibel.  
English Essay:—"Christianity and Patriotism."  
Chiyo Okamura.
- Piano Duet:—"Son and Stranger," .....Mendelssohn.  
Nobuji Jimbo, Yasu Ishii.
- Japanese Essay:—"A National Realization of Christianity  
Essential in the Present Crisis."  
Koume Suzuki.
- Vocal Solo:—  
(a) "These Are They which" From "The Holy  
Came," .....Sada Hayashi, City."  
Chorus:—A. R. Gaul.
- (b) "List The Cherubic Host,"
- DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES.
- Address:—Rev. Mansius H. Hutton, D.D.  
Response:—Tane Yukawa.
- Organ and Piano Duet:—  
"Oberon," (C. M. de Weber) Alberti.  
Kaneyo Kan, Tsuyu Tonui
- Alumnae Address:—  
"The Future Education of Japanese Women."  
Hana Hirano, Class of 1890.
- Chorus:—"Recessional," .....R. de Koven.

BENEDICTION.

### BLOCKADE RUNNING.

#### THE S. S. "HARBERTON."

The circumstances connected with the seizure of the steamer *Harberton* on the 18th instant throw some fresh light on the means now being taken to run the northern blockade. The vessel cleared from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal for Kiaochow on November 29, and took the outward track of the ordinary mail steamers, calling in at Colombo and Hongkong, but after leaving the latter port an easterly course was taken and continued for several days with a view to avoid the cruisers reported at Hongkong to be patrolling the southern Japanese waters. All went well till the 1st instant when entering the Kunigiri channel the vessel encountered the ice. Meeting floe after floe she pressed onward, each obstruction striking her bows with considerable force, resistance to which was assisted by the heavy plates forward of the water-tight bulkhead. Finding the strain was making great inroads upon her and bending the plates the crew were set to work to straighten her up and this proved successful till on the 18th instant she was completely encased in the ice. On that day she was sighted by the *Akitsu-shima*, and a Japanese officer with eight men were lowered in a boat which they skidded across the ice, every now and again becoming immersed as portions of the floes drifted to the south carrying everything before them. Once aboard the *Harberton*, the Japanese were posted round the ship, the Captain maintaining that he was bound to Kiaochow and producing some documents to that effect. This was however disbelieved and three separate consultations with the Japanese authorities at Yokosuka where the vessel was afterwards taken failed to convince the captors that the vessel's true destination was Vladivostok and she was detained pending the decision of the Court.

Something like a deadlock has been brought about in the arrangements which were being made for the passages to England of the crew of the S. S. *Harberton* captured by the Japanese last month while attempting to run the Vladivostok blockade. The whole of the ship's company attended at the British Consulate on Thursday afternoon, and were told by the Consul that instructions had been received from London that they were "distressed British seamen," and under that heading would be sent to Liverpool or any other port in the United Kingdom, by the first available steamer. They were asked to sign clear of the articles thus terminating their engagement, but they all refused and insisted that they were entitled to their wages up to the time of their arrival in England. The Captain said he had already paid the passage money amounting to upwards of £500, and that acting under instructions from his owners, Messrs Harland and Barthell of London, he had withdrawn the amount awaiting further developments. The whole of the men, including the officers, refused to agree to any other arrangement than that of two months pay and their passages home, the men travelling steerage, and the officers second class. They were then informed that practically they were shipwrecked seamen, but they insisted that their vessel was in seaworthy condition, being only but slightly damaged at the bows, and pending any final decision in her case by the Yokosuka prize court she was to be considered as bound by her articles. They had signed for two years to run between 45° N. Latitude and 45° S. Latitude, had cleared Cardiff for Hongkong and Kiaochow, and it was not communicated to them until Hongkong was reached that the final destination would be Vladivostok. The Consul said he had to carry them out, that the whole of the crew were to be considered as destitute seamen, and that as such they could only be transferred to England. The men maintained that they were not destitute and their ship was not a wreck, and that after being eighteen days in the ice and enduring untold privations it was very hard, many of them being married men with families, that they should be thus treated. They all said they would sign off the articles if they were paid

their wages up to the time of their arrival in England, and that was indeed the least the owners could do for them. This was said to be contrary to advices received from London and the men left the Consulate to await further instructions from the Board of Trade and the owners of the vessel.

The cost of a passage to England as a distressed British seaman is half a crown a day, sufficient to pay for subsistence; the total cost of transfer thereby for the whole of the crew would amount to £228, or about half the money the Captain said he had stipulated with one of the local shipping agents. The men now state that whatever arrangements are made for their passages home they will still adhere to their determination to refuse any other compromise than that of a continuance of their wages till they reach the United Kingdom.

### FUNERAL OF MR. THOMPSEN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. I. Thompson, (son of Capt. W. Thompson, of the N. Y. K.) a young man of great promise whose sudden removal will be deplored by a large circle of friends. Mr. Thompson, who was prominent in rowing and yachting circles, was attacked by pneumonia to which, after a short illness, he succumbed. The funeral took place on Monday.

The service, which was conducted at the house by the Rev. E. S. Booth, consisted of the 14th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John (which had been read to him at his bed-side, before he died), and the quartette "Asleep in Jesus" sung by Mrs. Bagnall, Miss Moulton, and Messrs. C. Griffin, and J. Macbeth.

At the conclusion of the service the Brotherhood of Philip and Andrew encircled the coffin, and sang, "Blest be the tie that binds." The chief mourners were Captain Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, and Master Thompson, the pall-bearers being Messrs. F. S. Booth, W. Graham, P. E. Nicolle, and R. Wallace from the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and St. Philip, and Messrs. G. B. Spain, A. Lewis, J. Jacob, and H. Goddard from Messrs. Sale and Frazar's—office-friends of the deceased. The deepest sympathy is felt with the parents of this young fellow, so suddenly removed, so amiable that he endeared himself to all whom he met.

### DEATH OF MR. JAMES GREEN.

It is with great regret, says the *Kobe Herald*, that we have to record that Mr. James Green, of Messrs. G. H. Macy & Co., died on board the *Korea* yesterday prior to that vessel's arrival at Kobe. Mr. Green, who had suffered severely from asthma for a considerable time past, left here on a trip to Hongkong about a fortnight ago, in the hope that the sea voyage would aid his restoration to health. Unfortunately he underwent a relapse after leaving Shanghai on the return journey, with the result recorded above. The deceased gentleman who was sixty years of age, was a native of Sutton, England, and started his commercial career in the tea business in London. Coming out to this country over thirty years ago, he was, like several old residents who are happily still with us, for some time in the service of the Japanese Government as a school teacher. Very early in the seventies he became master of English in the Yei-go-gakko, the preparatory school for the University, at Osaka, and there distinguished himself as an exceptionally able teacher and one possessing in an unusual degree the power of winning and retaining the affection of his pupils. Among the latter were many gentlemen who have since earned high distinction as medical men, scholars, lawyers, railway engineers and in other capacities.

The Mitsukoshi Gofuku-ten, a prominent dry-goods shop in Tokyo, seems to be doing good business at the present time. According to the *Jiji*, the receipts on April 4th amounted to yen 46,000 and on the following day to yen 63,000; the customers numbering 15,000 and 19,000 respectively.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

The case in which Mr. P. Helm claims yen 348 from a Chinaman named Sufang Chee, came up again on April 4th in the Yokohama District Court, when plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine a Chinese merchant, Cheong-Tat King, as witness. The Court granted the request and adjourned the hearing till April 18th.

## GOTO v. MRS. THOMPSON.

The hearing of a case instituted by S. Goto, silk goods dealer, Benten-dori, Ichome, Yokohama, claiming yen 190.32 against Mrs. H. Thompson, No. 77, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, began on April 4th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Watanabe and defendant by S. Ota.

At the outset of the hearing, plaintiff's Counsel stated that his claim was for yen 190.32, as well as interest on yen 228.62 from Sept. 17th to Dec. 27th last, on yen 188.62 from Dec. 3rd to Dec. 27th last, and on yen 190.32 from Dec. 28th to the execution of judgment, the rate being calculated at 6 per cent. per annum.

Defendant's Counsel stated that his client is a citizen of the United States. According to the American law, in some of the states the wife is not allowed to appear in a Court of Law on behalf of her husband without his consent, and *vice versa*. Now defendant had no direct responsibility towards plaintiff. Counsel further said that there was a necessity to investigate the laws of the state in America to which she belonged, and for that purpose he asked the Court to adjourn the case or to summon her husband, who is one of the crew of an American steamer on the line between Japan and San Francisco, when he arrives at Yokohama.

After denying consent to the request of Mrs. Thompson's Counsel, Plaintiff's Counsel said that the lady was directly responsible for the claim and not her husband.

The Court said that an investigation as to the American law applicable to the case would be made and declared that the hearing meantime would be continued.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Sept. 17th 1904, the American lady bought at the shop of plaintiff, some female undershirts, a silk bed quilt and several silk cape articles valued at yen 228.62. After repeated pressing for payment, she paid yen 40 on December 2nd. On January 29th she also bought a comforter valued at yen 1.70 making her debt the sum claimed. At the beginning of February, Mr. Walker, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., paid a visit to plaintiff on behalf of Mrs. Thompson and asked him to wait for payment until Feb. 18th when she would have a remittance from her husband. Defendant, however, did not pay on the day appointed. Consequently, plaintiff issued a note for payment on Feb. 22nd through the Yokohama Local Court as the final means of securing payment. Defendant lodged a protest against this note, so the case was brought in the present Court.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his client bought the goods from plaintiff on behalf of her husband and not for her own account.

Plaintiff's counsel produced an account book, a chit book, etc., as evidence. After a brief examination of the evidence by defendant's Counsel, the Court adjourned the hearing till April 13th.

H. B. Collins, whose appeal against the sentence of eleven years' confinement with hard labour on a charge of having acted as a Russian military spy in Japan, was recently rejected in the Court of Cassation, is now detained in the Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. On March 29th, he was assigned to the chip-braid department of the jail, where braid is prepared for export. He will not be removed to the Yokohama prison.

## SHIRAISHI v. JAPAN BREWERY CO.

The hearing of a case instituted by K. Shiraishi, claiming yen 156 from the Japan Brewery Co.

Ltd., began on April 5th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that Shiraishi had a claim of yen 156 against M. Kai, who had a right to receive yen 881 from the Japan Brewery Co. for packing cases supplied to the brewery. Consequently he urged that the amount claimed should be paid by defendants' firm out of the yen 811 owing to plaintiff.

S. Shibata, intervenor, contended that he and some other contractors advanced a large amount to M. Kai so that the sum of yen 881 was regarded as belonging to them and not to M. Kai, while further they contended that the yen 156 did not belong to plaintiff.

Defendant's representative said that the Brewery would be glad to pay the money to a responsible person, but they could not make payment to third person with whom they had had no direct connection. Defendants must now wait for a judgment ordering to whom the payment should be paid.

At the stage, this Court announced it would give an interlocutory judgment on April 10th.

## A BUILDER'S CLAIM.

The case filed by Mr. Carl B. Clausen claiming yen 1,182.69 against Mr. S. Komer came up again on April 5th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi when plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Ideura, gave a lengthy explanation with regard to the work in dispute comparing the plan with the specification and these with the statement given by an expert who had been ordered by the Court to examine the construction. He then urged that the claim of his client should be recognized as proper.

Defendant's Counsel contended that the statements given by the expert, etc., were not right in this instance.

The parties having briefly discussed the question, the Court announced that it would render judgment on April 12th.

## CLAIM FOR LANDING EXPENSES.

A case instituted by Captain Weston against the Compania General Tabaco de Filipinas claiming yen 1,036.59, cost of landing 20,000 bags of rice at the Customs compound from the British steamer *Salara*, came up again on April 6th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda. Defendant's Counsel stated that the short delivery of ten bags occurred in a lot consigned to T. Sudzuki, a rice dealer.

Judgment will be delivered on April 8th.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

Bookmaking in the United States has been prosperous and increasingly active, according to the careful statistics gathered by the *Publishers' Weekly* and produced in its number of January 28. The total output of new books and new editions advanced from 7,865 in 1903 to 8,291 in 1904, an increase of 426; but the increase in new books alone was much more marked, being from 5,793 to 6,971, or 1,178, while the new editions fell off about 750. This is a fairly favorable showing for the mental fertility of American writers and the demand for their product.

Among the thousands of amusing letters which enliven the monotony of a publisher's existence came recently an undated request from a Western city of the United States written, it goes without saying, by a woman, and expressed concisely in the following words:—"I want an interesting book to read. Please send me one. If I don't like it, I will send it back." Perhaps the day will come when publishers will have "sample departments," where fragments of books will be submitted to women, with fac-similes of cover, etc., from which the ladies may choose volumes for their libraries as they now select materials for their gowns. It is a painful, because an unfamiliar, experience to a woman to buy anything that she cannot "send back" if she changes her mind after she has ordered the goods. All dry goods houses recognize and submit to this idiosyncrasy on the part of women, and since books are read by women in America far more than by men, possibly the sale of books might be

increased if there were not such an alarming finality in their purchase that a woman stops to think before investing.

The *Memphis Scimitar* recently published a letter from Mr. Secretary John Hay to a correspondent in Memphis who had inquired in regard to the origin of "Jim Bludso": "Your suggestion was correct. The name of the boat was the *Fashion* and the name of the engineer was Oliver Fairchild. I used the name of 'Bludso' because they were a family of rivenmen whom I knew. I had the story from Oliver Fairchild in New Orleans. I do not know whether he is yet alive."

Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, says an American paper, will have almost as many cases of champagne at his disposal at the Savage Club in London any time he chooses to drop in there as there are newspaper correspondents in Tokyo. Four months ago, when Dr. Seaman was in the Japanese capital, he made four attempts to enter Port Arthur. Then he returned to Tokyo and wagered a case of champagne with all comers that the redoubtable fortress would not fall before the first of the year. There were many takers, and so confident were some of the correctness of their views that they even advanced the date. Some bets had it that the fortress was to fall before the end of September. Dr. Seaman has won every bet, as Port Arthur did not surrender until the 1st of January, 1905. This is one of the minor incidents that Dr. Seaman failed to mention in his book "From Tokyo Through Manchuria with the Japanese," which has just been published by the Appletons.

For the post of the Chair of Literature in the University of Bologna, which is to become vacant shortly, the name of D'Annunzio is put forward. D'Annunzio, as all the world knows, is a leading exponent in Italian literary life of realism, and is at the present day enjoying the distinction of being the most discussed of Italian authors. Several volumes of poems proceeded from his pen before he took to prose work. Most of these verses have been much criticised. But not more so than his prose writings. Perhaps D'Annunzio is best known outside his own country by his "Trionfo della Morte," which has been described as a novel of much power. It was translated into several European languages and published in England in 1898. In that year also, it may be remembered, the Lord Chamberlain refused to allow his play "The Dream of a Spring Morning" to be performed by Madame Bernhardt during her season in London that year. In Italy he has a large following, and is idolised by a small group of devoted admirers. Some few years ago he was elected a deputy for his native village to the Italian Parliament. He lives for the greater part of his time in Florence.

Samuel Rowlands, a poet and pamphleteer who flourished in London in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, wrote many poems and tracts which have long been accounted among the bibliographical rarities of English literature. No less than ten of these are known only by a single copy, and three have been supposed to be utterly lost. Of one of these, "The Bride," the only record hitherto found has been an entry in the "Stationers' Register" under the date of May 22, 1617. A copy of this unknown poem was recently discovered in the catalogue of a German bookseller, and has been secured by the Harvard College Library. This copy is now to be reprinted, in a limited edition by Mr. Updike, of Boston, U.S.A. Such are the freaks of fame and discovery. Lost in London, found in Germany, published in Boston.

The Oxford University Press is about to publish "Cantonese Love Songs" in two volumes, one containing the Chinese text with glossary and the other a translation by Mr. Cecil Clementi of Hongkong. Mr. Clementi also contributes an introduction in which he explains the origin of the songs and their importance, and gives a short account of their Author. He states that the more fully the sentimentality of the Cantonese is understood, the more clearly will it be seen to tinge the temperament even of the coldest businessman, or the most uncouth coolie.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## JAPAN'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In this month's issue of the *Revue de Droit International*, Professor Takahashi strongly recommends the necessity of revising the Regulations regarding the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Agents, and sets forth his views as to how they should be modified. I have much in common with his ideas on this question, except in a few rather important points. He thinks it extremely strange that the University students should fall so far behind the other applicants in the Examination for the Diplomatic Service. He seems to think that only those University students, who have had access to his lectures, should obtain the best marks in this examination. Does he think that those candidates who outvalued the University men, succeeded by unfair means? If so, I am a bit surprised at his bold assumption, which is tantamount to looking down upon those non-University men, who were skilful enough to elbow back the professor's pupils in the competition. Learning is not a monopoly of the University or of any other school. Self-educated persons—those who acquire knowledge without the assistance of school teachers—may, in some cases, be more self-reliant, more trustworthy, and, perhaps, better qualified, in a sense, for the diplomatic service.

The professor desires that the Examination Authorities should not lay so much stress upon the other subjects. The reasons he gives for this suggestion seem to me to be simply absurd. I think that they should be all equally considered, because the full mastering of foreign languages is one of the qualifications that constitute the efficiency of really able diplomats. If it is to be but lightly appreciated, it would be better to do away with it entirely from the list of examination subjects. For pupils who can barely understand the Second National Reader, may prove themselves as capable of speaking English enough to appear in London society as the University men, if they stay there for a equal time.

As to the other examination subjects, I go a step further than the professor and should like to see the Laws of Civil and Criminal Procedure added to the list of compulsory subjects, without omitting International Private Law as he does, I do not understand the reason why International Private Law should be pushed back into a comparatively insignificant place among the optional subjects. And when we remember that we have consular jurisdiction in Korea and China, nobody can deny that a thorough knowledge of the Laws of Civil and Criminal Procedure is absolutely required by our consuls in these countries.

In conclusion I sincerely hope that the Commissioners of the Examination will not be guided by the professor's suggestion and depreciate efficiency in foreign languages.

I am yours, etc.,

A WOULD-BE DIPLOMAT.

Tokyo, March 28th, 1905.

## DASTARDLY ATTACK OF ROBBERS ON AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN IN SOUTHERN KOREA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As showing the true condition of Southern Korea I am writing of the above:—

On Saturday March 11th Dr. W. H. Forsythe, an ex-army surgeon, who took a leading part in sanitary work, etc., in Cuba during the war, was called to treat a Korean gentleman who had been wounded the night before by robbers. Dr. Forsythe went to the scene of the robbery and treated the wounded. The place is Mankori, halfway between Kunsan port and Chungri capital and in sight of the main road. Next day being Sunday he attended a native church half-a-mile distant, returning at dusk to Mankori, expecting to come home in the morning. At 4 a.m. seven robbers rushed in, dragged him along the floor on which he slept, beating him with gun-buts and some weapon like a machete, or huge knife. The Koreans ran in and tried to keep them off, telling the robbers that Dr. F. was not a soldier but an American doctor who had come to treat their wounded. They would not listen, however, and beat him into insensibility, one dastardly blow from behind severed the ear piercing the drum and the mastoid to a depth of an inch. Five other gashes on his body, one on the leg, and scratches on the arms he received as he tried to fend off blows.

Friends reached the spot in twelve hours after the deed and he has been brought into port but in an unconscious and very alarming condition.

The Korean Government as well as the Japanese Port-Authorities were notified and both soldiers and police were sent. Korean soldiers are making no

effect to effect capture and only five were sent. Japanese in conjunction with the Korean Police are on the ground making search and a good reward is offered for capture.

The condition of Southern Korea is lamentable. Outside of the magistracies there is no protection for the people and robberies and blackmail are of such daily occurrence that it is a mere incident of Korean existence. In plain sight of the magistracy recently a Christian congregation was beset and only great coolness on the part of the preacher kept his head on his shoulders. He was taken for a soldier because his hair was cut; and his Bible was his salvation—since he had to prove he was no soldier or be killed. Dr. Forsythe was not given this chance.

The people dare not resist, appeal for aid, or aid in catching the bands of robbers. Numbers are moving to the capitals and paying big prices for any kind of house. The writer asked an official why the soldiers or police did not catch the thieves. His reply shows the true lawless state of the country. "Whom would you send to catch the soldiers?"

Practically all American sentiment in Korea is pro-Japanese, and we Americans hope that the fact that no newspaper giving our views is published (except the *Korea Monthly Review*)—may lead outsiders to think that we in anyway sympathize with the inexplicable stuff that goes out to the world as daily news from Korea. Many wonder why the wonderful news is not suppressed by long-suffering Japan. To the mind of many nothing can be worse than the present state of Korea, and between Japan and Russia practically everybody who speaks English says Japan always, Russia never!

Yours faithfully,

W.M.F.

## OLD STAMPS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Please receive my best thanks for having published my appeal in favour of the "Old Stamps Association." Yesterday I received the issue of the *Japan Mail* of Dec. 14th, 1904, wherein I read the attacks of one "Old South African." If this gentleman had signed his letter, I could have sent to him official reports about our work in Central Africa to convince him of his error. As I don't know his address I write to you these lines, which I trust you will bring to the notice of your readers.

I am sorry to say that I find only a true one among the venomous assertions of this "Old South African," viz. that I know little English. I am not ashamed to confess my own mother-tongue is the French one. No blame, then, if I am no master in the English language. I make use of the little I know for the salvation of the souls of my brothers.

I much wonder that a gentleman writing so impulsively such attacks without having made erect inquiry to see if his assertions are right. Should this want of honesty be also a result of the civilisation of the "old South African"? I also wonder that, as an old South African, he gives his judgment on what is done in Central Africa, (in England) which he never saw.

This is the whole truth about the "Old Stamps Association." This Association was established in 1891 at Liege with the view to raise funds for the Missions of the Congo Free State in Central Africa. A milliard of stamps, sent from nearly all countries, have passed through our hands. They are sold in the Exchanges of Brussels, Paris, London and Berlin, and up to this, the profit of their sale has enabled us to establish 21 Christian villages in Congoland.

In each of our 21 villages, many negroes receive instruction and Christian education, and there are for these villages several hospitals for the sleeping sickness; for this terrible plague marks at present Central Africa by the sign of the cross.

Sad are the news from Sin Trudo, our most important station in Congoland. Father Senden, who is in charge of this Mission, writes as follows: "The sleeping sickness seems to destroy slowly but surely the Mission, and its ravages are intense and rapid. Humanly speaking, this is an appalling state of things; yet, 'hearts on high,' let us be resigned, and adore God's holy will. Who permits trials to afflict us. We have done all that prudence demands in order to conquer the plague. So far, no blame to the Missionaries. However, whilst the plague is raging, many souls are granted to the faith and sent to heaven after baptism. The plague brings the people to our dispensaries in great numbers, and whilst we can do very little for the body, we can do everything for the souls of the plague stricken. They are taken into our hospitals, nursed, instructed, and are, without an exception, baptised and prepared for death, which they accept with wonderful Christian resignation."

"Last August we have ransomed 41, in September 54, and in October 120 patients, not to mention about a hundred persons who live around the mission, our own Christians. Many of these unfortunate creatures before reaching the climax of the

malady, become mad, and some of them dangerously insane. When this crisis is over, they begin to sleep. This closing phase of the illness may last for weeks, and many of the poor creatures become absolutely unconscious of everything around them. It frequently happens that they get frightful burns, when falling asleep near the fire or into the fire, as they are seized by the malady standing near the fire: for it is necessary that all such patients be near a good fire, morning and evening.

"Were it not for the kind and devoted nursing of the Sisters of Charity, veritable angels of sacrifice, we could never cope with the work which the terrible plague gives us. The nuns help the patients of the hospitals to get up, to dress, to drag themselves about, to take fresh air; they wash and clean them as babies, and give them to eat. Our expenses are enormous, and our scanty resources fall very short of the needs of our poor blacks, who die by thousands all through the country.

"When and how will this terrible malady disappear, we know not," says the missionary who sent us this sad account. "Up to this science has not found any remedy to prevent or to cure the sickness."

This is, Dear Sir, the great work done by means of old stamps whose proceeds are sent to these Missions.

Mr. Butaye, the Superior, writes also, after visiting the villages founded by the *Old Stamp Association*: "We pray to God, The Supreme Remunerator, to bestow his largest blessings upon all those who help us in our work, by collecting old stamps, the sale of which at home enable us out here to establish many more farm-chapels with at least one priest in each district. Our Christians are solidly instructed; they frequent the Sacraments in a most edifying and consoling manner, and go to church regularly on Sundays and feast days. Besides, for very many years back they have given proof of good conduct and morals worth y of a truly Christian generation, contrasting so favourably with the disorders and immorality of the heathen around them."

I believe that this appreciation, coming from Congoland is more valuable than the criticisms of all the Old South Africans in the world.

The same Mr. Butaye says further:—"We never cease to pray, and our Christians pray, for our dear benefactors, and we firmly hope that God will abundantly reward them, even in this life, for what they do for the poorest of the poor, but especially one day in heaven, when they shall enjoy the reward for help they have given to save many souls."

If you desire further particulars, please require them from me; I shall deem it a pleasure to give news from the results of the Association to everyone.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

JOSEPH PIERRY.

Old Stamps Association, 40, Rue des Prémontiers, Liege.

## MR. KENNAN'S LECTURE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the net proceeds of the lecture given by Mr. George Kennan amounted to yen 450.47 (yen four hundred and fifty and sen forty-seven) half of which sum I have handed him for the families of the soldiers of the Third Army who fell in the siege of Port Arthur, and the balance yen 225.23 I have handed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association.

On behalf of the Committee and members of the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association I wish to thank publicly Mr. George Kennan for his great kindness in giving the lecture, to the Local Press for granting special advertising rates and to the Public Hall Committee for reducing their rates, and to all who assisted us.

Yours truly,

E. JAMES MOSS, Jun., Hon. Secretary.  
Y.M.R.R.A.

Yokohama, April 5th, 1905.

## THE PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your explanation of the proposed rise in the price of butcher's meat is a little different to that which my cook brought home from market this morning. He says the butchers tell him that the cost of cattle has risen in consequence of the great demand that has set in to meet the commissariat requirements of the horde of Russian prisoners now saddled on Japan. There is no doubt that the supply of store beasts in Japan is growing daily more inadequate, but still, I think, the butchers' ring are endeavouring to make too big a squeeze at the foreigners' expense.

Yours truly,

HOUSEKEEPER.

Yokohama, April 6th, 1905.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## RUSSIA AND PEACE.

London, March 30.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that Russia has outlined the conditions under which she will be prepared to negotiate for peace.

It is stated, with every semblance of authority, that, thanks to the good offices of the United States and of France, the question of peace has now assumed a practical shape.

## SUCCESS OF THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The subscription list to the Japanese loan has been closed in London. The loan was about ten times over-subscribed and was also heavily over-subscribed in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other cities.

## RUSSIA AND PEACE.

A Russian semi-official agency says that despite the general inclination in favour of conclusion of the war, Russia has not proposed and is unprepared for peace conditions.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that Germany's policy regarding equal rights for all trading nations in Morocco was unchanged, but if any attempt was made to change the international status in Morocco or control the open door in that country, Germany must take increased heed in order that her economic interests in Morocco may not be endangered. She therefore intended to enter into communication with the Sultan forthwith.

## FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, March 31.

The French Press is irritated at the distinct unfriendliness of Count von Bülow's speech. The papers refer with satisfaction to the Anglo-French *entente*, which Germany's interposition in Morocco has tended to strengthen.

## COUNT LAMSDORFF AND PEACE.

Despite semi-official *dementis*, there is every reason to believe that Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has intimated in certain friendly quarters the conditions which Russia is prepared to entertain. There will probably be much informal diplomatic discussion in the different Chancelleries concerned before anything resembling negotiation occurs.

## COLLIERS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Aden states that sixteen colliers for the Russian warships are leaving Jibuti singly and under sealed orders. It is believed they are going either to Batavia or Diego Garcia.

## FINLAND AND THE WAR.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that the Finnish Senate has offered to contribute a million sterling towards the war on condition that no Finlander is sent to the Far East. The Tsar, after a long consultation with his Ministers, has accepted the offer, and 26,000 men are consequently exempted from the war.

## THE KAISER.

The Kaiser has left Lisbon.

## ENGLAND'S MILITARY BURDEN.

London, April 1.

In the debate on the Militia Bill in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the growth of the naval and military expenditure

had become a serious menace to the financial stability of the country and England would have to consider in what direction it was possible to arrest the progress of the colossal expenditure. All were agreed that the pruning knife could not be applied to the naval expenditure, nor should England diminish the number of troops available for active operations in India, the Colonies and elsewhere. Therefore any retrenchment must be applied to home defence only.

## THE KAISER AT TANGIER.

The Kaiser has arrived at Tangier. He was saluted by the shore batteries and by the French cruisers. On landing he received the representatives of the Sultan and the diplomats.

## AMERICAN INTERVENTION DENIED.

Rumours of intervention by the President between Russia and Japan have been officially denied in Washington.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

M. Delcassé, speaking in the Senate, said that France seeks to establish her interests, not in disregard of the interests of others, but in such a way as to harmonise her interests with those of other Powers.

The Mediterranean Powers have recognised that France, owing to her position in Algeria, must occupy a superior position in Morocco.

## THE KAISER AT GIBRALTAR.

The Kaiser dined with General White at Gibraltar and had a great reception. The drive round the fortress was abandoned owing to the lateness of the Emperor's arrival.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, March 3.

The subscriptions for the American portion of the Japanese loan amounted to nearly a hundred millions sterling.

## THE KAISER.

The Kaiser has left Gibraltar for Port Mahon and Naples.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

The third Baltic Squadron has passed Perim, not calling at Jibuti, which seems to show scrupulous adherence to the principles of the Anglo-French agreement.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The Kaiser's visit to Tangier gives satisfaction to France. *The Times* remarks that it is not surprising the Queen left Gibraltar a few hours before the arrival of the German Emperor, considering that his coming was directly after an overt demonstration against the Anglo-French *entente*.

## PEACE.

Official denials of the peace negotiations are plentiful, but there is a firm conviction in Paris and St. Petersburg and on the bourses that peace is approaching.

## RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

Ten trains are leaving Russia daily, laden with commissariat and war material for Vladivostok, with a view to the forthcoming siege.

## CHINAMEN STRIKE AT JOHANNESBURG.

London, April 4.

Two thousand Chinamen have struck at the North Randfontein mine, being dissatisfied with the wages. The police had to be summoned to restore order. The casualties among the Chinese were considerable though not serious.

## BRITISH CLAIM ON RUSSIA.

A commission under the presidency of Professor Martens has been appointed at

St. Petersburg to examine the British claim for compensation with reference to the sinking of the *Hipsang*.

## ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A bulletin has been signed by Sir Francis Laking and Sir Frederick Treves to the effect that the Prince of Wales has undergone a slight operation which will confine him to his room for a few days. There need be no uneasiness and no further bulletins will be issued.

## THE KAISER AT TANGIER.

The curtailment of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier is now explained by a statement that the Kaiser received on board a message from the Sultan virtually hailing him as a protector against France. The Kaiser, declining to endorse this, refused to land, but the German Minister ultimately persuaded him, alleging that otherwise German prestige would suffer grievously. The Kaiser then landed and went direct to the German Legation, not entering the Palace which had been specially prepared for his reception. The upshot is that Moors and French are alike offended.

## RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is believed that a Council will shortly be held at Tsarskoe Selo to finally decide on the continuation or otherwise of the war, after receiving reports from General Linévitch and the other commanders, as well as from the Russian Ambassadors abroad.

## THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

The third Baltic squadron has anchored at Jibuti.

## SANITARY MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

London, April 5.

A thousand doctors assembled in congress at Moscow to discuss means of combatting the cholera epidemic which is feared in Russia, have adopted a resolution demanding non-interference by the police in the work of fighting the epidemic. It also demands an amnesty for doctors imprisoned for political offences, compliance with the demands of the workmen made on Jan. 22, and other political reforms.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Later details in nowise diminish the deliberate character of the German Emperor's intervention in Morocco.

The *Times* correspondent at Tangier reports that the Kaiser, in a conversation with the Sultan's representative, said the present was an unsuitable time to introduce European reforms, which should be wholly founded on Islamic law and traditions. He would, however, find means later on for communicating his opinion to the Moorish Government on the question of details, and he added that he would never allow any other Power to act as intermediary between Germany and the Sultan.

## DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

London, April 6.

A severe earthquake in India, affecting the district from Agra northward to Simla, yesterday caused enormous damage. It is feared that there has been great loss of life, especially at Lahore, where many buildings collapsed and famous mosques were damaged.

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Cholera has broken out in the Russian provinces of Tver and Vladimir. The disease has apparently continued throughout the winter, and an epidemic is inevitable with the coming of warm weather.

# KING EDWARD AND PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The French newspapers are discussing in a gratified manner the prospects of the interview between President Loubet and King Edward, while the latter is passing on his way to Marseilles to join the Queen on her yachting cruise. It has been arranged that the President will join the King's train tomorrow a few miles outside Paris, and accompany him to the terminus.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 31st of March.)

## REPORT OF THE FORCE THAT OCCUPIED HSINGCHING.

According to the statements of natives coming from the direction of Hailung, the enemy's force under Colonel Madoriloff, which had been concentrated in that quarter, together with the Hunghutsz, all retired north some days ago *via* Mayen-shan. Kirin seems to be now the enemy's principal place of occupation.

Reports from Weiuampaumun (at the Palisades north-east of Kaiyuan) show that there is no change in the condition of the enemy at Mienhuachieh, and that some of his troops are on the highlands at Aishenkau (33 miles north-east of Kaiyuan) and in its vicinity.

## REPORT OF THE CHANGTU COLUMN.

The enemy's cavalry cantonment has been withdrawn to Rhtaohotsz (about 25 miles north of Changtu) and Kojoshi (about 2½ miles north of Shwangmiaotsz, which is on the railroad). He has burned the station at Shwangmiaotsz.

## REPORT OF THE FAKUMUN COLUMN.

The enemy's cavalry cantonment is now at Paolitun (about 32 miles north-east of Fakumun) and at Tungtakau (about 7 miles east of Paolitun). At Pamienching and Fenghwa the enemy's troops are still marshalled.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 1st.)

## AT THE FRONT.

An official reconnaissance sent out by us in the direction of Hailung came into collision with some 300 of the enemy's cavalry at 11 a.m. on the 28th of March near Shan-chintz. The enemy's infantry and cavalry who have retreated towards Hailung, number about 4,000 and there are now about 2,000 cavalry in that place. Further between Yingeching (about 38 miles north of Hsingking) and Shanchingtsz, at various points, quantities of cereals are stored.

There is no great change in the condition of the enemy at Kirin and Changchun.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 2nd inst.)

The column which recently occupied Kaiyuan drove the enemy from Mienhuachieh on the 31st ultimo and took possession of the high lands on the north of that place.

In other directions there is no special change of conditions.

(Mienhuachieh is on the Kirin highway about 23 miles north-east of Kaiyuan. According to an official report published on the 22nd of March there was then a company of Russian cavalry in the place.—Ed. J.M.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the 3rd instant.)

A part of our Kaiyuan column drove the enemy on the afternoon of the 2nd from Aihsinkau (about 33 miles north-east of Kaiyuan) and its vicinity. Otherwise the position has not undergone any special change.

At 5 p.m. on the 1st instant our outposts handed over to the Russians 101 men of their sanitary corps. They expressed great

gratitude for the treatment they had received at our hands.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, afternoon of 4th.)

A part of the column that occupied Changtu drove the enemy from Tsulushu (about 20 miles north of Changtu) and from Sumienching (about 8 miles west of Tsulushu) on the 3rd instant and occupied these places. To-day (4th) at 12.30 p.m. the same troops drove the enemy from Shwangmiaotsz (about 6¼ miles south-east of Tsulushu) and pushed on to Santaokau. A body of our troops fired heavily on a force of the enemy some 500 strong retreating northward on the east of the railway and threw him into disorder.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters 5th inst. p.m.)

A part of our Kaiyuan column drove back the enemy in its front on the 4th inst. at 3 p.m. and occupied Kuyushu (about 4 miles north-east of Mienhuachieh.)

A force of the enemy comprising cavalry and artillery with quick-firers moved southward from Tawa by the Fenghwa highroad on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and at 8.30 a.m. on the 4th opened an attack against Kiukiatun. At the same time a large force of his infantry advanced by the Mandarin road and two other columns attempted to turn both our flanks. The enemy closed up to within about 400 metres, but at 6 p.m. our troops repulsed him completely. Our casualties in this engagement were 27 of all ranks. The enemy's losses are not clear, but judging from the number of carts he employed to carry off his killed and wounded he must have lost at least 200.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

As the result of the elections for the Italian Parliament Sr. Forchis (?) was again called to power. On the 28th he organized a Cabinet, himself taking the place of Premier, and all the other portfolios remaining unchanged.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A telegraphic agency wires from St. Petersburg as follows: "There is no truth in the Reuter's telegram that an intention exists to open peace negotiations. Russia has not formulated any peace terms nor has thought of doing so." A Havas telegram from St. Petersburg, dated the 29th, says that the position of affairs in the Caucasus is becoming very critical. The movement of rebellion has increased in violence, especially at Kodi, where insurrection is becoming general. The people unanimously repudiate Russian control and have proclaimed a popular administration. The troops in the district having refused to fire upon the people, the Government has been unable to quell the disturbance.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The German Chancellor, in a speech delivered in the Reichstag on the 29th, with regard to Germany's policy towards Morocco, made the following statement: It is not the time for me to make any detailed statement about the question of Morocco. Just a year ago the German Emperor declared to the King of Italy that Germany did not seek to obtain any territorial advantages in Morocco. After such a declaration it is idle to suppose that the Emperor's visit to Tangier is in any sense directed against the security of Morocco's territory or her independence. But, as in China so also in Morocco, Germany considers it as altogether advantageous that the open door should be preserved—in other words that equal com-

mercial rights should be secured to all nations. Her policy has not changed in that respect. Nevertheless should there be any change in Morocco's foreign relations, or any attempt to interfere with the open door policy in connexion with the financial development of that country, Germany will more than ever take care that her financial interests there shall not be impaired. Therefore, with regard to this matter the German Government will soon open negotiations with the Sultan of Morocco.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram from Durban, dated March 29, says: The steamship *Dart* arrived at Durban on this date. She reports that on 19th in south latitude 9 and east longitude 53, namely at a point 250 miles N. E. of Madagascar, she saw a squadron of 30 warships, 14 colliers and some transports. The transports led, followed by the war vessels, with the colliers last. The squadron's rate of progress was so slow that those on board the *Dart*, which passed at a distance of half-a-mile, conjectured that the squadron was coaling at sea. The battleships and cruisers were painted ash colour, and had white funnels having a black band at the top. The squadron was heading N. E.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Russian Government has issued a proclamation with reference to administrative reform. It would appear that this is the result first of the people's daily increasing discontent at the dilatoriness of reform work, and secondly of indications that the spirit of rebellion grows always fiercer. The gist of the proclamation is this:—"The Committee is investigating the materials presented by the Home Department and is devoting careful re-consideration to questions already prepared. These materials and those presented by all classes of the people and corporations show very great discrepancies in import and details, and their arguments being from different points of view, branch off in many directions. Further, those engaged in the discussion are not the Government's representatives only; part is taken also by leading men in the various localities and by persons versed in education, so that the Committee's work is inevitably slow. The Minister of the Interior, with the object of fixing rules for convening the representatives of the people, will submit these rules to the council of Ministers, and will then lay them before the Special Committee organized under the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance of the 16th of the 3rd month.

Under the above circumstances the work of the various preparations will be completed in two or three months, and thereafter will be considered the question of devising means for carrying out His Majesty's desire to harmonize the interests of the State as a whole with the needs of the several localities."

The above seems to be an explanation of the delay that has taken place in giving effect to the celebrated Ukase. But, in view of the present state of affairs in Russia, such a proclamation will only have the effect of increasing the people's discontent.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Dutch subscriptions to the Japanese loan amounted to two million pounds sterling. The subscribers will probably receive from one-tenth to fifteen per cent. of their offers.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The German press treats very calmly the declaration made by the French Minister



of Foreign Affairs in the Senate with regard to Morocco. They contend that the declaration constitutes no explanation of the situation with regard to the relations between Germany and France.

The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* clearly states:—"The French Foreign Minister did not go so far as to say one word with reference to Franco-German negotiations, nor did he even remotely hint that any expectation exists of such negotiations being soon opened. It may therefore be inferred that France and Germany will address themselves direct to Morocco as a diplomatically independent country.

#### THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

As a result of the floating of the new Russian domestic loan the bonds of the old loan have fallen generally in value. Thus the four per-cent. have fallen from 87 roubles to 84½, and the four per cent. debentures of the local banks from 87 roubles to 84 roubles. This sudden depreciation is attributed to the sale of the new bonds, and the newspapers universally condemn the Government's procedure. The result of the subscriptions to the new loan is not yet clear.

[The above contrasts remarkably with the *Hochi Shimbun's* telegram of yesterday, which represented the subscriptions as so large that the Government had been encouraged to continue the war with redoubled vigour.—Ed. J.M.]

#### THE THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

The Third Russian Squadron left Jibutl on the 4th inst.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese Loan in London was subscribed to the extent of 180 million pounds. The continental subscriptions alone equalled the Japanese demand.

#### RUSSIA'S LOSSES.

The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg says that Russia during the last fourteen months has had a total of 435,000 killed, wounded and invalided.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

London, April 2.

The coaling steamers attached to Rojestvensky's Squadron have received orders to steer for Hongkong via Java.

The Baltic Fleet arrived to-day at Jiboutl. The hospital ship *Kosama* received a supply of coal and water at Perim.

It is feared in St. Petersburg that the Japanese army is making a turning movement westward of Chichihar against the Russian left. (? The Russian right.)

Ten trains, laden with ammunition and provisions, are leaving Russia daily for Vladivostock.

The French think that the action of the German Emperor is intended to stir up a revolt among the Moors.

Twelve plotters of revolution have been arrested in St. Petersburg.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 4.

Subscriptions to the Russian domestic loan being very large, St. Petersburg has abandoned the project of making peace and has declared that the war shall be vigorously carried on, and that re-inforcements shall be sent to the Far East.

*Le Matin* vehemently attacks Russia's changeability and want of resolution. It further declares that Russia will merely exhaust herself by continuing the contest and that she can not possibly win.

The Siberia Railway Bureau has openly announced that the service of through goods trains eastward of Tchhelabinsk is suspended.

(Tchhelabinsk is the 4th station on the Moscow side of Irkutsk.—Ed. J.M.)

A special commission has been appointed in St. Petersburg to inquire into the surrender of Port Arthur.

Japanese bonds are quoted as follows in London:—

4 per cent.	£ 85
5 per cent.	£ 100
6 per cent.	£ 105

#### THE KAISER AND MOROCCO.

London, April 5.

*Le Temps* says:—"The statement made by the German Emperor at Tangier that France must be prepared to meet many difficulties in attempting to reform Morocco, was clearly inspired by unfriendly feeling towards France. That is undeniable. The Russian journals applaud the statement with delight, for they firmly believe that Germany's policy of protecting Islam is opposed to England above all."

The French newspapers predict that the result of the increasing *entente* between France and England will be a change in the balance of power in Europe.

#### AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, is officiating for the President during the latter's absence from Washington. The Japanese Representative had a long interview with Mr. Taft yesterday.

#### KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

The King of England is on his way to the Mediterranean to meet the Queen. His Majesty will probably visit the President of the French Republic in Paris.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

London, April 5.

The Russian Government is earnestly seeking to conciliate Finland. The military law enacted in 1901 has been practically abolished, and the dismissal of the judges who opposed the law has been revoked.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

#### THE "MARS."

Nemuro, April 5.

The steamer *Mars*, which was driven ashore by floating ice, has suffered more and more from the ice. Her machinery is badly damaged and she is partially sunk. Her captain is safe, but the navigating officer and an engineer were frozen to death in a boat.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Crown Prince is reported to be suffering from a slight cold.

The *Asahi* believes that Lieut.-General Hana-guchi will shortly be appointed to an important post.

Silver bullion valued at yen 40,900, being interest on the Boxer indemnity, was brought on April 5th from Shanghai to Nagasaki.

About 4 pounds of new tea were manufactured on April 2nd at the village of Ihara, Shizuoka Prefecture and were brought to Yokohama. Owing to the cold weather, the first crop is three days later than last year. The quality was good.

Major-General Iguchi arrived on April 5th at Hiroshima from the front and immediately left for Tokyo. On the same day two British Army officers—one major and one captain—left Shimoneke for the front. On April 4th, Mr. K. Den, Vice-Minister for Communications, arrived at Dairen.

The S. S. *Brinkbank*, a steamer of 2,943 tons register, now in harbour, has been resold to Messrs. Watts, Watts of London. She was formerly the *Tottenham* and was sold by the latter firm to a San Francisco Company a few months ago who

loaded her with a cargo of cotton and provisions, it is stated, for Vladivostock. News of the recent seizures having reached the consignors she was sent to Yokohama and the cargo was purchased by the American Trading Company.

Nine guns, one ammunition wagon and 81 rounds of gun ammunition from among the spoils taken at Port Arthur were brought on April 5th to the War Department. These trophies have been selected, for presentation to the Emperor, by Baron Okazawa, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

The Gunjin Izoko Kyugo-Kwai, which society under the presidency of Viscount Enomoto aims at relieving the families of poor men at the front, will hold a general meeting in the Buddhist temple Zojoji, Shiba, Tokyo, on April 21st, which is the anniversary of the declaration of peace in the Japan-China war. Counts Okuma and Itagaki, Major-General Nagaoka and other notables will be present.

According to the *Hochi*, since the outbreak of war, about ten million yen have been distributed among the families of officers and men who have died at the front. The military authorities are investigating the merits of non-commissioned officers and men who have died in the Mukden region in order to bestow posthumous honours. Some two thousand orders of the Golden Kite will be shortly conferred.

At the end of March, the stocks of cotton in Kobe and Osaka were estimated as follows: Kobe—Chinese, 15,427 bales; Indian, 44,469; and American, 9,662. Osaka—Chinese, 2,762 bales; Indian, 6,871; and American, 5,321. Stock of cotton yarn at Kobe was 1,054,359 piculs, and that in Osaka, 9,526 piculs. During March, the export of cotton yarn from Kobe to Korea and China was 56,100 bales, and from Osaka to the same countries 12,538 bales.

The crew of the S.S. *Tacoma*, seized on the 14th ult. off Shikotan Island will leave Yokohama on Friday in the S.S. *Empress of China*. The captured vessel was an old Cunard Liner and made several record passages across the Atlantic in the early eighties. Subsequently she made several trips to the Colonies, and was engaged as a trooper during the American Spanish war. She is considered a good prize notwithstanding her age and is pronounced by all to be a thoroughly good seaboat, and, as one of the crew observed, a good keepsake for the Japanese Government.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 8
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. April 10
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. April 12
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic	Th. April 13
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. April 15
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Tu. April 18
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	Th. April 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. April 27
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. April 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	F. April 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. May 5
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Sa. May 8
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 8

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 6th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
- 6 Left Seattle on the 31st ult.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	M. M. Co.	Tonkin	Sa. April 8
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. April 8
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Tu. April 11
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. April 14
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chosen	F. April 24
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 25
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. April 25
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	Th. April 27
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	W. April 29
Hongkong	F. & A. Co.	Arista	F. April 29
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. April 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. April 24
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. April 28
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. April 29
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. April 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. May 6

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Tonkin*, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 31st March.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 30th March, Mails and General.—M. S.S. Co.

*Inverness*, British steamer, 2,401, George Clarkson, 31st March.—San Francisco via Muroran, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Nassovia*, German steamer, 2,482, Cantieny, 31st March.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 25th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Glenturret*, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 1st April.—San Francisco, General.—American Trading Co.

*Algon*, British steamer, 4,897, A. Zeeder, 2nd April.—San Francisco, 6th March, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tydeus*, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 2nd April.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Oanfa*, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 2nd April.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 31st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 3rd April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd April.—Vancouver, B.C., 20th March, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 4th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 2nd April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ceylon*, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 4th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 3rd April, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Najade*, German ship, 1,597, F. van der Loo, 4th April.—New York, 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Ikhona*, British steamer, 3,383, J. Stone, 4th April.—Rangoon, 14th March, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 5th April.—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 15th March, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 5th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 15th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Slavonia*, German steamer, 3,206, Madsen, 5th April.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 1st April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 5th April.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 6th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 5th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Elanwy*, British steamer, 1,747, Mace, 6th April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Mandal*, Norwegian steamer, 1,198, E. Eriksen, 6th April.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Carlowitz.

## DEPARTURES.

*Tjipanas*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. Zwart, 31st March.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Montrose*, British steamer, 2,884, R. Glegg, 1st April.—Mojito via Wada, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Barotse*, British steamer, 2,619, A. Lee, 1st April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Prins Heinrich*, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 1st April.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Benclench*, British steamer, 2,679, A. W. S. Thomson, 2nd April.—Kuchino, Ballast.—Cormes & Co.

*Hudson*, British steamer, 2,376, J. Burnett, 1st April.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Standard Oil Co.

*Wingsang*, British steamer, 1,644, W. Stalker, 3rd April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 3rd April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, W. B. Seabury, 4th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 5th April.—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hing Sang*, British steamer, 1,536, W. E. Sawyer, 5th April.—Mojito, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Benavordich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 5th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Glenturret*, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 5th April.—Kobe, General.—American Trading Co.

*Crosnott*, British steamer, 1,821, E. Fleetham, 6th April.—Mojito, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Algon*, British steamer, 4,897, A. Zeeder, 6th April.—Kobe, General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Inverness*, British steamer, 2,401, George Clarkson, 6th April.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Lee Groosenbaker, Mrs. De Noie, Lieut. W. L. Riddles, Dr. A. T. Post, Mr. Townsend Church, Mr. J. E. Gray, Mrs. Lefroy, Mr. J. J. Davies, Mr. Geo. H. Myers, Mrs. N. H. Myers, Mr. W. J. Andrews, Mr. M. A. Shaw, Mr. F. Urban, Mr. A. C. Drabble, Mr. C. E. Miller, Miss Mary Miller, Mr. Wong Chit, Mr. Tong Hai, Mr. Chung Yut, Mr. R. E. Haas, Mrs. C. F. Stone, Rev. D. C. Greene, Mrs. Walter Nicole, Mr. W. King, Mr. R. Cray, Mrs. Grace L. Williams, Miss M. S. Mugan, Miss Alice Jackson, Mr. E. T. Macnamura, Mr. G. W. Hooper, Mrs. G. W. Hooper, Miss K. E. Hall, Mr. Joo, A. Holmes, Rev. J. J. Chapman, Miss Christensen, Miss Kilda Christensen, and Mr. A. Johnson, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. M. Ayres, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling, U.S.N., Lieut. Yates Sterling, U.S.N., Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Miss Gladys Tuttle, Mrs. S. R. Seaton, Miss Clara Seaton, Mr. O. Mordhorst, Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr., Mr. Peter, Mrs. Peter, Mr. M. N. Allen, Mr. A. J. Francis, Mrs. A. J. Francis, Mr. C. W. Tennant, Mr. A. G. Wolf, Mr. G. M. Gray, Mr. J. F. Blain, Mr. P. Witkowski, Dr. H. B. R. Fuhr, Mr. J. D. Abell, Lieut. W. P. Seaton, U.S.N., Mrs. E. M. Tilden, son and amah, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. J. Coppage, Mrs. Pope, Mr. A. R. Agassiz, Miss L. Crummer, Mrs. E. Marston, Miss J. G. Loper, Miss M. A. Livemore, Mr. H. T. Dodge, Prof. H. S. Graves, Mrs. H. S. Graves, Mr. H. M. Gall-gher, Mr. J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mr. H. F. Alexander, Mr. Grong Boden, Mr. Alf. Hasche, Mr. A. S. Laffin, Mrs. A. L. Laffin, Mr. George Ade, Mr. C. C. Kent, Mr. E. Hutchinson, Mr. R. J. Hamberg, Mr. D. W. Gilmour, Mr. C. R. Bissell, Rev. Jacob Speicker, Mrs. Jacob Speicker, Miss Margaret Speicker, Master David Speicker, Master Joseph Speicker, Mr. J. B. Leivery, Mr. R. B. Denickson, Mr. E. R. Cummings, Mrs. M. J. Nault, and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, infant and amah, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, C.B.:—Mr. D. E. Brown and wife, Major-Gen. Burnett, Mr. H. W. Dainty, Captain Drake, U.S.N., Mrs. Thorp Dubble, Mr. A. D. Fassett, Mr. A. P. Griffith, Mr. Keyser, Mr. R. N. Maitland, Mr. A. McKinlay, Mrs. S. M. Middleton, Mr. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. B. Musgrave, Miss L. Newcombe, Mr. E. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Rev. A. A. Pieters, Dr. A. E. Regensburg, Mr. J. Schweigart, Mrs. S. S. Skipworth, Mr. R. J. Smarden, Mr. J. H. Teasdale, Mr. E. Thomas, Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. J. C. Ward, and Dr. J. B. Young, in cabin.

For American steamer *Minnesota* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Asai, Mr. T. Yukino, Mr. W. Elliott, Mrs. R. W. Allan, Mr. F. W. Cowe, and Mr. Geo. Butler in cabin; Mr. Lai Yung Sik, Mr. Chin Chak Tank, Miss G. G. Fong, Miss G. I. Fong, Mrs. S. T. Fong, and Mrs. C. Fong in intermediate; 2 Japanese in Asiatic Steerage. For Seattle:—Mrs. N. Dwyer, Mrs. J. D. Atkinson, Mr. K. Takejima, Capt. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Mr. F. B. Clark, Mr. C. E. Hyde, Mr. Walter Hill, Mr. Alex. Robertson, Mr. Geo. Sutherland, Mrs. J. Gibson, Lt. W. G. Hay, Mr. H. Werner, Lt. McAllister, U.S. N., Mr. Frank Risser, Mr. Wadleigh, Miss L. D. Nell, Lt. Geo. Sweet, U.S.N., Mrs. W. Lane, Mrs. W. E. Musgrave, Judge Blount, Capt. R. W. Almond, Mrs. M. Griffiths, Lt. Boughter, U.S.N., Lt. L. C. Palmer, U.S.N., Lt. Tarbox, U.S.N., Mr. W. Stebbins, Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. G. I. Bonner, Mr. Noyoks, Mrs. Noyoks, Mr. Ivanshoff, Mr. V. Gladky, Mrs. R. Bruns, Mr. Walter Scott, Mrs. Rostofseva, Mr. A. W. Burkill, Miss Burkill, Miss Kida, Miss Smith, and Mr. Lipalio in cabin; Mr. Chas. Heinze, Mr. F. Herman, Mr. T. Yoshizumi, Mr. T. Marue, Mr. A. Rice, Mr. Walter Roberts, Mr. A. Hattersley, Mr. H. Schnabel, Mr. P. Weimblum, Mr. A. Welisoplski, Mr. A. Semow and Mr. A. Bachkioff in intermediate; 5 Indians, 2 Chinese, and 47 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Henry Blum, Mrs. H. Blum, two children and servant, Mrs. Geo. L. Bradley, Mr. Geo. E. Dow, Mrs. Geo. E. Dow, Miss Lillian Dow, Mrs. H. Dutard, Mr. N. de Fock, Mrs. N. de Fock, Henry S. Glazier, Mr. F. G. Gragg, Mr. Oscar M. Herzog, Mr. P. W. Gavin, Mrs. P. W. Gavin and daughter, Mr. C. G. Huse, Mrs. C. G. Huse, Mrs. I. K. C. Hobbs, Col. O. Kinokute Tamura, Mrs. S. J. Knox, Mr. W. M. Knox, Mrs. W. M. Knox, Mr. Thos. James and servant, Miss E. Parker, Com. Jos. H. Rohrbacher, U.S.N., Mrs. J. H. Rohrbacher, Mr. D. Saito, Mr. J. H. Schroom-maker, Mrs. J. H. Schroommaker, Mr. T. Shimatani, Mrs. F. Staples, Miss M. E. Turner, Mr. J. F. Vnet, Mr. F. Vivanti, Mrs. F. Vivanti, Mr. H. R. Yamamoto, Mr. H. B. Rice, Mrs. H. B. Rice, Mr. L. A. Smart, Mr. W. W. Andrews, Mrs. W. W. Andrews, Mr. K. A. Betts, Mr. J. M. Milligan, Mr. W. S. Munson, Miss E. G. Taylor, Mr. Jas. Woodworth, Mrs. Jas. Woodworth, Miss E. H. Woodworth, Mr. A. L.

Young, Mr. Austin, Mr. G. B. Frazer, Mr. A. Loftus, and Miss E. Walton, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. H. B. Angin, Mr. G. S. Beebe, Mr. James Granger, Mr. J. I. Hall, Mr. K. Kato, Dr. R. S. Miller, Mrs. R. S. Miller, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mrs. W. J. Schroth, Dr. T. C. Thornicroft, Miss Whitman, Mrs. E. Whitman, Mr. L. N. Boyd, and Mr. H. Gross, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. J. Burnison, Mr. G. P. Foster, Mrs. O. M. Hooker, Mr. I. H. Ranger, Dr. Howard Taylor, Mrs. Howard Taylor, Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Mr. C. O. Thompson, Mrs. C. O. Thompson, Baroness A. Von Meyer-inck, and Mr. T. C. White, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. C. Banon, Dr. G. E. Chamberlain, Mr. Laong Chuck-on, Mr. J. H. Crane, Mrs. J. H. Crane, Mr. C. E. Dickenson, Mrs. C. E. Dickenson, Mr. H. Fielder, Mr. H. F. Finkenboer, Mr. Lee Kai, Mr. Jas. P. Lawler, Mrs. S. Middleton, Miss Della Miller, Mr. J. H. Morse, Mrs. J. H. Morse, Mrs. N. Nobleit, Miss Dorothy Patterson, Mrs. Sadie Pike, Mr. Richard P. Regan, Miss E. V. Richards, Mr. Carson Taylor, Mrs. Carson Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Holbrook, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prins Heinrich*, for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Shinzinger, Mr. Ernst Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Blumer, Mr. R. Hensler, Miss Dicke, Mr. H. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Measor and child, Mr. Elked, Miss Fukutani Mits, Mr. Bransch, H. I. H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Mr. Mototaro Saito, Director of the Bureau of Court Auditors of the Imperial Household Department, Mr. Yukichi Ito, Chief Secretary of the Prince Arisugawa's House, Mrs. Koto Hashiguchi, Major K. Hishida, Dr. J. Minura, Com. K. Osawa, Mr. K. Maruo, Chamberlain of H.I.H. the Crown Prince, Mr. H. Tokioka, Mr. B. Horiuchi, Mr. T. Ikeda, Mr. T. Adachi, Miss Aki, Miss Nobuyo, Mr. A. Yamashita, Mr. Ernst Torstrick, Mr. G. Straehl, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Gibbons, Mr. Jensen, Mr. H. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. Echard, Mr. Tan v. uandian, Mr. Tan Lishin, Miss Nagao, Mr. B. Marguardt, Mr. R. Pescio, Mr. Paul Hastings, Mr. Tsing Sack Wa, Mr. Stute, Mr. Bartz, Mr. Jacobsbeis, and Mr. Seidel, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Prof. I. Abe, Mr. J. D. Abell, Mr. Geo. Ade, Mr. T. Akaboshi, Mr. A. R. Agassiz, Mr. H. F. Alexander, Mrs. M. N. Allen, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Mr. F. R. Ashley, Mrs. F. R. Ashley, Mrs. M. Ayers, Mrs. M. A. Ball, Mr. Wm. Bassett, Mrs. Wm. Bassett, Mr. C. R. Bissell, Mrs. Kate E. Bissell, Mr. J. F. Blain, Mr. George Boden, Mr. R. Bonberg, Mrs. C. A. Booth, Mrs. H. R. Bostwick, Mr. H. E. Bostwick, Mrs. J. J. Chapman and a children, Mr. Irving H. Chase, Dr. H. N. Cloth, Mr. J. Coppage, Mr. Roscoe Cray, Miss L. Crummer, Mr. E. R. Cummings, Mr. C. F. Davis, Mr. Chas. Denby, Jr., Mr. B. B. Derickson, Mr. H. T. Dodge, Mr. V. A. Dodge, Mrs. V. A. Dodge, Mr. A. L. Ehrman, Mrs. A. L. Ehrman, Mr. E. I. Foote, Mr. A. J. Francis, Mrs. A. J. Francis, Dr. H. E. A. Fuehr, Mr. H. M. Gallagher, Mrs. F. F. Gause, child and amah, Mr. D. W. Gilmour, Mr. Frank M. Govey, Mr. C. A. Graham, Prof. H. S. Graves, Mrs. H. S. Graves, Mrs. Geo. M. Gray, Capt. J. S. Gundersen, Mr. Alfred Hasche, Mr. K. Hashido, Col. V. Havard, U.S.A., Mr. S. Horiye, Mr. T. Hosokawa, Mr. E. Hutchinson, Dr. M. F. Hutton, Mrs. M. F. Hutton, Mr. J. Inouye, Mr. J. Ishizuka, Mrs. S. Iwamoto, Mr. S. Izumitani, Capt. W. V. Judson, U.S.A., Lieut. Com. G. Kaemmerling, U.S.N., Mr. E. R. Kellogg, Mr. C. C. Kent, Mr. T. Kobayashi and servant, Mr. A. Kono, Mr. M. Kuranishi, Mr. A. S. Laffin, Mrs. A. S. Laffin, Mr. T. B. Lawler, Mrs. T. B. Lawler and child, Mr. John B. Leiberg, Mr. Richard H. Little, Miss M. A. Livemore, Miss J. G. Loper, Mr. Carl Luhmann, Mr. H. Machida, Mr. A. Mackillop, Mr. J. Martens, Mrs. E. Marston, Mr. K. Matsuhara, Mrs. K. Matsuhara, Mr. J. L. McLaughlin, Mrs. J. L. McLaughlin and infant, Mr. O. Mordhorst, Mr. S. Morimoto, Mrs. M. J. Nault, Rev. J. B. Neis, Mrs. J. B. Neis, Mr. A. Nuttall, Mrs. A. Nuttall, Mr. M. Ohara, Mr. A. V. S. Olcott, Mrs. E. E. Olcott, Mr. A. Ono, Mr. J. Oppenheim, Mr. K. Oshikawa, Mr. Mrs. Oster, Mrs. U. Ohia, Mrs. Pape, Mr. B. Pedersen, Mr. J. L. Rosenthal, Mrs. J. L. Rosenthal, Mr. W. A. Rumpf, Mrs. S. R. Seaton, Miss Clara Seaton, Lieut. W. R. Sexton, U.S.N., Mr. H. Shimaoka, Mr. S. M. Shimmi, Mr. S. Shimizu, Mr. K. Shichuchi, Mr. D. L. Smith, Mrs. Lee Shu, Mr. W. Richmond Smith, Mr. G. S. Southcomb, Rev. Jacob Speicher, Mrs. Jacob Speicher and child, Master David Speicher, Miss Margaret Speicher, Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling, U.S.N., Mrs. Yates Sterling, Lieut. Yates Sterling, Jr., U.S.N., Miss Sterling, Mr. Thos. E. P. Sutton, Mrs. E. P. Sutton, Mr. S. Suyama, Mr. U. Suzuki, Mr. S. Tachibara, Mr. S. Takaori, Mrs. C. M. Tennant, Mr. J. F. Thorn, Mrs. E. W. Tilden, son and amah, Rev. F. St. George Tucker, Mr. L. R. Tuttle, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, Miss Gladys Tuttle, Mr. A. Underwood, Mr. W. C. H. Watson, Mr. P. Witkowski, Mr. J. H. C. Wolf, and Mr. M. Yamawaki, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 7.

The condition of the market is unchanged—some enquiry but little business.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{40 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 {50 yds. 36 in.} ... 0.10 to 0.18

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches ... 1.50 to 4.40

Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton, Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... 0.35 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 inches ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 55 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles ... —

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 250.00 to 260.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

The business passing continues moderate.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.30 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized Iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (1/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEKUSENK.

The market is about the same as last reported.

American ... 25.12

Russian ... 2.95

Tangkat ... 2.72

## SUGAR.

No special to report.

Brown Takao ... 10.50 to 10.80

Brown Manila ... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.50 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined ... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A dull market with small business. Prices nominally unchanged, but can be shaded by any real buyer. Spring reeling from Joshi have arrived and compare favourably with similar grades from Shinshu. A little business has been done in Five Girl chop at quotations. Prospect poor, and there seems likely to be no business of any moment until new crop. The spring is late, but so far no damage to mulberry trees is reported.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,010

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 940 to 950

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 920 to 930

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ... 900 to 910

Common—Coarse ... —

Re-reels—Extra ... —

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 950 to 955

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 920 to 925

Re-reels—No. 2 ... —

Kakedas—Extra ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 ... —

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ... —

Kakedas—No. 2 ... —

# Skin-Tortured Babies AND TIRED MOTHERS Find Comfort in Cuticura

INSTANT RELIEF and refreshing sleep for Skin-tortured Babies and rest for Tired Mothers in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and itchings, with loss of hair, of infants and children, yet compounded.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffs, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteful, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 80 doses.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: J. T. T. & Co., Sydney. British Depot: J. T. T. & Co., London. French Depot: J. T. T. & Co., Paris. German Depot: J. T. T. & Co., Berlin. Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

## WASTE SILK.

Purchases continue on a small scale. Good qualities are scarce and firm in price, while inferior sorts can be had the turn cheaper.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... 157 1/2 to 160  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ... 145 to 150  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... —  
 Noshi—Shinshu, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Shinshu, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Good ... —  
 Noshi—Bushi, Medium ... —  
 Noshi—Joshi, Best ... —  
 Noshi—Joshi, Good ... 85 to 90  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 125 to 130  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... 110 to 115  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Joshi, Good ... 45 to 50  
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair ... 35 to 40

## TEA.

No change; season closed.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 6.

London silver 1/4 lower, China sterling quotations unchanged and local rates close for the mail per steamer Empress of China as under.

London Bank T.L. ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0 3/4  
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 3/4  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 Paris & Lyons Bank sight ... 255  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 259 1/4  
 — 6 months' sight ... 260 1/4  
 Hongkong Bank sight ... per \$100. 91 1/2  
 — Private to days' sight ... 80 1/2  
 Shanghai Bank sight ... 78 1/2  
 — Private to days' sight ... 81 1/2  
 India Bank sight ... 151 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153 1/4  
 America Bank sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2  
 Germany Bank sight ... 207 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211  
 Bar Silber (London) ... 25 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, April 7, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'ation.
	Div'd.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5	90.70
1st Issue			
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	92	5	85.50
2nd Issue			
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	83.40
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	83.40
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	78.20
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	82.50
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	92.00
Yama Water-works Bonds	100	6	90.30
Yama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	87.40
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.60
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	88.50
Sanyo Railway	50	8	66.00
Kyushu Railway	50	8	60.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	82.20
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	62.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	77.80
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12	84.10
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	34.40
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	54.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	35.30
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	43.60
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	22.50
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	60.60
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	28.70
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	21.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	73.00
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	60.20
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	63.50
Yokohama Dock	33	10	40.20
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	89.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	11	77.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	31.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	97.30
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	87.20
Tokyo Gas	50	14	86.60
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	23.80
Osaka Gas new	25	—	59.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	88.50
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	68.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	97.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	—	40.00

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



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BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

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Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.**

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is Bovril—it nourishes,  
stimulates and reinvigorates. Bovril is of great  
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strength and endurance  
are a vital necessity. Its  
regular use is a permanent  
protection against the  
dangers of colds, chills  
and diseases.

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For NEW YOYK, via ports and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "SAGAMI."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For KRELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
April 7th, the "LLYA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, April  
7th, the "INDRANI."—Jardine, Matheson Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., April 7th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, April 8th, the  
"ALCINOUS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, April  
8th, at 7 a.m., the "TONKIN."—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,  
Port Said, and Fiume, about April 8th, the  
"TRIESTE."—Pollak Bros.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), April 10th, at  
Noon, the "KOSHUN MAUR."—Osaka Shosen Kai-  
sha.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, April 11th,  
at Daylight, the "KAISOW."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., April  
11th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, April 11th, at Daylight, the "CEYLON."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), April  
13th, the "TAIYUAN."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, April  
14th, at Daylight, the "SLAVONIA."—C. Hhes &  
Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, April  
14th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., April 14th, the "NICHOMEDIA."  
—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 15th, at  
9 a.m., the "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH."—H.  
Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 15th, the  
"COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Manila, about April 17th, the "CHINA."—  
P. M. S.S. Co.  
For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung,  
Pescadore and Amping, April 18th, the "NICHIVET  
MARU."—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., April 21st,  
at 2 p.m., the "IVO MARU."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, April 21st, the "ARABIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, April 22nd, at Noon, the "TEEN-  
KAI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, April 22nd, the "PRINZ WALDEMAR."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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YOKOHAMA, APRIL 15TH, 1905.

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[VOL. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	393
The Baltic Squadron .....	394
The Military Situation .....	397
The Domestic Loan .....	398
The Mukden Outrage .....	398
Deaths .....	398
The Record of a Division .....	399
Three Letters .....	399
England and Tibet .....	399
Korea .....	400
The Korean Envoy .....	400
Death of Doctor David Murray .....	400
The Yasukuni Shrine .....	400
A New Russian Fleet .....	400
Hinewes .....	400
China .....	401
"Energy: American, British and Japanese." .....	401
Tokyo School for Foreign Children .....	401
Friends of Peace .....	401
Notes on Current Events .....	402
The Bookshelf .....	402
L'Alliance Française .....	403
Leading Articles:—	
The Baltic Fleet .....	404
Money Scattered in Manchuria .....	404
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press .....	405
Customs Protest .....	407
Fire on the "Germanicus" .....	407
Blockade Running .....	408
Yokohama Literary Society .....	408
Bad Concert .....	408
"The Coin of Japan" .....	408
The First Englishman in Japan: Will Adams .....	409
The Law Courts .....	413
News of the Week .....	413
American Topics .....	414
Correspondence:—	
Religious Sentiments of England and America .....	415
The Mukden Incident .....	415
V. M. C. A. Army Department .....	415
Telegrams .....	415
Latest Shipping .....	415
Latest Commercial .....	415

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Yokohama, on April 8th, 1905, ADELHEID GLAHN, daughter of C. Glahn, Yokohama, to WILLIAM RAY DEVIN.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON April 6th snow fell at Morioka and Uwajima.

NINETEEN cases of plague were reported on April 10th in Formosa two of which proved fatal.

MR K. DEN, Vice-Minister for Communications, arrived at Mukden on the afternoon of April 11th.

THE Railway Bureau intends to add one more train to the present four daily trains between Tokyo and Kobe.

AFTER a month's absence, the party that went to save the French cruiser *Sully* returned unsuccessful to Hongkong on the 28th ult.

MAJOR-GENERAL OKAZAKI, who is now in Tokyo on account of illness, being recovered, will leave on April 14th for the front again.

AT 10 a.m. on April 11th, fire broke out in the village of Nolate, near Aomori, destroying 53 houses including a primary school.

THE crop of new tea in Nagasaki prefecture is later than that of last year. The first shipment will probably be at the end of April.

K. OGAWA, one of the members of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, was arrested on April 7th at Shimonoseki on a charge of fraud.

THE *Asahi* has a telegram from Yamaguchi that Major-General Yamada, Commander of the

21st regiment of infantry has been appointed to a certain duty; and that Major-General Sunaga has succeeded him.

FROM the outbreak of the war up to March 31st, the Naval Department received yen 505,631.50 for the sailors at the front.

IT is officially reported that Lieutenant Frank Marble, of the U.S. Navy, who is appointed attaché of the legation in Tokyo, has arrived.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDORF, who was captured at the battle in the Mukden region, arrived on April 9th at Ninoshima en route to Matsuyama.

A TELEGRAM from Taipeh, Formosa, reports that the new crop of tea has been put on the market. The price is lower than that of last year.

EARLY on the morning of April 9th, fire occurred at Kuroiso near Utsunomiya, destroying 83 buildings including the Government tobacco factory.

ON the morning of April 12th, a Russian prisoner at Sendai escaped, but some hours later was arrested at the village of Nakata not far from the city.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated General Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that country, with the Grand Cordon of the Plum-Blossom.

MAJOR-GENERAL OCHIAI, Chief of Staff of the forces in Korea under General Hasegawa, was expected to leave Seoul at 11 a.m. on April 13th for the frontier.

THE net profit of the Sanyo Railway Company for the second half of 1904 was yen 1,818,237.94 and the interim dividend was 5 per cent. (or 10 per cent. per annum).

IT is reported by telegram from Nagoya that two Russian officers were arrested on April 12th in a house of ill-fame at Kotobuki-ro. They had escaped from restraint.

THE *Nippon* has been prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having published news with regard to the movements of the squadron under Admiral Dewa.

A LETTER dated March 30th from a surgeon attached to one of the divisions at a place north of Tieling says that bad weather has prevailed there with snow for some weeks past.

AN official telegram from Yingkow says that five cases—4 Japanese and 1 foreigner from Shanghai—of small-pox have appeared there and one of the Japanese patients has died.

Z. KOMURA, a coolie, was arrested on the morning of April 4th in the compound of the Yokohama Customs. He had stolen a quantity of goods from the godown of Messrs. Helm Brothers.

M. OYAMA, an assistant accountant of the 11th Division (Managame) who recently absconded with some two thousand yen belonging to the office, was arrested on April 8th at Tokushima.

A HAMADA telegram reports that typhus is at present prevalent in the barracks of the 21st regiment and that consequently all uninfected soldiers have been removed to the neighbouring villages.

K. ISHII (23) an employee of Messrs. Andrews and George, No. 242, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on April 6th in the Kotobuki-ro, Maganecho, by the Kagacho police. He is charged with having stolen various bicycle acces-

sories from the stock of the firm valued at some thousand yen, and sold them to a bicycle dealer, K. Sakamaki, Ogimachi, Yokohama. The money obtained by this dishonest action he squandered on a girl.

A Gifu telegram reports that Y. Ibuka, a policeman belonging to the Gifu station, who recently stole yen 30,000 belonging to the 16th Bank and absconded, returned on April 6th and gave himself up.

LATEST news brought by the *Anton Maru* from Korean ports, states that Rear-Admiral Arai has commenced the work of floating the *Varyag* sunk at Chemulpo. Business at Chinnampo is generally inactive.

IT is reported by a telegram from Yokosuka that Lieut-General Murai, Commander of the Tokyo Defences, who was under treatment in the Yokosuka military hospital, died on the morning of April 6th.

THE Empress intends to present the order of the First Class of the Crown to the Crown Princess of Germany. The decoration is reported to have been taken by Prince Arisugawa who is now en route to that country.

THE *Nichi Nichi* says that the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce has decided to send Mr. Nakamura, one of the officials of the department, to Korea to investigate the condition of the agricultural industry there.

A RUSSIAN bluejacket in detention at Hamadera, says the *Osaka Jiji*, has been sentenced by Court Martial to ten months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having stolen several kinds of goods valued at yen 240 from a military warehouse.

THE remains of Lieut-General Maeta, who died at the battle in the Mukden region, where he was Major-General; (after death he was promoted) were conveyed on April 10th to Osaka. The funeral will take place on April 23rd at Gojo, in the district of Uchi, Nara prefecture, which is his native place.

THE captured Russian steamer *Michael* has been chartered by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. She was taken on April 6th from Saseho to the Innoshima yard. This ship was captured on Feb. 10th, 1904, off Changtsen-tun, Korea, on her way from Vladivostok to Shanghai with salt, whale-oil, bar-iron, etc. She is of 3,461 tons gross.

ON the evening of April 11th, a gambler, named Y. Shimada, murdered in Yanagimachi, Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture, a coolie, K. Enomoto, by stabbing him in the breast with a short sword and also inflicted injuries upon another man. The culprit was arrested on the spot. The cause seems to have been a trivial dispute after excessive drinking.

THE death is announced at Peking of the venerable Bishop Favier. His removal will be mourned by everybody in Peking as well as by his co-religionists all over the East. His long residence in the capital, his great abilities, and his unflinching courtesy and kindness, his intimate knowledge of, and sympathy with, the Chinese and their arts, had made him a power there with foreigners and natives alike. It will be remembered, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that he did everything he could to warn the Legations of the trouble that was coming from the Boxers, and his defence of the Peitang Mission was one of the most brilliant episodes of the siege in 1900. His death means a very great loss to the Church, and a personal sorrow to the Peking community.



## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Tuesday, April 11.

The United States Government has issued stringent orders to the Admiral on this station to take whatever steps may be required for enforcing strict neutrality in the Philippines. It is fully expected in America, adds the *Kokumin*, from whose telegrams we take this news, that Admiral Togo will achieve success in the pending important trial of strength.

From Hongkong comes a telegram to the effect that the *Glory*, the *Sutlej* and the *Iphigenia* have been ordered to proceed southward with all speed.

London wires that Rojestvensky's Squadron consists of 47 vessels, whereof 25 are transports. There remain therefore 22 fighting vessels. Of these 13, as tabulated by us yesterday, are battle-ships (7) and cruisers (6) and the remainder are torpedo craft.

As to the obvious question, why has Rojestvensky finally hastened eastward after so much previous delay, and why did he not wait for the Third Squadron which is actually on its way to join him, the *Hochi Shimbun* finds the answer in climatic considerations. From the end of April throughout the month of May the Indian ocean is subject to violent gales, and the Russian Admiral did not dare to expose his destroyers and torpedoers to this danger. Therefore he expedited his voyage. But he does not mean to fight until the third squadron joins him. He will seek shelter in Saigon or in some of the Borneo ports. Thus the problem of neutrality will now assume a vital character. The *Kokumin Shimbun* is evidently quite perplexed. It thinks that after steaming direct from Madagascar, a voyage of 22 days, Rojestvensky can not intend to give battle at once. Will he then loiter in the neighbourhood of Singapore preparatory to returning to Madagascar, or will he seek some new harbour of refuge pending the arrival of the third squadron? The *Kokumin* does not offer any definite conjecture. The *Nichi Nichi* thinks that the Russian Admiral will steer for Saigon, there to await the coming of the third squadron, and observes that as Saigon is within 3 days' steaming of Singapore, the facts must be known very soon. Our contemporary does not believe that with his present strength Admiral Rojestvensky intends to put his fate to the test. He will either seize some Dutch island or find a second Madagascar at Saigon. The true character of the neutrality observed by Holland and France will now, therefore, be exhibited. Japan can not suffer a repetition of the Madagascar drama in Far-Eastern waters. Too much will be at stake. The *Jiji Shimpō* writes in its usual moderate style. It believes that the Russian fleet has really come to fight for the command of the sea, and it applauds Admiral Rojestvensky's courage. For a time there was some appearance of hesitation, and in view of all the disadvantages under which he must labour the Russian Admiral's ultimate appearance in these waters was doubted. But he has come, and now the question is to give him a conclusive reception. Japan is prepared, and gladly goes out to try conclusions. If she crushes this squadron, she will have completely broken her enemy's power at sea, and not only will the war have thus been brought one stage nearer its conclusion, but commerce also will recover security. The *Asahi Shimbun* seems to think that in view of its inferiority and of the arduous circumstances it has to contend against, the Russian Squadron will make for Vladivostock.

Rojestvensky's hope is that, the Japanese fleet being now divided by the duty of watching Vladivostock, he may find an opportunity of slipping through the Tsugaru Strait or the Tsushima Strait. At any rate Caesar has crossed the Rubicon. The *Chuo Shimbun*, after formulating several plans which the Russians may adopt, selects as he most probable a division of their force, two or three ships being sent to the coast of Formosa or of Korea to create a diversion while the remainder steer to Vladivostock.

These various opinions reflect the perplexity caused by Admiral Rojestvensky's movements. It is to be observed, however, that unless he means to fight he will be practically forced to find a port of refuge without delay. For with such a large squadron as he leads, he can not possibly hope to conceal his movements. So long as the Japanese fleet was compelled to concentrate its attention upon Port Arthur, the Russian cruisers in Vladivostock were able to slip out secretly and prey upon commerce without encountering an enemy. But the whole of the Japanese fleet is now free. A cloud of vessels can watch the movements of Rojestvensky's numerous squadron, and nothing seems less probable than that he should succeed in reaching Vladivostock without a fight. Besides, what would he gain by entering Vladivostock? He would be sealed up there even more effectually than his predecessors were in Port Arthur, and unless he emerged and fought he might as well be lying in some Baltic port. As to the theory that he intends to find a second Madagascar where he may await the coming of the third squadron, and where he may refit, thereafter coming out to do battle, it need scarcely be said that any Power granting to him the hospitality of its ports for such a purpose will become, *de facto*, a belligerent. It is understood that the French Government has never admitted the presence of Rojestvensky's squadron in France's territorial waters. The theory was that his ships lay at anchor beyond the three-mile limit in some of the commodious bays formed by reefs abounding in those seas. Nothing of that kind is possible at Saigon. Unless a ship enter the river there is no safe anchorage, and thus the neutrality problem would immediately come to the front. It is incredible that France should openly violate her obligations in this matter, (having admitted them by construction in the case of Madagascar) and it is equally difficult to believe that the Russian Government has authorized its Admiral to forcibly violate Holland's neutrality. We are unable therefore to attribute any intention to Rojestvensky except the intention of fighting. It would be a daring stroke if he seized a port actually within Japan's dominions—a port in Formosa or the Pescadores—a daring but a suicidal stroke, which need only be considered to be condemned. There remains but one hypothesis, far-fetched and scarcely tenable for a moment, namely, that Russia has put this menace into the field by way of facilitating peace negotiations. We observe that some publicists are disposed to adopt that idea. But the essence of such a plan would be the possession of a base where the squadron could lie safely, pending the discussion of terms. From that point of view its presence in Vladivostock might be of use. But Rojestvensky, for the reasons stated above, can not hope to reach Vladivostock without fighting, and to fight and be defeated would certainly not facilitate the negotiations for Russia.

There is some uncertainty about the num-

ber of cruisers in the Russian Squadron. The *Asahi* and the *Nichi* include the *Izumrud* (3,200 tons) and the *Oleg* (6,500 tons), but our calculation is that these two vessels are with the Third Squadron. All accounts agree in placing the number of torpedo craft at 12 and these added to the 13 battle-ships and cruisers tabulated by us in our last issue, would make 25 fighting vessels; whereas London puts the total at only 22. This point must remain in doubt for the moment.

Wednesday, April 12.

There is an idea in some quarters that Rojestvensky's purpose may be to lie at the Anambas Islands until he is there joined by the Third Squadron. In such a position he would effectually control all commercial communication between Europe and Japan, and owing to the indirect pressure thus brought to bear on the latter, might compel her to send her fleet in search of him in those distant waters. But it must be at the least six weeks before the vessels which have just passed Jibuti can join Rojestvensky, and it seems scarcely possible that he should remain at the Anambas Islands for all that time. The situation is well chosen as commanding the Straits of Malacca, but the islands are within Dutch territorial waters and can not be used by the Russians at their own convenience. Besides, the trade of Europe with Japan is now carried entirely in neutral bottoms, with which Russia will not be disposed to meddle after her experience in the North Sea. The *Jiji Shimpō* thinks that the halt at the Anambas is of an essentially temporary character, being merely for the purpose of obtaining coal and water. But our contemporary does not credit Rojestvensky with the purpose of coming on boldly to fight; he must have a base, and since he can not obtain one either from France in Indo-China, or from America in the Philippines or from Holland in the Indies, he will probably take one by force from China. It is mentioned in connexion with this that M. Lessar recently applied to China for the lease of a port in Fukien province. That rumour is confirmed by the *Kokumin Shimbun* which has a telegram from Peking dated the 11th instant, saying that the application had just been made by M. Lessar and had been emphatically refused by China. But Rojestvensky must have a base, and the question is will he seize one in Chinese territory. It is scarcely credible that he should do so. Very grave complications would ensue, for the Powers would certainly not sit with folded hands in face of such a flagrant and forcible violation of China's neutrality. Of course it is just possible that the St. Petersburg Government may have been leading up to something of this sort when it again and again made factitious representations to the Powers about alleged Japanese violations of Chinese neutrality, but these representations were not only effectually refuted but also were dismissed by the world as absurd, and at any rate there is a vast difference between acts such as enter into the history of all wars fought on soil foreign to both the belligerents and the deliberate seizure of a neutral's ports for warlike purposes. We do not look therefore for an incident of that kind in Fukien. All this, however, does not bring us nearer to a solution of the mystery involved in Rojestvensky's proceedings. He appears to be in the situation of the drunken man at the lamp-post, unable to go on lest he fall and unable to remain lest he be famished. One telegram from Hongkong

says that his ships presented a very dirty appearance as they passed Singapore and that they steamed at a speed of only 8 knots. But of course such details, though not without interest, are inconsequential, especially the statement as to speed. There is one obvious difference between the Anambas Islands and Madagascar, namely, that whereas the latter is quite beyond the range of ordinary observation, the former are almost in the fairway of one of the busiest sea-routes in the world. Rojestvensky will be under the observation of innumerable steamers so long as he lies where he is, and will also be under the observation of British war-ships which will take care that he does not repeat the act for which he is already under sentence and should, indeed, be undergoing punishment.

A Japanese naval officer speaking in the columns of the *Nippon* and the *Shogyo*, expresses the opinion that Rojestvensky has not come to fight, if he can avoid fighting. His object is to get his ships safely into some port whence they can exercise an influence on the situation by menacing Japan's maritime communications. In short, without attempting forcibly to deprive her of the command of the sea, the Russian Admiral will seek to nullify the advantages of that command. Vladivostok would obviously be the port to reach, but since to get there would be almost impossible without making heavy sacrifices en route, Rojestvensky will probably seize some Chinese port and make it his base. This is merely a repetition of the view with which we have already dealt, and it may be added that the neutral Powers are not at all likely to acquiesce in the use of a Chinese port for the purpose of harassing their over-sea commerce. The *Nippon's* informant adds that Rojestvensky must have plans more or less feasible. That is true, and that it is which leads special interest to his procedure. But so long as every analysis of his plan involves the hypothesis of a neutral port being seized and converted into a permanent naval basis, it is hard to be convinced. The view taken by the *Fiji* is that Rojestvensky will anchor somewhere in the neighbourhood of Borneo or Indo-China and there await the coming of the third Squadron, meanwhile employing his fast cruisers to harass trade. Had his objective been Vladivostok he would never have chosen a route which exposed his movements to all the world. The fact is, however, that all our Japanese contemporaries are perplexed, and so is every on-looker.

Thursday, April 13.

London (*Hochi Shimbun*) says that Rojestvensky has divided his squadron. He has himself taken 5 battle-ships to Muntok in Banka Island, and has sent on another battle-ship with some cruisers under Rear-Admiral Enkvist to the Anambas Islands. His project, we learn from the same source, is to await an attack from the Japanese fleet in this position, the idea being that if Togo assaults the Russian main squadron, then the Anambas section can close in on him from a more accessible point.

Such a theory seems quite fantastic. In the first place, if Rojestvensky's main force is in the harbour of Muntok, he is in Dutch territorial waters and is therefore secure against attack. His Rear-Admiral also is probably within neutral waters at the Anambas Islands, though that can not be taken for granted. In the second place, Rojestvensky can not possibly imagine that the Japanese will go to seek him in those distant waters. If he wants to fight he must enter the field.

The more general view appears to be that the Russians have Saigon for immediate objective, and that they will coal and water there.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has a story that a section of Rojestvensky's vessels became separated from the main fleet in the Indian Ocean, and proceeding to the Straits of Sunda by mistake, encountered there a Japanese naval force. This is probably one of many rumours that may be expected to fill the air during the next few days. Thus there is a tale in Yokohama that a steamer laden with Rangoon rice for Japan was sunk by the Russians somewhere near Singapore. No credit can be placed in that tale. The Russians are no longer likely to sink merchant-steamers unless they belong to the Japanese.

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* it is alleged that the presence of the Russian Squadron in the Straits of Malacca need not inconvenience the import trade. All iron articles ordered abroad by Japan have either arrived or have reached Hongkong. Ample stores of rice have been received. As for raw cotton, there are shippers prepared to forward this staple without covering war risks, and at any rate the spinners will not be in any want before autumn.

We have already observed that Rojestvensky's progress after leaving Madagascar was exceptionally rapid as compared with his previous rate of progress. It appears that, according to some authorities who have seemingly given the matter much thought, the date of the squadron's departure from Madagascar has probably been wrongly stated; Rojestvensky set out thence on the 6th of March or on the 9th at latest. Connected with the new assessment of date, there is another theory; a theory which accounts for the fact of Rojestvensky's coming at all. That theory is that the Tsar had received from Kuropatkin a highly favourable forecast of the results of the Japanese attack at Mukden, and His Majesty consequently ordered Rojestvensky to hasten eastward in order to take advantage of the confusion into which the Japanese authorities would have been thrown by a heavy defeat in Manchuria. Rojestvensky accordingly left Madagascar under this impression, which was not corrected until the steam-launch sent out by the Russian Consul at Singapore reached the Admiral's flag-ship. Such being the case, some imagine that he may return without attempting anything, but others believe that he can not now exercise any discretion of that nature.

This theory is not inconceivable, but against it has to be set the fact that as early as March 2nd very pessimistic views prevailed in St. Petersburg about the issue of the Mukden Battle, and the Tsar can scarcely have entertained any confident hopes up to so late a date as the 4th or 5th. The probability is, therefore, that Rojestvensky knew the result of the Mukden fight before he left Madagascar, and that his adventure is a deliberate attempt to retrieve a seriously compromised situation. We had always ourselves imagined that the coming of the Baltic Squadron would synchronise with the time Kuropatkin had fixed for assuming the offensive, namely, the early part of April. A big squadron of war-vessels and transports can not be got ready for sea at a moment's notice. The time for Rojestvensky to leave Nasse Be had doubtless been approximately fixed before the battle of Mukden commenced. Was he then to be detained, or even ordered to turn back, because the

issue of the battle looked bad? Surely not. That he should turn back was never really conceivable. To have abandoned the expedition after despatching the squadron as far as Madagascar would have been a heavier blow to Russia's prestige, a more emphatic confession of impotence, than even a defeat. But why not wait for the third squadron? That is the one question difficult to answer, unless we conclude that from the nature of the vessels composing the third squadron Rojestvensky did not regard them as likely to strengthen him materially. He is taking a big risk, but that he acts under explicit orders from St. Petersburg can not be doubted, and there is always the element of a favourable chance. When we consider how immensely the situation would be changed by anything like a Russian victory at sea, it becomes easy to understand that with so much in the pool Rojestvensky may have been directed to go in even with a comparatively poor hand.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* compares the Baltic Squadron to the Spanish Armada, and hopes that it will meet with the same fate. The *Fiji Shimpō* writes with a very pressing sense of the importance of the crisis, and urges Japanese naval men not to be too confident.

Mr. Uchida, Japan's Representative in Peking, is said to have called the attention of the Chinese Government to the importance of taking care that the *Askold*, the *Manjur* and the *Grosvoy* do not leave Shanghai to join Rojestvensky.

There appears to be a general impression that the Russians, in the desperate extremity of being unable to dispense with a port of refuge, will not hesitate to violate China's neutrality. At any rate, should a battle take place, it will probably be followed by several incidents of the nature of those witnessed formerly at Chefoo and Shanghai.

The names of the Russian Second Squadron under Rojestvensky are now stated to be as follows:—

#### BATTLE-SHIPS, SEVEN.

*Kniaz Suvoroff* (Admiral Rojestvensky's flag-ship).  
*Alexander III.*  
*Borodino.*  
*Orel.*  
*Sissoi Veliky.*  
*Oslabiyev* (Flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Folke-salm).  
*Navarin.*

The total displacement of the above is 87,344 tons.

#### CRUISERS, EIGHT.

*Aurora.*  
*Oleg.*  
*Dimitri Donskoi.*  
*Svetlana.*  
*Zemichug.*  
*Taumrud.*  
*Almaz.*  
*Admiral Nakhimoff* (flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Enkvist, second in command of the Squadron).

These eight cruisers have a displacement of 41,291 tons, and thus the displacement of the battle-ship and cruisers together is 128,636 tons.

#### AUXILIARY CRUISERS, SIX.

*Don.*  
*Udal.*  
*Terek.*  
*Kuban.*  
*Rion.*  
*Donipole.*

The total displacement of these is 45,130 tons.

#### SPECIAL SHIPS, TWO.

*Okean.*  
*Kamchatka.*

The Third Squadron, which has not yet joined Rojestvensky, consists of:—

#### BATTLE SHIPS, THREE.

*Slava.*  
*Alexander II.*  
*Nicolai I.*

These three have a displacement of 32,354 tons.

## CRUISERS, FOUR.

*Pamiat Azova.*  
*Vladimir Monomakh.*  
*Admiral Korniloff.*  
*Asia.*

These displace 20,579 tons.

AUXILIARY CRUISER, ONE.

*Russia*, 5,383 tons.

SPECIAL SHIP, ONE.

*Okean*, 11,897 tons.

(This vessel is mentioned as belonging to the Second Squadron also).

A most eloquent list is published by *The Times* :—

The following is a list of the steamers belonging to or chartered by the Hamburg-American Line which cleared from Cardiff from September, 1904, to January, 1905, with coal for the Baltic Fleet. In the majority of cases the coal has already been delivered at some point along the route :—

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Tons of Coal Carried.
Sept. 26	...Roddam	Chartered	3,000
" 26	...Pallas	"	3,000
" 28	...Milos	"	4,000
" 29	...Hans Menzell	"	3,500
" 30	...Elisabeth	"	3,400
Oct. 2	...Capt. W. Menzell	"	3,300
" 5	...Bylgia	"	3,200
" 5	...Ascania	Own vessel	2,800
" 8	...Jupiter	Chartered	2,600
" 8	...Ithaca	Own vessel	2,400
" 9	...Rauenthaler	Chartered	3,800
" 10	...Providentia	"	4,500
" 10	...Ingrid Horn	"	3,000
" 11	...Teviotdale	"	5,400
" 12	...Therese Horn	"	4,500
" 12	...Asia	Own vessel	5,000
" 11	...Aberlour	Chartered	6,400
" 14	...Woglinde	"	3,000
" 15	...Castilia	Own vessel	4,100
" 15	...Dortmund	"	7,000
" 17	...Tapien	Chartered	5,400
" 25	...Bethania	Own vessel	10,300
" 26	...Oceano	Chartered	7,200
" 27	...Acilia	Own vessel	8,000
" 27	...Frankly	Chartered	6,800
" 27	...Bosnia	Own vessel	11,000
" 27	...Artemisia	"	8,000
" 28	...Conway	Chartered	6,200
" 28	...Hercules	"	6,200
" 29	...Balavia	"	12,500
" 29	...Secunda	"	3,000
" 29	...Pofonin	"	4,000
" 31	...Alexandria	Own vessel	8,000
Nov. 5	...Cimbria	Chartered	4,000
" 10	...Irngard Horn	"	2,500
" 16	...Hurstdale	"	4,800
" 18	...St. Leonhard	"	6,400
" 19	...Carl	"	5,000
" 23	...Yeddo	"	7,000
" 24	...Claverley	"	5,000
" 30	...Bulgaria	Own vessel	12,300
" 30	...William Storrs	Chartered	5,000
Dec. 3	...Adenia	Own vessel	9,200
" 5	...St. Ninian	Chartered	4,600
" 5	...Kas Dara	"	6,000
" 7	...Rengalia	Own vessel	10,400
" 8	...Sandyford	Chartered	5,300
1905.			
Jan. 7	...Chemnitz	"	3,000
" 9	...Hersilia	"	2,600
" 13	...Mecklenburg	"	2,400
" 13	...Pisa	"	4,700
" 29	...Macedonia	Own vessel	5,000

The following vessels, laden with Westphalian coal, left Emden (except where another port is specified) between September, 1904, and January, 1905 :—

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Tons of Westphalian Coal Carried.
Sept. 28	...Orion	Chartered	2,200
" 26	...Ceres	"	2,200
" 29	...Johannesberger	"	3,400
Oct. 14	...Teria	"	5,700
" 17	...Frisia (from Amsterdam)	Own vessel	4,700
" 18	...Mecklenburg	Chartered	2,200
" 20	...Dacia	Own vessel	4,000
" 23	...Hersilia	Chartered	2,600
Nov. 2	...Abessinia	Own vessel	6,300
" 23	...Cronshagen	Chartered	2,200
" 23	...Mimi Horn	"	3,700
" 26	...Hoerde	Own vessel	5,500
Dec. 5	...Hermann (from Rotterdam)	Chartered	2,600
" 7	...Mara Kolb	"	3,300
" 12	...Hornstein	"	3,500
" 18	...Helene Horn	"	1,700
" 20	...Seiphos	"	3,300
" 22	...Milos	"	3,400

Dec. 23	...Jupiter (from Rotterdam)	Chartered	2,000
" 24	...Hilda Horn (from Amsterdam)	"	2,000
" 24	...Vesta (from Amsterdam)	"	2,000
" 24	...Heinrich Horn	"	2,000
" 27	...Neptun	"	2,000
" 29	...Prim	"	2,000
" 29	...Russia	"	2,000
" 29	...Marie	"	2,000
" 29	...Barcelona	"	3,000
" 31	...Caledonia	"	2,000
1905.			
Jan. 4	...Hornburg	"	4,000

Friday, April 14.

A *Fiji Shimpo* telegram from London says that Rojestvensky has changed his flag from the *Kniaz Suvaroff* to the *Aurora*. The *Aurora* is a first-class cruiser of 6,630 tons, launched in 1900 and having a nominal speed of 20 knots, whereas the *Kniaz Suvaroff* is a battle-ship of 13,519 tons with a speed of 18 knots. The purpose of such a change is not immediately apparent. Had the *Suvaroff* been injured in any way, Rojestvensky might have been expected to change his flag to one of her three sister-ships, the *Borodino*, the *Alexander III*, or the *Orel*. It would look as though he contemplated some special operation with his cruisers.

An Englishman who saw the Russian ships at Madagascar is quoted by the *Hoch* as speaking in somewhat disparaging terms of their condition, but stories of that nature must be largely discounted.

As to the danger to Japanese mercantile shipping, it is observed that the Government's warnings not having always proved quite timely in the past, ship-owners are on this occasion adopting precautions on their own account. Many eyes are directed towards the action of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The great company, however, has no steamers running at present to Bombay, Australia or Europe, and consequently its vessels are not immediately menaced by Rojestvensky's presence in the Straits of Malacca or their neighbourhood. The Formosan line, however, might be endangered were the service regularly continued. It happens just now, however, that the Company's steamers are on their return voyage hence, and the first to proceed southward would be the *Satsuma Maru* on the 18th instant. There will be time enough to stop her if necessary. The Manager of the Ship-owners Association (*Senshu Domei-Kai*) is quoted as stating that the projected voyage of the *Togo Maru* to the Philippines will be suspended for the present until the movements of the Baltic Squadron become more distinct, and that the services to the Philippines, Bombay and Saigon will be stopped. As to Formosa, however, there is still an interval of safety. Everything south of Hongkong is dangerous, but the Formosan waters will be secure for a time. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha also is suspending all its southward sailings subsequently to the 11th instant. A steamer carrying cotton left Bombay on the 25th of March and probably got through the Malacca Straits before Rojestvensky arrived there. But there are five steamers that left on the 29th of March or at later dates—the *Ufina*, the *Crown*, the *Macassar*, the *Spithead* and the *Banka*—, carrying some ten thousand bales of cotton. These vessels may have trouble in getting through. Other vessels from Bombay would have followed in May, but there is time to suspend their sailing if necessary. On the whole the trade most likely to suffer by the appearance of the Baltic Squadron upon the scene is that of the cotton-spinners.

It may be reasonably doubted whether the

Baltic Squadron will pay much attention to merchant vessels. The question of coal is likely to prove so serious that Rojestvensky will not allow anything to turn him from his path. He has now some 3,000 miles to cover before reaching Vladivostock, even supposing that he steers through the Tushima Strait, his most direct route. His four chief fighting ships can carry 1,250 tons of coal in their bunkers, and that would enable them to cover 8,500 miles at their most economical speed, 10 knots, which means a voyage of 12 or 13 days. But if they fall in with the Japanese, and have to fight, they will be obliged to develop their utmost speed, and in that event the coal problem would become very serious. It is one thing to coal at sea when beyond the range of an enemy's guns, but it is a very different matter to be obliged to undertake such an operation in hostile waters. This point must greatly influence Rojestvensky's course. He must contrive, if possible, to avert the necessity of coaling at sea from the time of leaving the neighbourhood of Saigon until the moment of his arrival in Vladivostock. Therefore he will not go out of his way to look for merchant vessels. If they cross his path he may sink them, though even that would depend upon whether he desired to avoid disclosing his whereabouts.

The point of immediate interest is whether Rojestvensky will respect Dutch neutrality or whether he will remain at Muntok in Banka as he did in Madagascar. Muntok, as the *Nichi Nichi* remarks, has everything to recommend it. It is an excellent harbour, in telegraphic communication with the world, and as it lies about mid-way between the Straits of Malacca and the Straits of Sunda, it is admirably suited for the purposes either of a rendezvous or of a retreat. But will the Dutch allow Rojestvensky to convert the port into a naval base? At Madagascar there was always some doubt about the exact locale of the Russian squadron—doubt sufficient at all events to enable the French Government to deny that the neutrality of their territorial waters was being violated. But there can be no doubt about Muntok. What then will the Dutch do? It may prove a very serious thing for Holland to provoke Japan's hostility. Not, perhaps, immediately serious, but certainly serious in the future. The Japanese are not likely to forget those that treat them with open hostility at this crisis of their national history. But apart from that prudential consideration, the Government of Holland will doubtless insist on its neutrality being respected, and Russia, it may be presumed, will not deliberately fly in the face of international law. She stands before the tribunal of Europe and she can not afford to proclaim herself a deliberate law-breaker. The alternative is that Rojestvensky's ships must advance boldly and challenge a decisive fight. The *Fiji Shimpo* expects that result, and reminds the Japanese navy that they carry the fate of the empire on their shoulders. In the interval pending the fight, Japanese commerce may suffer some losses, but that is to be regarded as the fortune of war. The *Nippon*, however, thinks that the Russian Admiral will not join battle for a considerable time. Another month will probably elapse before he discloses his real purpose. But our contemporary does not minutely discuss the question of where he is to remain in that interval. He can not go about from port to port staying 24 hours at each, and if he anchors for a month in any one harbour, the Power within whose territory he lies will become a *de facto* belligerent.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Friday, April 7.

In the face of rumours from Chinese sources to the effect that the Russians are completely broken, the official report received on the 6th will probably be received with surprise, for it indicates that the Russians are not only in an unshattered condition but even have strength to assume the offensive. No careful reader of the story of the Mukden battle, however, can suppose that Linevitch's troops are in the condition described by the Chinese, and, for the rest, the attack made against Kinkiatun on the 4th instant is to be interpreted rather as a desperate attempt to momentarily check the Japanese advance than as a deliberate assumption of the offensive. The number of Russians engaged appears to have been about 3,000, and their object evidently was to hold back the Japanese from Fenghwa which is at a distance of 48 miles north of Kinkiatun and which constitutes one of the important commissariat stations of the retreating army. It is believed that the Russians have from 7,000 to 8,000 troops at Fenghwa, and that a strenuous effort is being made to carry off the stores accumulated there. To gain time for the latter operation a counter attack like that made on the 4th from Tawa against Kinkiatun was an ordinary manoeuvre. Some regard the movement as merely a reconnaissance in force, but that view is difficult to reconcile with the action of the Russian troops. So far as can be judged the Japanese armies are advancing steadily though not with any great rapidity. It had been supposed that the spring thaw would necessitate a halt, but such does not seem to be the case, though doubtless the condition of the roads at present must constitute a great difficulty. It is expected that the next point reached by the Changtu column will be Supingchieh, which is on the Mandarin road at a distance of 18 miles south of Fenghwa.

We recently published a brief account of a remarkable cavalry ride made by a detachment of 150 troopers under Major Naganuma. This *teishintai*, as the Japanese designate such a force, set out from Sumapau on the 9th of January and returned on the 13th of March, having cut the railway at Hsingkai, a few miles south of Changchun. It appears that another cavalry force, doubtless of similar dimensions, rode out of Yingkow on the 15th of January under the command of Major Hasegawa, having for objective to harass the Russian communications. When Major Hasegawa invited volunteers to take part in this perilous expedition he was inundated with names, just as Admiral Togo had been when the blocking expeditions at Port Arthur had to be undertaken. The consequence was that many applicants had to suffer bitter disappointment, and one of Major Hasegawa's most difficult duties was to make a selection such as would not seem invidious. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which mentions this enterprise, gives only meagre details. The main points are that the troop left Yingkow on the 15th of January and did not return until the 15th of March. In that long interval they had penetrated nearly as far as Harbin, had sustained and made several attacks, had inflicted considerable injury on the railway and had created much alarm in the Russian rear, yet their losses did not exceed 8 men. This extraordinary ride ranks with that of Major Naganuma's troops as among the most brilliant feats of the war. The *Nichi Nichi*

*Shimbun* justly classes such enterprises in the same category as the blocking operations at Port Arthur. Evidently the hardships attending such a ride in mid-winter are immense, for the men had to depend entirely on the resources of the country for sustenance, and were precluded from anything like high-handed requisitioning which would have immediately excited the hostility of the people and led to betrayal. Nothing indeed, is more wonderful than the fact that concealment should have been possible for such a lengthy period. It indicates that the hearts of the Chinese were with these bold riders, and it recalls events little noticed by history, the noble fidelity of the Chinese in now remote days who for months and years gave faithful shelter to Christian missionaries proscribed by the officials of the empire.

St. Petersburg, according to telegrams received by the *Jiji Shimpō*, is surprised at the silence of General Linevitch—surprised but not disheartened, for the public are said to interpret this lack of information as a sign that General Linevitch in planning some great counter-coup which will effectually turn the tables on the Japanese. But side by side with this hope there is published an estimate from a military quarter that the Japanese will enter Kirin on the 20th of March and Harbin on the 6th of April. The expert who makes this precise calculation must be a man of remarkably accurate judgment. As to Linevitch, one thing quite certain is that if he had anything favourable to report, he would lose no time in reporting it. St. Petersburg is in crying need of some crumb of comfort, and Linevitch has his own spurs to win. That he is struggling hard to re-organise there can not be any doubt, but as to his attempting any great and secret enterprise, nothing seems less probable.

Saturday, April 8.

It appears to be generally believed in military circles that Linevitch has by this time reformed his units and that he contemplates making his first line of defence, as hitherto anticipated, in the Changchun and Kirin region, with his main position at Harbin. The distance from Changchun to Harbin—over 160 miles—seems too great to render that programme convenient, but such is the forecast at present.

Spring has apparently been late in visiting Manchuria, but the thaw is now said to be setting in.

The Government in Peking is said to have telegraphed to the local authorities at Kirin directing that all traffic of Chinese craft on the Sungari river be suspended, in order to prevent the use of such craft by the belligerents. But it is quite plain that this order can not be effectively obeyed. The Russians will requisition native boats at their convenience.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Mukden correspondent relates several instances of disgraceful conduct on the part of the Russians. The first is a somewhat complicated story, the gist of which is that among the alleged surgeons and assistants of the Russian medical corps left behind in Mukden, 12 men were found who really belonged to the combatant branch. These men kept up the deception until they realized that they were about to be returned to their own army when they confessed their true status and asked to be sent as prisoners to Japan. Another point noted by this correspondent is that in spite of the strenuous denials of a Russian General who is among the prisoners, no doubt can be entertained as to the truth of the report

that after the battle of Heikautai a batch of 120 Japanese prisoners were paraded through the streets of Mukden after the manner of condemned criminals. The correspondent says that in view of the unanimous testimony of numerous Chinese eye-witnesses, this disgraceful affair must be taken as proved. Finally there is a fresh case of flagrant abuse of the white flag.

But it is plain that the world has determined to receive with indifference all accusations of this nature where Russians are the accused. If any such charges could be preferred against the Japanese Continental Europe, at any rate, would probably give itself a great deal of concern to denounce their perpetrators. Europe, however, is a great respecter of persons. In the South-African war the German press threw its whole strength into one of the cruellest and most shameful assaults upon British humanity that disgrace the pages of history. But the German press remains indifferent to Russian misdeeds in the present war, and we are bound to say that the press of other countries follows suit. There has been no Occidental eye-witness. That seems to be the explanation.

Six Chinese, convicted on unimpeachable testimony of having acted as Russian spies and assisted the attacks against Haicheng and Newchwang, were recently put to death in Liaoyang.

With reference to this subject a strongly worded proclamation has been issued by the staff of the Japanese armies. Its language amounts to an accusation that the Chinese of Manchuria have hitherto been deliberately siding with the Russians. Who was it, the document asks, that assisted to construct the stake-pits, the *chevaux de frise*, the palisades, the obstacles of all kinds with which the face of the country is covered? Who was it that collected mountains of provisions and clothing for the use of the Russian troops? The people of Manchuria seem to have been egregiously misled in discriminating between the Japanese and the Russians. They have sided with their enemies against their friends. They are now advised to exercise a wiser choice, and they are warned that no excuses will be tolerated should such conduct be repeated. To aid their selection they are reminded that never once on sea or on land have the Japanese suffered a defeat at the hands of the Russians, and they are promised that final victory for the Japanese will ensure to every inhabitant of Manchuria freedom to pursue his avocation in peace and safety.

Prince Leopold has arrived in Peking, and has been received by the Chinese Emperor in audience. The Prince left Germany with the intention of joining the Russian army, but that is now a matter of some difficulty. The idea is that he will have to proceed through Mongolia *via* Chiangukiakau. The fact that the Russian Authorities gave their consent to the Prince's project was naturally interpreted as an evidence that they had much faith in the situation at that time. Indeed everything goes to show that had Kuropatkin been left unmolested for another month, he would have struck the offensive blow from which such great results were anticipated in Russia. But Kuropatkin never could manage to be in time. Perhaps the fault must be attributed to circumstances over which he had no control. There is one thing to be said, however. At Heikautai he made a deliberate onset. He might have delayed it had he been so minded, but he decided to essay the enterprise. When he adopted that

decision he must have been well aware that danger to his own centre would result from any large diversion of force to either of his wings. Yet we find him pleading danger to his centre as a reason, apparently unexpected, for not sending succour to Gripenberg. In a word, he did not provide for precisely the contingencies which must of necessity arise. We look in vain for some evidence of the qualities that constituted his alleged greatness as a General.

Captain Count Keller, son of General Keller, who met his death in the Yangtszling battle, was among the prisoners taken at Port Arthur and, subsequently released on parole. He is now in Shanghai, and it is related that he expresses regret at having survived the General. He speaks in the highest terms of the treatment accorded to him by the Japanese.

From the 20th instant the military government at Dairen will be exchanged for a civil administration. Mr. Maeda Masana is expected to be appointed chief of the latter.

The *Chuo Shinbun* says that the Government is about to suspend the export of copper from Japan, the available supply being needed for the purposes of the war. This language is perplexing. If the Government wants the copper, and is prepared to pay such prices as will make it worth the producers' while to sell at home instead of exporting abroad, nothing is needed except to buy. But to talk of "suspending" the export is obviously a false use of terms.

Sunday, April 9.

Accounts are beginning to arrive of the great commissariat difficulties attending the advance of the Yalu Army from its landing place to the position where the fighting began on the 20th of February. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* correspondent writes an interesting letter on the subject. We learn from him that much assistance was given by a military line which had been laid for a distance of 100 miles as far as Penhsihu. Nevertheless, this effort of moving an army through mountains in mid-winter proved enormously arduous, and its success speaks much for the organizing ability of the Japanese and the endurance of the troops.

A *kanjo* has been awarded to a regiment of the Army under the command of General Nozu for extraordinary exertions in the pursuit after the battle of Mukden. This regiment succeeded in placing itself across the path of the Russians retreating westward of the railway. There for three hours it sustained the attack of a greatly superior force at close quarters, finally compelling the enemy to fly in confusion, abandon his original direction and leave large quantities of stores. We gather that this regiment belongs to the Kumamoto Division.

A prominent Japanese general officer who has just returned from the front is represented by the *Kokumin* as saying that General Kuropatkin's value as a leader seems to have been considerably over-rated. He never succeeded in discovering where the main strength of his opponents was concentrated in the recent battle, and the consequence was that in his condition of doubt he could not adopt any decisive measures. Much of the blame for this want of perception is doubtless attributable to his staff, but he himself must also be held responsible. He is probably a good military organizer, but as the leader of a great army in the field, he leaves much to be desired.

General Kharkevitch reports—according to Reuter—that the Japanese have been

obliged to retire from a place which we identify as Rhtaohotsz to a place which is evidently meant for Tsulushu. But Japanese official reports state that no signs of the enemy were seen on the 6th instant through a space  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Kinkiattun. This is entirely inconsistent with the statement of Kharkevitch.

Wednesday, April 12.

As to General Kharkevitch's report that he has driven the Japanese back to Tsurushu, the obvious explanation, furnished by a military officer, is that the Japanese occupied Tsurushu on the 3rd instant; that they have not made any advance beyond it, and that scouting parties, pushed out by them on the 4th, retired to Tsurushu on observing the presence of the enemy in some force. We know from Japanese official reports that attempts made by the Russians to re-capture Kinkiattun and Tsurushu failed completely. These attempts took place on the 4th and 5th. Kinkiattun is on the road from Faku-mun to Fenghwa, and Tsurushu is on the road from Changtu to Fenghwa. If Linevitch calls it a victory to have unsuccessfully attacked places occupied by the Japanese, and if he claims to have driven them back from positions to which they had not advanced, there is no occasion to disturb his complacency.

At present the position seems to be that one Japanese column is at Kinkiattun and another at Tsurushu, and that the Russians have a force at Pamienching confronting the former, and a force at Fenghwa confronting both. Pamienching is more than a village. It has a thousand houses, and is a place of some importance.

Tokyo journals quote a military opinion to the effect that although some 200,000 Russian troops retreated from Mukden, probably not more than one-fourth of them are fit to enter the fighting line immediately. Hence it is not probable that Linevitch can muster more than 100,000 men for defending the Changchun-Kirin line, and such a force could not check the advance of the Japanese armies. The probability is, therefore, that he will make his strong stand along the Sungari, south of Harbin. The beginning of July is expected to see a battle in that quarter, a computation which allows some 80 odd days for the Japanese to cover the distance now separating them from the Sungari—a distance of about 145 miles. Such a rate of advance may seem very slow but large allowance is made, of course, for the impossibility of moving great bodies of troops during the wet season, and for the contingency of minor fights *en route*.

#### THE DOMESTIC LOAN.

When the figures relating to the recent domestic loan are considered, it becomes easy to understand the disappointment that has resulted among the subscribers. Out of the total of 100 millions 77 millions were offered at prices higher than the minimum issue limit, and as these subscribers are by law entitled to receive the first allotment, there remain only 23 millions to be distributed among the subscribers of 408 millions—the total sum subscribed was 485 millions—, which means that each subscriber gets only 5.6 per cent. of the sum he applied for. Further, there were application for nine million *yen* of small denominations, that is to say 25-*yen* bonds. These too have a preference, and this sum being subtracted from 23 millions leaves 14 millions for distribution among 399 millions, so that in fine

each of the large subscribers gets only 3.5 per cent. of his application. Under these circumstances it is urged by the bankers that the best way to satisfy the people would be to issue the next loan of 100 million *yen* without delay, and the probability is that it will be issued between the 15th and 20th instant. Some of the applicants are said to be asking that their unsuccessful subscriptions to the present loan should be carried over to the next. About 140 millions have still to be raised to complete the war funds for the current year.

As to the exact figures relating to the applications it appears that there were in all 529,334 applicants, and that their offers aggregated 485,876,250 *yen*. Those that tendered at prices above the issue figure were 34,856 and their subscriptions totalled 77,023,900 *yen*. Hence the subscriptions at 90 were 408,852,350, representing 494,478 applicants. It is said that many of the foreign applicants, finding that their allotments would be insignificant, have approached the Bank of Japan with proposals to take large amounts of the loan at 91.

Latest telegrams show that the subscriptions to the Japanese loan in Great Britain totalled 180 millions sterling, being 12 times the amount to be allotted.

#### THE MUKDEN OUTRAGE.

It would be satisfactory were evidence more conclusive which a correspondent, Baron Kneglostein, has furnished with regard to the alleged parade of Japanese prisoners in the streets of Mukden after the battle of Heikautai. Our correspondent can only state that he saw the prisoners duly and regularly marched under escort to their quarters, but he can not tell whether they were not subsequently taken from thence for the purposes of the reported exhibition. Baron Kneglostein has apparently seen only our recent brief reference to the affair. He was in Manchuria when the original story appeared in print, and he therefore does not know that a number of Chinamen spoke to the fact, giving most circumstantial details and telling a story which can scarcely have been a figment of their own imagination. It was a story which seems to have satisfied the Japanese staff, and while we should much prefer to reject it as baseless, we can not possibly do so without fuller testimony.

#### DEATHS.

Lieutenant-General Murai, Commander of the Tokyo Bay fortifications, died in the hospital of Uraga on the 6th inst.

The death is also announced of Mr. Ohigashi Gitetsu, the well known Progressist politician, who held the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce in the Union Cabinet.

Lieut.-General Viscount Torio is said to be dangerously ill. He was attacked by influenza on the 7th of March, and though he seemed to have shaken off this insidious disease, its consequences were too much for his strength and he is gradually sinking. On the 20th of March, the day of the opening of the Higan season, he spoke the last consecutive phrase uttered by him *kono yo no majo wo satori tsukuseri haru no higan*. This was evidently intended as an announcement that he knew his death to be at hand. The Emperor has sent a Chamberlain to his residence to make inquiries. Viscount Torio has been a conspicuous figure in Japanese history ever since the battle of Fushimi.



## THE RECORD OF A DIVISION.

From an address to the spirits of the dead delivered by General Oshima on the 25th of March at Manchwantz on the west of Mukden, we obtain a record of the achievements of the Third Division—the Nagoya Division—during the present war. Special-ly mentioned by name in the address are the late Colonel Sekiya Meijiro and the late Colonel Yoshioka Yui. The record is this:—

In the battle of Nanshan at the close of May the Division made more than ten charges and finally carried the enemy's positions, thereafter pushing him back to Antszshan and Taitzshan, and thus completing the investment of Port Arthur.

In the middle of July at Telisz the Division attacked a superior force of the enemy, and having subsequently repulsed a counter-attack by a force many times more numerous than itself, finally effected a turning movement which resulted in the dispersal of the enemy and the capture of 400 prisoners and 17 guns.

At the close of July, fighting in the greatest heat at Tashihkiao, the Division attacked and captured the whole of the enemy's line at Sunkiatun, and thereafter occupying the heights on the north of Pienniukau, compelled the enemy to retreat.

From the close of August to the beginning of September the Division joined in the attack of the enemy's positions at Liaoyang, upon which he had expended months of labour as well as great sums of money, and after several consecutive days and nights of desperate fighting, obtained possession of one face of his defences on the south-east of Shoushanpau, thus inaugurating the fall of Liaoyang.

In the middle of September in the Battle of the Shaho, the Division repulsed an obstinate enemy at Shihho and Yingtehniulu, thereafter attacking his strong position at Kankiawatz, sweeping forward and carrying his defences south of Shahopau, and thus driving a wedge into his centre, with the result that 30 of his guns and 14 or 15 of his waggons fell into the hands of the Division, and the successful issue of the battle was materially assisted.

Towards the close of January, when the cold of winter was at its most intense point and military movements were exceedingly painful, the Division, in the Battle of Heikautai, resolutely assisted its comrades who occupied Yapatai and Chenchiehpau, held the position for several days and nights against vehement attacks from the enemy, and thus contributed largely to carrying out the plan of battle.

Finally from the close of February to the beginning of March during the Battle of Mukden, the main part of the division delivered a determined attack against the enemy obstinately guarding Likwanpau, obtained possession of a part of the place, and when attempting to occupy the remainder, suddenly received a counter-attack from a force of the enemy numbering over an army corps. More than one half of the Division was annihilated, yet in spite of these heavy casualties the men held the position to the death, inflicting immense losses on the enemy and ultimately defeating his plan so that the turning movement of our army could be achieved.

Thus the Division is entitled to a medal with six clasps. It has fought six great battles. General Oshima might well lament that the noble dead who had given their lives for their country, could not be present in the

flesh to witness the triumph to which they had contributed, and that never again would their comrades look into their brave eyes. Justly too might he promise them that their names would be recorded in the everlasting pages of history, that their glorious memory would never be forgotten, and that the grand example they had set would inspire their country's soldiers from generation to generation.

## THREE LETTERS.

There are three letters to which allusion has been made in these columns, and brief extracts have been given. The letters have so much human interest, however, and furnish such clues to Japanese character that it will be well worth while to translate them in full. The first is from General Baron Nogi to General Terauchi, Minister of War. It was written a few days after the capitulation of Port Arthur.

I wish you all the compliments of the season. The feeling I have at this moment is solely one of anguish and humiliation that I should have expended so many lives, so much ammunition and such a long time upon an unaccomplished task. At last General Stoessel's patience seems to have become exhausted and he surrendered the fortress, so that in this part of the field a settlement has been reached. I have no excuse to offer to my Sovereign and to my countrymen for this unscientific, unstrategic combat of brute force. \* \* \* Our preparations are now complete, and we are looking forward with great pleasure to tasting the sweets of a field campaign. Let me add one thing. You will be amused perhaps, but I am more than ever convinced of the inevitable injury done to the discipline and homogeneity of an army in the field by the pernicious habit of acquiring costly and useless toys in time of peace. Do not think that I speak too strongly when I express my absolute conviction that for preserving a military spirit simplicity is as essential as are economy and practicality in moral education. I do not refer merely to the period during which this war may continue, however long it may be. My point is that when they have ceased to hear the voice of the cannon, our military men must never fall into the inconvenient and mischievous habit of regulating their clothing and appurtenances by unutilitarian standards.

I thank you heartily for your kind condolences on the deaths of my sons, and I beg you to forgive my long display of military unskillfulness.

The second letter is that written by Major Naganuma after his return from the celebrated cavalry ride which occupied 63 days, and carried a company of Japanese troopers from Sumapao to a point 160 miles north of Mukden:—

I had always hoped to do something which would help the operations in the great battle of Mukden. Towards the close of December I received orders to form a flying detachment. It consisted of \* \* \* men who were prepared to sacrifice their lives. We entered the enemy's lines and, pushing northward to a great distance, approached the railway, his chief means of communication. On the night of February 11th, our Sovereign's Fete Day, we blew up the bridge over the Hsinkai River, a little south of Changchun, and during the night of the 14th we were attacked by a force of the enemy twice as numerous as our troop and having two guns. We not only repulsed him, but also made a counter-attack which drove him back in confusion. He left in our hands a gun and a transport waggon. These operations, bravely and resolutely carried out by the men of the troop, caused an alarm in the enemy's rear, and the result was that he detached a large body of cavalry from his army about Mukden to meet the menace to his communications, a measure that contributed materially to the success of our enveloping movement in the big battle. On the 13th instant I proceeded to Head Quarters and, in the presence of Field Marshal Oyama, reported the facts of our sixty-days' expedition, whereupon the Field Marshal handed me the *Kanjo* of which I enclose a copy. I need not speak of the honour this is to myself, but I hope it will give you pleasure as a credit to our family, especially when I tell you that although throughout our enterprise I had to live on millet-husk soup and to face a temperature sometimes 32° below freezing point, I am in the best of health and have not received even a scratch. There is nothing to be said except that fortune favoured us signally in the achievement of this heavy task.

## (COPY OF THE "KANJO.")

(Troopers selected from 4 regiments are designated in the original, but this information is not published.) The above, under the command of Naganuma Hidebumi, Major of cavalry, penetrated deep into the enemy's lines, and on the 11th of February wrecked the railway at the Hsinkai River south of Changchun, thus temporarily interrupting the enemy's communications and diverting his troops to this part of the field. I consider this a distinguished achievement, and I hereby grant a *Kanjo*.

The third letter is written by Captain Asano. This officer was one of two captains who served under Major Naganuma in the daring ride. He wrote on the eve of setting out, and he seems to have had a presentiment of his fate. He died from a thrust of a Cossack lance.

To-day at 10 o'clock I am to set out at the head of 75 men specially selected from the Cavalry Brigade. We are to emerge on the enemy's rear, reconnoitre his condition, interrupt his communications and disturb his general plan. Probably you will not hear from me again for fifty or sixty days. We are determined to push far into the Russian lines, and we trust the issue to the guidance of Shaka, believing that now indeed we have an opportunity of repaying, though in an infinitesimally small degree, the favours our country has received from our Sovereigns during thousands of years. That is the sole thought of your worthless son at this moment, and he goes to his duty with absorbing delight. But we have a long march before us and many dangers to encounter. For my own part, though I am myself of little account, the men under my command are such fine fellows that there is hope of success. I beg you to be at ease, for I swear that I shall not disgrace my father's name or sully the honour of our family. At this moment of setting out I have written down a verse by way of farewell to life:—

"If life be but a dream  
"Why dreaming, live?  
"Oh gladder for to fall  
"Ere yet the flower fades,"

(Signed) Rikitaro, the child at your knee.

Some of our readers may be unaware that a Japanese boy up to the age of 12 or 13 has a child-name (*osana-na*) which he then exchanges for the appellation to be borne in manhood. Captain Asano signs his last letter with the name he had when as a little boy he sat on his father's knee.

## ENGLAND AND TIBET.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking dated the 5th instant, saying that in consequence of Great Britain's representations to the Chinese Government, the Dalai Lama will set out from Kulon on the 20th instant, and, travelling by Changkiakau and Chenguing, will return to Lhasa.

The Tibetan convention has been expanded and modified, according to the *Hochi's* telegraphic information. Five new articles have been added, of which the gist is as follows:—

1. No concessions for railways, telegraphs or mines are to be given within the limits of Tibet to any foreigners without previously consulting and obtaining the consent of the Chinese Resident and the British authorities.

2. The power of promoting or reducing officials in Tibet is to be exercised in consultation with the British authorities and the Chinese Resident.

3. In the event of internal disorder in Tibet, the Chinese Government, after consultation and agreement with England, will send troops to restore order, and no pretext for interference shall be furnished to any foreign Power.

4. Commercial affairs shall be within the consultative competence of England and China.

5. No Tibetan territory shall be sold or leased to a foreign country without the consent of England and China.

## KOREA.

Saturday, April 8.

The Japanese Minister is said to be pressing for the speedy recall of the Korean Representatives at foreign courts. This step was virtually agreed to some time ago, and was referred, in normal sequence, to the Foreign Office in Seoul, but although two months have elapsed, that leisurely body refrains from expressing a definite opinion. The idea is, not to abolish the legations at once, but only to recall the Ministers.

The Belgian Representative in Seoul is said to have applied unsuccessfully for a mining concession similar to that recently secured by the Italians. It appears that the ground taken by the Korean Government was that no capital had been put up by Belgian projectors, nor had they undertaken any operations of prospecting. It was therefore out of the question to accede to an application which merely took the form of a vague request for a general privilege.

Monday, April 10.

The new currency system in Korea is to go into force from the 1st July. It is a very simple method of conversion. Every 2 *yen* of the old currency become one *yen* of the new and the coins will hereafter have the same value as their Japanese representatives.

Wednesday, April 12.

The Korean Government is said to have formally announced to the French Representative in Seoul that owing to non-payment of rent by the Russians to whom positions had been leased along the Korean coast for whaling purposes, the concession is revoked.

Yeuensan is said to be rapidly recovering its trade prosperity. All restrictions have been withdrawn since a Japanese force occupied Songjin, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's regular service of steamers has been reopened.

Thursday, April 13.

It is stated that the Korean Government will shortly remove the tax upon the export of price.

With regard to the three Russian whaling stations on the eastern coast of Korea, our readers are aware that the Seoul Government has given notice of its intention to cancel the lease, the Russian concessionaire having failed to pay his rent. It is now alleged that Mr. Kawakita, representing the *Yen-yo Gyoogyo Kumiai* (Deep-sea Fishing Guild) has applied for a lease of these stations, and that his application is likely to be successful.

Friday, April 14.

The Korean legation in Peking has been practically withdrawn and steps are being taken to follow the same course in other foreign capitals.

It is now stated that the Nagasaki Whaling Company is to succeed to the privileges enjoyed by the Russians on the Korean coast.

The railway bridge over the Tadong has been completed and the opening ceremony performed.

## THE KOREAN ENVOY.

His Imperial Highness Prince Wi Yang, who has hitherto been spoken of as Mr. Li Chai-kak but who is really a prince of the Korean Imperial House, was received by the Emperor in audience on the 6th instant. He presented a document written by the Korean Sovereign of which the *Jiji Shimpō*

gives a transcript:—"We believe that the unique purpose of this war undertaken by Your Majesty is to maintain the state of affairs in the Far East, and we regard it as one of the most auspicious events in history. Right is on Your Majesty's side, and before the flag of right the enemy is broken as a bamboo is split. The capture of Liaoyang, the fall of Port Arthur are now events of the past. But the victory at Mukden confers new lustre on Your Majesty's Arms, extends Your Majesty's prestige and secures fresh advantages for Your people. We are Your Majesty's allies. Can there be any limit to Our rejoicing? We send Prince Wi Yang to offer Our sincere congratulations and to offer also some slight tokens which We trust Your Majesty will graciously receive."

The Prince had audience of the Empress also, and subsequently lunched with the Emperor in the Hall of Flowers (*Chikusanoma*). On the 7th His Majesty sent Marquis Tokudajiri to visit the Prince at the Shiba Detached Palace, and to confer on him the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia.

## DEATH OF DOCTOR DAVID MURRAY.

Dr. David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D., formerly adviser to the Minister of Education in Japan and author of "Japan," in the "Story of the Nations" series, died at New Brunswick, N.J., on March 6th, in his 75th year. The following biographical details we take from a New Brunswick paper. Dr. David Murray, one of the prominent educational men of this city, had been ill for some time. His death has cast a gloom over the city, as he was a great friend of many of the benevolent institutions here and spent most of his time in latter years looking after the affairs of the Children's Home and other institutions of this character. Dr. Murray was born in Bovina, Delaware county, New York, on October 15, 1830, and was the son of William and Jean Black Murray. His parents immigrated to America from Scotland in 1818. He graduated from Union College in 1852 and was a tutor in the Albany academy, holding the position as instructor in mathematics there from 1852 to 1857. For the next six years he was principal of the academy. Dr. Murray became Professor of Mathematics at Rutgers College in 1863 and continued as such until 1873. He married on December 23, 1867, Miss Martha Neilson, of New York city. In 1873 he went to Japan as adviser to the Imperial Minister of Education and became superintendent of education in Tokyo from 1873 to 1879. He established the public school system of Japan. He laid the facts in regard to the Japanese indemnity before the Forty-fourth Congress in 1875 and 1876, which resulted in its return. He visited the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in the interests of Japan and made a collection of articles for an educational museum in Tokyo. He was secretary of the regents of the University of the State of New York from 1880 to 1889 and lectured at the Johns Hopkins university in 1897. In 1899 he received the degree of Ph.D., from the University of the State of New York and LL.D., from Rutgers in 1873 and the University of the State of New York in 1874. He was also decorated with the order of the Rising Sun from the Japanese Emperor in 1878. Dr. Murray was the writer of several works and pamphlets and spent much of the time in later years as a friend to Wells hospital and other institutions here. He was a great friend of the literary societies of Rutgers College.

## THE YASUKUNI SHRINE.

We read in Japanese journals that the usual spring festival at the Yasukuni Shrine (Kudan) in Tokyo will be on a scale of unprecedented magnificence this year. It will take place on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May, and the ceremonial will be performed on account of the souls of all soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in this war up to the fall of Port Arthur. The army will have to perform rites for over 30,000 dead and the navy for 2,700. The Emperor will attend on the 3rd, the Empress on the 4th, and the Crown Prince on the 5th. It is expected that an immense number of the relatives and friends of the dead will attend.

Incidentally this festival affords an opportunity of correcting the wild estimates of Japanese losses circulating in some quarters. For it will be observed that the total figure for the Army from the commencement of the campaign until the fall of Port Arthur is something over thirty thousand. These do not include deaths from sickness. They represent only deaths in action or from the effect of wounds received in action. A later ceremonial will be held for those killed in the battle of Mukden.

## A NEW RUSSIAN FLEET.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal* says that the Russian Government has elaborated a scheme for constructing a new navy by a process of deferred payments. So we read the telegram, which is somewhat obscure. A sum of 750 million roubles is involved, and the fleet is to consist of 10 battle-ships, 12 cruisers, 15 minor vessels, 50 destroyers and 100 torpedo-boats. Payment is to be made by installments spread over five years, and the suggestion is that French builders are to be entrusted with the duty of constructing the ships. That is the kind of programme that might be expected of Russia if she determine to adopt a policy of revenge. She will then continue to be a menace to the peace of the East and to the peace of the world. Thus these big announcements may be regarded by some people as mainly in the nature of bluff, but, on the other hand, we have to remember that even though Russia were now stiffened by the addition of the above force to her navy, she would not be much stronger at sea than she was at the beginning of the war. Of the 7 fine battle-ships that she had then in these waters, 6 are at the bottom of the sea, and one is interned at Kiaochow. She has much lee-way to make up.

## ILLNESSES.

We learn with much regret that Mr. Obata Tokujiro, the old friend and distinguished coadjutor of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, is dangerously ill. His malady is cancer of the stomach and no hopes are now entertained.

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi is also in a perilous condition. The results of a bad attack of influenza have developed grave symptoms, and the well known economist and publicist is now in a most critical state.

Mr. Yokoyama Magoichiro, who is widely known among foreigners, is lying dangerously ill in Mr. Okura Kihachiro's villa near Kobe. He has had an attack of suffusion of blood on the brain, and even if his life be spared, it is feared that a paralytic condition must result.

## CHINA.

Japanese enterprise has outstripped itself at Newchwang. So many ships and traders crowded there on the opening of the river that the place could not accommodate them; prices of necessities went up to an unprecedented figure, and as opportunities for earning money did not offer, something like a panic seems to have ensued. One Chinese vessel is spoken of as lying outside the river with about a thousand passengers on board, who could not obtain even food and drink. It is expected that the further landing of newcomers will be interdicted for a time at all events.

General Tseng is expected to reach Peking very shortly. He is proceeding thither for the purpose of submitting to the Throne a detailed statement of the course of events during the past 14 months of his most troubled administration of the Three Provinces. A very interesting statement it will be. One can not but sympathise with Tseng in all his difficulties and rejoice that his long desired period of rest has come.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* correspondent at Yingpan sends a telegram dated the 11th instant, saying that a Russian force under General Matoriloff has made its appearance about 50 miles north-east of that place, namely, in the direction of Hailungching. Matoriloff is said to have a force of ten thousand men including 2,000 mounted infantry with 9 guns. On the 10th he had a skirmish with a Japanese outpost, when the latter lost 2 killed and 2 wounded. Yinpan lies nearly due east of Fushun. Matoriloff's enterprise looks like an attempt to penetrate the Japanese lines, and embarrass their advance. He can not hope to accomplish anything serious with a force of only ten thousand. Doubtless official news of this incident will be published very soon.

General Tseng's resignation has been at length accepted and he is under orders to return to Peking. A previous telegram represented him as having already set out for that city with the object of submitting to the Chinese Government a detailed report of all events since the commencement of the war. But the statement of resignation seems much the more probable of the two accounts. Tseng well merits rest. He can not be said to have shown himself a strong man during his tenure of office, but then, what enormous difficulties he had to contend against.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent has had a long interview with Prince Sü. He wires the gist of it only to his journal, suppressing details which it would be indiscreet in the Prince's interests to publish. Speaking broadly, Prince Sü avows himself a strong and thorough advocate of progress. His view is that unless China follows the example of her island neighbour, her independence will be seriously threatened in a few years—four or five is the exact period mentioned. Manchuria, he thinks, should be opened to trade, and provided with railways, telegraphs, a competent force of soldiers and really efficient police. Evidently his idea is that until all this be accomplished, the three Provinces should remain under Japanese administration. The Prince, who is an old friend of Baron Komura, expresses his conviction that the present Foreign Minister of Japan will know how to handle the difficult diplomatic problems arising out of the war and its sequel.

According to the annual report issued by the Registrar General the population of Hongkong, including New Kowloon, but excluding the rest of the Territory, on June 30, 1904, was 361,206, of whom 18,900 were British and foreign and 342,306 Chinese. The population of New Kowloon in 1901 was 17,243 and the rest of the New Territory 85,011.

A most kind and gentle lady, a most gracious representative of the palmy days of old Shanghai, a member of a family that has been connected with China for about half-a-century, passed away at Shanghai on April 1, states the *N.-C. Daily News*, in the person of Mrs. Coultis. She had been seriously ill for some time and but little hope was entertained of her recovery. She came back to China last year to accompany her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Campbell, and to be with her during Mr. Campbell's absence in Szechuan. Her elder daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, is in London, but she had the pleasure of having her younger daughter and her son with her to the last. It was a great pleasure to her old friends when she returned to China, and they will feel her loss acutely for a long time, for she was loved by all who knew her. She was laid to rest in Pashienao cemetery on April 2, her old friends gathering round to pay the last tribute of affection. The Service was conducted by Bishop Moule, D.D., and the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., who read the verses alternately.

According to the *Sinwénpao*, says the *N.-C. D. News*, on the night of the 1st instant, a portion of the city wall on the Eastern side of the South gate of Nanking suddenly collapsed for a distance of nearly seventy yards, encompassing the deaths of some hundred and twenty persons in the ruins.

The *N.-C. D. News* states that the Methodist Mission has been sadly bereaved in the sudden death of the Rev. F. L. Guthrie, the principal of the Anglo-Chinese School in Hsinghua City. Mr. Guthrie was a young missionary of great promise, and his loss is keenly felt by all the foreigners and many natives in that region.

The bubonic plague, writes a correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, has raged at Hsinghua every summer for ten years. Undoubtedly hundreds of thousands have died. It has made a very perceptible decrease in the population. Dr. Taylor, of the Church Missionary Society Hospital of this city has successfully used serum obtained from India for three or four past years. He has inoculated from one to two thousand persons every year. He told me recently that, of these thousands, he had lost but one patient by the plague, and he was not treated until after the fever had begun. A number of those inoculated had taken the plague, but all yielded readily to remedies, while very few plague patients recover who have not been inoculated. It is slow and expensive to get the serum from India. When will the Chinese Government or private philanthropy, establish a plant for making here in China this thoroughly tried and proved preventive for the dread scourge of China? It is reported that this serum is made in Shanghai under the authority of the Municipal Council, and that they will sell it at the prohibitive price of one dollar a dose. This is four times the cost of the Indian article after all expenses of transport and duty are paid. Cannot something be done by the public-spirited men of our great metropolis to manufacture in large quantities and sell at cost, this necessity for the saving of multitudes of lives?

A hopeful sign of the times, remarks the Hsinghua correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, is the newly organised School of Modern Science. The money is furnished by public-spirited literati and retired officials of the city. There are fifty students from the best families. English is not taught, but "Western science" is studied with the aid of text books in Chinese. One very unique, and significant feature is that the students wear a uniform of European style. A Prince Albert coat of dark cloth looks strange when worn by a Chinese young man who still braids his hair.

They do not shave their heads, but they have not yet discarded the sign of Manchu supremacy over their race. There is no foreigner connected with the school. The whole movement is very significant of what is going on among the young man who will be the leaders of China in a very few years.

It is reported from Canton, states the *N.-C. Daily News*, that H.E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien, of the Two Kuang provinces, has issued a special Army Order which has struck terror into the hearts of all under his command. It is to the effect that, beginning from a certain date, all officers hereafter found guilty of the opium-smoking habit are to be summarily decapitated in the presence of the Army and that soldiers guilty of the same habit will be scourged through the streets with their crime written on small flags, affixed to pointed bamboos piercing the offenders' ears, and finally drummed out of the army. It remains to be seen how such drastic orders will be observed by the Viceroy's forces.

The *N.-C. Daily News* states that another daring escape was effected from the American Consular gaol at Shanghai in the early morning of April 5. Leopold Rosthorn, who was undergoing a sentence of eight months, was incarcerated in the same cell as A. Yattlingy, who was being kept until a ship could be found for him. Their cell was at the extreme end of the gallery of which the prison is formed. A prisoner confined in this very cell escaped about two years ago by making a hole in the wall and climbing out over the roof of a shed beneath. The hole made on this occasion was filled in with bricks and plaster and it was to this part of the cell that Rosthorn and Yattlingy directed their attention. What tools, if any, they had is not known, but they managed somehow to remove the bricks and plaster and to effect their escape without any difficulty. The escape was not discovered until later in the morning. So quietly did the prisoners work that the two men lodged in the next cell did not hear a sound and knew nothing of the matter until the escape had been discovered. One man was soon re-arrested; the other is still at large.

A *Mainichi* telegram from Peking, dated April 10, states that the Chinese Emperor has decorated the German Consul at Tsinanpu, Shantung, with the insignia of the Order of Merit of the 2nd class, and the German chief of police with that of the 4th class. A German missionary there has been presented with valuable gifts by His Majesty.

## "ENERGY: AMERICAN, BRITISH AND JAPANESE."

Speaking at the London Institution, recently, on "Energy: American, British, and Japanese," Professor Ayrton argued that there was too much worship of athletics, although athleticism had very greatly improved the physique of the British middle-class. America was a country of pioneers. We, on the other hand, were a slow-going, old-fashioned, behind-the-times country. England was the first country in the world to make a tube electric railway, the City and South London. But where was England now in urban railway matters? Hopelessly behind our cousins over the Atlantic. Yet when England did wake up—alas! that it was so seldom—she mostly overtook her competitors. One instance of this was the high-speed tool, first made in America and sent here. For a time England slept on the matter. Then she got up, and to-day she was beating the world in making high-speed tool steel. It was said that the great spurting power of Americans was "the almighty dollar." With the Japanese success was the outcome of a wonderful intensity, and of a patriotic fervour which even we could hardly understand. He had never seen a Japanese student over the age of fifteen years who

would allow himself to be drawn into any athletic game, much less put aside his studies for one. Having entered on the work of a man, he had ceased to be a child. We had the same forces within us, and if we did not hurry to put them to the best use we must inevitably go down rapidly in the scale of nations.

Things have altered somewhat since Professor Ayrton left Japan. Baseball, tennis, rowing and athletics generally now find a place in the Japanese students' plan of life, which was almost wholly devoid of such things when the Professor was in Tokyo.

#### TOKYO SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The following is the report of a committee appointed by the Standing Committee of Cooperating Christian Missions to visit the School for Foreign Children in Tokyo.

Having visited the School during School hours we can endorse what was said by last year's Committee as to the excellent teaching work that is being done. Being still in its early stage, and having pupils whose training has hitherto been conducted on very varying lines, there has evidently been difficulty in regard to grading the classes. But this is a temporary difficulty. There is a capital Kindergarten, in charge of an experienced Teacher, and as the children pass up from this the grading of the classes will steadily improve.

We could not but feel that the Teachers have undertaken their work with a courage, zeal and patience that deserve the fullest encouragement. This is the more impressed upon us as we observe the conditions under which the work is being carried on. Three buildings in Tsukiji are now in use, each being kindly loaned to the School by the Mission to which it belongs. Undoubtedly the School has been greatly favoured in having the use of them; but they are not as convenient as we should wish, and better furniture is wanted.

The chief object of this Report is to bring the needs of the School to the notice of all in Japan or elsewhere, private individuals or Mission Boards, upon whose interest and sympathy the School has any claim. The most pressing need of the School, at the present stage, is a suitable building and playground, on a good sized lot of land, in a central location.

The number of Parents not resident in Tokyo, who desire to send their children to the School, is increasing. As all cannot make suitable arrangements for the boarding of their children in the house of friends, a Boarding Department is a pressing need. We are glad to learn that there is a good prospect of this need being met in the near future.

Believing that the School is providing a solution of the very difficult educational problem that meets foreign parents in Japan, we would commend it to those who are considering this question in regard to their own children. About three-fourths of the total number of pupils are children of Missionaries. We believe that the Institution will more and more prove of advantage to the Mission Boards in that it will enable parents to remain longer in the field; and for this reason we would heartily recommend the School to the Mission Boards as a suitable object for their helpful co-operation.

M. A. SPENCER.  
H. MCC. E. PRICE.  
W. E. TOWSON,  
Committee.

[We publish this report for the sake of the object concerned. But in future we must emphatically decline to find space for matter reaching us after its appearance in the columns of other journals. And we take the opportunity of calling attention to the very commonplace fact that the office of the *Japan Mail* in Yokohama, and not the editor's private residence or any other place occasionally visited by him, is the proper destination of matter intended for publication in these columns.—Ed. J.M.]

#### FRIENDS OF PEACE.

Last October the "Thirteenth Annual Peace Congress" met in Boston, the delegates from sixteen foreign countries being welcomed by the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, on behalf of the National Government. Mr. Joseph Elkinton, of Philadelphia, has kindly consented to give a report of this congress and speak on other phases of the

"Peace Movement in America," at the Ginza Kwaikan, 20 Nishi-Konyacho, Kyobashi-Ku, on Saturday, April 15th, at half past three o'clock (3.30 p.m.) and on Sunday, April 16, at 7 o'clock. The meeting on Saturday is held under the auspices of the "Council of the Friends of Peace in Japan" and the "Peace and Arbitration Department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union." The address on Saturday will be only in English, but the meeting will be open to all, both foreigners and Japanese. The address on Sunday evening will be interpreted.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Three patents for inventions connected with submarines have been granted by the Japanese Patents Bureau. The first is to the Electric Boat Company of New York; the second, to a Japanese subject, Mr. Saito Toichi of Yamagata Prefecture; and the third also to a Japanese subject, Mr. Iwasaki Chiyokichi, who resides in San Francisco. The American citizen applied for his patent in January, 1894, and obtained it in December of the same year. Mr. Saito sent in his application in November, 1903, and was granted a patent in December, 1904. And Mr. Iwasaki, having applied in May, 1903, was successful in December, 1904. Evidently the Patents Bureau does not act precipitately, and it is noticeable that the foreigner's application was dealt with most expeditiously. None of the submarines that form the subject of these patents has been practically tested—we read in the *Jiji Shimpō*—but their inventors claim great things for them. Mr. Saito's boat is intended to enter an enemy's port and lay special torpedoes beside his vessels—one submarine can lay 7 of such machines—whereafter she retires and then explodes the engines of destruction. Mr. Iwasaki's submarines are not attached to men-of-war, they work independently. They are made of exceptional strength and are built in compartments so that injury to one part of the hull is not fatal to the vessel. They too can enter harbours, torpedo or ram vessels, lay or destroy mines, cut submarine telegraphs, capture hostile ships without injuring them, survey the sea's bottom, raise sunken vessels, collect marine products and so on. But all those merits still rest on the unproved assertions of the inventor.

Glowing accounts come of the opening days of the herring fishing in Hokkaido. Telegrams received in Tokyo on the 7th instant show that at Yoichi the take has reached 25,000 *koku*, at Iwanai 6,000 *koku*, at Kou 8,500 *koku*, at Furuhiro 5,000 *koku*, and at Otaru and Takashima together 17,000 *koku*. There is every prospect of this rich harvest continuing. The fish are said to be all over a foot in length and full of oil. Large quantities will be sent fresh to the consuming districts.

It appears that the idea has been abandoned of damming Port Arthur and draining out the water so as to leave the sunken ships high and dry. This project sounded attractively audacious, but on closer examination it proved impractical owing to the number of rivers that flow into the harbour. More ordinary measures are to be adopted, and among them is the purchase of a specially constructed and equipped vessel which will assist the work of salvage.

Indirectly connected with this subject is a statement that the Naval Authorities will soon invite tenders for ships sunk

during the war, not, we presume, men-of-war, but only merchant steamers. Special conditions are to be attached in consequence of the experiences acquired after the war of 1904-5. It was then found that tenderers not unnaturally applied themselves solely to reaping the largest possible profits, consequently they broke up the sunken vessels for which they had tendered, carrying off only the valuable parts and leaving the rest to obstruct navigation, with the result that the Government had to incur considerable expense subsequently. It will now be explicitly stipulated that successful tenderers must remove the whole of the vessels for which they tender. The Minister of Marine will be empowered to draft conditions for acceptance by the tenderers and only men of substance will be entrusted with the work.

The *Official Gazette* announces the following payments from the Special Reserves on account of extraordinary expenditures in 1904:—

	Yen.
Foreign Department .....	2,643,350
Home do .....	906,450
Finance do .....	19,993,534
Naval do .....	160,000
Education do .....	100,533
Agriculture and Commerce Department .....	3,726,107
Communications Department .....	8,998,705
Total .....	36,528,679

In the same issue of the *Gazette* the following appropriations are announced from the Second Reserve, on account of the expenses of the troops garrisoning North China:—

	Yen.
Foreign Department .....	16,641
Home do .....	5,135
War do .....	857,676
Naval do .....	20
Total .....	879,472

With reference to the commercial convention between India and Japan published on the 16th of March, the *Keisai Zasshi* has some comments. In the first place attention is drawn to the great discrepancy between Japan's sales to India and her purchases from the latter. To illustrate this the *Keisai* publishes a table:—

Exports from Japan to India.	Imports to Japan from India.
Yen.	Yen.
1902 .....	49,302,789
1903 .....	69,894,195
1904 .....	68,111,994

The articles sold by Japan to India are camphor, refined copper, *habutaye*, umbrellas, tea-boards, *jinrikisha*, matches and cigarettes. On these the Indian Government does not, in any case, levy a duty of more than 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Japan, on the other hand, levies comparatively heavy duties on her imports from India, as dried indigo, tin, india-rubber, skins and raw cotton. According to the new convention all these articles will henceforth enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment, with the result that the duties will be reduced by about one half, on the average, whereas Japan, since her products already enjoy that treatment in India, will not derive any corresponding benefit from the convention. The *Keisai* notes that some people condemn the convention for that reason, but the fact is that as import duties ultimately come out of the pocket of the consumer, the Japanese nation will benefit materially by the new system.

The declarations made by the Emperor of Germany at Tangier, combined with Count von Bulow's statements in the Reichstag and the explanations given in Washington,

show that Germany is now an unequivocal supporter of the open-door policy. It was not always so. Only a very few years have passed since Berlin deliberately excluded Manchuria from the range of this policy, and showed entire willingness to let these three provinces of the Chinese Empire pass under the control of a Power, which certainly does not stand for the open door. However, the processes of this change of front are of far less importance than the fact of the change. The latter is to be sincerely welcomed, for it means that Germany ranges herself in the Far East on the side of England, the United States and Japan. Germany belongs naturally to the Anglo-Saxon camp and we trust that she has entered it permanently.

London telegraphs that the Russian Government has placed with the Creuzot Company orders for war-material—guns and ammunition—representing a value of seven millions sterling. This seems to indicate a resolution to carry on the war with renewed strength. Large orders have also been placed for rails for the Siberian line. In connexion with this railway it is alleged that strenuous exertions are being made to double the line wherever necessary, and that Prince Khilkoff is about to make a journey to Harbin for the purpose of consulting with General Linevitch.

The *Asahi* has a telegram saying the party which favours an attempt to conclude an honourable peace has been temporarily effaced in St. Petersburg, meanwhile new rumours come of riots caused by reservists who refuse to join the colours.

There is a remarkable synchronism in the rumours of renewed Russian resolution that are now sounding in the ears of the world. We hear first of St. Petersburg's determination to carry on the war, a determination inspired by the amount of the subscriptions offered for a small domestic loan. Then we hear of Rojstvensky's sudden appearance upon the scene in an open and defiant manner very much at variance with the furtive nature of his previous proceedings. Then we hear of huge orders placed in France—especially at the Creuzot works—for arms and ammunition; orders amounting to seven millions sterling. And finally we hear of a telegram from Kuropatkin and Linevitch announcing that the Russian troops are in high spirits, that their devotion to the Emperor is unbounded, and that they feel absolutely confident of ultimate victory. Does it not look as though the hand of some Cadmus had been at work sowing this crop of armed apparitions? Seven millions sterling worth of arms and ammunition is a stupendous order; so big as to suggest intimidation rather than practical need; and if the soldiers of Kuropatkin and Linevitch are in such an elated and confident mood, they must be the most wonderful troops the world ever produced, to which pinnacle of distinction their deeds during the past fourteen months do not entitle them to mount. We are not saying that Russia does not mean to continue the war, but we do think that her methods just now have a ring of Castle Perilous. The immediate outcome of it all will be that Japan's supply of cotton from Bombay must be suspended so long as Rojstvensky is lurking around and that the insurance companies will reap a fine profit.

All the rumours of Russian preparations have produced a disastrous effect upon the Tokyo Share Market. The shares of the Stock Exchange have fallen by over 5 *yen*,

and those of the various electric railway companies by sums varying from 2.70 *yen* to 1.25 *yen*. This is evidently a reaction from the hopes of peace recently entertained. The Baltic Squadron's appearance, too, must have contributed largely, for though Rojstvensky's fleet was always a factor in the situation, people had learned to regard him as a kind of phantom, and his sudden materialization has produced no small effect.

There is in the Negishi jail at present a Pole by name Mionchinsky who was sentenced to death by a Japanese court martial at Dairen, having been convicted of acting as a Russian spy. Thereafter the execution of the sentence was postponed, or the penalty was reduced by one degree, we are not sure which, and the man was sent to be incarcerated in Japan. On the 5th instant he attempted to break out of prison, and had very nearly succeeded when the attention of the warden was attracted by the grunting of some frightened pigs. Mionchinsky was seized and re-consigned to durance. One almost regrets that the unhappy man's attempt proved a failure. The cause of his ill-success is certainly curious. History says that geese saved the capitol of Rome, but pigs have never previously figured as guardians of the peace.

It can not be said that Russia shows any liberality in her application of international law to the case of non-combatant prisoners. In that respect Japan has set her a striking example, for the practice of the Japanese has been to release all non-combatants taken prisoners by them, whereas the practice of the Russians has been virtually to detain all such persons in durance. We do not affirm that Russia acts *ultra vires* when she exercises her own judgement to determine whether non-combatants might, if released, be useful for promoting the enemy's belligerent operations. But we do say that the contrast between the practices of the two States is very conspicuous. Especially is this the case where neutrals are concerned. Thus the Russians retain still in custody four British subjects taken from the steamer *Sado Maru*, namely, Captain George Anderson, who commanded the vessel, Mr. John D. Dring, her first officer, Mr. William Kerr, her chief engineer, and Mr. Angus Carmichael, her first engineer. International law will have found enlightened precedents in Japan's practice during the war. The same can not be said of Russian practice.

It seems that repayments of the Bank of Japan's advances are taking place on an unusual scale. The amount of loans appearing in the Bank's books on the morning of the 6th was 51 million *yen*. Three millions had been returned by debtors on the 5th, and the amount paid in since the 1st instant had been 12 millions. Thus the volume of convertible notes in circulation was reduced to 232 millions, and the indications are that the reduction will continue. The money market is generally quiet. The rate of interest has not undergone any marked change, but in special cases a reduction of one *rin* daily is noted.

The *Katori* and the *Kashima* were both ordered at the same time, the latter from Messrs Armstrong & Co., the former from Messrs Vickers and Co. The *Kashima*, as our readers know, has already been launched, and it is expected that the launch of the *Katori* will follow in a few days. These will be the most powerful battle-ships in the Japanese navy.

## THE BOOKSHELF.

*Japanese Conversation in Six Months; a New Method*, by W. A. ADAMS, M. A.

Captain Adams is an officer in the British service, though as author of the volume now lying before us he eschews his cloth. He is one of a little band of men to whom an all-wise British Government assigned the impossible task of acquiring a working knowledge of the Japanese language in twelve months. This book of his proves its writer to be possessed of two faculties in a surprising degree: the faculty of forgetfulness and the faculty of discovery. His title indicates that the object of the publication is to expose "a new method" of acquiring Japanese conversation in six months, but as he shows no new method whatever, we must assume that when he devised the title he had forgotten the contents, or when he set about compiling the contents he had forgotten the title. The book is a vocabulary, the work of Captain Adams' Japanese teacher, whose labour he forgets altogether to acknowledge. There was a time, 35 or 40 years ago, when the distracted student of this incomparably difficult language had nothing but a vocabulary to aid him—Dr. Hepburn's vocabulary. Since then many admirable text-books have been written, yet Captain Adams would fain transport us back to the vocabulary era, and persuade us that this is "a new method." One might as well chain the toes of one's boots to one's knees and call it a new fashion. As to Captain Adams' faculty of discovery, it is even more remarkable than his faculty of forgetfulness. He has discovered two things; first, that the Japanese language is "exceedingly easy to pronounce," and secondly that it has no grammar worth mentioning, one part of speech being readily replaceable by another. With the exception of men born in Japan there has never yet been a foreigner who succeeded in acquiring the true pronunciation of Japanese; and without any exception whatever there has never been an earnest foreign student of the language to whom its grammar did not present heart-breaking difficulties. By all these men Captain Adams will now be hailed as a great discoverer. Perhaps not by all. Perhaps some jealous sceptics may deny his title to that distinction and may class him rather with those whom angelic diffidence does not fetter.

## L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

Quite the most successful meeting of the Alliance Française was held on Saturday at Van Schaick Hall. The paper of the evening was by Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin, who selected as his subject "Le Mariage de Chiffon" by Gyp, the Comtesse de Martel. In his hands the subject was broadly treated, the main feature being a "mariage de convenance," while the chief character in the book, l'Abbe Châtel, the good old priest, was brought out with appropriate prominence. Mainly throughout the lecture the wonderful portraiture and realism of the gifted writer were dwelt upon. Following was the programme:—

### I<sup>er</sup> PARTIE.

"Le mariage de Chiffon, de Gyp."  
Conférence par...Monsieur J. de Cuers de Cogolin.

### II<sup>eme</sup> PARTIE.

I. (a)—"Printemps qui commence"...de Saint-Saëns.  
(b)—"La vie est vaine"...de Seres del Riego.  
Chanté par...Mademoiselle Lloyd Thomas.  
Accompagné par...Mademoiselle E. B. Leach.

II.—Poésie de François Coppée.  
Lue par...Monsieur R. Jamia.

III. (a)—"Ninon"...de Tositi.  
(b)—"Sans toi"...de Guy d'Hardelot.  
Chanté par...Madame Harrison.



## THE BALTIC FLEET.

TWO steamers report having seen 28 or 30 war-vessels in the neighbourhood of Malacca on the 7th instant. Another report sent to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Singapore says that 38 vessels were sighted near the island of Carimon on the 8th instant at 3.30 p.m. This is confirmed in emphatic terms by a later telegram from the same place. To the *Asahi Shimbun* also come telegrams in a similar sense, one putting the number of ships at 39, another at 40.

There seems to be little reason to doubt that the Baltic Squadron has at last approached the field. Its appearance in the Straits of Singapore on the 8th instant indicates, it is true, a rate of speed inconsistent with its original movements, for previous reports showed that the Squadron was still in the vicinity of Madagascar on the 19th of March. Assuming that it left Madagascar on the 18th of March, it must have made the voyage thence to Singapore in 22 days, which is, of course, quite possible, but is not the leisurely kind of progress previously witnessed. It looks now as though the Squadron intends to proceed direct towards the China Seas. It may, of course, take a south-easterly route after passing Singapore, in pursuance of the policy suggested by the Military Critic of *The Times*, namely, the seizure of some Dutch island to serve as a basis. But, on the whole, the probability is that ROJESTVENSKY will steer northward in the direction of Saigon and Hongkong, and that he will put his fortune to the test of a big battle. Russia is looking for that. Indeed it seems that hope of recovering the command of the sea restrains her from proposing a peace which her condition on shore would strongly recommend. We do not entertain any doubt as to the result of the impending battle but, on the other hand, its importance is not to be ignored. There are many chance elements in a naval combat, where 12-inch shells are flying around. One of these huge projectiles, however ill aimed, may disable even a battle-ship, and the seven battle-ships under ROJESTVENSKY's command mount no less than twenty-four 12-inch guns. There has been some confusion about the Baltic Squadron in consequence of the fragmentary character of its movements, but the ships now nearing the China Sea seem to be as follow:—

Battle-ships.			
<i>Alexander III.</i>	13,516 tons	launched	1901.
<i>Borodino</i>	do	do	
<i>Orel</i>	do	do	1902.
<i>Kniaz Suvoroff</i>	do	do	1901.
<i>Ossliabya</i>	12,674 tons	do	1898.
<i>Novarin</i>	9,476 tons	do	1889.
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i>	8,880 tons	do	1894.
Cruisers.			
<i>Nakhimoff</i>	8,500 tons	do	1885.
<i>Aurora</i>	6,630 tons	do	1900.
<i>Dmitri Donskoi</i>	5,893 tons	do	1883.
<i>Svietlana</i>	3,828 tons	do	1896.
<i>Almaz</i>	3,000 tons	do	1903.
<i>Zemchug</i>	3,200 tons	do	1902.

The total displacement of the 7 battle-ships is 85,094 tons and their armament consists of twenty-four 12-inch guns; four 10-inch guns; seventy-three 6-inch guns and 176

smaller pieces. The total displacement of the six cruisers is 31,051 tons, their main armament being eight 8-inch guns and twenty-four 6-inch. The 13 ships have a complement of 7,451 officers and men. One perplexing element of the situation is the fact that ROJESTVENSKY's original squadron appears to be coming on without waiting for the re-inforcements which were supposed to be hastening to join him. Probably it has been found that these re-inforcements could not be despatched in time, or that, even though they joined ROJESTVENSKY, they would impair rather than increase his fighting power. But if that be so, why was not the discovery made sooner? For what purpose has the Russian Admiral loitered six months upon his voyage? From this latter point of view the theory of seizing a Dutch island for basis and rendezvous acquires some probability, since otherwise the third squadron—composed of units still unascertained—, which reached Jibuti a few days ago, becomes an entirely objectless fleet. It is possible, indeed, that the Russians may be calculating confidently on the virtual annihilation of the Japanese fleet, in which event vessels like the *Slava*, the *Sissoi Veliky* and so on might find themselves useful in these waters. But evidently ROJESTVENSKY—unless he intends to await the coming of his re-inforcements in some Far-Eastern harbour, by which plan he would expose himself to perpetual attacks from Japanese torpedoers—has made up his mind to put his fortune to the test with the 13 principal vessels tabulated above. It would have been incomparably wiser, in that case, had he crowded on all speed so as to reach the field of battle, if not before the fall of Port Arthur, at any rate before the Japanese ships had enjoyed full leisure to refit and complete all preparations to meet him. He will have to encounter a fleet not so strong as his own in battle-ships, but much stronger in cruisers, and possessing the incalculable advantage of a veteran personnel.

## MONEY SCATTERED IN MANCHURIA.

IN several of its recent issues the *Chuo Shimbun* has discussed the question of Japanese money scattered in Manchuria during the course of the war. It is a highly interesting problem. The people of the "Three Eastern Provinces" have assuredly suffered many terrible hardships owing to the presence of two immense armies within their borders, but, on the other hand, they have had extraordinary opportunities for earning money, and it is not in the habit of the wide-awake Chinaman to neglect such chances. Hundreds of thousands of coolies have been employed at highly remunerative wages; vast quantities of food-stuffs have been purchased; waggons and horses have been in perpetual demand; materials for railways and telegraphs have been bought up, and almost every house has served as a hostelry. What does it all amount to? Our readers have heard it said that 70 million

yen worth of military notes are in circulation in Manchuria. This, of course, does not by any means represent the total payments made by the military authorities. In many cases notes have already been exchanged for coin, and again put into circulation and in many other cases the people, being unwilling to accept paper, had to be paid in cash. Then there are the outlays made by individual officers and men, which must represent a goodly sum. It is known that the silver reserves of the Bank of Japan have been exhausted, and that the Treasury has been obliged to buy silver ingots in Shanghai and elsewhere, while at present extensive exchanges of military notes for cash are made at Ying-kow, Dairen and Tientsin. Altogether it may reasonably be assumed that 100 million yen have been paid out in Manchuria by the Japanese up to the present. Indeed that is a very moderate estimate. As for future outlays, the Japan Trade Union (*Nippon Boyeki Kyokai*) estimates that the Japanese army is now employing a hundred thousand Chinese coolies and ten thousand carts daily, which means an outlay of 180,000 yen, the pay of a coolie being 1 yen per diem and the hire of a cart 8 yen. Here we have an expenditure of 5,400,000 yen monthly, or 32,400,000 yen in the next half year, provided that the war lasts so long. The period of spring thaws will demand a still larger supply of labour for transport purposes, and very soon after the thaws the summer rains will set in, so that instead of 5½ millions per mensem the outlay may easily reach 10 millions. The *Chuo* arrives at the conclusion that another year of war will put 150 millions into the pockets of the Manchurian Chinese if to the cost of transport services be added all other various outlays. On that hypothesis there would have been scattered through the three provinces by the spring of 1906 no less than 250 million yen of Japanese money. Turning then to the question of other outlays abroad, our contemporary accepts the statement that, including the cost (17 million yen) of the *Nishin* and the *Kasuga*, 17 per cent. of the total war expenditures left the country during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1904; in other words, a sum of 97,920,000 yen out of an aggregate outlay of 576,000,000. If the same ratio hold next year, when the total outlay is put at 776 millions, the sum sent out of the country will be 132 millions. But many purchases from abroad which were necessary at the outset of the war will not be required during the current year, and we may thus assume that the sum leaving the country will not exceed 100 millions, which would make, say, 200 millions for the two years from February, 1904, to March, 1906 (inclusive). Hence it would appear that Manchuria will ultimately be found to have swallowed up more of Japan's money than Europe and America, and that the total paid out to all foreign countries will be about 450 million yen if the war continues

until the spring of 1906. Now Japan has floated 3 foreign loans since the war began and they aggregate 52 millions sterling, out of which the sum that actually came into her hands was some 450 million yen. Farther, she sold one half of her last domestic loan to foreigners, so that, on the whole, she will have received some 500 million yen from abroad, and will have paid out 450 millions of it, if the above estimates be correct. There are also to be considered Russia's great outlays in Manchuria. No outsider knows exactly what Russia has been spending. Some speak of 10 millions sterling monthly; some put the figure at 15 millions. The Russian Minister of Finance recently stated that from March to October (inclusive) the Treasury had paid out 62 millions sterling. That is at the rate of 93 millions sterling per annum, a figure regarded as much too small by all critics. Assuming it to be a close approximation, however, we may put Russia's yearly outlay at 1,000 million yen, and considering the great distance she has had to bring her troops through Chinese territory, she must be spending much more in Manchuria than Japan spends. Thus the sums scattered among the inhabitants of the three provinces must have aggregated some thing like 250 million yen already, and will aggregate twice that amount if the war continue until next spring. The *Chugai* is naturally very anxious that some method should be devised for drawing back to Japanese coffers this large stock of hard money, but naturally it has no very definite plan to propose. Such devices as the opening of Manchuria to trade as widely as possible, the extension of Japan's commercial routes, the establishment of banks, the purchase of war stores and war material at home as far as is possible, the imposition of taxes in the regions occupied—all these are patent expedients but no others suggest themselves. The fact is that the policy of the open door in Manchuria will assume a keener practical interest than ever after the war.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It will be remembered by readers of these Summaries that a few months ago we epitomized several articles from the *Gokyo* (Methodist) bearing on the alleged indifference of educated laymen to the church. The letters published were too long to admit of being thoroughly dealt with in these columns. We hoped that Dr. Takagi, the editor of the *Gokyo*, would sum up the results of the discussion for the benefit of foreign missionaries generally. Dr. Takagi commenced to do this in the March 4th number of the paper, and his 5th article on the subject appears in the *Gokyo* of April 1st. Dr. Takagi is evidently most anxious to find out the truth on the real attitude of educated professing Christians to church teaching, worship and ceremony; and it seems to us that the discussion which he started on this subject should prove to be of great service to all interested in missions. We proceed to give the salient points of his first two articles on the discussion. (1) *Our reason for only publishing the opinions of laymen on this subject.* We have been informed that in certain quarters dissatisfaction has been felt because we did not ask pastors and other church officers to state their views on the question at

issue. The truth is that it seemed to us most desirable that the laymen should be allowed to speak for themselves first on a subject that intimately concerns them. We conjectured that they disapprove of many things done and said by pastors, and we thought it advisable that pastors should be enlightened as to what precisely these things are. But now that the laymen have had their say, we shall welcome any comments that pastors may wish to make on the problem under consideration. (2) *The question at issue is not one that concerns one or two Churches only, but one that concerns the whole Church of Christ in Japan.* We have observed that in certain comments of the press on this discussion there has been a tendency to belittle it by the remark, "In our Church educated laymen are not indifferent to the Church." Now in the case of a few churches this may be true, but it certainly does not apply to the Church as a whole, and Christians who only concern themselves with their immediate surroundings and are indifferent to what is going on in the great outside Christian world are not to be commended. (3) *Is it a fact that there is indifference to the Church among educated lay Christians?* Referring to the letters published in our columns, we find that 10 out of the 11 that appeared, in the most unmistakable manner, recognize the existence of the indifference complained of. Messrs. Andō and Nemoto take a different view. Mr. Andō says that the learned world has always treated Christianity with comparative indifference and that in this respect modern scholars have developed no new symptoms; therefore he sees no object in starting such a discussion as this. But he entirely missed the point of our question. It was not the attitude of the learned world generally to the Church that caused us solicitude, but the attitude of the Christian learned world, the attitude of men who have accepted Christianity and many of whom have Christian experience; hence Mr. Andō's remarks were irrelevant. Mr. Nemoto says that he sees no reason why educated Christians should forsake the church, that it is their duty to mix with their fellow-believers and instruct them on the things which through defective education many of them do not know. He goes on to enlarge on the duties of educated believers. But what Mr. Nemoto says Christians ought to do we say they do not do, and we want to know the reason why. If Mr. Nemoto had adduced evidence to show that the coldness alleged to exist does not exist in actual practice, he would have answered our question, but earnest as are his remarks, they are not to the point. Hence we may say that not one of the writers who took part in the discussion clearly demonstrated that there is no indifference to the Church on the part of Christian laymen, and most of the writers gave it as their opinion that it certainly exists.

In his second article, published on March 11th, Dr. Takagi continues his summary of the discussion in a very interesting manner. Leaving his subsequent articles for treatment next month we now proceed to give an epitome of this one. (4) *The indifference is not to religion, but to the Church.* This view is confirmed by the contents of the letters we have published. There is no indication that the laymen who show indifference to the Churches to which they nominally belong hold the opinion that churches are in themselves unnecessary. What they think is that the churches as now constituted and worked are unsuitable and ineffective. They are out of sympathy with them for these reasons only. That is a very important point. Looking out into the great world, it does not seem to us that there are any indications that people generally are losing their interest in religion, though some there are that affirm this to be the case. On the contrary, the tendency in all the other way—(*Mushiro sono hantai ni sekai no jinshin ga masumasu shakyo ni mukai tsutsu aru no keiko too nitomezumba arazu.*) Too much importance has been attached to Comte's remark that in every country the human mind passes from the Theological stage to the Philosophical and thence to the Scientific stage, its final resting-place. The prevailing idea throughout most of the nineteenth century was that science is all-sufficient. Religious influence waned; philosophy

failed to attract, science was the all in all to the educated world throughout Europe and America. But when thought turns to extremes in this way it has a happy knack of righting itself after a time, and already men are beginning to feel that science leaves an aching void that they would fain see filled and they are turning to Theology again. But what do they find? Theology that is altogether behind the age, Theology that can no longer retain its hold on the human mind (*Mochiron konnichi no Shingaku wa mohaya totei jinshin wo iji subeku mo arazu*).<sup>\*</sup> It is the duty of Christian scholars to reconstruct our Theology. This will no doubt be done in time, but in the meantime the lack of teaching suited to the age is felt throughout all our Churches. In Western countries the attention paid to religion by educated laymen is very marked. One sees men like Sir Oliver Lodge constantly stating their opinions in newspapers and magazines. Psychologists, scientists and other specialists approach the subject of religion from their various standpoints and throw a good deal of light on it. The notion that religion is nothing but superstition is no longer entertained by educated people in the West nor by educated people generally in this country. In these matters we follow very closely on the heels of Western thinkers. When science seemed all-sufficient in Europe and America it seemed all-sufficient here; but during the past few years a marked change has come over this country in regard to the attitude of educated men to religion. They are no longer indifferent to it by any means. But when we speak of religion we do not mean Theology nor the preaching and teaching carried on by the church. These are undoubtedly regarded with great dissatisfaction by the intellectual world generally. Theology expounds religion. If its exposition is unconvincing, though men may still hold on to their belief in the need of religion, they will lose all interests in Theology. The Church is a preaching organization. If its preaching is out of harmony with the spirit of the age it will most certainly lose the support of discerning people. This is the precise situation to-day. The interest taken in religion as such is very great, but the indifference shown to the teaching of those persons who are Christ's representatives in this country is most marked and deep-seated. The question of how this situation has been created and the steps that are necessary to be taken in order to better it will engage our attention in subsequent articles.

In the *Seikyo Shimpō* (Greek Church) of March 14th we find an editorial entitled "The Attitude of Protestants and Roman Catholics to the Greek Church during the present Situation," which contains some rather surprising statements. After commenting on the fortitude, good sense and true devotion displayed by the Greek Church Christians since the outbreak of the war, the *Seikyo Shimpō* proceeds to comment on the many evidences of sympathy with Greek Church Christians manifested by Protestants both in Japan and at the front. Yet there are black sheep in every flock, says this organ, and some few Protestants have deemed it impolitic to keep up their intercourse with Christians who are indirectly connected with Russia at such a time as the present. They may be called fine weather friends. But the number of such weaklings is small, and not a few Protestants have gone out of their way to show their fellow-feeling with us. These friends in the time of adversity are very precious and we feel boundless gratitude to them and to God for such a display of Christian feeling. The sympathy shown by a certain Protestant Bishop and his wife with our venerable prelate during the present crisis is an incident worthy of being recorded in letters of gold in the history of our Japanese Greek Church. But, turning now to the Roman Catholic Church, we are pained to have to give a very different record. It is one of the principles of that Church to conceal the motives which un-

<sup>\*</sup> It is a very striking fact that in almost every Protestant sect utterances of this kind are most frequent. A very large section of educated Japanese Christians undoubtedly studies the writings of the new school of theological critics with approval. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

delic actions and not always to make known to the public sympathy that exists in secret; so that it is possible that there may be fellow-feeling with us somewhere in the hearts of Romanists; but their outward actions and words are most antagonistic to us. In their literature we are misrepresented and denounced as the agents of political Russian aggression. Their organ the *Koye* is most persistent in its opposition to us. Even supposing that in the history of the Greek Church there are numerous facts which call for Roman Catholic adverse criticism, is this the time to be dwelling on these facts in order to stir up rancour and enmity in the breasts of Japanese Christians towards us in the way that certain Roman Catholic writers are now doing? Even prominent politicians have borne testimony to the noble conduct of our Christians during the war. The Romanists allow their enmity to other creeds to stifle within their breasts the growth of the most ordinary charity towards fellow-Christians. Among their pastors there are some whose ideas as to the manner in which sects should treat each other are on an infinitely lower level than those of ordinary worldly politicians.\* While then highly appreciating the extreme goodwill with which we are treated by the Protestants, we deeply regret the strong antipathy shown towards us by the Roman Catholics.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* earnestly appeals for more pecuniary help in the work of supplying the temporal and spiritual wants of the Russian prisoners in this country. Many of these men seem to be quite destitute, not having the wherewithal to purchase the necessities of life. It seems to be an occasion for an appeal to the general public. Detailed reports of the work being carried on by the Greek Church among the Russian prisoners are published in each issue of the *Seikyō Shimpō*, covering many closely printed pages. In one of these reports it is stated that certain Russian generals have shown great interest in the Japanese branch of the Greek Church. One of these Generals a short time ago put a series of questions to one of the Greek Church priests. We give the questions and answers below. What is the number of Greek Church converts in Japan? 28,000. How many of these are in Tokyo? About 5,000. How many Japanese priests (神品) are there? Over 30. The total number of workers is about 200. In our Divinity School there are about 80 students, in our Deaconesses' Training School about 100 young women. What was the cost of the erection of the Surugadai Cathedral? I don't know for certain, but probably about 300,000 yen. It could not be built for that now? Certainly not. It would probably cost three times that amount. Do you fill many offices in the Church? I do. I am a preacher, a member of the compilation department, and also one of the managing officers of the Greek Church Young Men's Society. How is the health of the Bishop? Excellent.

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The tone of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) is eminently sober. In a recent number it comments on the wild so-called religious excitement displayed by certain young men and young women in Japan and relevantly asks how much of this is spiritual and how much artificial—the result of overwrought emotions, religious hysterics. These young people dance and sing, confess their sins, laughing and giving thanks to God in turn. They say that medical assistance is not needed. Prayer will do all that is necessary. They have been named the "Christian Tenrikyō Sect."† We do not pretend to decide, says the *Nichiyō Sōshi*, whether the persons who exhibit these extraordinary symptoms are really moved by the spirit or are suffering from nervous weakness, as we have not sufficient acquaintance with their lives and proceedings, but it is important that somebody should determine this. We can not say

\* Oshū Kanai ronichi no Komakyōkai no shinsei naru kōyokusha wa kyōka-kan kaitōgai no tokugi wo omomazuru ten ni oite, ichi sokujintaru seijika no toku ni oyobasaru go foki mono ari.

† A sect in modern times noted for its wild, questionable proceedings, but which, according to Dr. D. C. Greene and other authorities, has many redeeming qualities. (WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

that there will be no second Pentecost in the Twentieth Century, but at the same time Twentieth Century religion must be kept from lapsing into mere fanaticism and aberration. Religion is not all emotion by any means any more than it is all intellect. There must be a blending of the two in order to have the real thing.

Mr. Imai Fudō, writing in the *Nichiyō Sōshi* under the title *Kokumin to Shita to Fude*, says that it is most gratifying to find that the nation as a whole has by no means gone crazy over the war. Lectures and preaching services have been well attended and there has been a spirit of inquiry abroad in various places. There is a general seriousness and a feeling that the nation is about to enter on a new era. This state of mind furnishes to all religious teachers a great opportunity for guiding thought into right channels. The tongue and the pen should both utilize the occasion as far as it is possible to do so. Great responsibility is attached to all teachers and preachers at this time.

The *Nichiyō Sōshi*, writing on "Church or no Church," says that more people are kept away from Church for moral reasons than for intellectual ones and adds that pastors do not need to be working themselves into a panic over the non-attendance of professing Christians as though it all resulted from the intellectual inferiority of ministers of the Gospel. Such is not the case.

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Writing in the *Fukūin Shimpō* on the "value of the doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul," Mr. Abe says that the question of the immortality of the soul cannot be treated satisfactorily either from a biological or an ethical standpoint. It is purely a question of philosophy. It is a fixed law that things which have a beginning have an end, worlds that take millions of years to form in the course of time approach nearer and nearer to destruction. To say that it is unlikely that the soul which has taken so many years to reach its state of perfection is not likely to be annihilated is inconclusive, as in nature the total destruction of objects which has taken centuries to develop is most common. The only basis for the doctrine of the immortality of the soul is the view that man's place in the universe is quite exceptional, and that owing to his superiority to all other existing animals his soul will survive death. Mr. Abe says that the saying of Christ, "Be ye perfect as your Father in Heaven is perfect," indicates that development of character will go on after death and that this hope suffices to induce a belief in immortality. Mr. Abe thinks that the arguments advanced in favour of immortality based on quotations from the scriptures are much weaker than those adduced from a consideration of man's character and destiny.

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After many years of close attention to the writings of Dr. Murakami Sensei we have come to the conclusion that he is one of the clearest thinkers among modern Buddhists and a man who is absolutely fearless in following his convictions wherever they may lead him. In the collection of Ethical Essays entitled *Rinri Kōyō-shū*, a number of which appears on the 15th of each month, at the close of a long essay discussing the position assigned to women in the canonical writings and general literature of the Eastern world (including India, China and Japan) in connection with the status she occupies in Christian countries, Dr. Murakami says:—Regarding this subject in the light of history and with a view of determining what course should be followed in future, I have come to the following conclusions. It makes no real difference whether we say the sexes are equal or whether we say that man occupies a higher position than woman, so long as the terms used are understood in a correct sense. In the point of general human qualities, of character, capacity, and so on, there is no necessary superiority in men as compared with women. And considered as human beings related to gods or divinities men and women are absolutely equal. But when we come to those human relationships with which especially ethics is concerned, the man is most certainly the head of the woman. In all the other relationships of life, for instance, that of monarchs to ministers, parents to children, re-considered as human beings

only the parties are equal. But it is an essential part of the ethical systems of the world that more authority should be attached to monarchs than to ministers, to parents than to children, to husbands than to wives. Without this condition harmonious life is inconceivable. Considering then the point of view of human relationships, woman is not on an equality with man. While the husband loves the wife, the wife must respect the husband (*jinrin* (人倫) to shite wa dan wa dan, jo wa jo to chitsujō ga nakereba naranu. Dan wa jo ni taishite ai no ichiji wo motte shi, jo wa danshi ni taishite kei (敬) no ichi ji ga hitsujō da to omoimasu) I cannot pretend to say what changes the future may bring, but however it may be in America, here in Japan the maintenance of this respect of women for their husbands will always be essential.

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The Shinriha under the superintendence of Dr. H. Haas has recently issued a translation of Dr. Edward Grimm's "Ethics of Jesus." This No. 9 of the useful series of Theological Works under publication by the General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society to which Dr. Haas belongs. The Japanese translators are the Rev. R. Minami, so well known in the Christian world, and Mr. Kiyomizu Taishirō. Dr. Haas tells us in his preface that Dr. Grimm belongs to the critical school of Theologians, that he does not believe in the Divinity of Christ. Christ is regarded by him as a brother who has done much to lead men to God and to make them happy. The book deals with Christ's own conception of his mission and discusses the utility of his teaching to-day. Dr. Grimm is not a destructionist by any means, says Dr. Haas. Rather does he try to make us understand the moral teaching of Christ in such a way as to enable it to retain its hold on our minds despite the undermining influences of modern thought. Though the work is published as one of a series of books on Divinity, it is written in a style that should attract rather than repel ordinary readers, and Dr. Grimm is a warm-hearted friend of Japan and is interested in the progress of Christianity here. The work runs into 327 pages and constitutes a most thorough treatise on the subject discussed. It will no doubt be a revelation to many Japanese Christians who are unacquainted with the conclusions reached by the modern schools of Biblical critics. We have only space for a brief outline of Dr. Grimm's views. In his introduction he comments on the meagreness of the authoritative information possessed in reference to Christ's life and teaching. Like Shaka, Christ wrote nothing and not till a long time after his death were any of the sayings attributed to Him collected by his disciples. The Gospel of John Dr. Grimm rejects as an authority on Christ's life and teaching. The ethical teaching found in the other three Gospels no doubt has a common origin. But these Gospels are to be regarded as an embodiment of the belief of the Church when they were compiled rather than an actual, correct historical account of what took place when the Gospel was first preached.\* The words uttered by Christ were all in Aramaic. They are given to us in Greek by the compilers of the Gospels. The Aramaic spoken in Galilee was a dialect that had certain peculiarities; so that Peter's connection with Christ was discovered by its means (Mark XIV, 70). Christ used this language. Hence we have none of the words of Christ as they were spoken, and we can't be sure that in all cases the translation has brought out the real significance of the original. The fundamental characteristic of Christ's ethics is, according to Dr. Grimm, the love of truth. Being no scholar, Christ obtained his knowledge of truth

\* The most advanced of the modern Theological Critical Schools is that led by Professor Van Manen, whose celebrated article on "Paul" in the *Encyclopædia Biblica* has caused an immense sensation. Dr. Grimm in his criticism of the sources of the three Gospels does not go so far as Professor Schmiedel in the new *Encyclopædia Biblica*. Learned opinion on the sources of the New Testament has made most wonderful advances during the past few years. Archeological study of all kinds seems to have entered on a new era.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

by intuition. Dr. Grimm dwells much on the immense importance attached to character by Christ. And in a very interesting manner he considers the Christian ethical standard, discusses the degree of altruism and egoism contained in Christianity, the relation of ethics to religion, rewards and punishments and general soteriology. The bearing of Christian ethics on national and social questions is gone into in a minute manner. The last chapter will no doubt possess special interest for Japanese readers as it treats of Buddhist and Confucian ethics, dwelling on their merits and demerits. This chapter was specially written for the Japanese edition of Dr. Grimm's work. Dr. Grimm says that whereas Greek morality was eventually optimistic and Buddhist eventually pessimistic, Christian morality combines in a very superior manner both characteristics. Dr. Grimm is of opinion that in these times there is a great demand for a manly type of Christianity and that there is much in Christ's teaching that sanctions the giving of more prominence to manly qualities than is usual with most preachers. Women go to Church more than men partly because feminine virtues, meekness, forbearance, patience, and the like, are dwelt on more than boldness, self-assertion, militancy, and the like. In his teaching and character Christ combined masculine and feminine virtues.

The series of Theological works published by the Shinriisha bearing the title of *Shingaku Sōsho* include, (1) Doubts on the Existence of God (over 300 pages) price 55 sen; (2) An Exposition of the Essential Elements of Christianity, price 50 sen; (3) Modern Views on Miracles, price 25 sen; (4) The Meaning of the terms Son of God and Soteriology; price 25 sen; (5) The Book of Genesis. A General Discussion; price 30 sen; (6) The Three Great Religions of the World, price 30 sen; (7) The Views of Noted Men on Christianity, 25 sen; (8) The Essence of Christianity, 55 sen. They are all translations of noted foreign Theological books. Nos. 3 and 8 are Dr. Harnack's works reproduced in Japanese. Dr. Haas is to be congratulated on commanding the services of such able translators, and his idea of placing intelligent Japanese Christians in possession of the latest German thought on exegesis, ethics and general theology is an excellent one and is being carried out in a manner highly creditable to the Mission with which he is connected. The style of these books as far we have been able to examine it, seems to us neither too classical nor too colloquial. We have come across no obscure passages and have read not a few sentences in the work now reviewed that struck us as quite impressive.

The *Kōye* (Roman Catholic) replies to the attack of the *Seikyō Shimpō*, maintaining that its sentiments are misunderstood and pointing out that the matter alluded to which gave offence to the Greek Church Christians was part of a long history of the Roman Catholic Creed entitled *Kōkyō Shinjō* (信條) *shi* written by a Mr. Yanagi some time before the war broke out. The controversy between the two writers is not of sufficient importance to be reproduced here. The tone of the *Kōye* is always somewhat militant and the *Seikyō Shimpō* editor, Mr. Ishikawa, is a born controversialist.

The *Kōye* has recently commenced to devote a few pages each month to replying to Christian Casuistry questions. This part of the magazine, headed *Shitsugi Ōdō*, makes rather interesting reading. It is an essential part of Roman Catholic teaching that converts when in doubt as to the course to be adopted should consult a priest and allow him to settle the matter for them. Judging by the large number of questions that are appearing, Japanese Christians are exercised about numerous difficulties arising from old customs and practices that militate against Church canons. The questions are sent up to Tōkyō from various quarters. Here is Question No. 9, propounded by an Awamori convert, and its answer.

Question.—It is a rule of the Church that a man who as an unbeliever has given up his first wife in favour of another woman, should when he becomes a believer give up this wife and

take his first one back again, though the second wife may have also become a Christian. What I wish to ask is, can the second wife under these circumstances marry again?

Answer.—Under these circumstances the first marriage alone was valid, the second was an irregularity. Though the marriages were effected outside the church, when the parties were not Christians, the inherent moral nature of the acts is not altered thereby. The man's connection with the second woman the Church does not recognize as a marriage at all. It was irregular. So we may say that the second woman has not been lawfully joined to any man. She is consequently free to marry anybody she pleases, unless it may happen that there is in existence a first husband to whom she is in duty bound to go back. This obligation only exists when the woman's connection with this man was strictly regular. But it is important to add that in case the former wife is not willing to become a Christian and the man is not inclined to marry her on this account, he need not do so, as St. Paul says (1 Cor VII.—15) "If the unbelieving depart, let him depart. A brother or sister is not under bondage in such cases." If the man in the case under consideration cannot get his first wife back, then he may be canonically married to his second wife or he may marry somebody else if he so list. *Sareba otto taru mono wa sentri wo uketaru nachi sono zensai ga jibun no moto (許、イヒナツケ) ni motoru tshi naki koto wo tashikamureba, gensai no isuma moshi-kuba hoka no onna to seiō naru konin wo musubu wo ubeshi.*\*

Question X.—Is a woman who has been guilty of illicit intercourse any number of times (*Ikutabi mo*) with one man or with various men allowed to marry after she has entered the church?

Answer. Yes. She is free to marry anybody she pleases.†

The questions put by various correspondents cover almost the whole area of ordinary life and some of them are by no means easy to answer. We cannot but think that some of the answers will be considered unsatisfactory. What authority these answers possess we are not in a position to say. If they only express the editor's opinion on the questions discussed, then of course they have no authority. Here is another question coming from a young convert in a tea shop. He discovers one of the other employees in the act of stealing his master's goods. To inform his master of this even privately would cause him to be hated by his comrades and exposed to retaliation on their part. Is he still under an obligation to report the affair to his master?

Answer. If this person has charge of the goods which have been stolen, or if they have been taken from a godown for which he is responsible, then it is clearly his duty to report the matter. Under other circumstances he is not under obligation to report what has happened, but since a faithful and loyal servant should guard his master against loss, it would be better for him to privately acquaint his master with what has occurred. But still if he is not directly responsible for the stolen goods and he is quite sure that his reporting the affair would lead to retaliation on the part of his fellow-employees, he may hold his tongue.

The *Dai Nihon* has an editorial in which it is argued that Christianity is a thoroughly revolutionary religion, and that it is as well that Japanese should realize this. The revolutionary nature of Christianity is thus set forth by the editor of the *Dai Nihon*. Christians should endeavour to make it clear to their fellow-countrymen how fundamentally different is the Christian view of life and society to that held in this country by almost everybody. What does the ordinary Japanese worship most? Rank and riches? With us the great are the titled part of the community. We worship power, and outward show. Those who have the most worldly

\*Astonishing liberty surely.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

† Hommon (本問) no shitsū (私通) seru koto aru onna ga shiujō to naru tōki wa, sara mi ta no mono to kekkan suru koto jiyū nari.

prestige are the most highly esteemed among us. But Christianity adopts a radically different view. According to it the most worthy of honour among men are the holy, the upright, the benevolent, the believing. Men and women are appraised not by what is thought of them by their fellow-creatures, but by what God thinks of them. According to Christianity a man may be poor, ignorant, and of low birth, yet if his heart be true and his life exemplary, he ranks first among mankind. The ideal man according to Christianity is he whose moral qualities are of a superior type. Whether he has property, knowledge, rank or any other worldly endowment is a matter of no consequence at all. It is this new conception of humanity that we Christians need to make known to our fellow-countrymen. We need to create new homes for our children and new women to superintend these homes. We are still suffering from ages of polygamy and all its attendant evils, jealousy, malice, discord and despair. If we can begin by purifying the home, all else will follow in due course. Christian customs, habits, tastes and ideals must be substituted for those now prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land. Thus and thus only shall we create a new Japan.

### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs delivered a decision on April 8th on a protest by Messrs. Illies and Co., No. 54, Yokohama. The firm imported a quantity of "worsted" yarn with certificate of origin on which the appraisers imposed a duty at the rate of yen 9.169 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 34 of the Conventional tariff between Japan and Germany. The importers contended that the duty should be yen 8 per 100 *kin* under No. 33 of the same tariff, as the material is provided for weaving purposes. The protest was sustained.

On the same day, another decision was given in the Yokohama Customs rejecting a protest lodged by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co., No. 22, who imported jelutong on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of yen 5.855 per 100 *kin* under No. 412-A of the general statutory tariff. The complaint of the importers was that this was a material to manufacture a kind of rubber, mixing it with other substances, and the duty should be *ad valorem* 10 per cent. under No. 496 of the same tariff. This contention was not sustained on the ground that the material was a kind of raw rubber and No. 412-A of the tariff should be applied.

In the Yokohama Customs, a decision has been rendered on a protest instituted by Messrs. Oestman and Co., No. 76. The firm imported precious stones partly polished, with certificate of origin, on which goods the authorities of the appraising department imposed *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. in accordance with No. 470 of the tariff. The importers held that the stones had no value for ornamental purposes and that they should be treated under No. 497 of the same tariff. The protest was rejected.

### FIRE ON THE "GERMANICUS."

At 3.30 a.m. on April 10th, fire broke out in the second hold of the German steamer *Germanicus* (3,960 tons gross) which arrived on April 6th at Kobe and which was to leave there on the morning of the accident for San Francisco, having on board matches, *sake*, matting, cotton goods, etc., some 1,600 tons in all. The flames immediately spread to the first and third holds. The operation of pumps from the Harbour Police office and from Messrs Nickel and Co., the landing agents of the steamer, proving insufficient she was at 6 a.m. taken out of the harbour near to Wakihamu where workmen from the Kawasaki shipbuilding Yard made a large hole in the hull and pumped in water. This means also was ineffectual, and at the time when the telegram reporting the affair was dispatched the fire was still raging. The cause is not yet known. A telegram to the *Kokumin* says that it is believed to be due to incendiarism.

## BLOCKADE RUNNING.

## THE HARBERTON'S CREW.

The deadlock in the arrangements for the transference of the crew to England of the steamer *Harberton*, the captured blockade runner, referred to in these columns on Friday last has been removed, and the men left Yokohama by the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Tydeus* for Liverpool. The men had made a protest to the Captain that they would all adhere to their determination to contest the issue raised as to the payment of the wages, and representations were about to be made to the British Minister by a few of the more enthusiastic of them, but early on Monday cabled instructions were received, and the men were summoned to the Consulate. They then signed off the articles to be paid their full wages up to the time of their arrival in England, and with a small advance, for necessities during the voyage, the men boarded the *Tydeus* and left port as above stated.

## THE S. S. "HENRI BALKOW."

The capture of the Norwegian steamer *Henri Balkow* at the northern end of the Yunigiri Straits on the 7th instant was effected after a somewhat exciting chase. She was sighted at the first break of day steaming leisurely along having cleared the ice-bound coast to the south, and would, in the ordinary course have got through had she had another day's liberty. When seen she was signalled to stop, but proceeding onward a blank shot was fired at her. This also was unheeded, and a chase followed, the cruiser coming up to the runner almost abreast before she slowed down. Although a small vessel she was steaming at a fairly good rate, and when boarded the captain said he was bound to San Francisco. The *Henri Balkow* is owned in Shanghai, and is one of five chartered from Chinese treaty ports by the Russo-Chinese Bank to carry cargoes of provisions to Vladivostok with the stipulation that a sale of the steamers should be effected upon safe arrival. Most of the cargo in her hold is salt and corned beef, tinned meats of various kinds, and rice, while in the fore-peak a quantity of dynamite is stored packed for immediate transport. The capture is the first seizure from Chinese ports since in the earlier stages of the blockade the *Wilhelmina* and the *Negritia* fell into the hands of the Japanese and the barque *Osaka* became a total wreck.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Van Schaick Hall has seldom had to accommodate a larger audience than that which gathered on April 7th at the meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society. The great attraction, of course, was Mr. George Kennan, the American traveller, author and lecturer. He spoke—following a brief lantern lecture on the Modern Babylon, by Mr. R. Wallace, Secretary of the Society—upon a topic which had for title "A picnic in a Russian Graveyard." Mr. Kennan modestly described his lecture as a short talk, but his able handling of the theme lifted it out of the rut of the ordinary and commonplace. What he described was really the celebration of the Russian All Souls' Day in the great cemetery of Smolensk, outside St. Petersburg. The ceremony in its inception must have been deeply religious and very impressive—the visiting of the graves of the dear departed, the strewing of flowers upon the mounds, and the singing of requiems; but the passage of years has modified it so completely that now it resembles a rowdy picnic more than anything else. True, there are some among the thousands who storm the cemetery on this great memorial day who really go to mourn and weep and hold communion with the dead, but they are but a handful. The overwhelming majority devote themselves to the rudest form of jollification, grossly and entirely heedless of the religious significance of the day. Indeed, the chief impression which Mr. Kennan bore away from the affair was the callous, brutal, selfish indifference shown by nearly everyone. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Kennan was thanked by the President of the Society for his kindness in coming down

from Tokyo to speak. Some questions were then put to him and in response to one dealing with the possibilities of a successful outcome of the present political agitation, Mr. Kennan pointed out that there had been many changes since the French Revolution all of which tended towards making the chances of a successful revolution by the people more remote. Owing to machine guns and similar death dealing weapons, Russia would be safe from revolution as long as the army remained faithful. A small army with modern arms could dispose of a million undisciplined, irregularly armed peasantry. The lecturer, however, proceeded to comment on the growth of the revolutionary spirit in Russia which had now absorbed all the educated classes, not directly connected with bureaucracy and even the nobles. Though there might not be a successful bloody revolution yet there was every probability of another revolution, just as complete, ending in the convening of that ancient Russian assembly known as the Zemsky Sobor or other representative body. With regard to Georgia, about which another question was asked, Mr. Kennan said that he was imperfectly acquainted with recent happenings in that region of Russia. The Georgians were a warlike race—unlike the Russian peasantry who had been cowed by centuries of oppression—and they would be able to make things very unpleasant for the Russian Government, especially at the present time.

The musical programme which followed was slightly different from the printed form, Mrs. Brockhurst and Mr. Grimbly substituting a duet by an Italian composer for the piece by Beethoven originally set out. A new-comer, Mrs. Lee Lee, received a very warm and well-deserved welcome, her singing of "A Summer Night" (Goring Thomas) being one of the most delightful things heard during the present session of the Literary Society. Her voice is very lovely and her stage manners most charming. We hope to hear her again. As an encore on Friday she sang "The Carnival." Mr. Horne secured the only other encore accorded that evening, and in response he sang "Jimmy on the Chute."

Pianoforte Duet.... "Il Matrimonio segreto"..... Cimarosa.  
Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst and Mr. H. H. Gimble.  
Song..... "A Summer Night"..... A Goring Thomas.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.  
Violin Solo..... "Gavotte"..... Bizet.  
Miss H. Page.  
Song..... "She loves me"..... Edith Dick.  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.  
Song..... (a) "The Rose"..... Noel Johnson.  
(b) "The River"..... Noel Johnson.  
Miss Lloyd Thomas.  
Song..... "The Polka and the Choir Boy"..... Mr. Horne.  
Conney Grain.

## BALLAD CONCERT.

The fine weather and the attractions of a ballad programme assembled a good audience in the Public Hall on Tuesday evening to listen to the concert promoted by Miss Lloyd Thomas and other ladies and gentlemen in aid of Miss Holland's Factory Girls' Fund. It is agreeable to think that the very laudable object in view will, as a result of the affair, be substantially furthered in a financial sense.

The various numbers were all meritorious, and several were of a high order of quality indeed. Conspicuous among the latter, giving place to the ladies (who, it may be remarked, received beautiful baskets of flowers), were the two songs of Mrs. Harrison in the first part, of which the house expressed its appreciation so emphatically that she had to return and bow her acknowledgments, and her song in the second part which, being in splendid voice, she rendered so effectively as to provoke an irresistible demand for an encore, in response to which she sang another and almost equally pleasing selection. Miss Lloyd Thomas in her duet with Mr. Cooper was very successful, but her song in the second part "Sweet Pretty Maiden" was certainly one of the gems of the concert. Miss Helena Page's contribution was a pleasing solo.

The audience were delighted also by the

violinello numbers of Mr. E. Salinger, his solo being rendered with such admirable taste and feeling that he had to comply with a call for more and play a second number. The song of Mr. Cherfils, that gentleman being in excellent voice, was a most enjoyable contribution to the programme. The "Hindoo Love Song" of Mr. N. G. Maitland, who enjoyed the advantages of an excellent piano accompaniment by Mrs. Maitland and a cello obligato by Mr. Salinger, went exceedingly well. A feature of the concert was the "Factory Girls March" written by Mr. B. R. Berrick for the occasion and played by the composer and the members of the Bijou Orchestra who both in this and the selection that opened the second half acquitted themselves excellently as usual. Mr. Brady was in his customary vein and recited "Brierly Villas" so well that the audience would not be denied and he had to return and describe how Uncle Podger hung a picture. Mr. Horne was kind enough to play all the accompaniments with one exception, and contributed greatly to the success of the concert.

The programme follows:—

## PART I.

- 1.—Overture.... "Factory Girls March"..... B. R. Berrick.  
(Specially composed for the Concert.)  
MEMBERS OF THE BIJOU ORCHESTRA.
- 2.—Vocal Duet.... "Venetian Song"..... Tosti.  
Miss LLOYD THOMAS and Mr. COOPER.
- 3.—Violin Solo.... "Romance in F"..... Guido Papini.  
Miss H. PAGE.
- 4.—Song..... "Soupir"..... Remberg.  
Mr. CHERFILS.
- 5.—Songs..... "A Lover in Damascus".....  
A Woodforde-Findon.  
Mrs. HARRISON.
- 6.—Recitation..... "Brierly Villa"..... Anon.  
Mr. G. G. BRADY.

## PART II.

- 1.—Selection..... "Rahoczy March"..... Bertius.  
MEMBERS OF THE BIJOU ORCHESTRA.
- 2.—Song..... "Hindoo Love Song"..... Remberg.  
(Violinello Obligato, Mr. E. Salinger.)  
Mr. N. G. MAITLAND.
- 3.—Song..... "Sweet Pretty Maiden"..... Gomen.  
Miss LLOYD THOMAS.
- 4.—Violinello Solo  
"Holder Abendstein"..... Wagner,  
arranged by Dotsauer.  
Mr. E. SALINGER.
- 5.—Song..... "The Dawn"..... Guy d'Hardelot.  
Mrs. HARRISON.
- 6.—Song..... "Once in the Golden Past"..... Edith Cooke.  
Mr. A. E. COOPER.

## YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

A Special Meeting of the Yokohama Yacht Club was held on Monday at the Masonic Rooms, No. 78, to consider certain alterations in the rules. Mr. G. H. Scidmore, the Commodore, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance. The CHAIRMAN briefly directed the attention of the meeting to the purpose for which they were assembled and Mr. A. R. Catto then read the alterations proposed.

The proposals of the Committee were unanimously adopted and a vote of thanks to the revising Committee was also passed without dissent.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

## "THE COINS OF JAPAN."

Dr. Gordon Munro has just received the following letter of thanks from Italy:—

MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Rome, February 2nd, 1905.

I have had the honour to present to the King, my Sovereign, the distinguished copy of your own publication "The Coins of Japan."

His Majesty, although making only modern and mediæval numismatics the object of his study, nevertheless worthily appreciates your work and designed to give it a kind reception.

I am charged by His Majesty to thank you for this spontaneous testimony of the respectful sympathy shown through the courteous gift to the House of Savoy, and with this opportunity assure you of my perfect consideration.

E. PONZIO VALIA,  
Minister.



# THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN: WILL ADAMS.

The following paper was read by Mr. Jas. Walter at the last meeting for the present season of the Yokohama Literary Society, held at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening.

Mr. Walter began by saying: It was with considerable hesitancy that I promised to give you a short account this evening of Will Adams, the English Pilot, the first of his countrymen to set foot in Dai Nippon. I feared that his history was already a well-worn subject to most of you present, and anything that could be placed before you must of necessity be chiefly bare quotations from those early writers who were the first foreign visitors in Japan, and from others of more recent years who had made researches in the old archives of the Honourable East India Company in London, or into the reports of Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch, found scattered about Europe, and which give us a very good insight into the manners and customs of this great nation three centuries ago, which, to the majority of dwellers in the West were then but slightly known. I wish it, therefore, to be clearly understood that most of the information here given is chiefly copied from R. Hildreth's work, entitled "Japan as it was and is," a book published in Boston, U.S.A., in 1855; Kämpfer's "Japan;" Sir E. Maude Thompson's (Curator of the British Museum) "Diary of Richard Cocks, Cape Merchant, in the English Factory in Japan, 1615-1622," edited for the Hakluyt Society of London in 1883; the same author's article in the *Cornhill Magazine* of July, 1904, entitled "The First Englishman in Japan;" Will Adams' own letters written from Japan between 1611 and 1617, taken from the papers of the Hakluyt Society; the Voyage of Captain John Saris to Japan in 1613, edited from contemporary records by Sir Ernest M. Satow, formerly H.B.M.'s Minister to Japan.

Unfortunately few of these works are accessible to the general reader, and it is therefore my only excuse for this paper, but I shall be amply rewarded if there are a few points in Will Adams' life of 20 years in Japan which you will now hear for the first time. Hildreth, whose book was first mentioned, went to England to collect materials for a biography of the first explorers and planters of New England and Virginia, and to quote his own words:

I was carried to Japan, where I happened to arrive (in the spirit) almost simultaneously with Commodore Perry's expedition. My interest thus aroused in this secluded country has produced this book, into which I have put the cream, skimmed, or as I might say in some cases, the juices laboriously expressed from a good many volumes, the greater part not very accessible to the general reader, but still containing much that is curious and entertaining, and to most readers new; whose curiosities, novelties and palatable extracts those who choose will thus be enabled to enjoy without the labour that I have undergone in their collection and arrangement.

Hildreth goes on to say.

How little the history of Japan and its former relations with Portugal and Holland are known, even in quarters where information on the subject might be said to constitute an official duty, is apparent in the following passage in a letter addressed from the State Department at Washington to the Secretary of the Navy in explication of the grounds, reasons and objects of our late mission to Japan, and intended as instructions to the Envoy: "Since the islands of Japan were first visited by European nations efforts have constantly been made by the various maritime powers to establish commercial intercourse with a country whose large population and reputed wealth hold out great temptations to mercantile enterprise. Portugal was the first to make the attempt, and her example was followed by Holland, England, Spain and Russia, and finally by the United States. All these attempts, however, have thus far been unsuccessful; the permission enjoyed for a short period by the Portuguese, and that granted to Holland, to send annually a single vessel to the port of Nagasaki hardly deserving to be considered exceptions to this remark.

Why, in the year 1620 there came into the little harbour of Firado, in Spex Straits, Kiushiu, the following English vessels: "The James Royal," "Godspeed," "Moone," "Palsgrave," "Elizabeth," "Bull," "Unicorne," English

"Hope;" and of Dutch ships the "New Banam," "Trove," "Harlam," Dutch "Hope," "Indraught," "Swan," and "Expedition;" and we find Richard Cocks writing home to his company the East India Company,

I do verily think the furnishing and setting out five of their ships will stand your worships in above Pds. 10,000 sterling, but I cannot justly tell it.

So you see Japan was attracting a good deal of attention in 1620, just two hundred and eighty-five years ago. We all know now that there was a large storehouse of information about Japan hidden away in Europe, and to the American Hildreth is certainly due the credit of being one of the first to rake it all up and to place it before the reading public in a condensed and entertaining form. You will all certainly now wish to know who Will Adams was and all about him. There is a general impression about that he was quite an illiterate man, an ordinary seaman, or a step above that, a pilot. He certainly was a seaman, of the very best type, and pilot too, and was reckoned a man whose good will was very much sought after, not only by his friends but also by those who might almost be called his enemies. Well, he comes to our assistance, and in very simple and quaint old English, and tells us much about himself. It will help us to fix in our minds the epoch when Adams sojourned in this "vale of sorrowful pilgrimage," as he was wont to call it, if you remember that he lived about the same time as our immortal bard, Will Shakespeare, who died four years before Adams, at the age of 52, whilst Adams was probably somewhat over 60 when he died in Japan. The first information about Will Adams is obtained from his own letter, written in Japan on the 22nd October, 1611, when he had already been in the country eleven years, and was addressed to the Worshipful East India Company, which letter finally reached its destination, and is still preserved in the archives of that company. He writes:—

Upon hearing that certain Dutch merchants are in the island of Java, my reason that I do write is first that conscience doth bind me with love to my countrymen and country.

(Very good sentiments that cannot be improved upon.)

I give you to understand that I am a Kentish man, born in the town called Gillingham, two English miles from Rochester, one mile from Chatham, where the King's ships lie.

I have been to Gillingham, it is now quite a large place, and the residents there seemed to me to consist chiefly of naval men still serving their King, and the men seemed to be mostly abroad, for women and children appeared to preponderate. Continuing, Adams writes:—

From the age of twelve years old I was brought up in Limehouse, near London, being apprenticed twelve years to Master Nicholas Diggins, and myself have served for Master and Pilot in Her Majesty's Queen Elizabeth's ships, and about eleven or twelve years have served the Worshipful Company of the Barbary Merchants. Until the India traffic from Holland began, in which traffic I was desirous to make a little experience of the small knowledge which God had given me. (This accounts therefore for at least 38 years of his life.) So in the year of our Lord 1598 I was hired for Pilot Major of a fleet of 5 sail which was made ready by the Dutch India Co. The General of this fleet was a merchant named Jacques Maihore, in which ship he being Admiral I was Pilot.

They left the Texel, in Holland, on the 24th June, 1598, and on the 6th April, 1599, they had reached the Straits of Magellan. The names of the ships, or the English equivalents of the Dutch names, were the

"Hope"	of 250 tons and crew of 130 men.
"Charity"	160 " " " 110 "
"Faith"	150 " " " 109 "
"Fidelity"	100 " " " 89 "
"Good News"	75 " " " 75 "

You see, Mr. Scidmore's yacht compares favorably in size with some of them, and you could put them all, with their crews, inside of the "Minnesota," and Captain Rinder would have to telephone to his Purser to find out which particular hatch they were under. But the names of good omen did not save these small and over-crowded vessels from a succession of disasters too common in the maritime enterprises of those days. We learn that on the coast of Guinea, where the ships

touched, they lost over one hundred men by fever; it is further recorded that before reaching the Straits of Magellan the crews for five months previously were placed on short allowance, and at one time were driven to such extremity as to eat the calf-skins with which the ropes were covered. The winter had just set in, but Adams writes they were forced to spend the winter there, having lost six or seven days when the wind was from the N. E. and fair to get through; they missed the opportunity through refreshing the men and taking wood and water. They were not able to sail again and pass into the Pacific Ocean until the 24th September, in which time Adams says, "our victuals were for the most part spent, and for the lack of the same many of our men died of hunger." The "Faith," "Fidelity" and "Good News," after passing through the Straits, were caught in a violent storm and driven back again, so that Captain Wert, in command, decided to abandon the enterprise and returned to Holland; but only one of the three reached home safely. The "Good News" was captured by the Spaniards and another by the Portuguese, so only one reached Holland again. The "Charity," on board which ship Adams was, and the "Hope" then steered for the coast of Chile, where they had arranged to rendezvous in latitude 46 degrees. I would mention here that English navigators were greatly in request in Holland when the Dutch first fitted out their expeditions to the East Indies, and it was a very common practice for English mariners to take service with the Dutch; thus in the same fleet with Will Adams was his brother, Thomas Adams, about whom we will hear something later on.

The "Charity" on reaching the place of rendezvous found some Indian inhabitants, who at first furnished sheep in exchange for bells and knives, with which they seemed well satisfied; but who shortly after disappeared, probably through Spanish influence. Having waited twenty-eight days, and hearing nothing of her consort, the "Charity" ran by Valdivia to the island of Mocha, and thence to the neighbouring Island of Santa Maria. Seeing on the mainland near by a number of people, boats were sent for a parley; but the people would suffer none to land from the boats, at which they shot a multitude of arrows. "Nevertheless," says Adams,

Having no victuals in our ship and hoping to find refreshing, we forcibly landed some 27 or 30 of our men and drove the wild people from the waterside, having the most of our men hurt with their arrows. Having landed we made signs of friendship, and in the end came to parley with signs that our desire was to have victuals for iron, silver and cloth, which we showed them. Whereupon they gave our folks wine, with batatas (sweet potatoes) and other fruits, and bade them by signs and tokens to go aboard and the next day to come again, and they would bring us victuals.

The next day, after a council in which it was resolved not to land more than two or three men at once, the captain approached the shore with all the force he had. Great numbers of people were seen, who made signs for the boats to land; and in the end, as the people would not come near the boats, 23 men landed with muskets and marched up towards 3 or 5 houses; but before they had gone the distance of a musket shot they found themselves in ambush, and the whole, including Thomas Adams, the brother of William, were slain or taken.

So our boats waited long, says Adams, to see if any of them would come again; but seeing no hope to recover them our boats returned, with this sorrowful news, that all our men that landed were slain, which was a lamentable thing to hear, for we had scarce so many men left as could wind up our anchor.

After waiting a day longer they went over to the neighbouring island of Santa Maria, where they found the "Hope," which had just arrived, but in as great distress as themselves, having at the island of Mocha, the day before the "Charity" had passed there, lost their commander and 27 men in an attempt to land to obtain provisions. Some provisions were finally got, by detaining two Spaniards, who came to visit the ships, and requiring them to pay a ransom in sheep and oxen. It was proposed to burn one of the ships, as there were not men enough for both; but the new captains, of whom the one in command of the "Charity" was named Quacker-

nack, could not agree which of the ships to burn. At length, the men being somewhat refreshed, a council was called to consider what should be done to make the voyage as profitable as possible to the merchants. It was stated by one of the sailors who had been to Japan in a Portuguese ship, that woollen cloth, of which they had much on board, was good merchandise there; and considering that the Moluccas and most parts of the East Indies were not countries in which woollen cloth would be likely to be very acceptable, hearing also from the people on shore that Spanish galliards were after them, news of their intentions and force having been sent from Spain to Peru about the time of their departure from Holland, it was finally resolved to stand away for Japan. Leaving the coast of Chile on the 27th November, 1599, and standing north-westerly across the equator for three or four months, they had the trade wind and pleasant weather. On the 23rd February, 1600, the "Charity" was in 28 degrees north of the line, when Adams writes:

We had a wondrous storm of wind as ever I was in, with much rain, in which storm we lost our consort, whereof we were very sorry; nevertheless with hope that in Japan we should meet the one the other we proceeded on our former intention for Japan.

The "Hope," however, probably foundered in that storm, for she was never seen by the "Charity" or heard of again.

On this voyage across the Pacific, in somewhere about 16 degrees north latitude, a group of islands was encountered (probably the Sandwich Islands), to which eight men of the "Charity" ran off with the pinnace, and were eaten, as Adams supposed, by the islanders, who were reported to be cannibals. Just imagine a meal of eight attenuated Dutchmen, who for some time had lived upon the calf-skins with which the ship's ropes had been covered. There is grim satisfaction in the absolute certainty that good digestion did not wait upon their appetite. Adams was not given to exaggeration in any of his reports, and some weight is added to this story by the fate of the great circumnavigator of the world, Captain Cook, who, 179 years later, in 1779, we know was killed on the islands, and figured, so history tells us, as the "piece de resistance" at a subsequent banquet in the same place. However this may be, for as some people try to make out that Bacon was Shakespeare, and some American gentleman has tried to prove, with the laudable desire of whitewashing the now happily incorporated Hawaiian citizens of the United States, that Captain Cook was not eaten, I still refuse to believe that they did not eat the eight Dutchmen, and Captain Cook too. After this, to our minds appalling incident, but to Adams only one of many tales of woe that he had experienced, we find him steering his ship "Charity" for the Japan coast, and trying to make in all probability Cape Inuboye. He was looking for this in latitude 30 degrees, but, to use his own language, "found it not, by reason that it lieth false in all charts, and maps and globes, for this cape lieth really in 35½ degrees," which, as he says, is a great difference. "However, in the end on the 19th April, 1600, we came in sight of the land in 32½ degrees." This place where the "Charity" made port was in Beppu Bay, off the capital of the Province of Bungo, now called Oita, latitude 33.15, in the island of Kiushiu, and she had taken just 4 months and 22 days in her passage from the coast of Chile. She had been at sea 2 years short of 2 months, and is it to be wondered then, as Adams puts it:

We were then in great misery, with only a company of 24 men out of a complement originally of 110 men, and of these not more than six besides myself that could stand upon our feet, and as many more to creep on their knees, the whole expecting shortly to die.

Of these, nine finally died after being taken ashore. I often wonder where these poor fellows were buried, for if ever seamen deserved a monument they certainly did. This place where Adams landed brings to my mind a story of an old man-o-warman, who, I think, was either in Commodore Perry's or Lord Elgin's expeditions to Japan, and when interrogated by his shipmates as to where he had experienced the worst weather in his time, emphatically declared it was in the Bay of Bungo. "Oh, what a whopper of a bung," was the general incredulous shout, but

many of us who have passed through the Bay of Bungo know that the old man was all right, and had evidently been there before.

We will now see how it fared with Adams on his reaching the Japan coast. They were immediately boarded by numerous boats, which they had no force to resist; but the boatmen offered no injury beyond stealing what they could conveniently lay their hands on. This, however, was put a stop to the next day by the Governor of the neighbouring district, who sent soldiers on board to protect the cargo, and who treated the crew with great kindness, furnishing them with necessary refreshments, and giving them a house on shore for their sick, of whom, as I said before, nine died. For some days the only conversation was by signs, but before long a Portuguese Jesuit, with some other Portuguese, arrived from Nagasaki, on the opposite western coast of the island. The Dutch now had an interpreter; but what with religious and what with national antipathies, little was to be hoped from a Jesuit and a Portuguese. In fact the Portuguese accused them of being pirates, and two of their own company, in hopes of getting control of the cargo, turned traitors and plotted with the Portuguese. The charge of being pirates was not, I fear, so very far-fetched, for it was not an uncommon thing for Dutch as well as English ships to seize Chinese junks, for there was then no trade with China. It is not at all improbable that the growth of piracy on the China coast may be partly laid at the door of foreign nations. After nine days the Shogun Iyeyasu sent five galleys, in which Adams, attended by one of the sailors, was conveyed to Osaka, distant about 80 leagues. Here he found the Shogun "in a wonderfully costly house gilded with gold in abundance," who in several interviews, and by help of a Portuguese interpreter, treated him with great kindness, and was very inquisitive as to his country and the cause of his coming. Adams replied that the English were a people who had long sought out the East Indies, desiring friendship in the way of trade with all kings and potentates, and having in their country divers commodities which might be exchanged to mutual advantage. The Shogun then enquired if the people of Adams' country had no wars. He answered that they had, with the Spanish and Portuguese, but were at peace with all other nations. He also enquired as to Adams' religious opinions, to which he replied, "I believe in God that made heaven and earth." The Shogun next enquired the way in which he got to Japan, but when Adams by way of answer exhibited a chart of the world and pointed out the passage through the Straits of Magellan he showed plain signs of incredulity. Notwithstanding this friendly reception, Adams was ordered back to prison, where he was kept for 39 days, expecting, though well treated, to be crucified, which he learnt was the customary mode of execution in this country. In fact, as he afterwards discovered, the Portuguese were employing this interval in poisoning the minds of the Japanese against these new comers, whom they represented as thieves and common sea robbers, whom it was necessary to put to death to prevent any more of their freebooting countrymen from coming to the ruin of the Japanese trade. But at length the Shogun gave this answer: "that as these strangers had as yet done no damage to him nor to any of his people, it would be against reason and justice to put them to death," and sending again for Adams after another long conversation, lasting till midnight, and numerous enquiries, he set him of liberty, and gave him liberty to visit the ship and his companions, of whom in the interval he had heard nothing. He found them close by, the ship having been brought to Sakai, within seven or eight miles of Osaka. The men had suffered nothing, but the ship had been completely stripped, her whole company being thus left with only the clothes on their backs. The Shogun, indeed, ordered restitution, but the plundered articles were so dispersed and concealed that nothing could be recovered, except ten thousand dollars in silver, which had formed part of the cargo, and which was given up to the officers as a fund for their support and that of the men. Afterwards

the ship was ordered to be taken to a port near Yedo, supposed to be Uraga. All means were used to get her clear with leave to depart, in which suit a considerable part of the money was spent, till at the end of two years, the men refusing any longer to obey Adams and the master, the remaining money was for "quietness sake" divided, and each was left to shift for himself. The Shogun, however, added an allowance to each man of 2 lbs. of rice a day, besides an annual pension in money amounting to about 50 dollars. In Adams' case this pension was afterwards raised to \$280 per annum, as a reward for having built two ships for the Shogun Iyeyasu on the European model. In regard to these ships Will Adams writes:

The Shogun Iyeyasu called me at divers times, as he had done before. So one time above the rest he would have me to make him a small ship. I answered that I was no carpenter and had no knowledge thereof. 'Well, do your endeavour,' saith he; 'if it be not good it is no matter.' (I presume he used the word "shikataganai"). Wherefore at this command I built him a ship of the burthen of eighty tons or thereabout: which ship being made in all respects as our manner is, he coming aboard to see it, liked it very well, by which means I came in more favor with him, so that I came often in his presence, who from time to time gave me presents. Now being in such grace and favor, by reason I learned him some points of geometry, and understanding of the art of mathematics, with other things: I pleased him so that what I said he would not contrarie. At which my former enemies did wonder: and at this time must entreat me to do them a friendship, which to both Spaniards and Portugals have I done, recompensing them good for evil. So to pass myntime to get my living it hath cost me great labor and trouble at the first, but God hath blest my labor. In the end of five years I made application to the King (Iyeyasu) to go out of this land, desiring to see my poor wife and children according to conscience and nature. With the which request he was not well pleased and would not let me go any more for my country but must hyde in his land. Yet in process of time, being in great favor with the Shogun, I made supplication again, by reason we had news that the Hollanders were in Siam and Patania, on the east coast of Malaya, which rejoiced us much with hope that God should bring us to our country again, and boldly spake myself with him, at which he gave me no answer.

Adams pleaded that he would bring the English and Dutch to trade in Japan if Iyeyasu would let him go, but Adams says "by no means would he let me go." He then pleaded for leave that the Captain, Melchor van Santvoort, who came with him in the ship "Charity," should go, and this being granted he sailed in a Japanese junk for Patania, fitted out by the Daimyo of Hirado, and reached his destination there safely, but was subsequently killed in a battle with the Portuguese at Malacca. This was the first opportunity Adams had of getting a letter out of the country, and the following paragraph extracted from it is most pathetic:—

I do pray and entreat you in the name of Jesus Christ to do so much as to make my being here in Japan known to my poor wife; in a manner a widow, and my two children fatherless, which thing only is my greatest griefe of heart and conscience. I am a man not unknown in Ratcliffe and Limehouse to good Master Nicholas Diggins, Mr. Thomas Bert, Mr. Nicholas Isaac and William Isaac, brothers, with many others, also to Mr. William Jones and Mr. Becker. Therefore may this letter come to any of their hands, or the copy, I do know that compassion and mercy is so that my friends and kindred shall have news that I do as yet live in this vale of my sorrowful pilgrimage, the which thing again and again I do desire for Jesus Christ his sake; thus in brief I am constrained to write hoping that by one means or another, in process of time I shall hear of my wife and children; and so with patience I wait the good will and pleasure of Almighty God. Therefore I so pray all of them or every one of them that if this my letter shall come to their hands to do the best that my wife and children and my good acquaintance may hear of me; by whose good means I may in process of time, before my death, hear news or see some of my friends again. The which thing God turns to his glory. Amen.

The first Dutch ships arrived in Japan in 1609, after which there was more frequent communication with the outer world. It was from a letter written by Adams from Hirado, in Kiushiu, to a certain friend of his, Augustin Spalding, in Batavia, and dated the 12th January, 1613, which gave me the first clue for obtaining information about Will Adams direct from the Japanese, and

which enabled me to locate his tomb. This is his letter: "If it be that there come a ship near unto the easternmost part let them enquire for me; I am called in the Japan tongue Augiu Sama (meaning in Japanese, Consider of the needle or pilot). By that name am I known all the sea coast along, and fear not to come near the main," &c., &c. Now this seemed pretty easy sailing, and by turning the letters *m* of the name into *n*'s I got at the word Anjin Sama, and began to follow his advice and find out if he was known all the coast along by that name. I had not to go very far, for in May, 1872, a priest at the Dai-butsu told me that he had heard the name of Miura Anjin, and that he had heard there was a tomb called Anjin tsuka in the village of Hemmi, near Yokosuka.

In 1611 the English East India Company, which had been established in 1600, decided to send out an expedition of three ships to the Far East, under the command of Captain John Saris, a gentleman of a very good English family, from Tickhill, near Doncaster. These ships were the "Clove," "Hector" and "Thomas." They carried crews of 89, 110 and 55 men respectively. Captain Saris was in command and the "Clove" was the flagship, and on board was Richard Cocks as Chief Merchant, who remained after his arrival in Japan as head of the first factory, or agent of the company established here by the English, and whose diary in Japan between 1615-1520 was recently found and edited by Sir Maude Thompson, Curator of the British Museum, and printed for the Hakhyt Society of London. The captain of the "Thomas" was Tempest Peacock, who also stopped some years in Japan, and who was afterwards killed in Patania on one of the expeditions which Adams organised for Siam. (Our old friend, Mr. Pet Peacock, of Tokyo, so long with us in Japan, had therefore a namesake, if not an ancestor, nearly 300 years ahead of him in Japan.) This fleet sailed from the Downs on April 18th, 1611. The main objects of this expedition were the ports in the Red Sea, Socotra, Mocha, &c., but Saris had orders to push on to Japan, and proof positive that the East India Company knew at the time of Adams' being in Japan is found in Article 24 of the 43 Articles of Instructions given to Captain Saris on sailing, which reads:

Being arrived in Japan we desire you to use the best means to search out the most convenient and safest harbor to trade in, when you may sell cloth, lead, iron and such other of our native commodities as by your observation you shall find most vendible there, wherein you are to be very specially careful what colors and sorts of cloth will there be vendible. (What we English merchants have been trying to do ever since.) Also give great charge that your men offer no offence to the people there, and to consult specially with William Adams, an Englishman, now resident there and in great favor with the King, as we hear, to desire his opinion what course should be held for the delivery of the letter from His Majesty James First of England. And if at your departure from Japan the said William Adams shall importune you to transport him into his native country to visit his wife and children, we pray you then to accommodate him with as convenient a cabin as you may and all other necessities which your ship may afford him.

The "Clove" with Captain Saris arrived on the 12th June, 1613, having taken over two years for the voyage out. They were well received by the Daimyo of Hirado, Matsuura Hoin, or King Foyne, as he was always called by the foreigners of that time, and with whom he had very much to do in those days. Many years ago I made a visit to Hirado, and visited his tomb and those of his two retainers who had, it is said, committed *seppuku*, or *harakiri*, at the time of his death. Their monuments were still in excellent preservation. Although so many foreigners died and were buried (the place of burial was, I believe, at the other side of Spex Straits, at this place very narrow) I could learn nothing of the exact spot, and nobody knew anything about monuments to foreigners, so I presume they have all been destroyed. I visited Kawachi, or Kochi, as the English used to call it, and which was the outer anchorage for ships, and where our sailors used to live when ashore. Some of the old cambers, even wells and sides of houses, evidently built with foreign cement, still remain; one or

two foreign anchors from ships of that time were also seen by me, and there is an old tree close to the canal in Hirado which is still known as the Igrisu Matsu, or English pine, about which the legend is the ships used to tie up to. Further research would doubtless have led to interesting discoveries, but unfortunately my time was limited. Perhaps the Hon. Atsushi Matsuura, of Tokyo, a descendant of Hoin Sama of Adams' time, and who loaned a sketch of his ancestor to Sir Ernest Satow, which appears in the "Voyage of John Saris to Japan," edited by Sir Ernest, might have in his possession some papers which would be of great use to future explorers. This Daimyo Hoin was a grand old man and warrior, having fought in the first invasion of Korea by the Japanese. I would mention here that Saris' expedition was not the first English one that set out for the Far East, for in June, 1604, a license was granted to Sir Edward Michelborne and others to discover Cathaia, China, Japan Corea, and Cambai, and which sailed with, as pilot, our famous navigator John Davis, who gave the name to Davis Straits. It is, I believe, not generally known that Davis was actually killed in a desperate fight with Japanese pirates off the coast of the Malay Peninsula. There are any number of interesting stories about our old mariners of those days, but we have chiefly to do with Will Adams, and must therefore continue the narrative of his life out here.

Captain Saris on arriving immediately enquired for him, and was told that he was away in Yedo, and "King" Hoin put off reading the King of England's letter until Anji (or according to Adams' way of writing it Anjin) should come. Here you see again we are on the right track of the right man, and the very same night Hoin despatched letters to him, and also to the Shogun Iyeyasu. Adams arrived at last on the 29th July, having taken 17 days on the road from Sumpu, or Shizuoka, generally named as Surunaga by the English in writing about the place. His interview with Captain Saris was not of a wholly pleasant nature. Saris was probably haughty and overbearing in his manner to Adams, and though offering to him the hospitality of the English house, Adams declined it, preferring to lodge by himself in a Japanese house, whither he would not allow anyone to accompany him, and hung out his own flag, which was, we are told, the St. George's Cross. It appeared to Saris that Adams was more or less Japanese in his sentiments, and that he preferred the company of Dutchmen or Spaniards to that of his own countrymen. This we know was untrue and a libel upon poor Adams. After considerable delay, arrangements were made for Saris' visit to Court, and presents were chosen for Iyeyasu, who had nominally given up the reins of Government in favour of his son, Hidetada, the former residing in Shizuoka and the latter as Shogun in Yezo, to whom presents were also carried, as well as to the more important State officers. The Daimyo of Hirado, Hoin, lent a galley rowed by 40 men, and the mission got away on August 7th, the journey to Osaka being made by boat and taking 20 days. Saris took with him 10 Englishmen and his Japanese linguist, besides Adams and his two Japanese followers, and Hoin provided an escort of an officer and three men. Besides these there was a pike bearer "according to the custom of the country." Travelling at the rate of 28 miles a day they reached Sumpu on September 6th; on the 8th he had his audience with Iyeyasu, to whom he delivered the letter from King James First. The privileges which Saris desired to obtain for the East India Company he was told to abbreviate. This shortened memorandum was sent in through Adams on the 10th and approved by Iyeyasu. One of the objectionable clauses expunged was that the English should be permitted to bring their Chinese prizes into Japanese ports and there dispose of the cargoes. Considering that at the time we knew nothing about China, and had never declared war upon her, the attempt to insert such a clause is rather an eye-opener as to our methods of doing business with that country in those days. The Treaty signed by the Shogun Iyeyasu with his big seal is still, I believe, in London; the knowledge of its exis-

tence or importance was evidently unknown to Lord Elgin, for had it been brought out and laid before the Shogun Hitotsubashi we might have been saved the trouble of making any new treaty of commerce. The business of the mission having thus been concluded satisfactorily, Saris left for Yedo on the 12th, arriving there two days later, had an interview and delivered his presents to the Shogun Hidetada. On the 21st he accompanied Adams to Uraga, a small harbour at the entrance to the Bay of Yedo, near where Adams possessed an estate that had been granted to him by Iyeyasu. It appears that the latter had expressed a desire to see the English settle in Yedo, and in that case Uraga would have been the first port at which the English ships would touch. Adams, you remember, in one of his letters home urged that our ships should be sent to the easternmost port, Yedo or Uraga; a similar suggestion had before been made to the Dutch, but they had preferred to establish themselves at Hirado. Commodore Perry tried very hard to have Uraga made the treaty port, but the Japanese Government at the time suggested that awfully dangerous place, Odawara Bay, near Kamakura, which he knew to his cost was no use, having experienced great trouble in getting one of his ships off the rocks there, and finally agreed to that Land's End of that part of Japan, Shimoda; clearly a case of "Hobson's choice." Saris, in his journal, also expressed himself in favour of Uraga, the only drawback in his opinion being that Uraga was "not so well replenished with victuals and fresh meat." But on his return to Hirado it was decided to remain there, as the factory had already been established in that centre. Probably it would have been much wiser to have fallen in with the proposal of Iyeyasu; and doubtless Adams would have served the East India Company more zealously if he had been able to live close to his home, instead of having to travel and reside at the other end of Japan. Saris, on his return from Yedo, on the 26th September, 1616, also visited Adams' estate; in one case they state the name of the place to be Febe, and in the other it is spelt Phoebe. This appeared to me not so very unlike the name mentioned to me by the priest, namely, "Hemmi," and which Cocks describes as being eight or nine miles from Uraga, which is very nearly the actual distance. I had no great difficulty in finding the village of Hemmi, and with the aid of some children from the village, who were used to cutting the grass in that vicinity, I found Anjin Tsuka, the mound upon which the tombs rest, Yoshikawa-zaka. They were completely buried in high grass; this find and the grand view of the whole Bay of Yedo from this spot amply repaid me for all my trouble and steep climb. Having mentioned tombs brings me to a sad portion of Will Adams' history, which I would feign pass over without comment, but here alongside his own tombstone was another to mark the resting place of his Japanese wife. We know of his good qualities, and it is not for us, 300 years later, to criticise his failings; his Maker will no doubt judge him mercifully; he was but human; valid excuse of course there is none. For nine years he had no prospect of ever seeing home, and in that time had probably given up all hope of getting back to England. Prior to the arrival of the Dutch, Adams had chiefly resided in Yedo, for we find a well-known street named after him, and which still exists to this day, near Nihonbashi, and called Anjin-cho (Pilot Street), the Billingsgate of Japan's metropolis, as a friend of mine in Tokyo truly puts it; for it is the great fish market of the city. Mr. Griffis in "The Mikado's Empire," 1876, page 262, given the following interesting particulars respecting Adams and his last resting place:

Will Adams had a son and daughter born to him in Japan, and there are still living Japanese who claim descent from him. (This I have never been able to corroborate.) One of the streets of Yedo was named after him, Anjin-cho (Pilot Street), and the people of that street still hold an annual celebration on the 15th June in his honour, one of which I attended in 1873. When Adams died he, and afterwards his Japanese wife, were buried on the summit of one of the lovely hills overlooking the Bay of Yedo, Goldsborough Inlet, and the surrounding beautiful

and classic landscape; Adam chose the spot himself. The people of Yedo erected memorial stone lanterns at his tomb. Perry's fleet in 1854 anchored within the very shadow of the Englishman's sepulchre. In May, 1873, Mr. Walter, of Yokohama, after a study of Hildreth and some search, discovered the tomb which others had sought for in vain. Two head stone shafts in the characteristic style of native monumental architecture marked the spot. I visited it in company with the bonze in charge of the Shin Shiu temple of the village.

These stone lanterns (or toros) I found to bear the inscription "Yedo Nihonbashi Anjineho Kansei Jiumen;" Presented by the inhabitants of Anjineho, Nihonbashi, Yedo, year 1798. It would be interesting to know the reason why these good people waited so long after Adams' death before erecting these stone lanterns, which look quite new and fresh as compared with the tombstones. Upon the larger of the tombstones, that of Adams, I could trace no date; it had been obliterated by age and exposure to the weather, but with the aid of a pen-knife my Japanese companion easily made out the date on the wife's tomb; it read, Kwanyei 11 nen 7 gwatsu, 6 ka; or 30th July, 1634. It is said that she died at a good old age, and was given the posthumous name of "Kaikwa O-in Miyuman Rikuni." She was the daughter of Magome Kangetsu, an officer of Temmacho ward in Tokyo. The date of Anjin's death according to the priest of the Temple was Genna Rokunen, 4 gwatsu, 4 ka, or the 10th May, 1620, and his posthumous name was "Yurio Manin Genzui Kogi." Richard Cocks, as you will see from the following letter, places Adams' death six days later.

Richard Cocks wrote to the East India Company, dated Hirado the 13th December, 1620:

And our good friend Captain Wm. Adams, who was so long before us in Japan, departed out of this world the 16th May last and made Mr. Wm. Eaton and myself his overseers, giving the one half of his estate to his wife and child in England, and the other half to a son and daughter he hath in Japan. The copy of his will with another of his inventory (or assessment of his estate) I send to his wife and daughter per Captain Martin Pring, their good friend, well known to them a long time past. And I have delivered £100 sterling to divers of the James Royall's company (Pring was captain of this ship), entered in the purser's book, to pay two for one in England is £200 sterling to Mrs. Adams and her daughter, for it was not his mind his wife should have all, in regard she might marry another husband and carry all from his child, but rather that it should be equally parted betwixt them, of the while I thought good to advice your Worshipps, and the rest of his debts and estate being gotten in, I will either bring or send it per first occasion offered, and that may be most for their profit and according as the deceased put his trust in me and his other friend Mr. Eaton.

It was said that Captain Pring of the "James Royall," of 100 tons burthen, did not reach Japan until a few months after Adams' death, for they had been very old friends. Captain Pring had been kind to the family in England, and several remittances home had been paid through Pring. This Captain Pring was a navigator of some repute, and twelve years before arriving in Japan, in following up the discoveries of Gosnold, had entered and explored (the first Englishman to do so) Penobscot Bay and river on the coast of what has since been known as New England. If would seem that Pring had not forgotten his early voyages to the coast of America, for on his return journey from Japan at Saldanha, near the Cape of Good Hope, a contribution of £70 8s. 6d. was raised among the ship's company to endow a school, to be called the East India School, in the colony of Virginia. Other contributions were made for this school, and the Virginia Company endowed it with a farm of 1000 acres, which they sent tenants to cultivate; but this, like the Virginia University and many other public-spirited and promising enterprises, was ruined and annihilated by the fatal Indian massacre of 1622.

To return to the subject of Will. Adams, it has been rather unkindly suggested that perhaps after all Adams was not so very anxious to leave Japan, where he had lived so long and where he had a native wife and children, but this appeal of his to the Shogun Iyeyasu on the occasion of his taking Captain Saris, of the "Clove,"

up to Court does not give much weight to this suggestion. Adams says:

Finding the Emperor in a good mood, I took out of my bosom his broad seal concerning certain lands (he had given unto me) and laid it down before him, giving his majesty most humble thanks for his great favour unto me, desiring leave to go for my country. At which request he look earnestly upon me, and asked me if I was desirous to go for my country. I answered most desirous. He answered, if he should detain me he should do me wrong inasmuch that in his service I had behaved myself well, with other words of commendation the which I leave. So I think God I got my liberty out of my long and evil service.

And yet now that he had liberty to go he refused to take passage in the homeward-bound "Clove," alleging that though he desired to return to England, he must first make something, for he was poor. The true reason, however, for declining to sail with Saris he states, in his letter to the company, to have been because of divers injuries done to him, without, however, specifying what they were. He appears to have been somewhat shabbily treated in certain business transactions between him and the English merchants; but whether there was other cause for offence we do not know. At the same time he did not neglect his wife in England. The Company had advanced money to her, which Adams punctually repaid, and he arranged for further means to be supplied to her, "till it be the will of God I come home." He now took service with the Company, the negotiations as to the amount of his pay again unfortunately causing some friction between him and Saris; but the terms were finally settled at £100 per year, the engagement to last:

Such time as God shall send the "Clove" into England or answer of her arrival, and return of the Worshipful Company's answer whether they will discover to the north-west or not."

Mark the indomitable pluck and enterprise of the old English salt, after all the hardships he had gone through; he wanted to go and discover the N.W. passage. This project was continually in Adams' mind; he had often conferred together with Iyeyasu about it, and he enlarged on the present advantages for its accomplishment in the friendly attitude of Iyeyasu and his promise of assistance.

We saw this project accomplished only a few years ago, but the other way round. It was on the 2nd September, 1879, in the evening, I was accosted in Yokohama by a gentleman who said to me, "I am Nordenskiöld, of the 'Vega,' and have just completed the North East passage; can you direct me to the Swedish Consul." I was most happy to comply. The late M. Van Oort then filled the office.

Unfortunately there are very few relics of Will Adams that I know of which have been found in Japan. In the period of Genroku, between 1688 and 1703, the temple of Tokosan Godoshi in Hemmi was totally destroyed by fire, and the only things saved and now to be seen in the present temple is a Buddhist prayer on papyrus in the Siamese written characters, and a few small carved wooden images which appear to be of Siamese or Indian origin. Adams made two, if not three, voyages to Siam in Japanese junks in 1617 to 1619, and probably brought back many objects of interest with him. Not long after finding his tomb, a Japanese youth from Hemmi, or that immediate vicinity, came to Yokohama and sold to Mr. Vivanti, of this place, a silver watch of globular shape: the original double cover had been lost, it was otherwise in good order, the dial face had the time figures changed to the Japanese method of time reckoning. Inside it bore the name of the London maker, which I now forget, and date 1597. I examined the watch and consider it may very probably have been Adams' own watch; it is still in Mr. Vivanti's possession and goes all right when wound up. On my first visit to Hemmi, an old farmer presented me with a letter written in Japanese running hand, and which he said was written by Anjin from Yedo, and it certainly had the appearance of age, and it was signed Miura Anjin. Unfortunately I lent it to a friend and never got it back again; but I kept a copy of the Japanese text, which translated reads thus:

I have received the firewood, as well as gate decorations, pine trees, stakewood and strawmats, as usual end of year custom, for which you will express my thanks to the farmers, and at the same time I send a barrel containing 4 kegs of 2 sho each sake, which I am glad to give in exchange for firewood, and you will do so at the rate of 10 bundles for each sho. I send down two barrels of 2 to and 3 jo each with which you will feast the farmers as usual custom, also residue of shoyu which please distribute at my place and don't forget to entertain the farmers at a meal. P.S.—Also take out two bales of rice from the godown for the entertainment. MURAI ANJIN.

This letter is addressed to Heizaimon Rokuzaimon, and is dated 13th month, 25th day, but does not name the year. There are many more incidents of interest in Will Adams' career in Japan, but time does not permit to dwell upon them.

Touching Hemmi Mura, Adams describes it as a "living like unto a lordship in England in which 80 or 90 husbandmen, that be as my slaves or servants which or the like precedents was never herebefore given to any stranger." Richard Cocks, in reporting upon his visit to Hemmi, says, under date 26th September, 1616.

We left Yedo towards Uraga this morning about 10 o'clock and arrived at Hemmi some two hours before night, where we staid all that night, for that Captain Adams' wife and his two children met us there. This Hemmi is a lordship given to Capt. Adams by the old Emperor to him and his for ever, and confirmed to his son, called Joseph. There is above 100 farms or households upon it, beside others under them, all of which are his vassals, and he hath power of life and death over them, and he has absolute power over them as any Tono or King in Japan. Divers of his tenants brought me presents of fruit, as oranges, figs, pears, chestnuts and grapes whereof there is abundance in that place.

From thence they went on to Uraga, Misaki and Kamakura, and Cocks' description of Kamakura and Daibutsu is simply lovely. To use his own words:

I did never see such pleasant walks amongst pine and spruce trees as are about these pagodas, but that which I did admire more than all the rest was a mighty idol of brass called by them Daibooks and standeth in a valley betwixt two mountains. This idol is made sitting cross legged (tailor like) and yet in my opinion it is above 20 yards high and above 12 yards from knee to knee. The house above it being quite rotten away, it being set up 480 years past. I do think there may above 30 men stand within the compass of the head. I was within the hollowness of it and it is as large as a great house. I do esteem it to be larger than the Colossus of Rhodes, which was taken for one of the seven wonders of the world, and as report goeth did lade 900 camels with the ruins thereof. But for this it is thought 3,000 horses would nothing near carry away the copper of this. In fine it is a wonderful thing. (And so think we all of us Yokohama folk 300 years afterwards.) Some report this city to be destroyed with fire and brimstone, but I enquired of the inhabitants and they say they never heard of any such matter but only that it was burned and ruined by war.

No doubt about it that was the trouble, as we know. Only one or two matters of interest and I will close. In the autumn of 1608 a large Spanish galleon of 1,000 tons, the "San Francisco," carrying the Governor of Manila to Acapulco in New Spain or Mexico, was wrecked somewhere about Inuboye; 36 of the crew were drowned and 340 or 350 were saved. The Governor, Don Rodrigo de Vivers, who was saved and who stopped in Japan for two years, was finally shipped off by Iyeyasu in the second ship that Adams built, and he safely reached Acapulco and finally repaid the cost of the ship to Iyeyasu.

There is another street in Tokyo named after a Dutchman who came out with Adams in the ship "Charity;" his name was Jan Joosen and the street is called Fai Fostugashi to this day. This man's name frequently appears in Cocks' diary and I think he died in Japan.

On October 21st, 1616, Adams, in returning from Yedo to Hirado by the Tokaido, met with a nasty accident at the village of Fui, just beyond Kambara, where he had dined. His horse startled by a bird flying out of a hedge threw him and dislocated his shoulder; it was not properly set and he suffered, for it was frequently coming out of joint again.



*Temma-cho*, from whence Adams' Japanese wife came (it means Pack-horse-relay-street), is the oldest part of the city of Yedo. Here in ancient times was one of the numerous travellers' stations on the route from the northern provinces to the southern. In the villages containing relays of horses, coolies, kagos, &c., the Daimyos and lesser folk could rest or lodge, obtain entertainment for man and beast, and fresh reinforcements of either. At the present day the people born in the immediate neighbourhood of *Temma-cho* boast with pride of their birth in the oldest part of Japan's capital, believing themselves to be therefore Japanese of the Japanese, of specially pure blood and peculiarly children of the Empire of the Rising Sun.

Adams in his many journeys up and down the *Tokaido* was no doubt well known there, and thus probably became acquainted with the daughter of the officer of *Temma-cho* Ward.

In conclusion, I would like to say that our Japanese friends are at this moment taking a great interest in the matter of Will Adams, and wish to erect some permanent memorial to his memory. I am not in a position to state exactly what shape that memorial eventually will take, but the idea of making a park or public recreation ground in the neighbourhood of the tomb has been mentioned, and this seems most appropriate, and in any such scheme I am sure Englishmen in Japan, or those who have been here, would wish to be associated.

#### THE LAW COURTS.

##### CLAIM AGAINST THE O. & O. COMPANY.

A case instituted by a Chinaman named Lee Huan Tong, No. 146, Yokohama, against Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama agent of the O. & O. Steamship Co., claiming yen 108.90, came up again on April 7th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi, when a Chinaman named Lishung-chau was examined as a witness.

Lishung-chau deposed that he received a quantity of bananas by the *Gaelic* from Honolulu, which she left on Oct. 20th last. The fruit was putrid when the steamer arrived. He did not know whether she brought another lot of bananas bearing the mark of "B. Y. Rai." Previously, he imported the fruit two or three times, but on every occasion it was found rotten. For the putrid fruit, he did not pay duty.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to adjourn the hearing as it was necessary to have a certificate from the Finance Department for the duty which his client paid at the Yokohama Customs for bananas undelivered to him by the ship's agent.

The Court granted the request and adjourned the case till April 21st.

##### CLAIM FOR LANDING CHARGES.

This case, in which Capt. A. Weston claims yen 1,036.59 from the *Compania General de Tabaco de Filipinas*, came up again on April 8th in the Yokohama District Court when Judge Yasuda delivered judgment in favour of plaintiff with costs.

##### CLAIM AS TO DISTRAINT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of an action instituted by a Chinaman named Chao Fenshi and one other, who petitioned for the cancelling of the seizure of a house by Mr. P. Helm, began on April 8th before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Tanuma and defendant by Mr. Nagashima.

Plaintiffs' counsel stated that the house, situated in the compound of No. 121, Yamashita-cho, which was jointly tenanted by plaintiffs, five other Chinamen and Mr. Helm, so that defendant had no right to distrain upon the building for his own convenience.

Defendant's counsel contended that the property in dispute was connected with another case lodged by Mr. Helm against Su-fangchee, a Chinese merchant, claiming yen 248 in which proceeding his client had given sufficient explanation as to the reason of the seizure of the building.

Parties produced their evidence to the Court and gave explanations, after which the Court adjourned till April 20th.

In the Saseho Prize Court, two decisions were delivered on April 10th with reference to the British steamers *Roseley* (4,370 tons gross) and *Lexington* (4,421 tons gross) confiscating the vessels and their cargoes. The former was captured on Jan. 11th on her way to Vladivostok with 6,500 tons of Cardiff coal and the latter was captured on the following day en route to the same destination with some 6,000 tons of coal.

#### A BUILDER'S CLAIM.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment has been given in a case instituted by Mr. C. B. Clausen claiming yen 1,182.69 against Mr. S. Komor, before Judge Nakanishi. The Court ordered defendant to pay yen 711.38 to plaintiff and dismissed the latter's claim for the remainder.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On April 4th, two floating mines were observed off Chefoo. One of them was exploded by the Japanese.

Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister for Home Affairs, left Shimabashi on April 12th by the 6 p.m. train for western cities.

Colonels Y. Tada and S. Nitahara have been promoted to the rank Major-General and thirty-four sergeants have been made ensign.

On April 11th, 1,117 Russian prisoners were brought from the front to Moji. After disinfection at Dai-ri, they were removed to Fukuoka.

On April 6th, 975 invalids returned from the front to Osaka and 331 to Sendai. Forty-three Russian officers from the Mukden region have arrived at Yamaguchi.

Mr. S. Ishida, Chief of the Yokohama Harbour Office, and Mr. A. Yato, an official of the same office, have been decorated by the King of Italy with the Fourth Class of the Crown.

At 2 p.m. on April 11th, a conference was held in the Military Staff Office. Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, General Terauchi, Minister for War, and other high officers of the Army were present.

An official telegram reports that on April 6th 594 Russians, including 4 officers, left Dairen and 97 left Yongsanpho all for Ninoshima. The transport of the captives from the Mukden region is now concluded.

A telegram from Takamatsu reports that a Russian captain of cavalry in detention at Matsuyama has assaulted one of the guards. On April 11th, he was removed to Marugame, where he will be tried by Court-Martial.

On the morning of April 6th, Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Shanghai. They did not land there in consequence of the slight illness of His Highness. Mr. Odagiri and the foreign consuls visited the *Prins Heinrich*.

Sir Francis Jeune has not long survived his retirement from the Bench. As President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice he filled a difficult position with great success, his scholarly attainments and his legal abilities being of a very high order.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock on Thursday evening a very severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. Fortunately it was not of long duration else considerable damage must have resulted. As it was many houses on the Bluff have to lament broken vases and ornaments and damage to wall and ceiling papers.

The Foreign Office, according to the *Official Gazette*, has received a telegram under date of April 11th from Mr. S. Morikawa, Japanese Consul at Vancouver, that a bill relating to Japanese, similar to that drafted in February last year, was submitted to the Legislature of British Columbia and was passed without alteration, being immediately sanctioned by the Governor. It was at once promulgated as a law. It may be

added that according to a telegram dated Jan. 25th from Mr. Nosé, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, which was published in the *Official Gazette* of Jan. 27th, the bill referred to in the foregoing message was drafted in February, 1904, and rejected on Jan. 20th by the Governor after it had passed the Legislature.

On Monday evening, April 10th, General Terauchi, Minister for War, entertained Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Minister, and his staff at the official residence, when General Sakuma, Lieut.-General Haraguchi, Major-Generals Yamada, Takeuchi, Okazaki, Murata, and Nagaoka, and other officers of the Army were present.

According to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, there is now no hope of saving the *Sully*. The position of the vessel is not ameliorated in any way, in fact news received from the scene of the wreck indicate the reverse is the case. The *Sully* is now in a worse position than before, being further on the rock, and water now reaches up to the fore-head turret. She cost £1,000,000.

Mr. Kaneko Yonekichi, one of the composers of the *Japan Mail*, has been drawn as a conscript of the Fifteenth regiment of Artillery, First Division. He left on the morning of April 9th for Tokyo being escorted by the usual band at the head of a procession carrying long flags bearing Chinese characters congratulating him upon going to take up an honourable duty. When the procession passed the *Japan Mail* Office bombs were discharged in the conscript's honour.

The wedding of Mr. Gerard A. Lowther, C.B., British Minister to Morocco, son of the Hon. William and the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, and Miss Alice Blight, daughter of Mr. Atherton Blight, of Philadelphia and Newport, U.S.A., and Cannes, took place at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, in February. Mr. Harold Lowther was his brother's best man. The Bishop of Bangor, cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. W. Inge.

A case of plague has appeared among the inmates of the military hospital at Ujina. He was a soldier named M. Ishihara, and died at 8 p.m. on April 10th. All the other patients who are under treatment for wounds or illness have been removed to another place, where they are segregated. A Hiroshima telegram to the *Asahi* adds that Ishihara was suffering in January from dysentery at Fentanien and was removed to a hospital at Antung. Having left there on March 29th he arrived on April 5th at Ujina.

The 14th annual meeting of the Nippon Cocoon and Raw Silk Society was held on April 9th, in the Sankwaido Club, Akasaka, Tokyo, when Baron Kiyoura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, Governor Senke of Tokyo-fu, Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank of Industry Encouragement, and some two hundred officials were present. Mr. Edward de Bavier, of Switzerland, was elected an honorary member of the society. Baron Kiyoura and other officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce gave speeches on the subject of the industry.

The marriage was celebrated on Saturday at Union Church of Miss Adelheid Glahn and Mr. W. R. Devin, of the American Trading Company. The bride, wearing white satin, with veil and orange blossoms, was given away by her father, Mr. C. Glahn, Miss Christiansen being bridesmaid and Mr. P. H. Wootton best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, Mr. W. K. Vincent being at the organ. The Church was very tastefully decorated. Afterwards a reception was held at No. 66, Bluff, where many friends assembled to meet the newly wed couple.

Telegrams from Moji and Kokura say that the Tokyo Commercial Navigation College's training ship *Trukishima Maru*, which has been missing since November, 1900, is reported to have been found on April 4th among the steamers sunk at Port Arthur. She was repainted in Russian style. It may be remembered that this ship left Muroran, Hokkaido, on Nov. 13th, 1900, with 7 officers,



79 naval cadets, and 36 seamen for Shimidzu, where she was expected to arrive on the 20th. Since then she has been missing and consequently it was feared that she met a storm on her way south and that she must have been destroyed or have stood out into the Pacific. On Dec. 7th, of that year the warships *Musashi*, *Tokitsuna* and *Yoshino* were despatched from Kure to search for her, but all efforts proved in vain.

The March number of *The Missionary Review*, published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York, contains several articles that will be read with interest by people in the Far East. There is a very informing and suggestive contribution on the Welsh revival—or Pentecost, as it is called—to which we have already made reference; a good story as to Henry M. Stanley's enthusiasm in connexion with mission work in Africa; a paper by Rev. Dr. G. W. Kuox, "Do the Japanese need Christianity?" another on "Japanese Progress and Purpose" by Rev. Dr. S. L. Culick, and still another by Dr. W. E. Griffin on "Past and Present Christian work for Japan." The Magazine has also other articles of general interest.

According to official investigations made on April 7th, Russian prisoners in Japan are as follow:—

Division.	Non-Commissioned officers.	
	Officers. & men.	Total.
1st	Narashino..... — 3,000	3,000
	Sakura..... 10 3,110	3,120
	Takasaki..... 11 511	522
2nd	Sendai..... 37 2,215	2,252
	Shidzuoka..... 109 110	219
3rd	Toyohashi..... 40 40	80
	Nagoya..... 111 1,108	1,219
	Hamadera..... — 27,925	27,925
4th	Otsu..... 20 1,510	1,530
	Fushimi..... 20 1,529	1,549
	Ninoshima..... 47 1,927	1,974
5th	Yamaguchi..... 46 500	546
6th	Kunamoto..... 20 1,968	1,988
9th	Kanazawa..... 37 4,485	4,522
10th	Himeji..... — 2,185	2,185
	Fukuchiya..... — 1,100	1,100
11th	Matsuyama..... 393 3,280	3,673
	Marugame..... — 350	350
12th	Osato..... — 1,963	1,963
	Kokura..... 20 30	40
	Fukuoka..... — 1,805	1,805
	918 57,841	58,759

The foregoing figures do not include men still at Port Arthur and who are kept in hospitals in Mukden on account of serious wounds or illness or those on their way from Dairen to Japan. Meanwhile it is added that on April 10th, 15 officers and 402 men were brought to Ujina and were removed to Yamaguchi or Matsuyama.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Secretary John Hay is suffering from nervous exhaustion, due to overwork.

The U.S. War Department finds that it will be obliged to decline to send regular troops to the encampment of State militia organizations for the reason that funds for transportation are not available.

The Coroner's jury appointed to inquire into the cause of the death of Mrs. Stanford, found that death was due to strychnine poisoning, the poison having been introduced into a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the American Tract Society, President Roosevelt said:—

"No greater work can be done by a philanthropic or religious society than to stretch out the happy hand to the man and woman who come to this country to become citizens and parents of citizens, and therefore to do their part in making for the future of our land. If we do not take care of them; if we do not try to uplift them, then, as sure as fate, our own children will pay the penalty. If we do not see that the immigrant and the

children of the immigrant are raised up most assuredly our own children, and our children's children are pulled down. Either they will rise or we shall sink. The level of well being in this country will be a level for all of us."

Washington correspondents appear to believe that Mr. Roosevelt is approaching an open break with his party leaders. The correspondent of the *New York World*, under date of March 5th, says: "President Roosevelt begins his administration with the hostility of congress well developed, and the indications are that before the close of his four-year term he will be more bitterly antagonized than was Grover Cleveland, who retired with only three Senators of his own party left to defend his policies. The Fifty-eighth congress, at the three-month session, which closed at noon yesterday, ignored and rebuked the President as no previous body of legislators has ever done. Nearly every recommendation made by the chief executive was ridiculed and rejected. Apparently all that required to defeat a measure was the knowledge that the President urged and approved it."

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey shows that the making of silk goods had maintained its place as the State's leading industry, and New Jersey still holds a position far in the lead of all other states in the Union. The census of 1900 gave the value of the product of silk goods in the United States at \$107,256,258, of which New Jersey mills produced \$39,966,662, or 37.3 per cent. of the total. The figures for 1903 show a very great increase in the industry, and there seems to be good reason for believing that New Jersey silk mills are now turning out a far greater proportion of the country's output of silk goods than was credited to them in 1900. The average number of persons employed in 1903 was 28,281; amount paid in wages, \$11,328,537; the total value of material used, \$29,415,112, and the total value of goods made \$49,835,589.

All is not well in the U. S. State Department, and gossippers are busy asking whether Secretary Hay or Assistant Secretary Loomis will withdraw from the department. They are said to have quarreled violently lately, and it is reported that Secretary Hay has intimated to the President that Loomis will have to go, or that he himself will retire. Loomis has left for California, where he will spend some time on his ranch. It is said he desires appointment as an Ambassador or some other equally important place, and that this arrangement may be made in order to bring about peace in the State Department. Current talk in the Senate is that Loomis, and not Hay, drew up the treaty with Santo Domingo, and that recent developments requiring Hay to give out interviews supporting and defending the treaty have been intensely distasteful to him. Nothing official can be learned in this connection, all of Secretary Hay's utterances being loyal to the President and giving no indication of the quarrel that exists between himself and Loomis. Many things have occurred, however, within the knowledge of Senators, who do not hesitate to tell of them, showing that there must be a change in the department before long.

In accordance with custom, statements regarding the appropriations made by Congress at the session just closed were laid before the country by representatives of both the majority and the minority. There is no conflict as to the amount of the appropriations. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, they amount to \$318,478,914, which represents an increase of over \$37,300,000 as compared with the preceding year. The total is large and the increase is not an insignificant one, but Mr. Hemenway, speaking for the majority of the House Committee on Appropriations, says that the figures represent the governmental operations of a great and rich nation. For the current fiscal year Mr. Hemenway expects that the deficit will not exceed \$18,000,000, and Senator Allison says that the deficit for the fiscal year beginning next July will be no greater than that for the current one. Mr. Livingston, speak-

ing for the minority, points out that against the total of appropriations mentioned above for the fiscal year ending in 1906, the predicted revenues amount to only \$725,590,515. There is here a wide margin, as will be seen, amounting to over \$27,800,000. In explaining the difference between the two estimates as to the net result of the fiscal year, Senator Allison says that of the permanent appropriations \$30,000,000 was for redemption purposes and \$57,000,000 was for the sinking fund, neither being expenditures in the usual sense of the word.

The franchise under which all the surface traction companies in Chicago now operate have expired and the lines are being carried on under licenses until a settlement with the city shall be effected. This issue is paramount in the mayorality election to be held the first Tuesday in April. A Chicago correspondent of the *New York World* says that the indications point to Judge Dunne's election, and adds: "Mr. Patterson's attitude is held to be indicative of the turning of thousands of younger republicans and the younger voters of Chicago generally to Judge Dunne and the campaign to save Chicago's streets from the J. Pierpont Morgan and Wall street traction crowd, to whom Harlan has surrendered. R. W. Patterson said: 'I have great respect for the sincerity of my son's convictions, but I think he has acted without giving the subject all the consideration its importance deserved. The *Tribune* will continue to give its hearty support to Mr. Harlan.' Judge Dunne said: 'Mr. Patterson, jr., has for a number of years been interested in the practicability of municipal ownership, and on finding himself convinced in regard to the question he has shown himself strong enough to break away from the influences of his gilt-edged surroundings. He is a type of the young American with lofty convictions from plutocratic environments and capitalistic surroundings.'"

In the appropriation bill as it passed the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt gets the two new battleships, but Walter Wellman, writing in the *Chicago Record-Herald* says that this appropriation is "accompanied by the warning that this is the last for some years to come." Referring to this action by the Senate, Mr. Wellman says:—"The Senate has served notice upon the President and the country that the growth of the navy must now be stopped. It appears to be the consensus of senatorial opinion that the American navy is now really the second navy of the world in fighting efficiency, ranking next to the British navy and ahead of the French navy, and that this is enough. Here is the place to pull up. The future naval policy of the United States should be simply to maintain the present strength, replacing old ships and keeping the efficiency of the establishment up to the mark of to-day. Thus another of President Roosevelt's policies strikes an obstacle in the Senate. The thing he has done most talking and writing about since he became president is the need of going on with the upbuilding of the navy. He has championed the big navy in almost every public address he has delivered as president, but here comes the Senate—republicans as well as democrats—with the plainest sort of notice that the limit has been already reached. The navy is big enough. Henceforth we should simply maintain what we have. And so far as the Senate is concerned there are to be no more big battleships, no more additions to the fighting line."

Over half a million dollars will come back to Hawaii from the United States Treasury as a result of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the State of New York in what is known as the sake cases. These cases had their origin in Honolulu, though for convenience of testing the matter a small importation of sake was made at New York, and an appeal taken from the assessment of duty made by the Collector of Customs in New York. The Collector at Hawaii classified it as a light wine, dutiable at 50 cents a gallon. The importers, acting on the advice of H. J. Johnston, a customs broker, formerly of San Francisco, appealed from the classification, claiming that it was not a wine, but a beer, and

should pay a much lower rate of duty. The Board of General Appraisers decided against the importers, sustaining the Collector. Then the importation was made at New York, and an appeal taken to the courts. Two courts have now decided that it should be classified as an unenumerated article and duty should be assessed at the rate of 9 cents a gallon. The Hawaiian importers have been paying duty under protest, and under this decision will be entitled to draw back the difference between 9 cents a gallon and 50 cents a gallon on all that they have been importing during the four years or more that the litigation has been pending. These duties, which must now be returned, amount to over \$500,000.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the columns of your valued journal we have of late been treated to some views of the religious sentiments or tendencies prevailing or supposed to prevail in England and America. After reading newspapers for over 30 (thirty) years I have been impressed by the fact that secular newspapers and especially their editors discuss religious topics more frequently and freely and more sympathetically I believe, than they used to do some 15 years or so ago. Formerly religion and religious topics were thought of as tabooed subjects for discussion outside certain clearly defined circles. Now we find papers, the secular daily newspapers, which have no connection with any church or religious organization, discussing religious topics in their editorial columns just as they discuss other topics which are of interest to the great mass of their readers. Some of them in fact have a leader on some social-religious topic in their columns regularly once a week. May I ask you to insert the enclosed clipping, which is an editorial from the *Montreal Witness*, of Feb. 21st, 1905. The *Witness* is a daily and weekly independent newspaper of wide circulation and influence and this editorial will be of interest to many readers of the *Japan Mail*, not simply because of what it says but also because of the fact to which I have referred above. At least so your humble servant thinks.

April 5th, 1905.

D.

## THE AGNOSTIC REVIVAL.

For some little time a movement which has been dignified with the name of an "agnostic revival" has been on foot in England. Cheap editions of books of a materialistic tendency have been placed upon the market, and old, threadbare and discredited arguments against religion in general, and Christianity in particular, have been furnished up and displayed to the wondering gaze of "the man in the street," as the latest and best word philosophy and science have to offer regarding man, his origin, character and destiny. Some one has likened the progress of mankind to that of a great army, in that the ground traversed by the pioneers one day is trodden by the rank and file the next. The arid waste of materialism and agnosticism was passed by many devotees of science a generation ago. Then, such men as Darwin and Huxley sought satisfaction in it, but discovered none. Herbert Spencer before he completed his "Synthetic Philosophy" perceived its inadequacy, and men like Sir Oliver Lodge declare their passionate belief in the spiritual character of the universe. Those who join their faith to Haeckel and his school place themselves with the "camp followers" of thought thirty years "behind the times." Religion is one of the primary and essential instincts of the human soul, and it is unscientific to eliminate it from any survey of the race and its history. Tolstoy, who is a free thinker if there is one anywhere, describing the conditions which surround him, says, some men, seeing the discord between modern science and religion as it is preached, have decided that no religion is necessary, and live without it. "Yet a religion which answers to the demand of our time does exist, and is known to all men, and in a latent state lives in the hearts of men of the Christian world. That this religion should become evident to and binding upon all, it is only necessary that the educated classes—the leaders of the masses—should understand that religion is necessary to man, that, without religion, man cannot live a good life, and that what they call science cannot replace religion."

It is doubtful if a genuine materialist ever existed. To be logical he must be moved only by "enlightened self-interest" and disown every claim of honour, patriotism, love and all those sentiments which continually lead mankind to sacrifice physical advantage to the welfare of others or even an idea. This belief that our true end is not to taste sweet things, but to do public and true things, is

rendered involuntary homage every day by thousands who have a suspicion that they have touched the bottom rung of the ladder whose top reaches to heaven. The "street Arab" who pores over the veriest novel or gazes open-eyed on some dramatic delineation of outlawry and violence in his heart worships his "hero," not because he is a criminal, but because he is strong or clever—sometimes because he presents a dim vision of the chivalry which "rides abroad, redressing human wrongs," fearless of the cost to itself. It is upon this instinct of "hero-worship, heartfelt, prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a nobler godlike form of man" that Carlyle found "all religion" founded, and it is this element which has its fullest exemplification in Christianity. This faith among all others which have ministered to the needs of men, has dared speak of self-sacrificing love as the temper most truly god-like and to see the divine glory centre around a cross. It is also a strong presumption in favour of Christianity to see how, as the message of the gospel is becoming more fully understood, the eyes of good men of every religion and of no religion are turning to Christ as the desire of all nations. Jewish philosophers to-day, while rejecting the Athanasian formula, are glad to acclaim Jesus as the Messiah. In the Eastern world the clearest thinkers are beginning to see in Christianity the fulfilment of the longings of their own prophets. Roman recognized in the teachings of Christ the "eternal religion of humanity—in one word, absolute." Tolstoy finds in God, whom he "cannot comprehend, but yet can love," rest, strength and consolation, and while denying the supernatural in the Gospels, finds in them the only salvation for the individual or the race. Martineau, who sounded the depths of every philosophy, "saw in Christ the supreme vision of what God is in Himself, and of what he designs for his creature man, to become, in short, the accepted interpreter of heaven and life."

But strong as are such testimonies there is a greater, that of experience. Stevenson tells us how in a crisis of his life he was awed by finding himself "come about like a well-handled ship," for then he found that unknowingly he had on board "that unknown steersman whom we call God." Those good people who say to us that the Bible is "the only word God ever spake or ever will speak," seriously misunderstand its import. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth before whom I stand," is a "confession of faith" as applicable in these days as in those of Elijah. He who accepts it will see in the grand and orderly procession of nature and of history one great and unbroken miracle. In his own nation he will discover a "chosen people," dignified by the reception of inspired teachers, psalmists, heroes and statesmen. In his own life he will find the hand of God, as really as in that of Moses or St. Paul, and as the promised presence goes with him he will find questions of faith and conduct solved by a sacred "alchemy of influence." This is an "evidence" which cannot be gainsaid. It is attainable by every one, but not always without a struggle. Upon how this battle is fought much depends. There is all the difference in the world between the "Where is now thy God?" of the scoffer, and "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him!" of Job—between the cynical "What is truth?" of Pilate, and the "Tell me now Thy Name," of Jacob. With the latter spirit a man becomes a "prince with God," and the darts of scepticism will fall harmless from his shield, for, sooner or later, he shall learn to say "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee."

## THE MUKDEN INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of the *Japan Daily Mail* it is stated that according to the reports of Chinese 120 Japanese captured at Haikaitai were paraded through the streets of Mukden after the manner of condemned criminals; it is further pointed out that their story must be taken at proved because there has been no Occidental witness to refute it.

As I, however, was present at Mukden at this time and saw very well the bringing in of the Japanese prisoners may I state that they in no way were escorted like criminals; they walked freely, without fetters; they only were accompanied by Russian soldiers just as Russian prisoners are escorted on their way by Japanese troops. The prisoners went straight to the military prison and there was no mention of parading them through the streets.

A correspondent should carefully test the reports of so-called Chinese eye-witnesses before wiring them.

On the other hand the situation of the newspaper men in this war is so miserable that I can understand why they feed their readers with insignificant stories of cruelties, breach of neutrality, and acts of heroism of single men, etc. Serious military reports are prohibited by the censorship.

With regard to the feelings of the Manchurian people towards the Japanese, I had a most striking

experience. Asking several Chinese at Liaoyang and Yentai whom they like better, the Japanese or the Russian, they unanimously replied: "The Japanese don't beat us but they pay very little."

Asking you kindly excuse my bad English I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir, yours obedient servant,

BARON KRIEGLSTEIN.

War Correspondent formerly with the Russians.

Tokyo, April 10th, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In reply to your item concerning the Mukden "Outrage" in to-day's issue I can only once more assure you in the strongest terms that there has never been any parading of Japanese prisoners through Mukden after Haikaitai. Who knows the Chinese knows very well that they, in time of conflagration and war, immoderately exaggerate the facts and that they always tell those stories which are disgraceful to the absent and the weaker party.

Before the Battle of Mukden many Chinese were firmly convinced that they would be killed if the Japanese should reach Mukden. Many of them, men and women, asked me to protect them. I, as a neutral and equitable man, laughed at them and gave them advice to confidently remain in their houses.

I once more state in the strongest terms that Japanese prisoners never have been ill-treated by the Russians as far as I know, they were looked at with great curiosity and consideration, presented to the commanders and then carefully conveyed to their quarters. The Russians are by no means brutal and malicious people, but very good-hearted and gentle, even too gentle in my mind.

You state that this story seems to have satisfied the Japanese Staff and therefore you publish and republish it; well, I, in sending you my article yesterday, thought that it would be agreeable for the parents of the Japanese prisoners at Haikaitai to know that their sons had not been outraged at Mukden. I believed it to be my duty as a neutral to lessen, as far as one can and knows, untrue reports disturbing the people at home.

But as I see that, on the contrary, the outrage blunder is "satisfying" the Japanese Staff and, of course, the *Japan Daily Mail* too, I have nothing more to say and may close the investigation on my side.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

BARON KRIEGLSTEIN.

Tokyo, April 12th, 1905.

[Our correspondent must know that the Chinese are not alone in the propensity he attributes to them. His denial will be accepted in the spirit that dictates it, but he understands as well as we do that a simple negative does not suffice to overthrow many affirmatives. We may note also that the Chinese story was told long before the battle of Mukden.—ED: J.M.]

## Y. M. C. A. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fungwanchen (Hoojo). The following are extracts from reports of Secretary Hibbard.

March 13, 1905.

"We have opened a branch at the hospital. A good room 12 by 36 was set aside and put in excellent shape for our work. Benches, tables, hibachi, etc. were all provided and a man detailed to look after the place. We provide magazines, giban shogiban, phonograph, tiffin, decorations, barber tools, post-cards, etc. Yesterday was the first day of our work there. Takabatake and Chiba san took charge here (the Chinaman does our cooking) and I went to the hospital. The men crowded in at once, hopping and limping and crawling. Such a crowd you never saw. Here is a man shot through the thigh. The surgeons cut away his trousers and drawers above the wound, but the leg still being good needed trousers and the patient wears the amputated portion of his trousers stocking-fashion, with a string tied round above the knee. There is a man shot through the calf of the leg and his trousers ripped up to the knee, so that as he limps across the court one leg has an odd nautical look, while the other is strictly "rikugun." Here again is a familiar face, all smiles in reminiscence of frequent meetings in Antung. Shot through the hand and almost well. All are long-haired and the greatest luxury we can give is a hair cut. We have each become fairly proficient with the clippers and while I clipped the men chatted freely. "Hello! have you got so you can walk?" This as a new figure dragged itself across the court. "Hello don't you belong to regiment?" Yes. "Well what became of—?" "I thought he was hit pretty hard. Is he dead, do you know?" "Where did they get you?" "Oh in my chest, but it's getting along all right." "Did the ball go clear through?" "No, it stopped inside and the surgeon left it." "Say

you," this to me, "where does this Guntairokwa come from?" Follows a brief statement of the principles of Christianity. "Do you make many converts?" "No, we don't have opportunity for sufficient teaching here, but we hope that some of you fellows will have enough interest to follow it up later." "Narahodo!" Well, most of us haven't enough religion to hurt us. It looks like a good thing. Religion is a good deal in demand with us over here. About four o'clock I brought the phonograph back here. Seven hours with a lunch snatched by mouthfuls is enough for one dose. I think the work at the hospital will nearly double our efficiency.

March 18th, 1905.

Yesterday the usual daily installment of wounded from the front rose to four hundred. When a little after nine I reached our branch at the hospital, I found the man who is usually on duty there had been withdrawn for special hospital duty and there were fires to build and other preparations to make. Already the patients were coming in and soon I was busy clipping heads. By noon I had finished thirty and came back here for lunch. After lunch Takabatake went to the hospital and I took his place in the rooms, passing out soap, patches, and continuing the hair cutting. Late in the afternoon one man spoke to me as I was crossing the yard and asked me to please wash his face. A glance and I had no thought to refuse. Both hands torn by a field gun they were neatly dressed and hung in slings from his neck. His hair which had not been cut since before Christmas was all down over his face and ears. His face, which he said he had not been able to wash for five days before he was wounded, had naturally not been washed in the fifteen days since and was unspeakable. I cut his hair, shaved him, washed head and face and as much of his body as I could without undressing him, and found a more than usually fine face under the grime. He said frankly that he could not speak his gratitude and he wouldn't try.

While eating supper a man came in with a question about the correspondence room and lingered to ask me if I would pray with him. So he shared the remains of the supper and then we prayed together as well as my Japanese would permit. Just above his temple was the mark of a rifle ball, showing how close he had walked to death. As we count up the totals for the day, we find 501 different men writing letters, total about 1500 letters; 150-160 haircuts (of which 90 are on my score); 100 doing laundry work. These are counts, not estimates, and on these and other data we base the estimate of 2,000 visitors during the day. Among the callers were the Chief of Staff of the Yalu Army and his chief aide, who called to pay their respects and express their thanks for a dinner to which we invited them a couple of days ago. Other commissioned officers called and in one or two cases took special pains to express their appreciation of the work. It is not too much to say that we are getting all the appreciation we have any right to expect.

Yingkow. The following is taken from a report of Secretary Gleason.

March 18.

Mr. Kawasumi has just returned from his third tour to the front. He was away from here nine days, and in that time he visited five different hospital points, and was in Mukden three days after his fall. He spent one day in investigation, but, as anyone might imagine, the officers were so busy that although he met one of the generals he had no time to speak of the opening of the work. But many here, farther from the front, are often telling us that we ought to aim for Mukden next, and only do visiting work at the hospitals in Liaoyang. Everywhere he was welcomed in the hospitals, giving cheer to the sick and dying with the gramophone and a Christian talk and prayer, distributing postal cards, writing last messages for those who would never see their dear ones again, and in one case writing one poor fellow's will. Two nights in hospitals where the men were in too much pain to sleep, he stayed with them until one o'clock in the morning, giving what help he could to make them forget their pains. He used the gramophone until every pin he could get hold of in this part of the country was more than worn out. And now he is on his way back to Japan. We hope that he may be used to stir up such interest there that plenty of men and supplies of gramophones, tracts, testaments, magazines, picture books and stationery may be sent at once so that we may work faithfully until the last wounded man has returned to Japan, or recovered here.

Yesterday after hearing Mr. Kawasumi's thrilling report, I urged Mr. Fujii to leave me in charge of the work here and go to the hospital at Tashichao and Haichang, which are only a short train ride from here and write letters, give out tracts and magazines, and in every possible way comfort those who need it sorely. He at once took up with the suggestion and has gone. It is our hope that we may have enough men here so that any time we can send out at least two to visit wherever there is need.

There seems to be a probability that the need will last for some time yet.

Tokyo Headquarters. Written permission has been received from the Manchurian authorities to open work in Port Arthur, and a suitable building has been granted. This point will be occupied as soon as supplies and men can be put on the ground.

Six secretaries have been secured and are to sail within the next week. For Yingkow: Kimura Saimatsu, Miyake Aibi, J. G. Dunlop. For Dairen (Dalny) Sekihara Kiyomatsu.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### LIBERAL ELECTION VICTORY.

London, April 7.

The bye-election at Brighton has resulted thus: Villiers, (Liberal) 8209; Loder, (Conservative) 7392. The result was received in the House of Commons with the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the Opposition. At the conclusion of the sitting Mr. Lloyd George and others demanded dissolution, declaring that the election was an expression of the disgust of the country with the Government. Mr. Balfour's absence was also criticised.

#### GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The German Ambassador at Washington has called upon Mr. Taft at the War Department and left a memorandum stating that Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as well as in the Far East, for the preservation of the *status quo* and the safeguarding of the commercial interests of all nations. France was not mentioned in the memorandum, which has been communicated to President Roosevelt.

#### THE KING'S MEETING WITH LOUBET.

Later.

Although the meeting between King Edward and President Loubet was mooted prior to the Emperor William's visit everywhere to Tangier, it is regarded as an unmistakable affirmation of the Anglo-French *entente* with special reference to Germany's interposition in Morocco.

#### GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

The German Minister at Morocco has been recalled. Dr. Rosen, the negotiator of the recent treaty with Abyssinia, has been appointed as his successor.

#### POBYEDONOSTSEFF RESIGNS.

Privy Councillor K. P. Pobiedonostseff, the reactionary Procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned. The Patriarch (? Antonius, Metropolitan of St. Petersburg) has been elected head of the Church. This is the outcome of the new reform tendencies in the Church.

#### ALLEGED BONAPARTIST PLOT.

London, April 7.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the seizure in the suburbs of stores of military uniforms and cartridges, believed to be in connection with a Bonapartist plot to seize the President and Ministers and overthrow the Republic. Two arrests have been made, including a half-pay captain.

#### FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Later.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made a brief statement in the Senate, explaining carefully, in chosen phrases, that France will continue to give advantageous advice to Morocco as a friend, seeking to injure none and ready to discuss any possible misunderstanding with anyone.

#### A RUSSIAN REPORT.

General Kharkevitch reports that the Japanese have been forced to retire from Erdaheze to Salushu.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

During the earthquake, 140 Ghoorkas were killed owing to the collapse of stone barracks at Dhamasala, and 71 are reported as missing. Up to the present it is known that sixteen English people have been killed there.

London, April 9.

Five hundred Gurkhas were killed at Dhamasala. Three missionaries perished in the ruins of the mission house at Kangra.

#### RUSSIAN DOCTORS ARRESTED.

Several members of the Moscow medical congress have been arrested.

#### BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Leeds, said the present British Government were resolved to remain in office as long as it possessed the confidence of the House of Commons.

#### TERRIBLE DISASTER IN SPAIN.

The face of a huge reservoir under construction near Madrid has collapsed. It is believed that there are 400 casualties. The King and his Ministers hastened to the spot and His Majesty is directing the rescue operations in person.

#### A FIGHT NEAR CHINGTU.

General Linevitch reports that a fight of 12 hours' duration occurred on the 4th inst. north of Chingtu. The Japanese losses were considerable.

[Note—According to the Japanese official report their losses are 26 and the Russian losses 200.—Ed. J. B.]

#### TO CHEER THE TSAR.

London, April 10.

On the occasion of the regimental fête Generals Kuropatkin and Linevitch telegraphed to the Emperor reporting the splendid bearing of the troops, whose devotion to the Throne was unbounded, while their confidence in ultimate future victories was fervent and unshaken.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

No further news has been received of the Baltic fleet since passing Singapore.

#### ANOTHER CHINESE OUTBREAK ON THE RAND.

Five hundred Chinese broke out of the compound at Jumpersdeep Mine yesterday, making for Johannesburg, but were driven back by mounted police, whom the Chinese stoned for three hours. The casualties were not serious. The Kaffirs assisted the police and twenty-eight of the Chinese were arrested.

#### THE BRITISH BUDGET.

In the British Budget for 1905-6 twopence per lb. has been taken off tea.

London, April 11.

The British budget shows a surplus of £1,414,000 for 1904-05, while the estimated surplus for 1905-06 amounts to £2,972,000. The tea duty is to be reduced after July 1 next, but the sugar and the income tax remain unchanged. The Government proposes to devote a considerable portion of the surplus towards redeeming the national debt.

#### THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

London, April 12.

A portion of the Baltic squadron, presumably that under Rojestvensky's command, with most of the battleships, are at Muntok, in Banca.

#### PARISIAN SYMPATHY.

The Municipal Council of Paris has sent King Edward condolences on the earthquake in India.

#### BRITISH TEA DUTY.

The tea-duty resolution has been adopted by the House of Commons.

## THE U. S. AND NEUTRALITY.

A Washington despatch says that the American cruiser *Raleigh*, with destroyers, has been ordered to Palawan to ensure neutrality. Neither belligerent will be allowed to use the Philippines for the convenience of his operations.

## THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

London, April 13.

Extraordinary preparations are being made at Brest for the reception of the British fleet. The Municipal Council has voted unlimited credit for entertainments and the population are organizing independent fêtes.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

The British Government's majority in the House of Commons fell to 12 on the vote on a motion relating to education in Ireland.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, on the afternoon of the 6th.)

## AT THE FRONT.

About 2 companies of the enemy's infantry, which had moved westward from the direction of Taulu, halted at the western extremity of Taiseiyo (about 10 miles west of Taulu and 27 miles east of Wei-yuan-pa-mun) at 11 a.m. on the 5th. There was no appearance of their subsequent advance.

A large part of the enemy defeated on the 4th instant near Kinkiatun changed direction towards Sumienching, and some retreated by the Zenghwa road.

On the evening of the 5th no signs of the enemy were seen south of Hsinlitun (about 7½ miles north of Kinkiatun).

(The first of the above telegrams appears to apply to the region where the Hsingking Army—otherwise called the Yalu Army—is operating.—ED. J. M.)

(Received at the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 8th instant.)

## FIGHTING NEAR CHANGTU.

From about 3 p.m. on the 5th a battalion of the enemy's infantry and some six companies of his cavalry attacked Tsulushu (about 20 miles north of Changtu) but were driven back by our troops. The following day (6th) about 24 sotnias of his cavalry with guns advanced against the same place, but being counter-attacked by us, the greater part of them retired in the direction of Panmienching and one section halted at Chokayo (about 4 miles north of Tsulushu). Our losses in this engagement were 10 (including a non-commissioned officer). The enemy's casualties, judging from the number of carts used by him to carry off his wounded and from the number of bodies left on the field, can not have been less than 60.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## KING EDWARD'S TRIP.

The newspapers announce that King Edward, who is to leave London for Marseilles on the 6th instant to meet the Queen, will have an interview with the President of the French Republic *en route*. All the English journals welcome this Intelligence with profound satisfaction, and declare that the meeting of the two potentates is not merely an indication of the strength of the Anglo-French *entente*, but also that, being arranged immediately after the German Emperor's visit to Morocco, it has a deep political significance.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—This affair is not really an answer to the articles and hypothesis which have appeared in German newspapers with respect to the visit.

Other newspapers see in this meeting of the two potentates a demonstration in force against the German Emperor's action.

## THE HOUSE TAX.

The permanent President of the Hague Tribunal has informed Mr. Miyaoka, Japanese Minister in Paris and Representative on the House-tax Tribunal, that the latter will meet again at The Hague on the 15th of May.

## JAPANESE STEAMER LINES.

The Japanese Consul in Foochow telegraphs that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Fuchow-Shanghai-Hongkong line was opened on the 4th instant, and its Tamsui-Fuchow line on the 6th.

A Reuter telegram quotes a report from General Harkevitch to the effect that some Japanese troops have made their appearance in front of the Russian army on the Mukden road and on the Changtu-Maimai road.

The *Daily Mail's* Jibuti's correspondent, telegraphing under date of the 6th instant, says that Niebokotoff's squadron coaled from German steamers at a place ten miles from the shore. Visits paid to the various ships showed that the majority of the officers are young men without sufficient education. The squadron expects to leave Jibuti in three days. The four German coaling steamers have received orders, it is said, to await the coming of the ships of the Fourth Squadron.

The British steamer *Tara*, which arrived at Singapore on the 8th instant under the command of Captain Herring, reports that on the 7th at 1 p.m. she met the Russian Squadron of 47 ships in the Straits of Malacca. The Squadron included eight four-funnelled vessels, together with hospital ships, colliers, torpedoers and auxiliary cruisers. It was steaming eastward at a speed of 11 knots.

At 2 p.m. on the 8th the Russian Fleet passed the Singapore strait steaming leisurely. The outlines of the ships were seen distinctly from Singapore.

A telegram sent from Jibuti on the 8th to the Austrian Reports Bureau says that Niebstokoff's squadron left that place on the 7th steering south-east.

The *Novoye Vremya* writes as follows:—Not only did Russia not desire to fight, but it was sincerely her intention to make concessions so as to avert bloodshed. But the negotiations with Japan lasted 8 months and yet the Russian diplomats failed to achieve this purpose. On whom does the responsibility for that failure devolve? That is the question which has arisen. Does it devolve upon the Russian Representative in Tokyo at the time? Or does it devolve upon Alexieff? Or does it devolve upon the Foreign Office? Public opinion greatly wants to know who is blameworthy, and the only way to ascertain it is by means of the documents concerned.

## REVIVING TRADE.

Yingkow, 7th.

Since the opening of the river the steamers that have come from Japan total 30, and their cargoes have consisted chiefly of wines, bean sauce, *miso*, vegetables, salt-fish, fruit and charcoal. It is believed that other steamers coming afterwards will import similar articles. But among these things only those carried to order have found a market. Even the question of storing them is causing difficulty in some cases. There will be little demand hereafter for charcoal, and since vegetables, fruit and fish are perishable articles, heavy losses will be unavoidable unless dealers exercise great caution.

Further, since the opening of the port, some 700 Japanese subjects have arrived, and the 46 Japanese inns are now full of them. At present the stocks in the market consist of 200,000 pieces of bean-cake and 150,000 *koku*, of beans, but as these have been laid in since last year at

high prices, business has not yet been done, and exports to Japan are consequently small.

The Chinese have of late gained confidence, and in consequence Japanese war-notes have gone into circulation, and have risen to about par with Mexican dollars. Thus on the 6th instant 53½ *Kaikwan* taels were exchanged for 63.90 *yen* or 63 Mexican dollars.

## THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The movements of the Russian Squadron are attracting great attention. It is generally believed that the squadron has not much chance of success in an encounter with the Japanese. Some of the Berlin papers say:—Russia has the advantage in the number of battle-ships but in cruisers and torpedo-craft not only is Japan superior numerically, but also the speed and homogeneity of her squadrons make up for her deficiency in battle-ships. The Russian fleet will be hampered by the transports accompanying it, and even if it temporarily repels the Japanese attack, it can not possibly reap the advantages that should accompany such a result. On the contrary, the Japanese fleet can bring on a fight at any time that it thinks convenient. Besides the Russians have been experiencing reverses only whereas the Japanese have experience and the spirit inspired by previous victories. Rojstvensky's venture is a most perilous affair. Finally, even if the Russians get their ships into their sole base, Vladivostock, no special change favourable to Russia will thereby be produced in the general situation. The only way for the Russians to recover the command of the sea is to engage the Japanese in a decisive action.

A Wolf's telegram from the Hague says that the Russian Squadron is anchored at a point 10 miles N.W. of the Anambas Islands, and that the Dutch squadron has been ordered to proceed there.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

## THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian Second Pacific Squadron, consisting of 41 vessels, passed the Straits of Malacca on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

## ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkow* (1,006 tons) was seized by a Japanese war-vessel on the 7th instant.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 5.

The disturbances continue in Russia. Reports of riots and bloodshed arrive perpetually. The severity of the secret police has produced the horrors of a reign of terror. Cholera too has broken out, so that the trouble is worse than ever.

The advocates of continuing the war have again gained the ascendancy in the Russian Government. Such of the Ministers as advocate peace are strongly opposed.

The greater part of the new Russian domestic loan is to be spent on buying up the 4-per-cent. securities to arrest their depreciation.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

London, April 5.

The Russian war loan has been subscribed nearly 3 times over. The great part of the proceeds are to be applied by the Government for purchasing the 4-per-cent. bonds so as to check their fall.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. April 15
Tacoma	N. T. Co.	Hyades	Tu. April 16
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Prussia	Sa. April 22
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. April 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. April 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. April 27
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumbea	Th. April 27
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Th. April 27
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	F. April 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	E. May 5
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6

1 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.

2 Left Seattle on the 21st ult.

3 Left Vancouver on the 10th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chenan	F. April 15
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. April 15
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Sa. April 15
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	M. April 17
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Th. April 20
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	F. April 21
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	F. April 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	F. April 21
Europe	M. M. Co.	Armand Behic	Sa. April 22
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. April 24
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. April 28
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. April 28
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. April 29
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. May 8

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Sophie Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 6th April.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Trieste*, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrorigo, 7th April.—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 2nd April. Mails and General.—Pollak Bros.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 7th April.—Kobe, 5th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ras Mora*, British steamer, 2,162, Porter, 8th April.—Antwerp via ports, and Kobe, 6th April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Kaisow*, British steamer, 2,529, Tarrible, 8th April.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 7th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Onda*, British steamer, 3,410, F. Alton, 8th April.—Rangoon, 21st March, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Prins Eitel Friedrich*, German steamer, 5,001, E. Prehn, 9th April.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Prima*, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 9th April.—Karatsu, Coal.—Yoshimatsu Coal Co.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 9th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 10th April.—Kobe, 8th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Alcinous*, British steamer, 4,178, J. Pulford, 10th April.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Gerd*, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 10th April.—Kamishi, General.—Yamagataya.

*Benvenue*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 11th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 9th April, General.—Comes & Co.

*Tenubai*, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 11th April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 9th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Cardiun*, British steamer, 3,953, Daniels, 11th April.—Singapore via Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 12th April.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 11th April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laer, 12th April.—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 10th April, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Heinrich*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 12th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 11th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Steinor*, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Hohn, 13th April.—Misumi, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Hermann Menzel*, German steamer, 1,004, Hansen, 13th April.—Hamburg via ports, and Singapore, 26th March, General.—C. Illies & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Nassoria*, German steamer, 2,482, Cantieny, 7th April.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Ora*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 7th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Indraut*, British steamer, 3,226, Williams, 7th April.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 7th April.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Oanfa*, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 7th April.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 7th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Ravn*, Norwegian steamer, 795, N. Milur, 8th April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Tonkin*, French steamer, 3,327, Charbonnel, 8th April.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Beira*, British steamer, 2,571, D. M. Gunn, 8th April.—Mojji via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nunantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 8th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Bancora*, British steamer, 2,198, A. G. Abott, 9th April.—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Jelunga*, British steamer, 3,361, T. J. Grier, 9th April.—Shanghai, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Mongolia*, American steamer, 7,850, W. P. S. Porter, 10th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Tydeus*, British steamer, 4,800, M. H. F. Jackson, 10th April.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 10th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Trieste*, Austrian steamer, 3,203, D. Mistrorigo, 10th April.—Trieste via ports, General.—Pollak Bros.

*Alcinous*, British steamer, 4,178, J. Pulford, 10th April.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Cheswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 10th April.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Nereide*, German ship, 1,707, Geo. Windhorst, 11th April.—Port Townsend, U.S.A., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Wathfield*, British steamer, 1,944, E. James, 11th April.—Karatsu, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ceylon*, British steamer, 2,637, C. F. Lockstone, 11th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Ikhova*, British steamer, 3,383, J. Stone, 11th April.—Yokkaichi, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 11th April.—Kobe General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Slavonia*, German steamer, 3,206, Madsen, 12th April.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Mandal*, Norwegian steamer, 1,198, E. Eriksen, 12th April.—Newchwang, General.—Carliowitz.

*Onda*, British steamer, 3,410, F. Alton, 12th April.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Prima*, Norwegian steamer, 761, B. A. Meyer, 12th April.—Otaru, Ballast.—Ballast.

*Elhamy*, British steamer, 1,747, F. J. Mace, 13th April.—Otaru, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Tottenham*, British steamer, 2,943, L. R. Mann, 13th March.—Seattle, Wash., via Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Kaisow*, British steamer, 2,529, Tarrible, 13th April.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 13th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst, Mr. O. E. Foster, Mrs. J. S. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Davies, Miss Saint, Mr. A. C. Carter, Mr. A. Boyd Carpenter, Mr. H. L. Mullins, Com. J. H. Baird, R.N., Lieut. D. S. A. Weston, R.N., Mr. G. M. Waters, R.N., Mr. A. Unger, Mrs. H. Crombie and child, Mr. A. C. Davies, Mr. Theodor Zume, Mr. Woods, Major and Mrs. Locock, Mr. H. Crombie, Mr. F. Schmid, Mr. P. Ternes, Miss Snowden, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, in cabin. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray, Mr. C. McT. Messer, Mrs. D. Sutherland, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. R. W. Pittie, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lewis and infant, Mr. J. F. Featherstone, Mr. F. E. Ashworth, Mr. C. E. Cunningham, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. Le Fevre, Miss Le Fevre, Mr. E. J. F. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. Curnow and daughter, Master Curnow, Capt. Turner, and Mr. G. R. Framp-ton, in cabin; Mr. F. S. Hufford, Mr. L. J. Prescott, Mr. C. S. Moody, Mr. T. Callahan, Mr. T. K. Hunt, Mr. C. P. Stevens, Mr. Harry Nelson, Mr. T. Anderson, and Mr. and Miss Blomquist, in cabin; 83 Chinese, 51 Filipinos, and 17 Japanese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prins Eitel Friedrich*, from

Europe via ports:—Dr. Nishiyama, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Comstock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Sampaio, children and nurse, Miss Emma Russell, Mr. A. H. Skipworth, Sr., Mr. Kamakura, Dr. Perzyusky, Mr. W. von Herrenstwand, Miss Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. Iryan and child, Mr. A. von der Valk, Mr. D. H. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Purfield, Mr. Esdale, Dr. Gomes, Mrs. Long, child and nurse, Miss Howard, Miss Dicke, Miss Nishiki, Miss Terasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Schinzinger and servant, Baron Shimazu, Mr. Hirata, Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Ackland, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Williams, Mr. Horiuchi, Mr. Townsen, Mr. Weaver, Mr. M. Russell and 2 Misses Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Blumer, and Prince Shimadzu's 2 sons, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Almand Behic* from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. K. Mashiko, Mr. Brinsson, 8th Roy Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Koch, 3 children and amah, Miss Mitchell and amah, Mr. C. Diener, Hon. J. Steward, Mrs. J. Steward, Mr. G. Potts, Mr. D. Takita, Mr. Cing, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Schroter, Miss Anna Otto, Mr. A. Wortmann, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. W. Feldheim, Mrs. Van Bull, Mr. Kada Baksh, Mrs. Hong, Mr. A. de Thorey, Mr. A. Kopp, Mr. Venger, Mr. and Mrs. Roux and Mr. Tink Kai in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. E. Ashworth, Mr. D. H. Bentley, Mrs. D. H. Bentley, Mr. M. C. Bonsoor, Viscount Castlereagh and valet, Viscountess Castlereagh and maid, Mr. C. E. Cunningham, Rev. Curnow, Mrs. Curnow, Master Curnow, Miss Curnow, Mr. O. Daniels, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Miss P. A. Dodwell, Miss W. E. Dodwell, Mr. J. P. Dowling, Capt. C. J. Eyres, R.N., Mr. J. F. Featherstone, Mr. W. F. Fox, Mr. G. R. Framp-ton, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. R. Hancock, Fleet Surgeon P. B. Handyside, R.N., Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Lord Hawke, Lieut. O. Y. Hibbert, Mr. R. H. Hodgkinson, Miss E. Hydegger, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. Y. Kinoshita, Miss Le Fevre, Mr. Le Fevre, Mr. C. M. Lewis, Mrs. C. M. Lewis and child, Mr. C. McT. Messer, Mr. T. Mimoto, Mr. D. Nishi, Mr. J. L. Plummer, Mr. R. W. Pittie, Mr. N. W. Quinn, Mr. D. H. W. Ritchie, Mr. B. J. Rucker, Mrs. B. J. Rucker, Mr. J. Sakabe, Mr. A. D. Sapswoth, Mr. E. J. F. Scott, Mr. N. Shillito, Mr. J. C. Stafford, Mrs. D. Sutherland, Mr. J. J. Thomson, Mr. Geo. H. Topham, Mr. Alex. Turner, Capt. W. T. Turner and Mr. J. H. Wilson in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. G. Abily, Mrs. Abily and child, Mr. Joseph K. Goodrich and child, Mr. C. Gibbens, Mr. and Mrs. Canillon, Captain Harrison, Mr. Lee, Mr. J. F. Vernet, Mr. Ernest Wallack, Mrs. Dunlop and 2 children, Mr. S. Hashimoto and Mr. E. Irving in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. B. Angdon, Mr. E. C. Bonon, Mr. C. S. Beebe, Mrs. W. Bischof, Mr. J. W. Boyd, Mr. W. H. Brenner, Mr. H. J. Burniston, Dr. G. E. Chamberlain, Miss J. Christensen, Mr. Laong Chucks-on, Mr. J. H. Crane, Mrs. J. H. Crane, Mr. C. E. Dickenson, Mr. Geo. E. Dow, Mrs. Geo. E. Dow, Miss Lillian Dow, Mr. H. Fiedler, Mr. H. F. Finken-hoefar, Mr. G. P. Forster, Mr. James Craner, Mr. H. Gross, Mr. H. I. Holl, Mr. E. M. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook, Mr. C. G. Huse, Mrs. C. G. Huse, Mr. Lee Kai, Mr. K. Kato, Mr. J. A. Schwartz, Mr. Earnest Steffen, Mr. R. M. Varnum, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Mr. B. Aagaard, Mr. Jas. P. Lawler, Mrs. Mayor daughter and amah, Mr. S. Middleton, Miss Dolla Miller, Dr. R. S. Miller, Mrs. R. S. Miller, Mr. H. J. Moose, Mrs. J. H. Moose, Mrs. N. Nobleit, Miss Dorothy Patterson, Mrs. Sadie Pike, Mr. J. H. Ranger, Mr. Richard P. Rogan, Miss E. V. Richards, Com. Jos. H. Rohrbacher, U.S.N., Mr. B. Schorer, Mr. W. J. Schroth, Mr. Carson Taylor, Mrs. Carson Taylor, Dr. Howard Taylor, Mrs. Howard Taylor, Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Mr. C. O. Thompson, Mrs. C. O. Thompson, Dr. T. C. Thornicraft, Baroness A. Von Meyerinck, Dr. T. C. White, Miss Wittam, Mrs. H. Wittam, Mr. A. L. Young, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. P. H. Woolton and Mr. and Mrs. S. Ohashi in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports:—Mr. Theodor Bum, and Miss Birnstingl, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Van-couver, B.C.:—

From	Canada	Chicago & West.	Chicago & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other	Total
Hongkong	1,308	—	—	117	—	1,425
Yokohama	252	267	—	—	—	519
Total	1,560	267	—	177	—	2,004

From	New York	Easton	Phila.	South	Mon.	Total
H'kong & Canton	278	—	—	—	—	278
Shanghai	501	—	—	—	—	501
Yokohama	370	—	—	—	25	395
Total	1,149	—	—	—	25	1,174



## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 14.

No special change to record.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... PER YARD. 0.30 to 0.13  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/4 yds. 39 inches V. 3.50 to 4.40

Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 3.50 to 4.40

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.80 to 4.16

Cotton Italians and Satteens... PER YARD. 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... PER YARD. V. 0.35 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... PER YARD. 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-43 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles... —

Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 250.00 to 260.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 300.00 to 310.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Branch... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Still a small business.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... PER PIECE. 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized iron sheets... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig Iron, No. 3... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/8 to 1 1/2 inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

There has been no special feature to chronicle in connexion with this market.

American... \$3.12

Russian... 2.95

Longkat... 2.72

## SUGAR.

Nothing to report.

Brown Takao... Y. 10.50 to 10.80

Brown Manila... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton... 10.50 to 12.50

White Java and Penang... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Jaya, Medium to best... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Korpat), Medium to best... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Market quiet. Prices dribbling downward, and at the close some few transactions have been done at quotations. The weather is reported favourable for new crop, although the season is late. Trial hatchings have already commenced in the district of Idzu.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... 990 to 1000

Filatures—Extra, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 960 to 970

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 970 to 980

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 900 to 910

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 880 to 890

Common—Coarse... —

Reels—Extra... —

Reels—No. 1... 945 to 990

Reels—No. 1 1/2... 915 to 925

Reels—No. 2... —

Kakeda—Extra... —

Kakeda—No. 1... —

Kakeda—No. 1 1/2... —

Kakeda—No. 2... —

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

## With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

## COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DAVE AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket flasks, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

## WASTE SILK.

There has been a moderate daily business. Prices decline in sympathy with the Raw Market.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best... 150 to 155

Noshi—Filatures, Good... 140 to 145

Noshi—Oshiu, Best... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Good... —

Noshi—Oshiu, Medium... —

Noshi—Shinshiu, Best... —

Noshi—Shinshiu, Good... —

Noshi—Bushi, Best... —

Noshi—Bushi, Good... —

Noshi—Bushi, Medium... —

Noshi—Joshi, Best... —

Noshi—Joshi, Good... —

Kibiso—Filatures, Extra... 120 to 125

Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 105 to 110

Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 90 to 95

Kibiso—Joshi, Good... 45 to 50

Kibiso—Bushi, Fair... 35 to 40

## TEA.

No market.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 13.

London silver and China sterling quotations are the same as yesterday and local rates have undergone no alteration.

London Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2

— Bills on demand... 2/0 3/4

— 4 months' sight... 2/0 3/4

— Private 4 months' sight... 2/0 1/2

— 6 months' sight... 2/0 1/2

Paris & Lyons Bank sight... 255

— Private 4 months' sight... 259 1/2

— 6 months' sight... 260 1/2

Hongkong Bank sight... per \$100 92 1/2

— Private to days' sight... 90 1/2

Shanghai Bank sight... 78 1/2

— Private to days' sight... 80 1/2

India Bank sight... 151 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight... 153 1/2

Overland Bank sight... 49 1/2

— Private 30 days' sight... 49 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 50 1/2

Germany Bank sight... 207 1/2

— Private 4 months' sight... 211

Bar Silver (London) ... 26 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, April 14, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd. Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion. Yen. per cent. Yen.

Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. 95 5 90.90

Provincial Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue 92 5 86.00

Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) 100 5 83.40

War Bonds (Gunji) 100 5 83.60

5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi) 100 5 82.50

Navy Bonds (Kaigun) 100 5 82.50

Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds 100 6 93.00

Y'hama Water-works Bonds 100 6 90.50

Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds 100 6 87.50

Osaka Harbour Bonds 100 6 88.80

Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd 100 6 88.50

Sanyo Railway 50 8 64.30

Kyushu Railway 50 8 57.20

Hokkaido Colliery Railway 50 11 77.00

Sobu Railway 50 8.50 62.00

Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) 50 11 77.60

Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) 50 12 82.00

Tokyo Street Railway new 12.50 12 33.30

Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki) 50 — 53.00

Tokyo Electric Railway, new 30 — 33.60

Yokohama Electric Railway 40 — 44.00

Odawara Electric Car 50 3 23.00

Keihin Electric Railway 50 5.50 67.80

Keihin Electric Railway, new 12.50 5.50 27.30

Tokyo Marine Insurance 12.50 12 32.50

Yokohama Fire Insurance 12.50 10 16.70

Tokyo Fire Insurance 12.50 12 21.20

Kanagawachi Spinning 50 8 70.80

Fuji Cotton Spinning 50 10 57.40

Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning 50 8 60.50

Yokohama Dock 33 10 45.20

Yokohama Electric Light 50 15 89.20

Tokyo Electric Light 50 12 74.50

Osaka Electric Light 50 20 97.50

Kobe Electric Light 45 17 87.30

Tokyo Gas 50 14 85.50

Tokyo Gas, new 1 — 23.30

Osaka Gas new 25 — 40.00

Tokyo Rope Manufacture 50 18 91.00

Tokyo Rope, new 35 18 72.00

Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined 50 20 95.50

Nippon Sugar Refined new 2.50 — 40.00

\* Ex dividend.

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**  
As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.  
**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**  
As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.  
**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,  
Glandular Swellings,  
Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,  
Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 535, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## The Bovril Bottle

is familiar in the homes  
of Britishers the world  
over—in Great Britain  
itself Bovril is looked  
upon as the great national  
“stand-by” in case of  
failing strength. Bovril is  
the very embodiment of  
nourishment. It imparts  
strength in a most effec-  
tive manner, and is, at the  
same time, extremely  
palatable.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Prompt Despatch, the “BENALDER.”—Cornes & Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the “SAGAMI.”—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the “SATSUMA MARU.”—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 15th, at 9 a.m., the “PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH.”—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 15th, the “COPTIC.”—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about April 17th, the “CHINA.”—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), April 17th, at Noon, the “KOSHUN MAUR.”—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For TAKAO, via Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Pescadore and Amoy, April 18th, the “NICHIEI MARU.”—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, April 19th, at 2 p.m., the “ANHUI.”—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about April 20th, the “HYADES.”—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, April 20th, at Daylight, the “SEGOVIA.”—C. Illies & Co.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., April 21st, at 2 p.m., the “IYO MARU.”—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, April 21st, the “ARABIA.”—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., April 21st, the “NICOMEDIA.”—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, April 22nd, at Noon, the “TEEN-KAT.”—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New Guinea, April 22nd, the “PRINZ WALDEMAR.”—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, April 22nd, at 7 a.m., the “ARMAND BERG.”—M. M. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, April 25th, at Daylight, the “PERA.”—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, April 25th, at Daylight, the “JASON.”—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 24th, the “EMPEROR OF JAPAN.”—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., April 28th, at Noon, the “EMPEROR OF INDIA.”—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), April 28th, the “EMPIRE.”—Cornes & Co.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., April 28th, the “SHAWMUT.”—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 29th, at 3 p.m., the “SIBERIA.”—P. M. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治三十五年三月廿四日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	401
Movement of the Baltic Fleet .....	401
Spoils .....	405
Korea .....	405
The Progression .....	408
The Military Situation .....	408
The Business of Raising Sunken Ships .....	408
Death of Viscount Torio .....	407
Death of Dr. Taguchi Uchichi .....	407
Port Arthur .....	407
Japanese Prisoners in Russian Hands .....	407
General Dragomiroff .....	407
Dr. Hensbun .....	408
A Just Tribute to the Members of the British Diplomatic and Consular Corps .....	408
The Fifth Domestic Loan .....	408
The "Arare" and the "Kiji" .....	408
The Captured Steamers .....	409
The Next Problem .....	409
The late Mr. Dumelin .....	409
China .....	409
Death of Mr. Obata Tokujiro .....	409
Notes on Current Events .....	409
Leading Articles:—	
The Simplest View .....	433
The Baltic Fleet .....	433
The Study of English in Japan .....	434
Cross-Country Run .....	435
The Coming Yachting Season .....	435
Training Notes .....	435
Customs Appeal .....	435
Breaking up .....	435
The Law Courts .....	435
Yokohama Literary Society .....	435
A Distinguished Party .....	437
St. Andrew's Church, Shiba .....	437
News of the Week .....	437
Correspondence:—	
For Love or Money .....	437
A Tribute to the late Dr. Taguchi .....	437
High Prices of Meat .....	437
How English should be Taught in this Country .....	437
A Volunteer Fleet .....	439
Relief Work to Meet the Present Emergency .....	439
Telegrams .....	440
Latest Shipping .....	440
Latest Commercial .....	443

"PAIS CE OUR DOIS: AIDVINKK OUR POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

ABBEY-RANSOME.—On the 20th April, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, by John Carey Hall, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, and afterwards by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, Mrs. MAUD M. RANSOME, daughter of Captain W. H. Walker, to TOM ABBEY, eldest son of Richard Abbey, Yokohama.

## DEATHS.

At his residence at Hayama, Dzushi, on April 15th, 1905, HENRY LOTZ, a native of Germany, late Secretary of the German Consulate at Kobe and father-in-law of H. Clair, Esq., of Yokohama, aged 67.

At The Hague, on the 17th February, after a long illness, VROUWE F. A. H. VAN MARLE, the beloved wife of J. J. van der Pot.

At his native town, Frauenfeld, Switzerland, ARNOLD DUMELIN, aged 61, formerly Swiss Consul-General in Yokohama, and partner in the firm of Siber, Wolff & Co. [By telegram.]

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Snow fell on April 14th and 15th in Sapporo.

The torpedo boat *Kiji* was launched at Kure on April 18th.

The YOKOHAMA Specie Bank intends to open a branch at Mukden.

The new destroyer *Arare* has been attached to the standing squadron.

The *Hochi* says that about 150 tons of coal are being procured daily from Ventai, near Lia-

yang. The quality of the mineral is similar to British coal.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt on the night of April 17th in Kure.

TRAFFIC on the Electric Railway between Kobe and Osaka was opened on April 18th.

On April 14th, a thunderbolt fell at Fujietsu-machi, Shidzuoka. An old man was killed.

A SNOW storm was experienced on April 19th in the district of Takai, Nagano prefecture.

THE sick or wounded in hospitals in Tokyo, Atami, etc., are: 310 officers and 12,011 men.

SOME socialists were arrested in Tokyo on April 13th while delivering speeches at Yurakucho, Kojimachi.

A CHINAMAN named Ah Hwa (59), has been arrested by a Kagacho policeman while smoking opium in his house, No. 148, Yokohama.

It is reported by telegram from Moji that the price of coal is continuously advancing and on April 13th first class coal knocked *yen* 7.

THE opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway will take place on May 25th. The *Hochi* says that Prince Fushimi will be present on the occasion.

THE YOKOHAMA *Boyei* reports that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha intends to raise a loan of some five million *yen* through a British firm in Yokohama.

At 7.50 p.m. on April 13th, fire broke out at Uchi-Saiwaicho, Tokyo, destroying six houses including the office of the Imperialists and a church.

A TELEGRAM from Moji reports that on April 8th, three floating mines were seen 3 nautical miles south-east of Hsiai-kin-island, one of the Miao group.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa arrived at 2 p.m. on April 16th at Singapore in the *Prins Heinrich*, and left at noon on the following day for Penang.

On the morning of April 18th, fire occurred at Tanaka-machi in Shimomoseki destroying fifteen buildings, including one school and one Buddhist temple.

TELEGRAMS report that on April 17th, heavy storms were experienced in Formosa, Uwajima, and other places, while in Fukushima, Yamagata, etc., snow fell.

An official telegram says that at 8.30 p.m. on April 16th fire broke out in the compound of the Yahata-machi Iron Works, Fukuoka prefecture, burning eight buildings.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return the British National Debt was reduced during the year ending March 1903 by over eight millions, the debt then standing at £762,629,776.

MR. A. ASAMI, Director of the Iwamisawa Post Office, Sapporo, committed suicide on the morning of April 14th by cutting his throat with a sword. The cause is not stated.

COUNT H. MUTSU (first son of the late Count M. Mutsu, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was recently appointed attache of the legation in London, will shortly leave for his post.

THE hatching of silk worm eggs has commenced in the district of Matsuzaki, Idzu peninsula. The temperature being favourable, the hatching will be finished about April 20th throughout the province. A telegram from Nagasaki says that the

growth of mulberry leaves is good and sericultural work this year seems to be more prosperous than last year.

MR. T. HAMADA, Chief of Police of Kanagawa prefecture, has been removed to Nara, and Mr. T. Inouye, chief of police of Shiga prefecture, has been appointed to succeed to the vacancy.

A RUSSIAN soldier who is detained at Shidzuoka was removed on April 29th to the Court martial for trial on a charge of having stolen money and articles belonging to the detention office.

ACCORDING to the *Official Gazette*, the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club has been registered in the Kobe Local Court as a juridical person. The capital was put at *yen* 87,678.10 on the day of registration.

SERGEANT ALEXANDRE BATLOFF, from Port Arthur, now in Nagoya, has been sentenced by court martial to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The charge was an assault upon one of the guards.

A COMMERCIAL museum was opened at Fusan on April 16th. To celebrate the occasion, Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul, Mr. T. Komuchi, M.P., and other Japanese and Korean notables were present.

At 10.25 a.m. on April 14th, a freight train on the Sanyo Railway was derailed at Himeji with the result that a carriage was smashed and the line was damaged. The cause was the negligence of a pointsman.

OWING to a gale, the sailing vessel *Meiji Maru*, with 150 bags of Newchwang beans, was wrecked on April 19th off Sudzuga-mori on her way from Yokohama to Tokyo. The crew were saved by the steamer *Kwanon Maru*.

THE King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, C.B., to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, in the room of the late Sir Martin Goselin.

On Thursday, at 1 p.m., the funeral of Sub-Lieutenant Inouye took place in the Baptist church, No. 75, Bluff, Yokohama, the interment being in Kuboyama cemetery. This officer was killed at 203-metre Hill, at Port Arthur, on Nov. 28th.

THE steamer *Urajima Maru*, formerly the Russian *Progress*, arrived at Yokohama on April 16th to undergo repairs. This ship collided with the *Tokai Maru* in 1903 and sank her. She was subsequently sold by auction to pay her own dock bills.

MUCH minor damage was done on the Bluff by the earthquake of Thursday evening. In two cases chimney stacks fell, while several big retaining walls were displaced or knocked out of alignment. The police have received no reports of serious damage.

On the morning of April 18th the steamer *Wakasa Maru* collided with the steamer *Hokushin Maru* in Moji Strait, the result being that the latter sustained severe damage on the star-board side above the water-line. Both vessels entered Moji. The passengers and crews are safe.

THE funeral of Lieut-General Murai, who recently died at Yokosuka Naval Hospital, took place on April 13th in Aoyama cemetery, the cortege leaving the Kudan Military Club at 1 p.m. Marshal Yamagata, Admiral Ito, and other high officers of the Army and Navy, and some foreign notables were present.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Friday, April 14.  
Various reports of the movements of the Baltic Squadron are published. Two British steamers agree in saying that a part, at any rate, of the Squadron was seen near Saigon at 1 a.m. on the 11th. Another story comes from Batavia stating that the Squadron would probably pass Hongkong on the 14th or 15th. Shanghai sends word that a steamer which left Hongkong on the 8th sighted the Squadron on the 12th, but this tale may be classed with Shanghai canards, for certainly the Baltic Squadron did not pass Singapore until the 8th and it can not possibly have been hundreds of miles north of Hongkong on the 12th. The *Asahi*, however, has a telegram from Hongkong saying that the *Iphigenia* sighted some 42 Russian ships between Singapore and Hongkong. This is most important news, but unfortunately it is not accompanied by any date and the statement "between Singapore and Hongkong" is too vague to be illuminating. It is supplemented, however, by another telegram to the same paper from the same place, which alleges that the *Iphigenia*, having left Hongkong on the 8th instant—as we believe she did—sighted the Russians steering north on the 12th. Yet another telegram dated Hongkong the 13th says that the *Sissoi Veliky* with some other cruisers and transport vessels had been seen near the Anambas Islands. Finally, the *Asahi* has news from Hongkong that the belief there is that Rojestvensky will not go to Saigon but will steer direct for Vladivostok. We have elsewhere given our own reasons for thinking that such will be his plan.

Meanwhile the wishes and hopes of the Russians are beginning to materialize into stories of victory already won, and a Dutch journal lends its voice in support. But we must be prepared for a numerous flight of canards before the fleets actually join issue.

The *Russ* publishes a letter from an officer serving on Rojestvensky's flag-ship. The writer says that the Russian officers and men have resolved to die at their posts.

The Peking Government, at the instance of Mr. Uchida, has issued instructions to all the provincial authorities enjoining the utmost vigilance in preventing any violations of neutrality, and has specially warned the Shanghai Taotai to be careful as to the ships and men interned there. The Japanese Consul at Shanghai has also made urgent representations to the Taotai on the same subject, and has informed him that should China be unable to enforce her neutrality, Japan will undertake the task.

Of course Holland's attitude attracts much attention. Holland is almost in the same position as China with regard to ability to enforce her neutrality. She has an East-Indian squadron, and it has been more than once mentioned in the telegrams. It consists of a coast defence vessel, an armoured cruiser, six smaller cruisers, twelve gun-boats, four river gun-boats, and six torpedo-boats. Among these only two, namely, the coast-defence vessel and the armoured cruiser, are of any account. They represent 8,000 tons out of the squadron's total displacement of 37,000. In the face of such a feeble squadron Rojestvensky, supposing him to be guided solely by the principle of might is right, will be able to follow the dictates of his own sweet will. But it may be taken for granted that the Government of The Hague will employ all the resources of diplomacy to safeguard

its sovereign rights, and it may also be taken for granted, we think, that Rojestvensky will not deliberately flout a European Power, however small, Russia has some respect for Occidental opinion. We observe, however, that there is a very strong feeling in Japan on this subject, not merely because of the facilities the Russian Admiral might obtain in Dutch waters, but also because it is felt that if Rojestvensky adopts a high hand in dealing with Holland, he may be expected to treat China similarly, and in that event all the pains hitherto taken to limit the area of the war would be rendered futile. A very grave obligation rests therefore on The Hague Government at this juncture. Japanese leading journals intimate in the clearest language that whatever patience Japan may have shown towards violations of neutrality in Russia's interests westward of Singapore, this Empire can not possibly suffer a repetition of such incidents at its very doors.

Saturday, April 15.

There is absolutely no certain information this morning as to the movements of the Baltic Squadron. The one fact, telegraphed on the 14th, namely that the Squadron had been sighted on the 11th in a latitude and longitude which suggested calling at Saigon—this one fact remains uncontradicted but also unconfirmed, and whether the vessel that sighted the Russians was a British man-of-war or a merchantman is obscure. Yet the point is almost vital, for whereas a man-of-war's account would be absolutely trustworthy, that of a merchant vessel is open to much doubt. The impression in Tokyo newspaper circles seems to be that Rojestvensky is steadily forging northward, but no one ventures to predict whether he will head eastward before reaching Formosa or whether he will come up through the Formosa channel. If, as we believe, his purpose is to try to make Vladivostok by steering up the Pacific and *via* Tsugaru Strait, it would certainly seem that his wisest course would have been to run through the Strait of Macassar. As for the report that a naval fight has taken place near the Anambas, it is said to have been traced to a Russian source, namely, the hospital-ship *Orel* which has put into Saigon. The report includes a statement that six Japanese vessels have been sunk. With such rumours are the Russians seeking to comfort themselves, according to the latest advices. But it remains to be seen whether the *Orel* or Shanghai is the seed-plot of lies in this instance.

Singapore sends word that two English war-vessels report having seen the *Sissoi Veliky* and several small cruisers and transports engaged in coaling at a point near the Anambas.

A naval officer, speaking through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, expresses in almost identical words the opinion put forward in our own leading columns on the 15th instant, namely, that Rojestvensky will try to avoid a fight and will make for Vladivostok *via* the Tsugaru or the Soya Strait. The Pacific is wide, and so long as he steams over its broad bosom he may fairly hope to escape observation. No commanding officer deliberately invites a combat under unfavourable conditions, and the conditions would be distinctly unfavourable to Rojestvensky if he had to go into battle with such a fleet of mixed elements as now follows his flag, and without any haven for his wounded ships. There is a reasonable chance of his getting through one of the northward passages without falling under

Japanese observations, and that is probably the chance he will take.

Should this forecast be verified by events some 8 or 9 days must pass before the crisis is reached, and during that time the public will be kept at a high pitch of expectancy. The Japanese have to watch Tsushima, Tsugaru and Soya; a difficult task which they may easily fail to achieve successfully. In their favour, however, is the fact that if, as we have already observed, the Russians disappear from view during a space of six or seven days, it will follow almost certainly that they are sailing up the Pacific for Tsugaru or Soya. Rojestvensky's undertaking would be much simplified if he could maintain his most economical rate of progress for a week or ten days, and then crowd on all steam so as to rush through whatever passage he chooses. But the trouble is that his speed is limited by that of his transports and colliers. He must continue his leisurely procession throughout. That fact greatly militates against his chances of reaching Vladivostok unobserved.

There is one thing to be noted, namely, that if Rojestvensky succeeds in reaching Vladivostok safely, it will be much more difficult to seal him up there than it was to seal up the Port Arthur Squadron. For Vladivostok has two exits, and to watch both simultaneously with sufficient force is a task somewhat beyond the comparative capacity of the Japanese navy. Every effort will therefore be made to cripple the Russian Admiral before he reaches his haven. The *Tiji Shimpō* recalls Togo's celebrated order on the eve of the first torpedo-attack against Port Arthur—*Somō no ketsu kono ikkyō ni ari kaku in doryoku seyo*—and reminds the Navy that the fate of the Empire is in their hands.

Sunday, April 16.

There are three reports this morning. One is that the Squadron is steaming north-east at a speed of 10 knots, presumably from the position where it was sighted on the 11th instant at noon, namely, north latitude  $8^{\circ}27'$  and east longitude  $108^{\circ}55'$ —a position nearly off Hue. The second report is that an insurance office in Yokohama has a telegram in the sense that three of the Russian ships with some colliers were sighted near Saigon, steaming slowly towards the south-east. And the third report is that the hospital ship *Orel* has entered Hongkong or Saigon. If the ships had held a north-easterly course from the 11th instant, they would pass eastward of Hongkong about the 16th instant, and they would certainly have been sighted by some of the many steamers frequenting those waters. The fact that they have not been sighted suggests that they are taking a course eastward of the regular route of vessels, and that Rojestvensky's purpose is to steer southward of Formosa and out into the wide Pacific, whence he can shape a course either for the Tsushima Straits or for the Tsugaru Straits. Our original supposition—that he would reach the Pacific by the Straits of Macassar—seems to have been mistaken: probably difficulties of navigation deterred him. But that he is heading out into the Pacific, as always seemed probable, is the theory most consistent with the absence of definite reports. There is an idea in some quarters that he will make a temporary base in the Ladrões at Guam. From the Anambas to Guam the distance, *via* the south of Formosa, is some 3,000 miles, and from the Anambas to Tsushima *via* the China Sea is 2,600 miles. But at Guam Rojestvensky would be within 1,600 miles of

Tsushima and within 2,000 miles of Tsugaru. The place is therefore conveniently situated as a base, and possibly he may think of lying there until the Third Squadron joins him, six weeks or two months hence. But the owners of the Ladrões—America and Germany—are not likely to suffer anything in the shape of a violation of neutrality. The Russian Admiral will have to reckon with that fact, and unless he violates neutrality it is hard to see how he can find any convenient anchorage in the Ladrões for any length of time.

Of course trade circles are somewhat disturbed. Goods shipped for the voyage across the Pacific are seen to be in some danger, and consignments of raw-silk and *habutaye* are being hastened forward or delayed. It may be doubted whether Rojestvensky will pay any attention to the business of commerce-destroying. His desire to reach Vladivostok safely will forbid all dalliance of that kind. But if a prize comes directly in his way, he will probably stretch out his hand.

Rumours continue to be heard of a battle in the neighbourhood of the Anambas, but there can be no doubt that they are false rumours, based solely on the fact of the hospital ship *Orel* having entered Saigon. There seems to be no doubt that the *Orel* has actually put into Saigon, but her purpose is said to be the landing of some of her sick and the procuring of medical necessities.

Of course it may be expected that the Vladivostok cruisers, whether two or three, will presently emerge and seek to coöperate with Rojestvensky, perhaps by again resorting to commerce destruction.

April 17, a.m.

A more detailed account of the news brought to Hongkong by the S. S. *Poona* on the 15th instant says that she saw the Russians sailing in single column line ahead. They extended to a length of 10 miles, namely, the 7 battle-ships, the 8 cruisers, the 3 auxiliary cruisers, the 8 destroyers and the 11 torpedo-boats—34 fighting ships in all. In the middle were the transports and colliers. The *Almaz* was in her place in the line, so that the statement as to her having met with some injury is evidently unfounded.

This statement about the *Almaz* had not reached us. It will also be observed that nothing is said in the above as to the place where the Squadron was sighted, but the previous report suggested that it was steering for the Paracels. The Paracels would be a sufficiently likely place for coaling purposes preparatory to heading out into the Pacific between Luzon and Formosa.

The canard as to an engagement having taken place near the Anambas Islands and 6 Japanese ships having been sunk, is said to have been put about by the people of the hospital ship *Orel*, which spent 36 hours in Saigon. If so, the first exploit of the Russians is not very creditable.

It is evident that Rojestvensky has no intentions of exposing the neutrality of any nation to a violent strain. He has passed Saigon, as he passed the Dutch East Indies, and though his attitude towards Chinese ports is not yet quite definite, the strong probability is that he will avoid giving material for any new diplomatic troubles. In that respect at least his action is to be commended.

The military expert of *The Times*—according to a telegram in the *Fiji Shunpo*—thinks that Admiral Togo will probably make large use of his minor craft, in which he is much superior to Rojestvensky.

By the evening of the 18th at latest some definite idea should be obtained as to Rojestvensky's route. That he aims at reaching

Vladivostok there can be little question. The only doubtful point is whether he will sail direct up the China Sea and essay the passage of Tsushima Strait, or whether he will steer eastward into the Pacific and then bear up for Tsugaru. It is not considered possible that he should attempt the Soya passage unless he defers his voyage north for some weeks, inasmuch as these extreme northern waters are still hampered by floating ice. At Vladivostok, it is said, there are 60,000 tons of Cardiff coal and 50,000 tons of briquettes in spite of the numerous seizures of steamers made by the Japanese during the past three months. In favour of the Tsushima Strait there is the fact that it is short, and therefore easily passed. Rojestvensky may perhaps count on being able to run through at night and thus reach the Sea of Japan without serious loss and without bringing on a general engagement. But he is always confronted by the difficulty that so long as he keeps with him his transports and colliers his speed is necessarily limited, and though he might effect the passage of the Tsushima Strait without encountering serious opposition—already a large hypothesis—he could not hope to cover the 600 miles between Tsushima and Vladivostok without being brought to bay. We continue to believe, therefore, that the Tsugaru strait will be his objective, and that, though he may be sighted as he passes southward of Formosa into the Pacific, he will then disappear from public ken for some days.

Things are said to be perfectly quiet in Formosa. Although the island has been declared within the zone of defence, the inhabitants are not at all disturbed, and business is going on in its usual grooves. When the Vladivostok cruisers made their raids last year, a run took place upon the banks in Taipei, but there are no signs of anything of the kind now.

It is reported that the Russians, acting through secret agents, have bought up at great prices all the coal available in Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore, and that some ten steamers laden with fuel are at Rojestvensky's disposal. The coal is of three kinds, Japanese, English and Australian. Great prices have been paid, and the Russians are said to have insured the carriers, granting rewards also in the case of vessels showing exceptional alacrity. Japanese journals speak of a foreign firm at Moji and a native firm also by which considerable quantities of coal have been sent southward during the past few weeks. That kind of thing is virtually inevitable.

This is the critical time for all steamers leaving Japan for South-Chinese ports. From the evening of the 15th such traffic was suspended.

The *Nippon* remarks that the pending fight will probably be the heaviest naval battle of the war. Admiral Togo has hitherto been necessarily careful of his ships. There is no source from whence he can recruit his Squadron, and the Baltic Fleet was always a menace in the background. But he now feels that if he destroys or cripples the Balticks, Russia will have shot her last naval bolt, and therefore it is probable that his manner of fighting will be correspondingly modified. We (*Japan Mail*) do not entirely share that view. Togo has still to regard the future, for although Japan is beginning to build big cruisers and even battleships for herself, the Russian yards are ahead of her, and Russia can obtain from Germany and France more abundant materials with greater celerity than the Japanese can.

April 17, p.m.

According to the news published by the Naval Department Rojestvensky and his ships are in Kamranh Bay. This place, the Naval Authorities state, is about 160 nautical miles north-east of Saigon and is one of the best harbours in Annam. There are two ports, an outer and an inner. The outer has a length of 3 nautical miles and a width of 2 miles; and the inner is 11 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide. The place is excellently adapted for Rojestvensky's purpose.

Kamranh Bay lies almost on the 12th parallel of north latitude, and is only 750 miles from Saigon. Rojestvensky passed the latter place at 2 p.m. on the 8th instant, and assuming that he reached Kamranh Bay on the 14th, it would appear that he is progressing at the rate of only 5 or 6 miles an hour. From Kamranh Bay to the avenue between Luzon and Formosa the distance is 1,000 miles approximately, and it is by that avenue he will travel supposing him to be bent upon making his way into the Pacific with Tsugaru for objective.

But now the question arises, will France allow him to remain in Kamranh Bay: is there to be a second Madagascar there? If not, we must hear very soon that the Russians have been sighted steaming north, for they were at Kamranh on the 14th. Kamranh offers many facilities of anchorage but labours under the great disadvantage of being remote from any centre of foreign trade or residence. It is unlikely that any stores have been collected there for Rojestvensky's use, and certainly none could have been collected without the cognizance of the French authorities. The situation is becoming very interesting. Now that the Japanese have located Rojestvensky, they are not likely to lose sight of him again.

Thursday, April 20.

Russia is said to be elated at Rojestvensky's "daring and skill," but it is not so easy for outsiders to detect as yet the exercise of these qualities. Rojestvensky must have known throughout that French ports were at his disposal. Had it suited his convenience he might have made Saigon his base just as readily as Kamranh. There is no difference politically speaking—no more difference than there would be between Portsmouth and Plymouth under similar circumstances. The fact of this accessibility of French harbours changes the whole complexion of affairs for the Russian Admiral. He could be morally certain that the Japanese would not attack him before he reached Kamranh. To do so would have been to forego all the advantages of fighting in their home waters. Kamranh is a thousand miles south of Formosa. Up to that point neither daring nor skill was needed on Rojestvensky's part. So soon as France threw neutrality to the four winds of heaven and became an active ally of Russia, the difficulties of the situation were radically mitigated for the latter. It is a shocking outrage of international law. No other term applies to it. And the same telegram which informs the world of Russia's elation at the daring and skill of Rojestvensky, tells us that, according to Russian statements, he is coaling and cleaning his fleet in Kamranh prior to engaging the Japanese. He is, in fact, equipping himself within French territory for war against a country with which France is nominally at peace. The Russians apparently see nothing wrong in that; the Russians who have been perpetually crying aloud against the pettiest and most shadowy violations of Chinese neutrality by



the Japanese. Nothing more shamefaced stands on record in the pages of history.

A telegram from Singapore says that the Baltic Squadron was comfortably at anchor in Kamranh Bay at noon on the 15th inst. Plainly Rojestvensky has no intention of leaving this convenient harbour until he is entirely ready.

It is small wonder that the Japanese press is profoundly moved. How can Japan look on calmly while France lends this wholly unlawful aid to her enemy? The *Fiji Shimpō* justly says that no conceivable interpretation of the law of civilized nations can be reconciled with such action. France has hitherto shown some semblance of respect for her neutrality, but she has now, for some inexplicable reason, become altogether reckless. Upon her shoulders will rest the heavy responsibility of pulling down the barriers which have hitherto limited the area of this war. She is deliberately constituting herself a belligerent, and if the Anglo-Japanese alliance has hitherto saved her from having to assist Russia, its effect will now be that she will find herself confronted in the lists by England and Japan, for the latter can not tamely endure such treatment and the former can not ignore the duties solemnly imposed by the treaty of alliance. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* does not yet definitely assume that France has abandoned her neutrality, inasmuch as it has not yet been clearly proved that the Baltic Squadron is making more than a 24 hours' call at Kamranh. But if that be proved, then the *Nichi Nichi* also gravely declares that the whole character of the war will be changed, and that its limits will receive deplorable extension. France must not suppose that Japan will be content with an academical protest such as was allowed to suffice in the case of Madagascar. Madagascar was too distant to become a ground of serious trouble, but Annam is at the very doors of the Japanese empire, and if France gives to this country's enemy a naval base on the coast of Annam, the most serious consequences must ensue. The *Kokumin Shimbun* speaks more reservedly but scarcely less clearly. It notes that France pretexted the three-mile limit with regard to Madagascar; she claimed that Rojestvensky's ships were not within her territorial waters. It was a mere subterfuge, but it might be allowed to pass pending some explicit and honest interpretation of neutral duties. In the case of Kamranh, however, no such plea can be formulated. It is a French port, a French military station, and within it the Russian Fleet is lying. France does not prescribe the 24 hours' limit adopted by European nations, but she does enact in the most explicit terms that the hospitality of her ports shall not be abused for belligerent purposes. A belligerent's ships may not reconnoitre from them nor may they issue suddenly to attack an enemy. They may not receive provisions other than such as are absolutely necessary to sustain the lives of their crews, and they may not undertake repairs except in so far as is needed to make the vessels sea-worthy. Obviously the intention of such laws is to prevent precisely what Rojestvensky is now doing, namely, using a French port as a base of naval operations against Japan. If the Russian Admiral had called at Kamranh merely to take in coal for the purpose of reaching Vladivostok, he should have emerged already. What amount of licence is France about to grant? Is he to be allowed to proceed from one French port to another, treating Annam as though it were Russian territory for all practical purposes.

A very grave crisis will arise unless France discharges her neutral duties in a manner more consistent with obvious right. The *Asahi Shimbun* points out that the Madagascar excuses and pretexts are impossible in this case. What is happening is happening before the eyes of the whole world, not in distant waters beyond the range of general vision. There is not a conceivable excuse. If France is determined to range herself on Russia's side and enter the lists against England and Japan, upon her will rest the responsibility of extending this terrible struggle far beyond its present limits. But it may well be doubted whether she has such a determination. Meanwhile England's views have to be ascertained. Until they are known, the *Asahi* refrains from final comment. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* is persuaded that Rojestvensky left Madagascar with a full understanding that he could use the French ports of Cochin China as bases not only to equip but also to rendezvous, namely, to await the coming of the Third Squadron. It is of no use appealing to diplomacy under such circumstances. The naked facts are there before the eyes of all. Let the matter be placed in the hands of the navy. There is a law which lies at the very root of human intercourse, the law of self-protection. Never was a country more imperatively called than Japan is called to obey that law.

That the presence of the Baltic Squadron in Far-Eastern Seas must have an effect upon Japan's foreign commerce is indisputable. The *Shogyo Shimpō* writes interestingly on the subject. Rice and raw cotton, it observes, would naturally be the staples specially influenced, since both are imported from regions inaccessible without passing the zone where the Baltickers may be expected to operate. In the case of rice, however, it happens fortunately that large importations have already been effected, and there is further the fact that owing to last year's magnificent harvest the country is exceptionally well provided with the home-grown product. Hence no special inconvenience need be anticipated in connexion with a temporary cessation of supplies from Rangoon and Saigon. Cotton, however, has no such compensations. Russia originally attempted to include raw cotton among unconditional contraband of war, but in deference to American remonstrances she subsequently modified her views so far as to admit conditions, and thus only cotton suited for use in the manufacture of explosives is now on the condemned list. Our Tokyo contemporary does not expect, however, that Russian naval officers will exercise a very clear-sighted distinction in this matter. The probability is that cotton-shippers will not take the risk of relying on Russian judgment. During the present month 90,000 bales have been shipped, or should be shipped, from Bombay, and during May 100,000 bales. Insurance might have been high in any case, but that is a small matter compared with the total cutting off of the supply. It has to be noted, however, that exceptionally ample importations of raw cotton took place during the first three months of the present year. The following comparative figures are given:—

IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM JANUARY TO END OF MARCH.

	Yen.
1902.....872,135 piculs valued at.....	19,754,727
1903.....758,570 piculs valued at.....	19,406,874
1904..... —	32,106,423

It will be observed that figures relating to weight are not forthcoming for the current year, but in point of monetary value there was an increase of over 60 per cent., and as

cotton ruled cheap there must have been a very large increment in the quantity imported. On the other hand, this heavy importation was not due to belligerent circumstances. It was mainly attributable to exceptional activity on the side of the spinners. These generally use about 4 million *kwan* (33½ million lbs.) of cotton monthly, but of late their figure has shown an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent., which would absorb the greater part of the margin shown in the above table. Then, again, the high price of cotton at the fall of last year prevented any inlay of large stocks, and there is here a need which has not yet been fully supplied. In 1902 and 1903 the cotton in stock at Osaka and Kobe aggregated, at the close of March, from 80,000 to 90,000 bales (of 360 *kin*), without including the quantities held by the mills themselves and in foreign godowns. But this year, even including the mills and the foreign godowns, there were only 120,000 bales in stock at the close of March. The cotton-spinning industry is just now giving excellent results in Japan and steps are being vigorously taken to increase the number of spindles, so that the consumption of raw material would have developed greatly just at the very time when an interruption of supplies seems inevitable. It is much to be regretted in the interests of the industry. There have not yet been any instances of merchantmen being seized or sunk by the Russians since they passed the Straits of Malacca. But these vessels of the Baltic Squadron have an evil record already, and though they may devote their attention for the moment to something more vital than commerce destroying, the strong probability is that if they lose coherence as a squadron, and cease to be able to fight stoutly for the mastery of the sea, they will have recourse to the semi-practical methods that have hitherto marked the doings of Russian war-ships throughout the present campaign. That is the *Shogyo Shimpō's* view.

Friday, April 21.

Rojestvensky's ships seem to be still complacently lying in Kamranh Bay, preparing themselves for the conflict which they know to be inevitable and apparently waiting for the arrival of the Third Squadron. Not a word about them has been heard from Saigon. This significant fact is noted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, and is taken as proving that the French authorities are deliberately controlling the telegraph service in order to secure secrecy in the interests of Russia. Meanwhile it is to be observed that nothing definite has been heard of Rojestvensky's movements since the 15th instant. At this moment of writing (Thursday morning) he may be steaming for the Bashi Strait, if he has not already passed it. If he be still in Kamranh Bay he will not have much longer to wait before the Third Squadron joins him, for supposing that it passed Ceylon on the 17th, it should make Kamranh about the 28th or 29th. The *Kokumin Shimbun* alleges that up to the 17th instant the presence of the Baltic Squadron in the French port was certain, inasmuch as they had visited passing steamers. Rumour also alleges that Rojestvensky's transports are steaming to and fro between Kamranh and Saigon under commercial flags. That is precisely what the Russian Admiral did at Madagascar, unless numerous corroboratory accounts be all incorrect. He kept his war-ships outside the farical three-mile limit, but he maintained regular communication with the shore whence he obtained

supplies of every description. In Cochin China his procedure is still more flagrant should it prove true that his transports are plying to Saigon. But above all flagitious is his conduct in visiting neutral or Japanese ships as they sail the China seas. That means that he is using a French port as a base of direct operations not only against Japanese commerce but also against the commerce of neutrals.

The Japanese Government, according to the *Kokumin* and the *Shogyo*, has presented a very strong protest to the French Government, but has not yet received any answer. No protest can be too strong. The case is one that does not admit of a moment's discussion. France is violating her neutrality in the most deliberate and unequivocal manner. It is all very fine to talk of latitude as to a 24-hours' limit, and about the Russian Squadron's right to receive coal enough to carry it to its nearest port, which is now Vladivostok. Persons advancing such arguments know full well that neither did France frame her municipal regulations nor did juriconsults enact international law with the intention of providing loop-holes to evade plain obligations. In this matter the assistance that France is rendering to Russia is the assistance of an active ally; assistance absolutely invaluable to Russia, for most assuredly the Baltic Squadron could never have entered the arena against Japan had not France disregarded the obligations of neutrality and considered only those of friendship. The one thing to be said in palliation of France's extraordinary conduct is that she has not herself been a direct party to Russia's lawless doings, but that her ally has taken undue advantage of the relations existing between the two countries, and is abusing a friendship by which France romantically considers herself bound. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* suggests that solution, but sagely observes that sentiment can not be allowed to rule where the safety of empires is at stake. France's delicacy towards her ally is one thing; her plain duty towards neutral Powers and towards the peace of the world is another.

We need not give any detailed analysis of the writings of the minor Japanese journals. They all without exception echo the sentiments already expressed by the leading newspapers, with, of course, varying degrees of vehemence. Only once, namely on the eve of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, have we seen such unanimity displayed by the Japanese press and heard such emphatic language expressed by it. If French officials mistake the situation they will be very much to blame. They may argue that Japan can not face France and Russia in combination, and that, consequently, they are free to interpret international law as they please where Japan is concerned. They may also argue that in view of the very strong *entente* existing between their country and Great Britain the latter will not step into the breach on this occasion. We do not believe, however, that they deliberately consider the question in either of those lights. It is a case of drifting. The Government in Paris has been inclined to stretch the letter of the law in Russia's favour, and thus by little and little a situation has been created which is as illegal as it is intolerable. One of two plain duties confronts France. She must either order Rojestvensky to leave Kamranh Bay at once, or she must disarm his ships. There is no middle course. If we know Japan at all we warn the French that they have pushed things perilously near to a catastrophe.

A meeting representing nearly all the newspapers throughout the empire was held on Thursday at 5 p.m. in the Kairakuen, Nihonbashi. All the Tokyo newspapers, with the exception of three, were represented and editors were present from many of the provincial papers. They unanimously passed the following resolution: "We consider that by allowing the Russian fleet to remain in French territory the French Government is disregarding the obligations of strict neutrality and call upon the Imperial Government to take immediate steps in the matter." In order to give effect to this resolution it was decided (1) that a lecture meeting should be held; (2) that a strong circular should be published in the newspapers throughout the empire; (3) that strong representations should be addressed to the authorities; (4) that the French Minister should be approached; (5) that a telegram on the subject should be sent to the French Government.

#### SPOILS.

It was expected that the Japanese Authorities would publish a detailed statement of the spoils taken in the battle of Mukden and of the number of Russians buried. Apparently, however, there is no immediate intention of doing so, and we are not, therefore, in a position to compile an absolutely exact list of spoils taken up to the present time. Nevertheless it will interest our readers to see how the official figures thus far published stand, and we have accordingly prepared a statement:—

Battle.	Guas.	Gun Ammunition.	Rifles.	Rifle Ammunition.	Ammunition of all kinds.	Transport Waggon.	Horses.	Teats.	Embracing Teats.	Fuel Stuff (Koku).	Horse-fodder (Koku).
Yalu .....	29	38,717	1,021	33,005	70	10	63	541	—	1,736	—
Fenghuang .....	78	37	—	181,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narshan .....	16	1,121	958	37,233	46	—	—	—	282	—	—
Tehsiaz .....	—	—	300	980	3	—	—	—	180	1,380	—
Hsihoyen .....	6	570	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomuching .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yushulingz and Yangtzing .....	2	—	600	1,638,730	129	—	70	400	—	2,000	13,620
Liaoyang .....	8	10,956	3,478	78,000	37	—	—	85	—	—	—
Shaho .....	45	6,970	5,474	2,266,800	290	—	1,920	—	1,171	—	—
Port Arthur .....	546	82,670	35,323	—	—	606	2,000	—	—	29,280	56,000
Helaudai .....	—	—	2,000	26,640,000	800	—	—	—	14,000	—	—
Mukden .....	66	227,700	62,200	31,202,748	1,375	2,016	4,033	1,026	39,942	34,406	69,620
	796	368,091	111,446								

There can be no doubt that the above figures are considerably below the truth. For example, in the absence of a later report we are obliged to set down 66 as the number of guns captured in the battle of Mukden, though the Russians themselves speak of having lost some 500. However, so far as it goes the list is interesting.

#### KOREA.

Telegrams from Seoul (*Nichi Nichi Shinbun*) state that regulations have been promulgated with reference to land reclamation. Korean subjects to whom the privilege of reclaiming land has been granted, are forbidden to sell or pledge the privilege to foreigners under severe penalties. This veto is supposed to have been inspired by the fact that certain Korean subjects have obtained permission to reclaim land, and mortgaged the permit to Japanese projectors.

The *Asahi* has a telegram that on the 12th inst. an order was issued by the Emperor of Korea in the sense that no time should be lost in reforming the military system. On that day the Minister of War had presented and obtained imperial sanction for a scheme under which the future military establishment will be 3 battalions in Seoul and 1 in each of the 8 provinces. A battalion's strength being 1,000 of all arms, the whole Korean army will be 11,000 strong.

It is expected that Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Seoul, will start for Japan on the 21th inst., his presence in Tokyo for a brief period being required for the purposes of a consultation about Korean affairs.

The Korean Prince who arrived in Tokyo on the 4th carrying his Sovereign's congratulations, left the Japanese capital on the 17th inst. at 6 p.m. His Highness is to spend two days in Kyoto before resuming his return journey.

There was a skirmish on the 10th inst. between a detachment of Japanese troops and some 40 Russians at Kilju, north of Songjin. The Japanese, after a fight lasting some hours, drove back the Russians who left several dead upon the field. The Japanese casualties were two killed and two missing.

It is reported in Tokyo that Messrs. H. Colbran and H. E. Bostwick, of Seoul, have been instrumental in forming a water-works company with a capital of £250,000 and debenture-issuing capacity to the same amount. Their idea is to raise a sum of £235,000 in London at 6 per cent., but it appears to be thought improbable that the project will succeed.

#### THE PROGRESSISTS.

The Progressists are evidently of the opinion that the time calls for some political activity. Their Council held a meeting on the 18th inst. and on the motion of Mr. Oishi Masami, adopted a resolution in the sense that investigations into certain subjects should be commenced at once. The subjects were, first, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, its continuance and the extension of its limits and objects. Secondly, the movements of the Baltic Fleet, and the steps that should be taken to impose responsibility for breaches of neutrality. And thirdly, the necessity that exists for Japan to make known her arguments and her attitude towards the Russian contention as to continuing the war.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Saturday, April 15.

Collating the reports from various parts of the field, the *Asahi* says that the situation in Manchuria is this:—

## HSINGKING REGION.

The enemy who retired in this quarter rallied temporarily at Hailung but subsequently retreated thence to Kirin, leaving only a strong rear-guard of some 13,000 men at Hailung. The outposts of this rear-guard are pushed south-ward as far as Heitsuitsz, which is about mid-way between Hailung and the Japanese position at Shanchintsz. This last named place is some 33 miles from Hailung.

## THE KAIYUAN REGION.

Here the Russian rear-guard, numbering some 8,000, has its head-quarters at Itungchou, and its outposts are pushed southward to Horzhsupienmun and Shilipan. In this quarter the Japanese advance has been carried to Kuyushu, which is 55 miles south of Itungchou.

## THE CHANGTU AND FAKUMUN REGIONS.

In these regions the Russians seem to have retreated as far as Changchun, leaving a rear-guard at Fenghwa. This rear-guard numbers 13,000, and one part of it, numbering 3,000, is at Pamienching. It was this last body that delivered the attacks against Kinkiatun and Tsurushu on the 4th, 5th and 6th.

In explanation of the above it may be added that after leaving Mukden the Japanese advanced northward by four main routes. Two of these—those from Fakumun and Changtu—converge at Fenghwa, whence a highway of some importance leads along the west of the railway to Changchun. Another of the three routes—the central route—starts from Kaiyuan, and trending away from the railway on the east, leads to Hungchan and thence to Kirin or Changchun. The third, or most easterly, route is from Yingepienmun *via* Hailung to Kirin.

A *Kanjo* has been granted to the late Count Nambu who was killed at Chingkauling on the 4th of March, when engaged in a most gallant attempt against one of the enemy's positions. This officer had the honour to command a troop which was first to encounter the Russians at Chongju, and he subsequently distinguished himself at Fengshwilung as well as at Changson on the Yalu.

Monday, April 17.

There are conflicting accounts alike of the Russians' strength in Manchuria and of their plan of campaign. Some attribute to them the intention of making a resolute stand along the Kirin-Changchun line, while others believe that they will not attempt anything southward of the Sungari. It is of no use to discuss these theories in detail. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent says that the Russians are busily fortifying both banks of the Itung River and also the ground in its rear. They are also exercising great caution in Changchun where many of the Chinese inhabitants are supposed to be Japanese spies.

Peking telegraphs that the Governor of Kirin complains of the irruption of a large force of Russian soldiers from the Amur region, who have seized all the official buildings and are cutting down all the trees for the purpose of constructing forts. It would appear that the Kirin officials have to face an ordeal resembling that endured by their Mukden *confreeres*. The Governor has asked Peking to aid him,

Peking has had recourse to its usual device, a protest to M. Lessar.

The railway has been for the most part repaired by the Japanese engineers, but one large bridge, presumably that over the Hun at Mukden, will not be ready for traffic before the 20th instant.

Apparently some of the Russian troops in the Hsingking region have retired in the direction of Vladivostok. The latter would probably be found to possess a very large garrison in the event of a siege.

M. Lessar is said to have telegraphed to St. Petersburg—and the fact seems to be established since the telegram appears in the Russian *Official Gazette*—to the effect that the Japanese authorities at Port Arthur are behaving in a most arbitrary manner. In fact the accusations he prefers against them are such as have seldom been formulated by a responsible diplomat. He says, in effect, that in order to prevent private persons from carrying off their property, they are not allowed to leave the port by sea, the purpose of this veto being to retain their possessions in Japanese hands. He further says that, according to rumours which he does not altogether discredit, the Japanese are keeping the Russian sick and wounded at Port Arthur amid insanitary conditions with the object of reducing by death the number of prisoners to be sent to Japan and supported there. M. Lessar's physical condition has of late been described as one of much suffering and it is charitable to assume that his mind is afflicted as well as his body since he allows himself to prefer such wild and disgraceful charges. As to the question of leaving Port Arthur by sea, he must be well aware that all maritime traffic is suspended, pending the removal of the innumerable mines placed in the sea—recklessly placed—by his own countrymen. And as to the forcible detention of the sick and wounded, if M. Lessar paid the smallest attention to the records with which all the world is familiar, he would not return evil for good by endeavouring to discredit the extraordinary care and kindness uniformly displayed by the Japanese towards wounded men and invalids of the enemy. He allows himself to speak of Japanese civilization, but he ought to pause and reflect to which side belongs the honour of having shown true civilization in this war. His Government will of course have to act upon his suggestions. They have already, it is said, invited the French Minister to present M. Lessar's accusations to the Japanese Authorities. It is unfortunate for France that she should have such offices to discharge.

Tuesday, April 18.

The Governor of Kirin continues to despatch complaints about the doings of the Russian troops which have flocked into the region under his jurisdiction from the Amur district. They are treating the country and the people without the slightest regard for anything except military convenience, and the Governor wants to have them summarily punished. Who is to punish them? Application has been made to M. Lessar and has probably been pigeon-holed by him with several notes of admiration. The inhabitants of Kirin, unhappily for themselves, have now been brought within the sphere of active operations and their hardships are inevitable.

What is chiefly interesting in this connexion is that Russia is drafting her Amur forces into the Manchurian field. She may find that a dangerous game, for it will open the Amur water-way to Japanese adventure,

and if Rojestvensky is successfully disposed of the Amur is not unlikely to become a field for Japanese enterprise.

It is stated that the Foreign Representatives in Peking have urged the Chinese Government not to accept the resignation of Governor Tseng, of Mukden. No reasons are given for this interference, and we can only attribute it to a preception that international questions may arise hereafter in connexion with the doings at Mukden during Russian occupation, and that Tseng's official availability would be essential for the intelligent discussion of these problems.

Japanese military notes are now at a premium as compared with Mexican dollars in Manchuria. They were at a discount of 11 per cent. before the fall of Mukden. Then they rose to a discount of 3 per cent.; then to par and now they are quoted at a slight premium.

Many stories of fine acts on the part of individual Japanese soldiers or Japanese detachments have been related of late by correspondents of Tokyo journals. One of these accounts refers to first-class trooper Nishimura Toyama, a native of Nagasaki. He was sent bearing an important despatch from the head-quarters of one division to those of another during the battle of Mukden, but a bullet pierced his head from front to back and he fell dead. When the corpse was found, it was seen that he had torn up the despatch in his last moment of life, and had swallowed some of the fragments, retaining the rest in his mouth.

## THE BUSINESS OF RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS.

The *Official Gazette* of the 12th instant contained the following:—

Departmental Announcement No. 5 of the Department of the Imperial Navy.

Persons desirous of taking part in the competition for the purchase of sunken ships of the Navy, will be required to have the following qualifications:—

I.—The qualifications as to property will be as follow:—

(a.) In the case of individuals, a payment of direct national taxes of at least 50 *yen* annually for a continuous period of two years previously.

(b.) In the case of commercial companies, if an ordinary partnership, then the combined taxes of the members; if a limited partnership, then the combined taxes of its business representatives, must amount, in direct national taxes, to the sum indicated in the preceding paragraph.

II.—The qualifications as to business will be as follow:—

(a.) The possession of practical experience in works of engineering, ship-building or diving.

(b.) The employment of a principal engineer to whom the work is entrusted; such engineer to have a record which satisfies the Bureau of Material of the Naval Department that he has had personal charge of or managed the raising of a vessel of at least a thousand tons, that he has raised her or disposed of her within a proper period; or has undertaken submarine operations of corresponding magnitude. But if the person desirous of taking part in the competition himself possess the qualifications here indicated and will himself assume charge of the business, an engineer need not be employed.

## DEATH OF VISCOUNT TORIO.

Viscount Torio, after a long illness, expired at his Atami residence on the 14th instant at 9.10 a.m. His body was transported to Tokyo the same day, and the funeral will take place on the 18th instant, the cortege leaving the deceased's Tokyo residence, Sekiguchi-machi in the Koishikawa suburb, at 1 p.m. and proceeding to the Hongwan temple in Tsukiji.

Viscount Torio was a samurai of the Choshu clan. It is said that in his youth he was remarkable for an insubordinate disposition, and his father, in consequence, removed the lad's name from the family register, whereafter ceasing to be called "Nakamura," he took the name of "Torio." He became an earnest advocate of the *hinno* policy (restoration of the Imperial authority), and travelled hither and thither propagating his views, thus making the acquaintance of many men already or subsequently distinguished, and organizing a party of youths which received the appellation of *Torio-tai*. In the battle of Fushimi he showed conspicuous bravery, fighting on the side of the Imperialists, and in 1870 he received an appointment in the War Office (*Hiyobusho*). A year later at the early age of 25, he was promoted to be Major-General; then, in 1874, he was given the command of the Osaka garrison, and in 1876 he became Lieut.-General, holding at the same time the post of Vice-Minister of War. When the Saigo rebellion occurred and General Yamagata took the field, Lt.-General Torio officiated as Minister of War in General Yamagata's place, and gained such credit for his discharge of the duties of the office that the Emperor conferred on him the Second Class Order of Merit and granted him an income of 600 *yen* yearly. Thereafter he served on the Head Quarter Staff and became commander of the Guards, but in 1880 he resigned all his offices and retired to Osaka. It was from that time that he gradually acquired the reputation of a statesman dissatisfied with the condition of the era, and this phase of his character exhibited itself with special prominence in 1886, when, returning from his travels in Europe, he threw himself heart and soul into opposing any scheme of treaty revision which involved the appointment of foreigners upon the Japanese bench. Indeed it may be said that he contributed materially to wreck the programme which had been under discussion for nearly three years and was then on the point of assuming practical shape. The motive that prompted him in this instance was undoubtedly a vehement objection to the wholesale Occidentalization of Japan. Indeed from 1886 he figured as the most prominent enemy of the *Okawa Shugi*, as it was called, and thenceforth stood as the leader of the very small band of genuine Japanese conservatives. Yet he was by no means a conservative in the sense of opposing progress. The basis of his objection to the radical changes advocated by some of his countrymen was that the egoistical element of Occidental civilization gave it a repellent aspect in his eyes, and Christianity, which appeared to him as an ethical system based entirely on the doctrine of rewards and punishments for the individual, could not be reconciled with the altruistic creed which he deemed the highest morality. He himself was an ardent follower of Buddhism—the Zen sect—and it must be recorded that his life represented a splendid type of practical religion. But his character lacked the flexibility essential to success, as the world counts success. A member of the House of

Peers and a Privy Councillor, he necessarily took a large part in legislative affairs, but it appeared as though no policy was capable of altogether commending itself to his judgment. He figured perpetually in the opposition, being entirely without that adaptability of disposition which Confucius has well described as a willingness to swallow the clear and the turbid together. Thus though undoubtedly a great general, he never became a Yamagata or an Oyama, and though unquestionably a politician of clearest judgment, he never gained admission to the ranks of Ito, Inouye and Okuma. He appeared now to have been born before due time, again to have been left behind by the age, and in recalling his career one can not but regret that nature to such nobility of disposition and brilliancy of intellect had not allied the element of adaptability.

## DEATH OF DR. TAGUCHI UKICHI.

With great regret we announce the death of Dr. Taguchi Ukichi, the eminent economist, which took place at 1.15 p.m. on the 13th instant. He was only 51 years of age. The funeral takes place on the 17th at 1 p.m., the cortege leaving his house in Nishikata-machi, Hongo, at that hour and proceeding to the Christian Chuo Kaido in Haruki-machi. The burial will be in the Yanaka cemetery. Professor Taguchi was a man universally beloved and respected. Equally in the world of science and in that of politics he attained distinction without provoking a single voice of reproach. Though of an ancient *Samurai* family, he was brought up amid very straitened circumstances. He received his early education in the military school in Shizuoka, whither his mother retired at the same time as the Tokugawa family, of which his father had been a retainer. Subsequently—1870 to 1878—he served in the Department of Finance, and then started the *Keisai Zasshi*, in which he advocated the doctrines of free trade, never wavering from them in the smallest degree. Thenceforth his connexion was mainly with journalism, but he took an active part in other regions of public life, and in 1894 he was elected a representative of Tokyo in the Lower House, retaining his seat thenceforth uninterruptedly. For a time he belonged to the Progressist Party, but he ultimately left its ranks in conjunction with Mr. Shimada Saburo, like whom he was a Christian. In 1899 he received the degree of doctor of law in the Imperial University. He was the author of several works, all treating of economical and political subjects with an unvarying spirit of enlightenment and liberality. His early demise is a profound loss to his country.

## PORT ARTHUR.

The clearing operations are said to be proceeding vigorously at Port Arthur, but so great is the number of mines laid by the Russians that they still constitute a prohibitive obstacle to navigation. It appears that the Japanese are exploding them *in situ* instead of attempting to raise them, the former method being found quicker and safer.

Surveys have now been completed and it has been decided which of the Russian war-ships are to be raised and which are to be broken up. The removal of the guns and other important parts has commenced, but we do not find any clear indication of the number or the names of the vessels which there are hopes of utilizing.

It is related that the Chinese are busily

pursuing an avocation practised by them on many previous occasion, namely, digging up and stripping the bodies of officers and soldiers buried in the neighbourhood of the fortress. There is not time to make deep graves for the dead, and of that fact the Chinese are taking full advantage. It may be hoped that the Japanese administrators will adopt very severe measures to check this barbarity. But how suggestive it is of the poverty that afflicts many of the lower orders in China.

The various forts have now been put in order, and visitors are allowed to inspect them. Here and there among the grass and brush-wood Russian hand-grenades are still lurking, and the public are consequently warned not to wander from the beaten paths. A correspondent who has just inspected Golden Hill (Hwang-kinshan) says that the Russians handed over this great fort in an almost intact condition. The big guns—five of them, each over 24 feet long—are in position, uninjured, and so are the machine guns, the quick-firers and the search-lights.

## JAPANESE PRISONERS IN RUSSIAN HANDS

Colonel Emerson contributes to *Le Monde Illustré* an interesting article entitled "Les Prisonniers de Guerre au Japon." In the course of the article, after speaking of the kind treatment extended to Russian prisoners by the Japanese, he says:—"The treatment of these prisoners formed a marked contrast to a scene of which I had been witness in the Russian lines at Mukden, where two Japanese prisoners, non-combatants, were dragged forcibly by means of cords attached to their necks, to be photographed by a newspaper correspondent." Colonel Emerson qualifies this incidental recital by saying:—"This last fact ought, however, to be considered an isolated case, of which the responsibility rests entirely on the ferocious Circassians then charged with the guarding of the prisoners."

A correspondent recently addressed to this journal two letters insisting that there had been no ill-treatment of Japanese prisoners in Mukden, because he himself had not been a witness of it. We have now a writer who did actually witness, not indeed the special incident of the parade through the streets of Mukden, but an incident scarcely less brutal. How can we tell that the "ferocious Circassians" whom Colonel Emerson observed, were not subsequently engaged marching Japanese prisoners through the streets of Mukden by way of spectacle?

## GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF.

Another version (*Fiji Shimpō's* telegrams) of this officer's representation to the Tsar is less extravagant than that reported in our last issue. He is said to have stated that so long as the Russian army in Manchuria is not completely annihilated, hope should not be abandoned, and the war should be continued even though it last five years. In four years Russia would have a new navy and her situation would be correspondingly improved.

It was this Dragomiroff who opposed the war at the outset and severely criticised those that precipitated it. He apparently thinks that since the evil has been incurred it must be suffered to the full. But to us it appears that the talk of Russia continuing the campaign indefinitely is a reversal of the natural order of things. She would still be under-rating Japan's capacities as egregiously as she did at the outset.

## DR. HEPBURN.

We republish below from the *Princeton Alumni* and the *Orange Chronicle* portions of articles with reference to Dr. Hepburn. There are mistakes in both the articles. The writers err egregiously in the matter of Japanese Orders, and we are confident that Dr. Hepburn, when speaking of Japanese houses, never attributed the sickening and dying of Occidental ladies to "the filth of the Oriental homes they were in"; that remark would be quite ridiculous as applied to the residences of the cleanest people in the world. Every foreigner in Japan, however, will be delighted to hear of the honour conferred on Dr. Hepburn by the Emperor of Japan, who in this, as in all affairs, shows enlightened liberality of view.

The *Alumni*, of Princeton, Vol. V., No. 23, contains the following:—

Dr. James Curtis Hepburn '32, of East Orange, Princeton's oldest living graduate, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary this week. On that felicitous occasion, the Emperor of Japan conferred upon Dr. Hepburn the decoration of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. In transmitting the Mikado's decoration, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, telegraphed Dr. Hepburn as follows:—

"It is my pleasing duty to announce to you on this anniversary of your ninetieth birthday that His Majesty, the Emperor, has been pleased to confer upon you the third class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of the valuable services you rendered to Japan while you lived there, by making important contributions to the advancement of English education among our people, and also of the friendly interest you have since then continually exhibited in the progress of the empire. I also take this opportunity to express on my own behalf the most sincere congratulations upon this happy occasion."

In the *Orange Chronicle*, of Orange, N.J., we find the following autobiographical notes:—

Dr. Hepburn was born in Milton, Pa., March 13, 1815. His father was a prominent lawyer in Pennsylvania. At the age of about thirteen, James went to Princeton college, of which he is at present the oldest living graduate, being of the class of 1832. On the occasion of the Princeton Alumni dinner in East Orange last November, Dr. Hepburn was given a rousing reception.

Mrs. Hepburn, now eighty-seven years of age, is the daughter of Governor Leete, first governor of Connecticut, and was born in that State, though brought up in North Carolina.

"We were married in November, 1840," said Dr. Hepburn, "and started in the same year for our labour in a foreign field, but we missed the ship which was to take us and so had to wait till March, 1841, when we finally sailed from Boston in a little old, old whaler, on which we were the only passengers. We stopped at Batavia in Java, and then went on to Singapore, where we remained for two years, working among the 40,000 Chinamen settled there at that time. There I learned the Malay or Philippine language—for they are really the same. At that time," and the doctor paused reminiscently, "it was not safe to go out on the island, because of the many tigers. But now it is very different; the island is beautiful and well built up."

"We were here, as I said, two years; during that time England and China were warring against each other; when the war closed, England had gained possession of five ports, and these were opened to residence and commerce, and so in 1843 we left Singapore and went up to a little island by the name of Kulangsu, directly opposite the city of Amoy, China."

"After we had been there about a year four others came there, Doty, Stronach, Pohlman and Boone; but the wives of these four men, four beautiful, lovely women, sickened of the fever, and died within two years. The husbands too, are dead now, and so none of them remain."

In 1846 we came home because my wife had been taken ill with neuralgia, and could not recover over there, and we settled in New York city, where I practiced medicine for thirteen years. I built a lovely home on 42d street, and built up a fine practice, but in 1859 the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions asked me to go out to Japan, which had just been opened by Perry. While in New York we had

lost three sons, who are buried in Rosedale cemetery. When we planned to go out again, we had but one son living, and we placed him at a good school, sold our home, I gave up my practice and we went to Japan, leaving here in April, 1859, and reaching our destination in October.

"Here, as in China, we were pioneer missionaries, and so encountered many hardships. We found it almost impossible to get a place fit to live in; ladies sickened and died because of the filth of the Oriental homes they were in, so we went to Kanagawa, and took up our abode in a Buddhist temple near Yokohama. Then Yokohama was nothing but a fishing village, with a dozen fishing houses. We lived in this temple, which has been cleared of its idols, for three years, and then at the insistence of the Japanese government we moved over to Yokohama, and there we lived until 1862, when we came home, and made our home here in East Orange, because we wanted to be near the graves of our boys, who lie in Rosedale cemetery."

Mrs. Hepburn was the first American woman in Japan, and started the first school for girls there.

Dr. Hepburn was one of the three men who made the first translation of the Bible into the Japanese language, and a copy of this Bible is among his treasured possessions. His associates in the work were the Rev. Dr. Samuel Rollins Brown, now dead, whose name stands out prominently in the history of Presbyterian missionary work in Japan, and the Rev. D. C. Greene, who is still labouring in the Land of the Rising Sun as a missionary. Dr. Hepburn also published the first Japanese-English dictionary.

The aged missionaries have one son living. He is settled in Nagasaki, and is an agent for the Standard Oil Company. His wife came from Lock-haven, Pa. They expect to come to this country in the spring. Dr. Hepburn's nephew, Samuel B. Hepburn, lives at 334 Park avenue, East Orange, and the physician has two sisters in Pennsylvania, both of whom are over eighty years old.

## A JUST TRIBUTE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR CORPS.

At the seventh ordinary general meeting of the Bradford Dycers' Association, held on the 28th of February, the Chairman, speaking of the two journeys upon which Mr. W. S. Kinch had been despatched to the Far East for the purpose of investigating trade conditions, said:—

It is a prevailing custom to decry the methods and work of Government departments and the Consular service. Consequently, it is the more meet that we should express our indebtedness to the Foreign Office and to the Ambassadors, Consuls-General and Consuls, to whom the Foreign Office furnished letters of introduction, for their valuable services in facilitating the efforts of our missionary directors.

Mr. Kinch himself, when seconding the adoption of the report, made use of the following words:—

I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, and I should content myself with that simple form of words, but for one paragraph in the Chairman's speech, to which I will venture to refer in a few words, in acknowledgment of my personal feelings of satisfaction, and in justice to a very important public department. My own experience in the East and elsewhere enables me to give an assurance that in all matters of over-sea business, consuls, colonial and foreign office secretaries, legation secretaries and commercial attachés are not simply willing, but anxious and eager to give help to all concerned in British trade. Of course it is not reasonable to go to a consul for information that is easily attainable in directories and other similar books of reference, but for my part I have found that I had only to indicate in what way I desired to be helped, in order to find that these gentlemen were absolutely enthusiastic in their exertions to satisfy, and in the great variety of knowledge required in consuls they were not always thoroughly masters of details of the specialised industries concerned, they were always ready to show the way, the place, and the persons from whom such information could be best obtained. I was unwilling to let this opportunity escape me, as I have from the very beginning of foreign travel felt a most sincere debt of gratitude to these officials in the parts of the world I have visited, and in London also, to which I have now the satisfaction of giving expression.

It is agreeable to find that the groundless complaints made from time to time against British diplomatic and consular officials are thus emphatically controverted by a respon-

sible man speaking from his own experience. The fact is that there are no more helpful persons, nor any better equipped to help, than these very officials. And a word may be said here about the charges of incompetence which Englishmen habitually prefer against the members of their diplomatic service everywhere. Does it occur to these critics, we sometimes wonder, to look carefully at the British Legations in Peking and Tokyo, for example, and to consider whether the Legations of any other Power are equally, or even approximately as well furnished with staffs of the highest qualifications, and to reflect whence it is that nearly all the really substantial information and research emanate about both China and Japan?

## THE FIFTH DOMESTIC LOAN.

It is expected that the fifth domestic loan of 100 million yen will be a success. Circulating in the hands of the people are considerable quantities of money paid out by the Government on account of the war, and many of the holders of this money will be glad to find an investment. The rate of interest being 6 per cent., the issue price 90, the period 7 years, and the number of installments six, the actual interest works out at 8.25 per cent. It is announced that the time for making applications will be from May 1st to May 5th, and that each application must be accompanied by 4 per cent. of the amount applied for, which sum will be devoted to the payment of the first of the six installments in which the money is to be called up. In all respects the terms are identical with those of the fourth loan. The Treasury's intention is said to be that the proceeds of the foreign loans are to be devoted to making payments abroad so as to obviate any undue drain of the hard-money reserves which form the basis of the currency system.

The periods and amounts of the various installments are:—

## Installment.

First.....	4 per cent. at time of application.
Second.....	10 yen from 16th to 30th June.
Third.....	16 " 17th to 26th July.
Fourth.....	10 " 16th to 25th August.
Fifth.....	30 " 16th to 25th September.
Sixth.....	20 " 16th to 25th October.

The only difference between the method pursued in the present case and that pursued in the case of the fourth loan, is that all applicants will now be on the same footing. In the case of the 4th loan the authorities aimed specially at providing facilities for small investors, and they consequently made allotments to all applicants in the 25-yen bond category, without considering the premium offered. That will not be now the method. Allotments will be regulated strictly in the order of the bidding, the highest bidders getting the largest proportion of the stock. For the rest, the dimensions of the bonds will be as before, namely, 25 yen, 50 yen, 100 yen, 500 yen, 1,000 yen and 5,000 yen.

## THE "ARARE" AND THE "KIJI."

The destroyer *Arare*, which was launched at Kure on the 5th instant, has since then been receiving her armament at the same place, and much progress having been made, it is expected that she will be fit for duty by the 10th of May.

The torpedo-boat *Kiji* was launched at Kure on the 18th instant. It is evident that Japanese dock-yards are working very actively.



## THE CAPTURED STEAMERS.

From the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and from our own records we have compiled the following table showing the tonnages and cargoes as well as the insurances effected in the case of the 24 steamers captured by the Japanese during the period from January 11th to April 4th:—

Ship's Name.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Insurance on Hall.	Insurance Cargo.	Total Insurance.	Date of Capture
<i>Rosalie</i> .....	England.....	4,370.....	Cardiff Coal .....	45,000	25,000	70,000	11/1/05
<i>Redington</i> .....	" .....	4,421 .....	" .....	45,000	25,000	70,000	12/1/05
<i>Wilhelmina</i> .....	Holland .....	4,295 .....	" .....	40,000	33,000	73,000	16/1/05
<i>Bawtry</i> .....	England.....	2,407.....	Food Stuffs .....	18,000	60,000	78,000	17/1/05
<i>Oakley</i> .....	" .....	3,798.....	Cardiff Coal .....	40,000	30,000	70,000	18/1/05
<i>Burmah</i> .....	Austria .....	3,071 .....	" .....	22,500	19,000	41,500	25/1/05
<i>M. S. Dollar</i> .....	" .....	4,216.....	Forage .....	37,000	59,000	96,000	27/1/05
<i>Wyfield</i> .....	England.....	3,235.....	Various .....	55,500	42,000	97,500	30/1/05
<i>Siam</i> .....	Austria .....	3,180.....	Cardiff Coal .....	22,500	19,830	42,380	31/1/05
			Ship-building material				
<i>Palos</i> .....	Germany .....	2,398 .....	and food-stuffs.	20,000	80,000	100,000	10/2/05
<i>Abollo</i> .....	England.....	3,829.....	Cardiff Coal .....	23,000	28,000	51,000	14/2/05
<i>Scotsman</i> .....	" .....	1,677.....	Rice .....	10,000	42,000	52,000	14/2/05
<i>Silvania</i> .....	" .....	4,187.....	Cardiff Coal .....	30,000	25,000	55,000	19/2/05
<i>Powderham</i> .....	" .....	3,019 .....	" .....	22,000	23,000	45,000	19/2/05
<i>Severus</i> .....	Germany .....	3,307 .....	" .....	—	—	85,000	23/2/05
<i>Romulus</i> .....	" .....	2,630 .....	" .....	—	—	—	25/2/05
Grand Total .....		54,022		430,550	510,830	1,026,380	

The following have also been captured but details as to their insurance are not forthcoming:—

<i>Easby Abbey</i> .....	England.....	2,963.....	Cardiff Coal .....	—	—	—	27/3/05
<i>Vegga</i> .....	Sweden .....	2,562.....	(?) .....	—	—	—	3/3/05
<i>Venus</i> .....	England.....	3,558.....	Cardiff Coal .....	—	—	—	4/3/05
<i>Aphrodite</i> .....	" .....	3,049 .....	" .....	—	—	—	(?)
<i>Tucoma</i> .....	America.....	2,812.....	(?) .....	—	—	—	14/3/05
<i>Harborton</i> .....	England.....	3,256.....	Cardiff Coal .....	—	—	—	18/3/05
<i>Industrie</i> .....	(?) .....	198 .....	(?) .....	—	—	—	28/3/05
<i>Henry Balkow</i> .....	Norway .....	1,006.....	(?) .....	—	—	—	7/4/05
Grand Total .....		74,326		—	—	—	

If we apply to the last 8 vessels the average value of the preceding 16, it appears that the 24 ships with their cargoes represent about 15 million yen worth of property.

## THE MEAT PROBLEM.

Residents of Yokohama should be keenly interested in the condensed report, which we print below, of a recent meeting held by the members of the Kobe Meat Club. The question of meat prices has become quite serious locally. It may be remembered that when a crisis of this kind occurred some years ago Messrs. Curnow & Co. undertook the supplying of meat to the community, with the result that the butchers' monopoly went to pieces. We are hardly in a position to say, however, whether the enterprise was wholly satisfactory to the firm, and there seems to be no prospect of a renewed attempt to defeat the Guild. Yet residents have before their eyes the example of Kobe. For three months an unpaid, an honorary, Committee have conducted a butchery at prices greatly lower than the local guild, and have done so in such a satisfactory manner that the members of the club have resolved unhesitatingly to give them a free hand in the matter of prices. Moreover the question of cold storage has been taken up boldly. Estimates have been made and there certainly appears to be an opening for a business undertaking. We wonder whether Yokohama people will be content to tamely leave themselves in the hands of the butchers?

A meeting of members of the Kobe Meat Club took place at the Gymnasium on Friday, April 14th. There was a large attendance—in fact, according to the *Kobe Herald*, the largest at a business gathering in Kobe during the past three years. Mr. Cornes, the President of the Meat Club, was in the chair, and was supported by the entire Committee, consisting of Messrs. Aiton, Whymark, Oldenburg, Cabeldu, Hansell, Shea, and Young.

A report was submitted by the Committee from which we extract the following:—

"The Club has now been running for three months, and has, as will be seen from the Balance

Sheet, succeeded in supplying members with meat at rates considerably under the Butchers' Guild prices without having made any encroachment so far on the members' subscriptions, which form the working capital of the Club. As the members' accounts for March, however, totalled upwards of ¥3,200 while the stock on hand on March 31 cost ¥624.48, it will readily be seen that the Committee have not been able to carry on and pay cash for daily supplies without getting accommodation from the Bank; this might be obviated, and the Club placed in a much better position, by the members subscribing a further sum of ¥10 each, while the subscription for future members would then be raised to ¥20.

"The most serious question, however, which the Club now has to face is the constantly advancing price of cattle. Early in March a rise of 2 sen per lb. was advertised, while before the end of the month a further and larger rise had to be met. Meat was actually distributed at a loss for the last few days of the month, the Committee intending to publish a new price list to hold good for April. On the 5th April, however, another heavy rise took place, and prices even now paid may not hold good for many days. The Committee are thus unable to make up a price list which they can say will hold good for half a month or even a week, and they therefore feel that they cannot continue unless the great majority of the members of the Club are willing to place themselves unreservedly in their hands, in the matter of prices, and are prepared for those heavy rises which existing circumstances render probable. The Committee would draw the attention of members to the fact that the rises referred to have nothing whatever to do with the question which existed between the Community and the Butchers' Guild at the inception of the Club; they are due to the large quantity of beef that has been, and is being, canned for army rations, and to the consumption of a large quantity by the Russian prisoners now detained in Japan. The difference between the wholesale price of carcasses of beef at the time the Club started and the present is 11 sen per lb. which represents 10 to 11 sen per lb. when cut up and retailed. The Committee after making enquiries are convinced that this rise is a perfectly legitimate one, occasioned by the scarcity of cattle, owing to the increased demand, and that it is not the result of the scheming of interested parties to raise values in an unfair way.

The Committee recommended that attention should be turned to the promotion of a company for the importation of frozen meat and other articles of food from abroad. They estimated that yen 20,000 would be sufficient to provide a cooling chamber 25 feet by 10 feet, and leave yen 5,000

for working capital—the cost of running it being put at yen 200 per month. This enterprise, however, would have to be carried on as a business undertaking and not by an honorary committee as in the case of the Meat Club.

The provisional balance sheet referred to in the report shows the capital of the Club to be yen 2,490 which, together with an overdraft at the Bank of yen 664.18 and a profit of yen 1.11 makes a total of yen 3,155.29. Against this there are yen 3,201.21, uncollected bills due from members, an item of yen 60.00 brought forward from Equipment Account, plus yen 624.48 value of stock in hand, minus yen 750.41 for unpaid meat bills. The profit and loss account shows that the Committee have been wonderfully successful in running the business without either making or losing any appreciable sum of money.

After some remarks by the Chairman and others it was decided on the motion of Mr. Gill seconded by Mr. Happer to subscribe the additional yen 10 asked for and to give the Committee a free hand in fixing prices without previous notification. It was stated that the Club used monthly about 40 head of cattle and 30 to 40 sheep. A sub-committee—Messrs. Melhuish, Davidge and Campbell (Bowden Bros.)—was appointed to investigate the cold storage question.

The following statements, which have been placed at our disposal, may, perhaps, serve to throw some light upon the meat question:—

Invoice of ten live sheep shipped per ——— by ——— to ——— of Yokohama.

10 sheep..... at 12.30 123.00

CHARGES.  
Freight on 10 sheep ..... at 4.50 45.00  
Shipping and Coolie Hire..... 1.00  
Consular Fees..... 2.15  
Commission ..... 5.15

March 1st, 1905. 177.30  
Invoice of five live sheep shipped per ——— by ——— to ——— of Yokohama.

5 live sheep..... at 12.30 61.50

CHARGES.  
Freight on 5 Head at 4.50.....22.50  
Shipping and Coolie Hire..... 50  
Consular Fees ..... 2.20  
Commission ..... 3.07.28.27

Mex..... 89.77

## THE LATE MR. DUMELIN.

Old Yokohama residents of every nationality will learn with deep regret of the death in Frauenfeld, Switzerland, his native town, of Mr. Arnold Dumelin, who was Consul General for Switzerland here for several years. Mr. Dumelin first came to Japan in May, 1866, to Messrs. Charles Thorel, Ziegler & Co., and upon that firm dissolving partnership he joined Messrs. Ziegler & Co., with whom he remained until 1875, when he joined Siber & Brennwald, subsequently becoming partner and retiring in 1898. Mr. Dumelin was President of the Club Germania and for many years was on the Committee of the General Hospital and on the Gas Committee. He always took a great interest in public matters conducive to the welfare of this settlement, and was widely known for his geniality and generosity, being ever willing to give a helping hand to those in need of assistance. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and young daughter, to whom a telegram of condolence has been sent by his many friends in Yokohama.

Four Chinamen of the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Henri Balkow*, which was brought on April 13th to Yokosuka after capture, having trouble with the captain, have been removed to the Yokosuka Police Office. The crew say that the captain engaged them at Shanghai on a promise to make a voyage to Hongkong only, but after leaving port he changed the route to Vladivostok.

## CHINA.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking correspondent wires that he has had interviews with Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Wu Ting-fong, on the subject of the Tibetan arrangement. It will be remembered that quite recently a circumstantial statement was published, emanating from Shanghai, to the effect that Great Britain and China were to assume the joint protectorate of Tibet. The actual terms of the alleged agreement were published. But Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Wu both deny most emphatically that any such agreement has been concluded. The thing, they declare, is a pure invention conceived and circulated by the Russian agency in Shanghai which makes the fabrication of falsehoods its chief business. We do not imagine that either Sir Ernest or Mr. Wu used quite that language, but they certainly seem to have denounced, as it deserves to be denounced, the Shanghai factory of falsehoods. The Tibetan convention is now in process of negotiation, and the Shanghai Munchausens are doing what they can to arouse Chinese suspicions and thus impede the agreement.

We learn from the *Jiji Shimpō's* Peking telegrams that the long-disputed question of the Indemnity has been settled. The sums hitherto outstanding on account of exchange and interest are to be definitely assessed at 8 million taels, for which the Chinese Government will be liable, and which will carry 4 per cent. interest from the 1st of January last. On the other hand, 4 per cent. interest will be allowed to China on her monthly payments of the Indemnity. These are the principal points.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* from Shanghai says that the *Chinghsing-pao*, having inserted matter severely criticising the Chinese Government and applying an opprobrious term to the Empress Dowager, has been suspended by the Taotai, acting under orders from Peking, and its office and plant have been sealed.

Yingkow wires that the Russians are sending emissaries to Shankaikwan and even as far as Tientsin in search of recruits for a body of Hunglutsz which they are forming for the purpose of undertaking a raid against the Japanese communications. This recruiting operation is apparently not meeting with much success, the Chinese freebooter not having any great inclination to take the field against the Japanese even in consideration of a salary of 60 taels monthly.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpō's* Shanghai telegrams that sub-marine mines have drifted as far as the island of Chusan and that several Chinese fishing boats have been blown up by the explosion of one of these engines of destruction. If this be true it is plain that the whole China Sea is in a more or less dangerous condition. The next congress at the Hague will have to consider whether sub-marine mines should not be placed in the same category with dum-dum bullets.

On the 3rd instant there took place at Fushun the official opening of a horse tram connecting that place with Machuntan and Sanlungku, and thus bringing the Fushun-Mukden permanent railway into communication with Hanchang. There is also a train from Hanchang to Fenghwan, and from thence to the Yalu. Thus it may be said that the Japanese have now an auxiliary line of railway from the sea to the front.

It is stated that numbers of Japanese continue to flock to Yingkow, in spite of warnings from the Authorities and in spite of the unsuccessful experiences of their predecessors. There is certainly no lack of adventurous spirit among the Japanese.

Mr. Justice Rennie has retired for so long a period from the view of his countrymen in the Far East that it seems necessary on the occasion of his death to recall his career. We quote "Who's Who":—

Rennie, Sir Richard Temple, Kt., *cr.* 1882; *b.* London, 17 May 1839; *s.* of late George Rennie, M.P.; *m.* Marie (*d.* 1874), widow of Thomas de la Rue, 1867. *Educ.*: privately. Barr. Inner Temple, 1860; appointed Judge of H.B.M.'s Court for Japan 1878; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in China, Japan, and Shanghai, 1882; retired on pension, 1891.

The Governor of Hsinking reports to Peking that Russian troops have entered the territory under his administration and that they refuse to take their departure. He asks Peking for instructions.

The report of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., of Shanghai, for the year ended the 28th of February last shows a divisible balance, after deducting the interim dividend of 5 per cent paid last November, of \$64,509. It is to be proposed to pay a final dividend of 7 per cent, and a bonus of 2 per cent, making 14 per cent, for the year, and to carry forward the balance, \$42,009.

According to a Peking dispatch, translated by the *N.-U. Daily News*, the Imperial Resident at Urga, Mongolia, has reported to the Grand Council that there has been some trouble in persuading the ex-Dalai Lama to leave Urga for Tibet owing to the intrigues of Russian agents who want to get him to escape into Russian territory, so that they may use him at some future time for their own political purposes. In consequence, however, of the strict watch kept upon the ex-Dalai Lama's movements by the Imperial Resident, Yen Chio, who, by the way, was in 1900, Taotai of Amoy, the ex-Pontiff of the Buddhist faith has been unable to effect his escape and has given a promise to leave for Tibet via interior towns of China Proper and Szechuan province by the middle of the present month. The Chinese Government will breathe more freely once the Pontiff has left Mongolia.

A most successful Red Cross "Charity" performance, arranged by Mrs. von Hanneken, was given at Tientsin on the 31st March. The receipts were about \$3,500.

About three hundred so-called Russian red-cross nurses and attendants have arrived at Yingkow from the front, and been sent on to Chinwantao. There was a strong suspicion that the men were really combatants.

A Peking despatch, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, stated that the Russian Minister, Mr. Lessar, has been lately giving the Chinese a great deal of trouble by demanding that a Belgian engineer be put in charge of the construction work of the Peking-Kalgan railway, and also offering to lend funds to assist the Government in building the line. The Waiwupu, however, has maintained a firm front and absolutely declines to listen for a single moment to any proposition referring to using foreign funds, or placing a foreigner in charge of the proposed line, and that Board has further replied that it has every confidence in the ability and experience of its own engineer, Taotai Jeme Tien-yow, Ph.B. (Yale University), A.M.I.C.E. (London), etc., to undertake everything necessary with regard to the railway. We also hear that two other Chinese who have lately completed their studies in the U.S. have been sent for to assist Mr. Jeme Tien-yow in his work in constructing the Peking-Kalgan Railway.

The report of Hall and Holtz, Ltd., for the year ended the 28th of February last shows a divisible

balance, after paying an interim dividend of \$1 per share, of \$38,453. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of \$1.50 per share, making 12 1/2 per cent. for the year, and to carry forward the balance, \$7,551.

The West River steamer *Kongnam* ran ashore in Pirate Bay, beyond Capsuimun Pass, on the 5th April. She had 6 feet of water in her fore-hold.

The Rev. John Robinson, of the English Methodist Mission, Tientsin, died on the 3rd inst., aged 61.

It is reported from Peking that the members of the Waiwupu are in a pitiable state through their inability to prevent the Russians from violating neutral territory, by using the route between Kurunta (Mongolia) and Pétune (Manchuria) for the transport of supplies and contraband of war for the use of the Russian forces in the latter province. Pushed by the Japanese Minister on the subject, the Waiwupu appealed to the Russian Minister to stop this violation of neutral territory. Of course, the latter declared his inability to do anything in the matter, so resort had to be made to St. Petersburg through the Chinese Minister there, but also to no purpose. The spectacle of the Waiwupu being sharply censured on the one side by the Japanese Minister and on the other seeing that Board "bucking against a stone wall," to use an Americanism, is a pitiable sight indeed.

A Swatow letter reports the death, a short time ago, at his home in Chaiyingchow, province of Kuangtung, of H.E. Wang Kung-doo, late Minister-designate to Japan, at the age of fifty-two. The foreign community, says the *North China Daily News*, will remember him as the person who, during the eventful period following the coup d'état of the Empress Dowager in September 1898, was inveigled by the then Shanghai Taotai, Ts'ai Chun, into the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road, and imprisoned there as a Reformer and suspected member of Kang Yü-wei's Reform Party. It will also be remembered that when it became known at the time Wang Kung-doo (Huang Chun-hsien) was to be transferred by Tsai Taotai into the native city, probably to be decapitated by orders from Peking, several foreigners tried to make a raid one night on the Bureau of Foreign Affairs with the object of liberating the Reformer, unfortunately without success. Finding his efforts at removing his prisoner into the native city ineffectual, Tsai Taotai kept him in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, until a Rescript arrived from Peking setting him at liberty. From Shanghai Wang left on the South, to return to his home in Chaiyingchow, which he never left, although restored to his former rank and titles by the "Grace" decree issued by the Empress-Dowager on her seventieth birthday anniversary, last November, whereby "all who were degraded or proscribed for being implicated in the reform movement of 1898 are pardoned and restored the respective ranks and titles each held at the time of his proscription, or degradation." The deceased was Chinese Consul-General at Singapore in 1893, and an M. A. (Chijien) in literary rank. In 1895 he returned to China and in January of the following year was appointed Chief Secretary of Admiralty Affairs in Tientsin. In Nov. of the same year he was appointed Minister to Germany, but did not proceed, his place being taken by H.E. Lü Hai-huan, now Treaty Commissioner here and President of the Peking Board of Works. In June 1897 he became Salt Intendant of Hunan and then Acting Provincial Judge, in which post he became the right-hand man of the late Chen Pao-chên, the enlightened Governor of that province, in his reforms. In August 1898, a month before the famous coup d'état, the deceased was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, but before he could proceed thither he, as well as Governor Chen Pao-chên and other enlightened officials, was engulfed in the cataclysm which Kang Yü-wei's influence over the Emperor produced. Coming to Shanghai, the deceased was arrested

by the Shanghai Taotai of the time as already noted.

Among the interesting notes on Native Affairs which form a most readable feature of the *North China Daily News*, we find the following:—

It is an open secret in Mandarin circles that ever since the coup d'état of 1898 any person towards whom His Majesty Kuang Hsi may show the least particular regard has been marked out for slaughter, as it were, by those belonging to the reactionary party. Again and again it has been found that nobles and high ministers, or officials of lower rank, who have been either cashiered, degraded, or removed from office, suffered for no other reason than because the Emperor had evinced interest and a measure of friendliness to these unlucky persons at one time or another. The latest coup against one of the Emperor's friends has been the case of Duke Tsai Tshih, a cousin of his Majesty and one whom the Emperor particularly liked because of his energetic disposition, honesty of purpose, and advocacy of reform on Japanese lines. The Duke was appointed at the beginning of the year Superintendent of the Ching Ling, or the great Mausoleum of the late Emperor K'ang Hsi, the second Sovereign of the present dynasty. On taking over his duties the Duke found that, owing to the inattention of his predecessors, the officials and Imperial guardsmen in charge of the great mausoleum had cut down a great deal of the ancient timber around the domain and taken off the heavy and massive copper and silver ornaments in the buildings surrounding the Imperial tomb, which they had sold with much profit to their purses. Naturally the new Superintendent desired to know what had become of all these things, and was occupied with his personal staff in taking an inventory of trees and things that had been stolen when, frightened of the consequences which would entail upon themselves, the permanent staff on the premises set the place on fire to conceal the ravages of themselves and their predecessors. Readers of the Imperial Decrees published from time to time in this column may perhaps remember an edict in which it was commanded (by the Empress Dowager, of course) that the Duke should be handed to the Imperial Clan Court for determination of a penalty for negligence, and others of his staff were ordered to be arrested and sent to the Board of Punishment for trial. A Peking correspondent writing on this subject states that he has learned that the setting fire of the mausoleum was really due to advice received from opponents of the Emperor in Peking, this being one of the means for putting a friend of his Majesty in the background for some years to come. Had the Duke held his post without mishap for a year, he would have been in the ordinary course promoted to a higher and more responsible post in Peking next year. As matters now stand he is in disgrace through no fault of his own—unless being zealous and energetic in his duties be considered a fault.

#### DEATH OF MR. OBATA TOKUJIRO.

The death of Mr. Obata, whose dangerous illness was announced some time ago in these columns, took place on the 6th instant. We take from the *Japan Times* the following notice:—

Born in 1842 in the family of a samurai in the Nakatsu clan, the deceased showed from his early youth a strong inclination towards learning. At the age of 16, he was appointed the head of a school established by the feudal lord of Nakatsu. In 1864 Mr. Obata came up to Tokyo in order to study English under the late Mr. Yukichi Fukuzawa. This was the beginning of his association with the "Sage of Mita," which only ended on the death of the latter in 1901. Since the time he first entered the school opened by the late Mr. Fukuzawa and afterwards enlarged by the present Keiojijuku, Mr. Obata had strenuously assisted the late Mr. Fukuzawa in the accomplishment of the latter's educational work. He was soon made the head of the school. In 1877 the deceased went to Europe and America to study the educational systems there. After staying abroad for a year or so, he returned home and was elected a member of the Gakushi Kaiin (association of savants), from which he subsequently resigned. In 1890 His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to appoint him a member of the House of Peers, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the country. At the death of Mr. Fukuzawa, he was appointed Chancellor of the Keiojijuku.

The deceased was the author of several works on political economy and literature, and also translated works on similar subjects by celebrated English and American authors. These publications have contributed much toward the promotion of the welfare of this country. The educational work of the late Mr. Fukuzawa also could not have been successfully

crowned had it not been for the untiring assistance given by the deceased. At the demise of Mr. Obata, the country has lost one of the foremost figures in its educational and literary circles.

The funeral service will be held at the Shounji Temple at Hiroo, Azabu, on the 19th inst. at 1 p.m.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It appears that the Japanese authorities have actually taken steps to provide educational facilities for the ignorant among the Russian prisoners at Himeji. We learn this from a letter addressed to one of the prisoners by his family in Russia, and published in Japanese newspapers. The writer of the letter acknowledges with unbounded delight the receipt of the first epistle ever penned by the prisoner in question. "For more than thirty years," he says, "you lived in your own home utterly ignorant of writing or of reading, and now by the kind aid of the Japanese you are enabled, with difficulty but still legibly, to indite your first letter to your family. I can not express the pleasure and astonishment caused by this incident. You are a fortunate man and we pray for your safe return. It is difficult to credit such benevolence on the part of your captors, and they deserve unbounded gratitude. Write to us all particulars of your life, your employment and your food."

A farewell entertainment to Mrs. Wood, of the United States Legation, was given on the afternoon of the 13th instant by the members of the Shussei Gunjin Kazoku Imonkai in the Korakuyen Park. There was a very large attendance of ladies, and among them were Princess Mori, Marchioness Nabeshiina, Marchioness Oyama, Marchioness Kuroda, Lady MacDonald, Madame la Baronne d'Anethan, Mrs. Griscom, Baroness Sannomiya, Countess Itagaki, etc. Marchioness Oyama, speaking in English, expressed in warm terms the gratitude of the various charitable societies on behalf of which Mrs. Wood had laboured so benevolently and so assiduously, and assured her that she would carry away from Japan the gratitude and admiration of Japanese women. Mrs. Wood replied in feeling words, declaring that the friendship of the ladies of Japan had been invaluable to her and that she deemed it a great honour to be counted as one of them. This speech was excellently translated into Japanese by Mr. Zumoto. Unfortunately the proceedings were somewhat marred by inclement weather, but the party was otherwise a great success.

On the whole the Spring Exhibition of Art Products in Uyeno Park (*Bijutsu Kyokai*) is at least as good this year as it has ever been. In fact its general level is higher than that of any previous display, for there is not one exhibit of a distinctly inferior grade: every one has some points of excellence. Bronzes, carvings, jewelry, metal work, porcelains, lacquers, enamels, embroideries, textile fabrics and articles of every-day use—all are represented by beautiful specimens. Many of the bronzes and of the carvings in wood and ivory show a remarkable degree of achievement, and though the porcelains are not quite the *me plus ultra* of Japanese ceramic art, they are very charming and give evidence of much skill both technical and decorative. No one with any taste for art objects should fail to see the exhibition.

This Exhibition is now going on in Uyeno Park. There are 120 pictures in all, 100 relating to the Army and 20 to the Navy. They are from the studio of Mr. Ogawa,

which fact alone suffices to guarantee their excellence, but we may add that they are of very large dimensions, and, being coloured, they convey a most vivid impression of the scenes and persons represented. It is the most intensely interesting display of the kind we have ever witnessed. The visitor knows that he is looking at incidents which actually took place in the war, and by going round the pictures carefully, descriptive catalogue in hand, an exact idea can be obtained of every kind of fighting, as well as of the horrors of the battle-field and the siege. We strongly recommend a visit.

The *Official Gazette* of the 13th instant places the Pescadores under martial law.

Some Poles are determined that General Kuroki shall be numbered among their nationals. A certain Mr. Toronsky, a Polish haberdasher of Ohio, has sent to the General a letter eulogizing his deeds and professing a common hostility towards the Russians. Enclosed in the letter are two Polish coins, dating from the early part of last century. The writer says that if General Kuroki examines these monetary tokens they will probably awaken some recollections of his native land. Whether the letter be a genuine expression of sentiment or whether it is the effusion of an autograph fiend, must remain doubtful. M. Toronsky asked for a reply and for some fragments of Russian uniform, and he obtained his desire, for the General sent him a photograph, a few lines of acknowledgment and three Russian shoulder-straps.

On Saturday afternoon General Terauchi, Minister of War, entertained in the Korakuyen Park at Koishikawa a large party of ladies who had been conspicuous in good offices on behalf of the armies in the field. The number of gentlemen present was not large. A fine afternoon rendered this historical park a beautiful scene, and it need scarcely be said that the distinguished host and the officers supporting him dispensed most graceful hospitality.

Eight hundred and fifty Russians from Port Arthur have been carried to Chefoo and handed over to the French Consul. Apparently the bulk of these were persons crippled and therefore no longer fit for service, who had been under medical treatment at the fortress since its surrender. But there are some non-combatants. Five women are spoken of, and one has just become a mother.

The Tokyo Municipality, through the Mayor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, has addressed a telegram to King Edward, expressing condolences in connexion with the earthquake in India.

A subscription on behalf of the families of the sufferers has been started by the *Jiji Shimpō*, and has reached the amount of 1659 yen. We observe that Baron Iwasaki (Hisaya) contributes 1,000 yen.

The Russian Government has sent out a sum of fifty thousand roubles for the support of the members of the Russian Red Cross still at Port Arthur. This money was forwarded to the Japanese Consul at Chefoo, and has been sent on by him to Port Arthur.

The *Official Gazette* announces that defence zones have been established around the Pescadores, the Liukiu Islands and Oshima (in Kagoshima Prefecture).

It appears that three among the ships recently seized *en route* for Vladivostock were

the property of a Mr. Robert Lee, a British subject, who chartered them to a Russian agent in England. The vessels are the *Rosalia*, the *Reddington* and the *Oakley*. In the charter-parties it was provided that these steamers, carrying coal, should proceed to Hongkong, Shanghai or Kiaochow. They all called at Hongkong, and having cleared thence for Shanghai, made no call at the latter place but steered direct for the Tsushima Straits, where they were seized.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* the following submarines are at Vladivostok:—

The *Forel*—This craft has been in the port since the commencement of the war. She is a very small vessel.

The *Delphin*—Celebrated as connected with the strange incident last summer when the boat was anchored at the mouth of the Neva.

The *Protector*—Sent from America through Russia.

The *Fullerton*—Sent by a British ship to Vladivostok.

There are two others of the *Delphin* type, improved. They were sent by the Siberian railway.

On the 16th instant the workmen of the Koishikawa Arsenal organized a procession in the Hibiya Park to celebrate the victories hitherto won by their country. 25,000 men paraded and sang the national anthem as well as several war-songs in chorus. There were also fire-works and the demonstration was most effective. Work at the Arsenal was entirely suspended for the day.

It is stated that the guns abandoned or hidden by the Russians in the battle of Mukden are gradually being unearthed and that the total now reaches two hundred. This report is dated the 8th instant and seems to be credible.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the withdrawal of such a great number of steamers from the regular carrying service in home waters, Japanese shippers have not experienced any inconvenience during the present war. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on this subject, says that in consequence of the requisitioning of steamers by the Government, no less than 70 vessels aggregating 262,732 tons have been purchased by Japan since the outbreak of the war, to replace those requisitioned, and 52, aggregating 101,529 tons, are chartered. The chartered ships are:—

	Ships.	Tons.
British .....	17	48,576
German .....	5	8,324
Norwegian .....	22	41,271
Swiss .....	1	1,637
French .....	1	694
Korean .....	6	1,027
Totals .....	52	101,524

Thus there has been an aggregate addition of 122 vessels representing 364,261 tons.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from London says that Mr. Chamberlain's speech about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance attracted much attention in Berlin. In the German capital it seems to be now considered that Germany committed an error of statesmanship in 1886 when she joined the triple demonstration against Japan, and it seems to be further considered that the extension of the scope of the alliance would certainly guarantee the peace of Asia. As to the latter point, there can not, we think, be much doubt. And we should hope that Germany might herself be found in the camp of the allies.

It will be remembered that the Admiralty, some time ago, purchased the Omine Mine in Yamaguchi prefecture, with the purpose

of manufacturing coal briquets for naval use. Chief Engineer Takeda of the Navy now reports that the machinery recently imported from England has been placed in site and the other necessary arrangements made, so that on the 25th instant it will be possible to commence the manufacture. A railway has been built, over a distance of 10 miles, connecting the factory with the Kyushu system, and the total expenses incurred are said to have been 1,060,000 yen. Under normal circumstances the factory will turn out 150,000 tons of briquets per month, but if work be carried on night and day, the figure may be raised to 250,000 tons. The Navy has hitherto had to rely almost entirely on imported coal costing at least 20 yen per ton, but the briquets will cost only 9 yen, so that a very great saving will be effected, to say nothing of the obvious advantage of the country being self-supplying in such a vital matter. It is also claimed that the briquets give better results for steaming purposes and in the matter of non-fouling than even Cardiff coal.

The Baltic Fleet having now been definitely located, it is seen that the danger to ships plying from Japan to Formosa is not as imminent as was originally imagined, and the service will therefore be continued for the moment. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Seattle steamer will also sail as originally advertised. It is further stated that three steamers laden with cotton which had been lying in Singapore watching the movements of Rojstevsky, have now left for Japan.

It is stated that the females and children residing on the Pescadores were withdrawn to Formosa on the 10th instant.

The *Official Gazette* of the 18th instant declares the Tsugaru Straits to be within the Zone of Maritime Defences. The lines of defence are:—

On the East, from Ama-zaki on the Main Island to Shiokubi-zaki on the opposite coast of Hokkaido.

On the West, from Tappi-zaki on the Main Island to Shirakami-zaki on the opposite coast of Hokkaido.

The above shows that the Strait is blocked from both the East and the West. The Western entrance is 27½ miles across and the Eastern is 25 miles.

Telegrams to the *Jiji* from London say that the Baltic Fleet is being mobilized and that Russia is about to raise the question of the Dardanelles in a vigorous form. In her hour of desperate need Russia can not be expected to show herself very circumspect towards treaty obligations. But there can be no doubt that England will not quietly suffer the emergence of the Black Sea Squadron. If Russia has any such intention serious complications must ensue. The only thing to be said is that if Great Britain stands firm, no violation of the Treaty of Paris is conceivable.

This being the 25th year since Bishop Nicolai was appointed to the bishopric in Japan a ceremony in celebration of the event was held in the Surugadai Cathedral of the *Seikio-kwai* (Greek Church) in Tokyo on the 12th inst. After the *Te Deum*, at 8 o'clock a.m., Father Chiba, representing members of the church, congratulated the Bishop on the results of his labours. Mr. Iwasawa, D.D., delivered a speech in which he praised the work of Bishop Nicolai, after which 302 telegrams of congratulation were read. The Bishop answered in brief self-depreciatory words. Some 500 members were present on occasion.

A Cabinet Council believed to be of an exceptionally important character was held on the 19th instant and was attended by all the Elder Statesmen. Subsequently Marquis Ito proceeded to the Palace and had an audience which lasted for nearly two hours. It is supposed that the doings of the Baltic Squadron and the active assistance rendered to Rojstevsky by France were the topics of discussion.

We regret to learn that Major Yamaoka has lost the sight of both eyes from a wound received in the Battle of Mukden on the 10th of March. He has returned to Japan and is now in the hospital at Hiroshima. Major Yamaoka was a most promising officer and the greatest sorrow is felt that a career so brilliant as that apparently lying before him should have been thus fatally marred.

Prince Karl and Prince Kanin left Dairen on the 19th instant by the *Aki Maru* and were to arrive at Shimonoseki on the 20th. After a night's rest at Shimonoseki, the two Princes are to come on to Tokyo, where Prince Karl will take up his quarters in the Shiba detached Palace. The Prince will probably pay a visit to Hakone.

On the 19th instant a meeting of thirty journalists was held in the Newspaper Club at Tora-no-mon, Tokyo, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"We consider that the French Government, in violation of its declaration of neutrality, is assisting Russia's belligerent acts." It will be observed that the journalists framed their resolution in the briefest and simplest possible terms. It is none the less significant. We should be acting wrongly if we attempted to under-estimate the feeling that exists in Japan with reference to this question. From what we know of the Japanese we are compelled to say that there is great and just excitement, and that France, should she persist in her present course, will earn the permanent enmity of the Japanese nation.

The death of Sir Richard Rennie at the comparatively early age of 65 is sad news to his many friends in the Far East. Yokohama and Shanghai knew him best, for in both settlements he occupied the Bench during several years, in Yokohama as Judge and in Shanghai as Chief Justice. He was a man of eminently high judicial abilities and as a friend it was impossible not to be attracted by his genial disposition and many charms of manner and conversation. He obeyed and improved the best traditions of English justice; he was always foremost in works of charity; he knew no distinction of persons; he dispensed the widest hospitality; and whatever was for the benefit of the community found in him an active supporter.

A London telegram received on April 18th in Tokyo says that the price of Japanese loan bonds is falling. Quotations were: 4 per cent, yen 83½; war, yen 101.10.3; 5 per cent, yen 98; 1st 6 per cent, 100; and 6 per cent, yen 100; and the premium on new bonds, 1½ per cent. The message adds that the prices of Consols and Russian bonds have generally fallen.

A procession organized by newspaper agents in Yokohama took place on Saturday starting at 11 a.m. from the Public Garden. It proceeded by Nippondori to the Kencho where *bansai* were given and the band played three times the national anthem. Afterwards it passed through Japanese town and the foreign settlement. Before dispersing two telegrams were sent, one to Admiral Togo and another to Marshal Oyama, congratulating them on their successes at the front.

## THE SIMPLEST VIEW.

[T] is generally true of even the least usual events that the simplest and most obvious explanation applies to them. Is not that the case with ROJESTVENSKY'S squadron and its eastward coming? When the Baltic Fleet left Russian waters its immediate objective was to relieve Port Arthur. But by the time the sections of the Fleet had combined, Port Arthur was in Japanese hands. Thenceforth one of two courses had to be adopted. Either the Fleet must be recalled or its objective must be changed to Vladivostock. The former would probably have been more injurious to Russian prestige than even a crushing defeat on the water. It would have been a world-wide proclamation of inability to regain command of the sea, and it would have also been a declaration that Vladivostock and the ships lying there were considered hopelessly beyond the reach of naval aid. Therefore the latter alternative was chosen. But the choice entailed considerable delay. Had ROJESTVENSKY come on at once, he would have found Vladivostock frozen, and also the straits of Tsugaru and Soya blocked by ice. The Tsushima passage alone would have been open to him, and it is not necessary to discuss the advantages that would thus have accrued to the Japanese. Accordingly, he received instructions to wait at Madagascar, or in its vicinity, until the voyage could be prosecuted so as to synchronise his arrival in the Far East with the opening of Vladivostock as well as of the passages giving access to it. The second part of April would satisfy these conditions, and so he timed himself to pass the Malacca Straits during the first ten days of this month. He did not wait for the Third Squadron because the ships composing it are, for the most part, of such a type that their conjunction would have weakened his Fleet by impairing its homogeneity.

All that is very simple and very comprehensible. It follows, then, that the Russian Admiral must before everything endeavour to reach Vladivostock. That is his prime purpose, to the attainment of which all else must be subordinated. What considerations will guide his selection of method? In the first place, it is quite essential that he should keep his colliers with him. Vladivostock does not contain the large store of coal which the Russian authorities hoped to accumulate there by the time of ROJESTVENSKY'S arrival. Captures of coal-carrying steamers since the beginning of January have resulted in intercepting some sixty thousand tons of fuel which would otherwise be now lying at the northern port. At first it looks a feasible plan that ROJESTVENSKY should divide his Squadron, taking with himself the five best battle-ships and the three first-class cruisers, and sending the other two battle-ships, the five cruisers, the torpedo-craft, the colliers and the auxiliary cruisers by a more circuitous route to Vladivostock. But such a manoeuvre would be

exceedingly hazardous. For, in the first place, it is precisely in second-class cruisers that the great superiority of the Japanese consists. Supposing them informed of ROJESTVENSKY'S plan, they could detach such a number of second-class and third-class cruisers as would annihilate his collier squadron. And it is fairly assumable that they would be informed, for the movements of the collier squadron would necessarily be slow. In the second place, ROJESTVENSKY would thus expose the cream of his fleet to the combined attack of all the Japanese battle-ships and first-class cruisers. He might take that hazard, though the probabilities are all against it. In the third place,—and this objection is specially imperative—his own ships, the very back-bone of his fleet, would have to depend entirely on their bunker coal not only for the engagement which they could not hope to avoid, but also for the purpose of subsequently continuing their voyage. If Togo forced them greatly out of their northward course, as he would surely aim at doing, disaster would then stare them in the face. On the whole then it must be ROJESTVENSKY'S desire to keep his colliers and transports with him. But that involves the further conclusion that he will strain every nerve to avoid an engagement, for if he be forced to give battle with his colliers transports and auxiliary cruisers in the fighting area, the duty of protecting them will condemn him to defeat. We conclude then that since he must reach Vladivostock—the only port open for his permanent stay—and since he must endeavour to escort thither his colliers, his transports, and his auxiliary cruisers, which carry his supplies of spare ammunition as well as coal, he will endeavour to shirk a fight and to creep up to Vladivostock without firing a shot. Is such a thing possible? Hardly. It is not conceivable that a squadron of forty odd vessels steaming at the leisurely pace of 10 knots an hour through carefully watched seas, should escape observation altogether. But it is conceivable that ROJESTVENSKY may take such a route as will enable him to get out of easy reach before he is discovered. To effect that he would steer at a considerable distance from the east coast of Japan and then head due west for Tsugaru Strait, hoping to reach within 20 miles of the Strait before being sighted, and then to dash across the north of the Sea of Japan before the Japanese fleet, waiting for him at Tsushima, could steam up to intercept him.

If this forecast be correct, ROJESTVENSKY will presently pass out of sight. He will steer through the Straits of Macassar, and heading north-east through a distance of 3,500 miles, will then bear due west for Tsugaru, thus covering some 4,000 miles before entering the Sea of Japan. That would mean his disappearance for some 17 or 18 days. But, on the other hand, if he steamed up the China Sea, he would be more or less under observation all the time. Evidently there is one obvious ob-

jection to the former plan, namely, that if he pass the Straits of Macassar and be not seen or heard of for 10 or 12 days thereafter, there would be no room to doubt that he was bound for the Tsugaru or the Soya passage, and there he would find the Japanese waiting for him. There is another objection, namely, that the Tsugaru and Soya avenues will probably offer obstructions even more dangerous than war-ships. Still ROJESTVENSKY has to accept some risks. His simplest and most straightforward plan would be to give battle and either clear a path for his fleet or perish in the attempt. But that solution is apparently the least likely in view of the embarrassing element of the transports and colliers.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

[I]t is generally believed that the Squadron entered Kamranh Bay on the 12th instant in the forenoon, and as it was there still on the 14th, provisioning and coaling, the unwelcome conviction is forced upon the mind of the public that France has no intention of observing strict neutrality. On the 11th the Squadron was sighted in 8° 10' north latitude and 108° 30' east longitude. From that point to Kamranh Bay the distance is 240 nautical miles, so that evidently ROJESTVENSKY entered the Bay on the 12th, and it is certain that he was still there on the 14th. Moreover it would appear that stores of coal and provisions had been previously collected for him at Kamranh, which, of course, can not have been done without the knowledge of the French authorities since there is a French military station on the Bay. It is not beyond the range of possibilities that the Squadron lay in the open sea from the 12th to the 14th, and did not enter Kamranh until the latter day. But had it done so, it must have been sighted by one of the many steamers passing northward or southward in these much frequented waters, and as no vessel sighted it, the only rational hypothesis is that Kamranh Bay was entered on the 12th. The French Government does not adhere to the principle adopted by other Powers, the principle that the use of neutral ports not allowable to a belligerent squadron for a longer period than 24 hours. But it does adhere to the spirit of neutral obligations, and in this case there can be no pretence of neutrality if ROJESTVENSKY be permitted to have recourse to French harbours, thus avoiding one of the greatest disadvantages under which he labours in his warlike enterprise against Japan. The distance from Kamranh Bay to Vladivostock by the most direct route is 2,300 miles, and if the Squadron coals at Kamranh, it will not have to fill its bunkers again before reaching its final destination. No one need be told what that means, and the French, who are nothing if not logical, must know well that if they grant such facilities to ROJESTVENSKY, they cease to be neutral and become, in effect, belligerent. Such a result would be infinitely regrettable, but the Japanese are fighting for



their lives, and it is not to be imagined that they will tamely endure such flagrant injustice. The *Jiji Shimpō*, an eminently pacific and sober journal, a journal which represents the views of the best section of the Japanese nation, writes in the strongest possible strain. It admits that so long as this question presented itself only in distant waters like those of Madagascar and Jibouti, some margin existed for toleration. But the case is very different, radically different, when France allows her ports at Japan's very doors to be used as bases of naval operations against Japan. In such circumstances there is no longer any room for hesitation. This empire must obey the supreme law of its own safety. The time for words has passed and that for action has come. France has broken her neutrality and joined Russia. It is now the plain duty of the Japanese Government to notify France that diplomatic relations must cease, and to notify Great Britain that the conditions indicated by the alliance exist since that Japan is confronted by two enemies. Such is the *Jiji Shimpō's* view. It is supported by the *Chuo Shimbun*. The latter writes in less vehement terms but to the same purport, and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* adds its voice to the protest. There is still room to hope, however, that although France, for some inexplicable reason, has chosen to stand alone in refusing to acknowledge the 24-hours' rule, to the justice of which all other civilized Powers have subscribed, she will at least show that this technical difference does not extend to her interpretation of the plain duties of a neutral. To grant the unlimited use of her Cochin-China ports to ROJESTVENSKY at this juncture, is to range herself on Russia's side just as effectually and unequivocally as though her own Squadrons supported the Russian admiral in his attack on the Japanese. No kind of special pleading, no kind of equivocation, can obscure that broad fact. A great Power has certain obligations, and France will be flagrantly neglecting those obligations if she pursue the course now apprehended. But we can not believe that she will pursue it. Much allowance is to be made, and has been freely made, for the sentiment she entertains towards her ally. There is a limit, however, beyond which such sentiment must not be carried. The Paris Cabinet can not possibly imagine that Japan will commit suicide in the interests of France's European politics or for the sake of French sentiment. Everything goes to show that the Japanese nation sincerely desires France's friendship and would make large sacrifices to secure it. France must be sensible of that disposition, and must also be sensible of the extreme unwisdom of permanently alienating Japan's goodwill, as she certainly will alienate it should she persist in her present course. Until, therefore, still more definite evidence of neglected obligations are furnished, all lovers of peace and international friendship must cling to the hope that France will still display the sense of justice which has uniformly marked her conduct of foreign relations in modern times.

## THE STUDY OF ENGLISH IN JAPAN.

WE publish elsewhere a letter from a Japanese correspondent, signing himself "T. T. S." on the subject of "How English should be taught in Japan." This letter is presented to the public exactly as it came from the pen of the writer; we have not altered or amended one solitary word. Our readers will therefore agree with us when we assert that the admirable knowledge of English possessed by "T. T. S." fully qualifies him to say how the language should be studied, since the method pursued in his own case has been so eminently successful. But what a terribly sad picture he draws of the unhappy Japanese student! We know it to be a true picture. Many a time has our heart bled for these poor lads, and many a time has our profound admiration been excited by their splendidly gallant struggles against cruel difficulties. We have always had the fullest confidence in the future of Japan. It should not be necessary for us to say so now; the fact must have been patent to the public throughout the whole twenty-five years of our editorship of this journal. But if we were asked to indicate the bed-rock of that confidence, we should not point to her statesmen, able as they have showed themselves; nor yet to her financiers, adroit and far-seeing as have been their measures; nor yet to her legislators, liberal and luminous as has been their work; nor even to her soldiers, incomparable as is their spirit of devotion. We should point to her students. It was by observing these lads closely that we first acquired a strong perception of the great achievements lying in the lap of Japan's future. Such students it had never been our fortune to witness elsewhere. The Duke of WELLINGTON said that Waterloo was won on the play-grounds of the English public schools. Had he known the Japanese he would have detected clear presages of Port Arthur and of Mukden in the school-rooms where, with unconquerable courage and inexhaustible patience, the lads of Japan struggle on, verily opposing the *fortia pectora* of the poet to adversities such as would crush any spirit not of the finest calibre. We have known lads who willingly undertook menial household drudgery to earn such a pittance as would pay for their school fees. We have known lads who garnered the petty means of supporting themselves throughout years of education by drawing *jinnikisha* during daylight that they might turn to their desks and their night-classes after sun set. We have known lads who ran about the streets in all weathers selling newspaper extras to win the *sen* needed for their frugal fare during scholastic days. And we have known hundreds of lads who toiled at their studies with feverish eagerness inspired, not solely by selfish ambition, but largely by an absorbing desire to raise the rank of their country. From such youths it was impossible not to derive confidence in the

future of the race to which they belonged, and when we find flippant compilers of books or penners of paragraphs inviting the world to laugh at "English as she is Japped," or at some such shallow conceit intended to bring ridicule on the uncouth outcome of all this heroic application, we have thought, "if only these shallow critics knew the truth, how deeply they would regret their own thoughtless inhumanity." It certainly should be Japan's aim to make the most of the fine material she possesses, and not to condemn it to uneconomical processes which waste its potentialities. But as to the method of studying English or any other foreign language, it seems to us that, however minutely the matter be considered, however elaborately discussed, it resolves itself into one thing only, due and timely provision of opportunity. We entirely agree with "T. T. S." that youth is the time, the only really favourable time, to acquire a strange tongue. Up to the age of fourteen or fifteen a child need never be troubled with abstruse studies: he can not profit by them. But it is in these early years that his faculty for acquiring a foreign language is at its best, and it is then that facilities should be provided. But for young and old alike in Japan the facilities are very defective. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred impecuniosity precludes the learner from access to a foreign teacher, and we all know what is involved in attempting to learn a language from one who is not a native of the country where it is spoken. Japan will have to grow richer before her children can be more happily circumstanced in that respect. We see no other remedy. But from that point of view how essentially selfish must be pronounced the criticisms lately penned in the columns of a local contemporary against missionary instructors in English. Those that condemned the missionary for giving his services at rates which spoil the market for professional teachers, never for an instant took cognisance of the charitable side of the problem; never appeared to attach importance to anything save the selfish interests of the teacher. What is the end that has to be compassed? Is it the provision of good and cheap educational facilities for the children of Japan, or is it the provision of lucrative berths for a few foreign teachers? When we think of the painful and health-breaking struggles that the youth of this country have to make, tens of thousands of young people, because straitened means deny them the advantage of foreign teachers of language, it astounds us that the reduced emoluments of a few dozens of professional instructors should be allowed to weigh in the opposite scale. Every one who is in a position to bring relief should be welcomed, and to abuse the missionary because he engages in this most beneficent work for small material reward, is to strike at the root of all generous effort.

## CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

The Cross Country Run, held under the auspices of the Y. C. & A. C. on Saturday, the 15th inst., took place under most favourable conditions of wind and weather. A pleasant breeze was blowing, and the sun was not too strong at the hour of starting, 4 p.m. The course was in excellent order, the sun of the morning after the previous day's rain, making the hill-paths of exactly the right hardness for the runners, and the paddys, on the one or two occasions when they had to be negotiated, were soft but not muddy.

The starters were more numerous than last year's event brought forth and much surprise was expressed when it was seen that W. B. Mason, who won the race last year, was not running, as, although the Cup is not a Challenge Cup, there was a good deal of speculation as to whether he could beat E. W. Kilby on a long run. However, we hear that there is to be another run in a month's time, and doubtless he will then don his running attire and try conclusions with the winner of Saturday's race. At the start E. W. Kilby was the favourite, unless any accident occurred to his ankle, in which case H. W. Kilby was thought to have a good chance.

The following lined up before the Starter:—A. Bishop, R. C. Bowden, H. J. Hearne, W. Graham, J. Helm, G. Kenderdine, E. W. Kilby, H. W. Kilby, T. W. Kilby, L. Stornebrink and R. Wallace.

Dr. Moon, R.N., officiated as starter and time-keeper, and at the drop of the handkerchief the runners went off together, E. W. Kilby showing the way, with V. A. Hearne, T. W. Kilby, J. Helm and H. W. Kilby in close attendance. This order was maintained until the turn to the right, when H. W. Kilby displaced Hearne, T. W. Kilby, and Helm, and Hearne dropped behind. J. Helm now began to find the pace too hot for him, and at the turn towards the Race-course to the Japanese cemetery the three leaders were in a bunch, and Helm some forty yards in the rear. A competitor was seen from the Grand Stand wandering far out of his track, although on a nearer course than on the correct path, and on investigation this turned out to be H. J. Hearne, who had missed one of the small paths to the left, and had taken the broad path leading to the Mark just before the Japanese cemetery. On passing the Race-course E. W. Kilby put in the first appearance, followed by H. W. and T. W. of the same ilk, with J. Helm next, and Bowden and Bishop in close order. Most of the runners had a trying time through the new Golf Course, and soon after striking the hill paths again, just before the Wattle Fence Marker (Mr. J. E. Drummond) H. W. Kilby took the lead from his brother, and, so far as we could ascertain, kept it until heading for Snake Lake. T. W. Kilby by this time had dropped a little behind, and it was seen that, barring accidents, the race for the premier position lay between E. W. Kilby and H. W. Kilby, as they had established a comfortable lead by this time. Passing the Fort Marker (Mr. D. Cameron) H. W. Kilby was still making the pace, with E. W. Kilby at his heels, T. W. Kilby three minutes later, Bowden and Bishop 5 minutes, Helm & Stornebrink 9 minutes, Wallace 10 minutes, Kenderdine 11½ minutes, V. Hearne 18 minutes, coming up in the order mentioned. From the Fort to the Paddock Marker (Mr. F. Pollard) the spectators with running spikes were seen to be stepping very gingerly, the road being very hard and the soft edges much sought after. From this point to Home appears to have been "the most unkindest part of all" as the times at the tape are very different to the time taken at the Fort. At the Snake Lake marker (Mr. W. Bagnall) E. W. Kilby had again resumed the lead, and coming down to the Shrine was seen to be ahead. When the Race-course was reached for the last time, E. & H. Kilby were abreast, with H. W. on the inner track, and it was thought by some that he had more left in him and might pull off the event; but about 100 yards from the tape, E. W. Kilby put on a spurt, to which his brother could not respond, and came in the winner by about forty yards, thus winning the handsome gold medal

presented by Mr. G. G. Brady for the first prize. T. W. Kilby next put in an appearance, followed by Bishop and Bowden (and Bowden's dog), and Helm and Stornebrink brought up the rear, with Wallace, Kenderdine and V. A. Hearne somewhat later. W. Graham, and H. J. Hearne did not finish.

The times were: E. W. Kilby 41 min., H. W. Kilby 41 min. 8 secs., T. W. Kilby 49 min. 27 secs., Bishop, 52 min. 5 secs., Bowden 52 min. 11 secs., Helm 61 min. 35 secs., H. Hearne, 63 min. 31 secs., Stornebrink 63 min. 32 secs., R. Wallace, G. Kenderdine, V. A. Hearne. Last year's winner did the course in 42 mins.

On the Sealed Handicap being announced, it was seen that H. W. Kilby had won this event, being 52 seconds inside his handicap of one minute from his brother, none of the other competitors finishing in time for their handicap to be of any benefit to them.

The prizes were presented by Dr. Wheeler, the genial President of the Y. C. & A. C., and three cheers were given for Mr. Brady and his family, hopes being expressed that his eldest son would compete in the race next month.

Dr. Wheeler acted as Judge, and Dr. Moon R.N. as time-keeper, and Messrs F. Pollard, J. E. Drummond, D. Cameron and W. Bagnall undertook the important but not very exciting duties of Markers.

The Race attracted some considerable attention from the Japanese who had been watching the N. R. C. galloping, and we put it forward as a suggestion that the Japanese schools be invited to compete in the next race, which we understand will be open, and not limited to members of the Y. C. & A. C.

## THE COMING YACHTING SEASON.

There is every prospect that the yachting season, just about to commence in Yokohama, will be productive of very good sport. Last season was good, and the two local Yacht Clubs were able to put on record more races sailed than ever before in the history of yachting in Japan. It is quite reasonable to expect that this year will be as good, if not better.

Some of the older yachts will not race this year, but to replace them some promising craft are being built. At Morita's yard a fine 39 rater is being constructed to the order of Capt. Weston, one of Yokohama's seniors in yachting matters. She is a fine able boat of approximately the following dimensions:—Length over all, 57 ft.; length on load-water-line, 36 ft.; beam, extreme, 13 ft. 4 inches; displacement about 13 tons. She is of the type familiarised to the readers of American yachting publications by Crowninshield, the designer of *Independence*, and of many other more successful yachts in American waters. Capt. Weston evidently intends to depose *Mary* from the proud position of Champion, which she has held for such a long time, and the issue between the two yachts will be watched with great interest.

In the same yard they are building a new 21 rater similar to *Pele*, and as the latter is to be given a new suit of sails this season, the races for the Interport Challenge Cup, between the Kobe Sailing Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club can be sailed in sister boats. *Pele*, as originally designed, had a balance rudder, but this was replaced last year by a rudder hung from the deadwood, and the change was found to be beneficial. *Edna* is having the same change made at Cook's yard, and as she is now in the hands of a keen sailing owner, she will doubtless put up good racing with the others in her class.

A new scow is also being built for the 21 rating class, to the top of the measurement, and should make it very interesting for her competitors in comparatively smooth water racing. She is to be fitted with a pair of bilge boards instead of a centre-board. The *Witch*, a scow 19½ rater, built last year, was not altogether a success. She seemed to be deficient in lateral resistance, and did not show up to advantage when there was anything of a sea running. There was a rumour that she would be fitted with bilge boards instead of a centre-board for this season. In spite of

their undoubted merits in American waters, the scow designs do not appear to be able to hold in these waters the 21 raters designed by Mr. Laffin. For all round racing here the *Pele*'s design is pretty useful, and as a boat in which to enjoy a short afternoon's cruising in this part of the Bay, this type has not yet been equalled.

The Cruising Class will lose *Spray*, as she is not to be put in commission, and *Daimyo*, bought by Mr. W. W. Campbell of Kobe. This class, racing on arbitrary handicaps, had very good fun throughout last season, and as *Surprise* is to be put in commission again, there will be free yachts ready to get under way for a race in any weather.

## TRAINING NOTES.

From the number of people gathered on the Lawn at the Race Club on Saturday afternoon it may with confidence be stated that considerable interest is being taken in the training of the Australian mares and China ponies for the Races which take place early next month.

Nearly all the old racehorses are in good condition and these may safely be expected to equal their autumn performances, if given an equally good track. Those that show marked improvement are Phyllis, Ohgon (late Kagon), Rose de France and Texas, whilst those which appear to have disappointed their admirers are Miyoshino and Folly (late Tokyo). Violet, now named Parma Violet, of whom great things are expected, is going fairly well, but she is probably a bad feeder and difficult to train.

There appear to be some nice horses in the last batch of Australian Griffins, although there are also some which are quite useless for racing purposes. But this will always be the case and a subscriber who is lucky enough to draw a good one in three attempts may consider himself fortunate. Hyacinth, Flash, Kurama, Iwate, Daybreak and Daylight now appear to be the best of the batch, but one or two more good horses may be found in the next two weeks.

Dekimas is said to be fast, but as she is seldom ridden not much can be expected from her in the Races, however naturally fast she may be.

Of the old China ponies May Duke, Ashitaka, May King and C.O.D. are fit and well, but neither Hanabusa nor Torpedo show any improvement since the autumn; Raubgraf is going well and may improve before the Races.

The China Griffins are an interesting lot. These are all untried ponies, a new departure for the Club, and although there does not yet appear to be amongst them a really first-class pony this was not to be expected from the moderate price at which they were supplied. These ponies will provide, however, interesting racing and at the moment Gulyash, Pagoda and Petit Canard are fastest, but The Miller, Kobe and one of the white ponies may do better with more training.

QLD SPORT.

## CUSTOMS APPEAL.

According to the *Official Gazette* of April 17th, Baron Sone, Minister for Finance, has given a decision in an appeal lodged by Messrs E. H. Hunter & Co., Kobe, against a judgment of the Kobe Customs. The firm imported a small quantity of antimony ore from China on which the Kobe Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 39.1 per 100 *kin* in accordance with No. 202 of the tariff. The importers contended that the duty should be *ad valorem* 5 per cent. under No. 270 of the same tariff. The appeal was not sustained.

The Minister also delivered a decision rejecting an appeal instituted by the same firm in Kobe. The complaint was that the firm imported 5 tons of phosphate to be used for manure on which the Kobe Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 6.4 per 100 *kin*, but the firm held that the article should be exempted from duty under No. 514 of the import tariff. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the phosphate could be used for other purposes than manure.

## BREAKING-UP.

Mrs. E. C. Irwine's school broke-up for the Easter holidays on Wednesday, when occasion was taken to review the year's work, award prizes and give an entertainment for the delectation of parents and friends of the pupils. The whole affair passed off very successfully and the heartiest congratulations are due to Mrs. Irwine, Miss Burdett Leach, and the pupils for the delightful afternoon's amusement provided.

Mrs. Irwine opened the proceedings with a short speech in which she welcomed the visitors, referred to the work of the past year and the earnestness and keen sense of rivalry displayed by the pupils. In regard to the entertainment which was to follow, Mrs. Irwine said that at the last moment two young ladies had been stricken with illness, but their places had been taken by Miss Alice Walter and Miss Jeanne Sibiodon. The Prize List was then read, as follows:—

## PRIZES FOR ENGLISH.

- Class I. Donors.
- 1 Term and Examination prize, C. Brockhurst... (Mr. Talbot).
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Term Prize and Certificate, A. Walter... (Mr. H. Irwine).
  - 3 Examination Prize Certificate, term, A. Talbot... (Miss Leach).
- Class II.
- 1 Term prize and certificate, R. Harris... (Mrs. Walter).
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Term prize, M. Box... (Miss Leach).
  - 1 Examination Prize certificate, term, G. Colton... (Mr. H. Irwine).
  - Certificate, term, H. Harris... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - Certificate, term, M. Sibiodon... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - Prize for general improvement, J. Sibiodon... (Miss Leach).
- Class III.
- 1 Term, H. Cowan... (Mr. Talbot).
  - General Improvement, M. Abel... (Mr. H. Irwine).
  - General Improvement, H. Lefeber... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - Good Conduct, D. Blake... (Mrs. Irwine).

## PRIZES FOR FRENCH.

- Class I.
- 1 Term; 1st Examination prize, C. Brockhurst... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - 2 Term; 2nd Examination prize, I. Irwine... (Mde. Frique).
- Certificate for Term, A. Walter.  
Certificate for Exam., A. Talbot.
- Class II. (Division 1).
- 1 Term; 1st Exam. prize, R. Harris... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - 2 Term; certificate, G. Colton... ( " ).
  - Cert. for term and exam., M. Box... ( " ).
  - Cert. for term, J. Sibiodon... ( " ).
  - Cert. for General Improvement, M. Sibiodon... ( " ).
- Class II. (Division 2).
- 1 Term and 1st Exam. prize, Harvey Colton... (Mrs. Irwine).
  - 2 Term and cert. exam., Helen Harris... ( " ).
  - Certificate for term, M. Cowan... ( " ).
  - Prize for general impr., Hope Payne... ( " ).
  - Certificate for general impr., J. Hartland... ( " ).
- Class III.
- 1 Term Prize, R. Bickart... (Mrs. Irwine).

The following programme was then gone through, the little performers acquitting themselves admirably:—

## RECITATIONS.

- "Madame Sans Souci" ..... H. Lefeber.  
 "L'Enfant et le chat" ..... H. Cowan.  
 "Rataplan" ..... R. Bickart and H. Cowan.  
 "La Grenouille" ..... M. Abel.  
 "A Little Gentleman" ..... R. Bickart and H. Cowan.  
 Song—"Play-Time."  
 "Les deux Voyageurs" ..... G. and H. Colton.  
 "The Swing" ..... J. Sibiodon.  
 "Le Pencons et la Pie" ..... H. Payne.  
 "The Land of Nod" ..... J. Hartland.  
 "Le Soldat" ..... R. Harris.  
 "The City Child" ..... M. Cowan.  
 Song—"The Swing."  
 "The boy and the star" ..... G. and H. Colton.  
 "The Kaiser's Questions" ..... Helen Harris.  
 "Pour les Pauvres" ..... A. Walter, A. Talbot, Iris Irwine.  
 Song—"Le Carillon."  
 "Ou est Minette" ..... M. Abel and H. Cowan.  
 "Quelle heure est-il?" ..... J. Hartland and H. Harris.  
 "Qui a pris mon cerceau" ..... H. Payne and H. Colton.  
 "Bonnes Nouvelles" ..... Class II.

## SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

- "As You Like It," Act III. Scene II.  
 Rosalind ..... Iris Irwine.  
 Orlando ..... A. Walter.

## ACT. IV, SCENE I.

- Rosalind ..... A. Walter.  
 Orlando ..... A. Talbot.  
 Celia ..... I. Irwine.  
 "LA VISITE."  
 Grand Maman ..... R. Harris.  
 Bébé ..... G. Colton.  
 Mde. de Grand Maison ..... G. Sibiodon.  
 Mde. de Bébé ..... M. Sibiodon.  
 Rosalie ..... H. Payne.  
 "Monologue au Téléphone" ..... Alice Walter.  
 "Chez le Photographe"  
 Le Photographe ..... A. Walter.  
 Bébé ..... I. Irwine.  
 Grand Maman ..... A. Talbot.  
 The National Anthems, "La Marseillaise," "My country 'tis of Thee," and "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a close.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

In the Osaka Appeal Court, an appeal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha against a judgment given in the Kobe District Court, came up on April 12th. The case was that three hundred bales of cotton brought by a steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from America consigned to the Naigwai Cotton Company, were found stained at the time of taking delivery. For the damage the consignees lodged a claim of yen 2,500 against the shipping firm in the District Court where judgment was given in favour of the claimant. In the present Court, the appeal was heard after which the parties produced their evidence. The next hearing will take place on April 18th.

## THE "NIPPON" PUNISHED.

Mr. Y. Otani, nominal editor and publisher of the *Nippon*, has been sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to a fine of two hundred yen in accordance with the Naval Secrets Preservation Regulations and Arts. 22 and 31 of the Press Regulations. The gist of the charge was that the paper published a report with reference to the movements of the squadron under Admiral Dewa.

## AN INTERESTING CASE.

Mr. A. Pavlov, formerly Russian Minister at Seoul, has lodged a case in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, against Baron Ward claiming taels 100,000. The complaint, according to a Shanghai correspondent of the *Yiji*, is that defendant was working with Mr. Bennet Burleigh, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, on board the steamer *Thomson* during the time of the naval engagements off Port Arthur. This ship was recently sold to the Shanghai Tow-Boat company through Baron Ward for taels 80,000. Plaintiff contends that the vessel is his property and that the sum received by defendant through the purchase as well as taels 20,000 which is damage sustained by plaintiff in having lost the ship, should be paid to him.

On April 13th, the Sasebo Prize Court gave a decision regarding the British steamer *Oakley* (3,798 tons gross) confiscating the hull and all her cargo. This ship was captured on Jan. 18th in Tsushima Straits on her way to Vladivostok with 5,900 tons of Cardiff coal. She was the 30th captured ship.

The Sasebo Prize Court delivered a decision on April 18th regarding the British steamer *Negretia* (2368 tons gross) confiscating both hull and cargo. This ship was captured on Dec. 19th, 1904, in Tsushima Strait on her way to Vladivostok with contraband goods, and on board were found the Commander and another officer of the Russian destroyer *Ryesitelini*, which was captured on August 12th by the Japanese at Chefoo, where she had proceeded after her escape from Port Arthur. At the same time the Prize Court dismissed a petition lodged by the Mitsu Bishi Company asking for confirmation of their preferential claim for expenses incurred over repairs to the *Negretia* before she was captured.

## CLAIM AS TO DISTRAIN.

The hearing of an action lodged by Cheong Fenshi, a Chinese merchant and one other, who petitioned for the cancelling of the seizure of a house by Mr. Helm, was resumed on April 20th

in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

The Court asked a few questions of the parties as to the lease of the house in dispute, after which plaintiffs' counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. P. S. Bent, No. 246, Yamashita-cho, as a witness. The Court granted the request, and adjourned the case.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which Mr. Paul Helm claims yen 348 from Song Hwan-Chee, a Chinese trader, No. 119, Yamashita-cho, came up again on April 20th before Judge Yasuda, when a Chinaman named Cheong Kukin was examined as a witness.

This witness being concerned in another case instituted by the same plaintiff, the Court did not order him to take the usual oath. Cheong Kukin stated that two brick buildings now in occupation by defendant were the former's property, but the occupants were his tenants.

The Court—Did the houses originally belong to Mr. P. Helm? And did you not sub-let them to defendant? Witness—The land belongs to Mr. Helm, but the buildings are mine because I built them. I leased them to defendant on a lease of twenty years.

The Court—Well, Mr. Helm instituted a case on Aug. 31st, 1904, in this Court against you asking the Court to confirm the possessive right in the buildings in the present dispute, in which action judgment was given in favour of Mr. Helm. How do you insist that the property is yours? Witness—Judgment was rendered for Mr. Helm, but I appealed against the decision in the higher Court where the examination is now going on.

Witness further stated that defendant rented the buildings on March 18th, 1904, from him for a rent of yen 80 per month and the lessee paid yen 500 in advance, which was rent covering six months and seven days. The houses, however, were not owned by witness only, but by two other Chinamen as joint owners. One of these Chinamen left for home and another is dead. In January, 1898, the joint owners built the houses for about twenty thousand yen. Witness invested a larger amount than the other two, and in consequence he received the rent from the lessee. The rent was then divided among the partners according to the sums which they invested. Defendant paid to Mr. Helm the rent after the months covered by the advance of yen 500.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked witness whether there were houses on the ground before he built the two brick residences. Witness replied that there were some but he removed them in accordance with the terms of the lease between himself and Mr. Helm. Counsel further asked what the contract was.

At this stage, defendant's Counsel contended that the question was not relevant to the present case but was an important point in the appeal case between Mr. Helm and witness.

Witness further stated that he did not return the ground to Mr. Helm; he was keeping it and of course also the buildings as they were his own property.

The Court will give judgment on April 22nd.

A provisional attachment on the property of Mr. F. J. Bardens was executed on Monday evening on the application of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. in relation to an alleged liability of yen 30,000 says the *Kobe Herald*. The same firm have laid a complaint in the Kobe Chihō Saibansho in regard to a sum of yen 8,000 belonging to the Company, which it is alleged that Mr. Bardens applied to his own purposes in May, 1902. It is understood that certain other matters are now under investigation. Mr. Bardens was summoned to appear at the Public Procurator's office at the Kobe Chihō Saibansho on Tuesday and was examined by Public Procurator Mitsuhamu, who also heard statements from Mr. J. H. Fawcner, of the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., and Mr. R. M. Stirling, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel's Yokohama office. It is stated that Mr. Ikegami, the Chief Procurator of the Kobe Chihō Saibansho, went to Osaka on Wednesday to consult the Chief Procurator of the Appeal Court there with regard to the measures to be adopted in the matter.

## YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society brought its 20th session to a close last night with a well-attended meeting in Van Schaick Hall. The committee are to be congratulated on having sustained the interest of members all through the season by arranging most diversified programmes, introducing many new performers, instrumentalists, singers and reciters, to the public and by securing lectures or addresses at every meeting. The address given at the closing meeting by Mr. James Walter was worthy of its predecessors. Taking as his subject, Will Adams, the first Englishman in Japan, Mr. Walter described the old pilot's voyage to Japan, with all its adventures and vicissitudes, then followed with some details of his residence in Japan abstracted from Adams' letters, old diaries in the archives of the H. E. I. C., and elsewhere, his death and burial. Mr. Walter discovered, in 1873, the memorial erected to Adams' memory at Hemmi by residents of Tokyo, and besides has visited Gillingham, the old mariner's birthplace in Kent; Hirado, and other places in Japan associated with Adams, so that he was able to give many personal touches to his narrative.

A hearty vote of thanks having been accorded the lecturer, the musical programme was proceeded with. The first part of the evening, we should mention, was devoted to a short illustrated lecture on the Western Mediterranean, Mr. W. K. E. Vincent, the Vice-President, describing the pictures as they were thrown on the screen. Programme:—

- "The Western Mediterranean." (Illustrated.)  
The Vice President.
- "The First Englishman in Japan: Will Adams."  
Mr. James Walter.
- Song ..... "Time's Lullaby".....Herman Heydrich.  
(With piano and organ accompaniment)  
Mrs. James Walter.
- Piano Solo ..... "Anna Bolena".....Sydney Smith.  
Mrs. R. J. Ward.
- Song ..... "Les Rameaux".....Faure.  
(With piano and organ accompaniment)  
Mrs. E. C. Irvine.
- Violin Solo ..... "Narcissus" .....Nevin.  
Mr. C. H. Thom.

## A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the U.S. gave out on March 25th the following information relative to the trip of the Secretary of War and party to the Philippines:—Following is the personnel of the official party: Secretary Taft, Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; Senators Allison of Iowa, Daniel of Virginia, Dubois of Idaho, Foster of Louisiana, Long of Kansas, Newlands of Nevada, Patterson of Colorado, Scott of West Virginia, Stone of Missouri, Warren of Wyoming, Speaker Cannon, Representatives Bourke Cockran of New York, Cooper of Wisconsin, Crumpacker of Indiana, Curtis of Kansas, DeArmond of Missouri, Foss of Illinois, Gillett of Massachusetts, Grosvenor of Ohio, Hepburn of Iowa, Hill of Connecticut, Howard of Georgia, Jones of Virginia, Longworth McKinley of Illinois, Payne of New York, Scott of Kansas, Sherley of Kentucky, Smith of Illinois, Watson of Indiana, Colonel Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and F. W. Carpenter, private secretary to the Secretary of War. Following are the members of the families and others who are to accompany the party at their own expense: Miss Roosevelt, Miss Boardman and Miss MacMillan of Washington; Mrs. Dubois, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. DeArmond, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, a son of ex-Secretary Root, William Reyburn, Major W. Austin Wadsworth, Mrs. Wadsworth and R. K. Wetmore. They will take passage on the Pacific Mail steamer *Manchuria* on the morning of July 1. The steamer will touch at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and then go straight to Manila, where the party will remain ten days. In addition to the other questions, the determination of railway problems made possible by the Cooper law, which was passed at the last session of Congress, will be accomplished. Secretary Taft, ex-Secretary Root and Colonel Edwards have had much

to do with this question and it is expected that the details will be worked out and a definite proposition submitted for the approval of the Secretary of War by the time the party returns. The party will then take a Government transport and spend twenty days visiting the points of interest, especially the commercial ports in the southern islands, and, returning on the Pacific Mail steamer *Korea*, which will touch at Manila and take the party home, stopping at Hongkong and probably at the same Japanese ports in reverse order and sail from Honolulu, arriving at San Francisco about October 1. It is said that the members of the party will pay their expenses to and from San Francisco except the railroad fare. The expenses of the trip will be borne by the Philippine Government, as the party visits the islands as the guests of that Government.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH SHIBA.

The Rev. Armine F. King has issued a statement of accounts for 1904 of St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, from which we extract the following:—

The total amount of the offerings for 1904 falls short by yen 75.22 of what was collected in the previous year, though it exceeds the amount collected in 1902 by yen 252.30.

The Rev. A. E. Webb has acted as Treasurer, and the statement of accounts, which he has drawn up, has been audited by F. P. Purvis, Esq., and E. L. James, Esq. The third member of our Church Committee, Lt.-Col. C. V. Hume, is still away at the seat of war.

It will be seen from the statement now presented that a total sum of yen 481.65 has had to be taken from the offerings made in time of Divine Service to meet ordinary Church expenses. It has been suggested that for the future we should try to meet part, at least, of these expenses by voluntary annual subscriptions from members of the congregation; and the proposal has the hearty support of Sir Claude McDonald. It will, of course, be recognized that, if we can meet our ordinary expenses in this way, we shall be able to use the offerings given in the time of Divine Service much more exclusively than hitherto for various good objects that need our help.

The congregation have made grants for Missionary and charitable objects aggregating yen 659 45; and close the year with a balance in hand of yen 18.43.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa left Penang on April 19th and are expected to arrive on the 22nd at Colombo.

An official telegram from Iwate prefecture says that early on the morning of April 15th, about two hundred houses in Iwayadomachi were destroyed by fire.

That the memory of Lord Beaconsfield was not forgotten in Yokohama was borne witness to on Wednesday by the wearing of primroses by several British residents.

The Rev. C. H. Irwin has become assistant secretary of the Religious Tract Society, whilst retaining the editorship of the *Sunday at Home*. Mr. Irwin's secretarial duties will mainly be occupied with the Continental work of the Society.

S. Sagita (43) who was sentenced to death in September last on a charge of having murdered a rice merchant named B. Kawai, on the mountain of Kwasan, Yamanashi prefecture, and robbed him of yen 29, was executed on April 18th in Ichigaya Jail, Tokyo.

Many foreign residents assembled at the Pier on Saturday to "send-off" Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mollison, who are going home for a long holiday, and Mrs. Williamson Jones who with her two children is also proceeding to England. Many baskets of flowers were sent by friends.

We understand that Mr. Victor Heller, of Messrs. Heller Bros., who recently returned from Europe, has received the 5th Class Order of the Sacred Treasure from the Emperor of Japan. Mr. Heller's friends will unite with us in congratulating him on the honour shown him.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FOR LOVE OR MONEY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Apropos of the translation of "For love or money," I would suggest a well known phrase, *Kane zuku de mo giri zuku de mo*, as being fairly accurate and of much more force than *ika ni shite mo*. Enclosing my card,

Yours sincerely,

Aoyama, Tokyo, April 12th, 1905.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. TAGUCHI.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The John Bright of Japan is dead. Dr. U. Taguchi was one of the very few men who unite to originality of thought practical business ability. His death causes Japan to feel as if she had learned of the loss of one of her battleships. In these days when there are too many empty-headed politicians and too many unproductive scholars in this country, the gap caused by his removal will not easily be filled. Courteous, witty, communicative, yet sticking to his convictions with bull-dog tenacity, he was a man after the pattern of the typical English gentleman. With the blood of great Chinese scholars of modern Japan (his father and grandfather) running in his veins, he early betook himself to the study of the English language and of Political Economy. To his credit it must be remarked that it was he who first in this country made the study of Political Economy his speciality. In his opinions he was a staunch advocate of free trade and never swerved from his principles to the last. His career as a member of the House of Commons was like that of John Bright. A blue democrat, yet entirely free from partisan bias, he thundered forth his denunciations both in and out of Parliament whenever he thought either the Government or the people were acting in a way detrimental to the good of the nation. His political career alone would have ensured him an everlasting name in the history of New Japan. But his talents were many-sided to a wonderful extent. Besides being the proprietor and editor of the well-known *Economist*, he distinguished himself as an original writer on Japanese and Chinese literature as well as a publisher of voluminous encyclopedias. His well-known history of Japanese civilization, which he wrote when a lad of about twenty, throws a new light on the life and manners of the earlier Japanese people. The same may be said of his short history of Chinese civilization. The independence which characterizes his political views is to be observed in his opinions on other subjects, though this sometimes caused him a good deal of trouble. More than ten years ago, Mr. K. Kume, a professor in the Imperial University, wrote a little book on the origin of Sun-Worship in Shintoism. This book unfortunately provoked the indignation of the authorities, and the result was the author's loss of his chair in the University and the suppression of the work. The publisher was none other than Dr. Taguchi. Dr. Taguchi was a humourist. Now humour is a quality of which his countrymen cannot boast, but he had more than the common share of it. We were amused to read of the witty dialogue held with the Korean Emperor last summer, when he, as one of the passengers on board the *Manchu Maru*, was admitted in audience by the latter. The story, I think, bears repetition here in the form of a quotation from the letter from "H" on board the ship to the Editor of the *Japan Mail*. "The members of Parliament," says the letter, "were similarly asked about their experiences, and Dr. Taguchi humorously informed His Imperial Majesty of the guessing sweepstake that had been held on board the ship as to the probable date of the fall of Port Arthur and of his own ill-fortune in having selected June 25th, the very day on which they were being admitted to his Majesty's presence. The Emperor remarked that Dr. Taguchi should not despair: it was little more than four o'clock yet." The dialogue between Caesar on his way to the Capitol and the soothsayer who reminded him that the Ides of March had not gone, cannot be more interesting than this friendly chat. Dr. Taguchi is no more among us. The news of his comparatively premature death filled the minds of his countrymen with sorrow of a personal character. Japan can ill spare such a man at a time when she is labouring in such a troubled sea of national emergency. As the late Dr. Kei Nakamura once said of him, he was truly a great man in every sense of the words.

Yours, etc.

YAICHIRO ISOBE.

Tokyo, April 15th, 1905.

## HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The Yokohama Butchers, have issued a price list, dated 10th inst., which indicates another

material advance all round in the already greatly inflated prices, choice joints reaching as high as 72 sen per pound.

This advance, like half a dozen others which have occurred at intervals of a month or two regularly for the past year, seems to be wholly without justification, which is attested by information of a trustworthy character from Kobe and vicinity from whence the supply of beef cattle for this market comes, that there has not been over 8 per cent. advance in cattle in that district for the past six years; that the supply of cattle is equal to the demand, and that the pretext of the Butcher's Guild for high prices, scarcity and enhancement in the price of cattle, is a sham. This has recently been fully exposed in Kobe where the Guild undertook to play the same game of advancing prices upon the same pretext. This expose showed up the Guild properly, resulting in the establishment of living prices for their meat which to-day is quoted at from 50 to 75 per cent. below Yokohama prices. With these facts before us it would seem that some steps should be taken. Surely there are public-spirited men in our community who could call a public meeting after the manner of the Kobe residents and inaugurate a co-operative Society such as they have done?

Yours, etc.

HOUSEWIFE.

Yokohama, April 14th, 1905.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to "Householder's" letter in your issue of yesterday, and the comments on the meat question made by you this morning, it would appear that something should be done by the residents of Yokohama to stop the squeezing by the Butchers' Guild. Most of those with whom I have spoken on the subject have expressed the opinion that it would be more difficult to organize a successful Meat Club here than in Kobe on account of the lack of public spirit among foreigners in Yokohama. It seems to me, however, that if some one of influence in the community would call a meeting on this subject we would not be found behind our Kobe neighbours in evidence of public spiritedness.

I understand that ships in the harbor are still supplied with meat at about the same prices as before the war commenced, as they, of course, could secure provisions elsewhere if this were not the case. Now, it would seem that if there is such a scarcity of meat as is argued in support of the recent rises in price, the butchers would be glad to have the steamers get their meat elsewhere so as to leave more for domestic consumption.

Furthermore, there is a rumor, apparently well substantiated, that the price of meat is to be raised a further 5 sen per pound next month.

Under these conditions it would certainly seem that something could, and should be, done to show the Butchers' Guild that there is a limit to the patience of the *Seiyūjin*, for the matter is one that concerns everyone—except the vegetarians.

If there is some action taken I will volunteer my services for such of the actual work as I may be able to do (you may divulge my name if called upon in this connexion), and feel sure of other young men with public spirit enough to do the same.

Enclosing my card, and apologizing for my encroachment on your space, I am

Yours faithfully,

BACHELOR.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1905.

#### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Referring to the meat problem, permit me in a few words to say that the unacceptable rise in prices imposed on Yokohama residents by the local Guild is most unfair. Moreover a reasonable explanation cannot be furnished for such a rise. I know, for instance, that sheep cost per head *yen* 12, the expense of slaughtering, etc., amounts to 3 *yen*, —, whilst the amount obtained by the retail dealers is not less than 50 *yen*!! Yokohama foreign residents ought to combine and appoint a committee to study the matter and take the necessary steps to put an end to the butchers' exactions. I beg to suggest that a list of residents willing to serve on such a committee should be opened. I would very gladly give my name if seconded. Enclosing my card,

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully

L. S.

Yokohama, April 18th, 1905.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In order to ascertain how far the rise in the price of meat affected both foreign and Japanese residents I visited some of the leading butchers' shops in Yamashita-cho, yesterday and, in company with a Japanese who spoke English pretty fluently, called upon a number of the smaller vendors in Japanese town, with the following result.

The enhanced prices are distinctly prohibitive as against foreigners, and while it has always been a rule to charge a higher price for meat in the Settle-

ment than in the neighbouring outskirts no perceptible difference is made to-day in the rates for third quality beef and pork and the various odds and ends which are put into the scale as stewing meat for Japanese consumption, for the reason, as one of the butchers observed, "the foreigners can well afford to pay more than our people who are poor and heavily taxed." It required considerable tact in ascertaining information leading up to this deduction as, at the outset, it was evident that the butchers' combination were determined to adhere to their preferential tariff despite all protests from their foreign customers. The first one visited declared that it was "Rusky fight" which brought about a scarcity of meat, and that although there was enough for the foreign supply of Yokohama, the great demand of the War Department had to be met, and the additional prime cost per head of cattle had to be made up somehow, falling finally upon the consumer. A second said that the enhanced price was altogether insufficient, and should be further increased. "Meat," he declared, "at even forty cents a pound was cheaper than foreigners could buy it in their own countries. They came to reside in Japan to make good livings, and amass enough to live in retirement, and very few thereafter live in the country to spend the money they have earned." "Good Kobe beef at 36 cents a pound, is very cheap," said a third, "and if this war continues we will charge more, for there is an additional freightage to pay, and beef is now becoming scarce." "Foreigners don't patronise our small stores where all the miscellaneous articles for household use are imported. If they want anything that is not eatable they go to their own shops in the Settlement. They don't study us, why should we study them."

These, and many others, were the answers to the questions put to the dealers as to the cause of the increased rates of provisions. In one shop bacon which a week ago was sold at twenty-five cents was priced at twenty-eight, and Japanese ham at thirty-five cents. In the Japanese suburbs pork was purchased for twelve cents a pound, in Chinese town at fifteen cents to the Japanese buyer, while there was a rise in the price asked for the same quality of three cents in the one and five cents in the other to the foreign buyer. In both cases the reason given was that "foreigners have plenty of money."

Stewed beef in Japanese town was given for fifteen cents a pound to the Japanese buyer; the foreign purchaser was asked twenty-five. In Chitose Sancho, where within a radius of half a mile there are only two butchers' shops, the foreigner was asked twenty-five per cent. more for beef than that quoted to the Japanese to be the price for residents round about. One of the retail dealers in this neighbourhood who had an altogether fairly good supply readily agreed to sell to the Japanese buyer at twenty-five cents a pound any quantity of beef steak, but, five minutes later, refused to sell it at all to the foreigner. He subsequently explained as his reason that "his master" had so instructed him.

One of the butchers who is said to have a fairly good run of foreign trade denied that there was any discrimination between foreigners and Japanese, and said that not only had the original cost of the live stock been increased but that they had to pay additional slaughtering charges coupled with the prospect of an immediate scarcity of cattle in the market. Informed as to the probable importation of Australian meat with cold storage at the different seaports he opined that commercially it would be a failure for the Japanese would never assist in its consumption, and there were insufficient foreigners to create a paying demand. He said it was a matter immaterial to the butchers themselves, who were at the very best only barely making a living when it was considered that they too had to take the "lean with the fat." Fish was cheap, and if the foreigner did not like to pay for the beef they could live on fish and eggs. And, smiling as he proceeded to cut up the half side of a bullock, the chubby little butcher added, "This is battle time, we must all feel the point of the sword." It was, however, only at one of the shops in the Settlement where any definite statement could be obtained as to the future to be adopted by the Guild, and that was in a bald manner by the words, "We are not going to impose any additional charge upon our meat unless absolutely compelled by the present military demands being increased. Of course we shall then have to protect ourselves."

Yours sincerely,  
April, 19th, 1905.

VIATOR.

#### HOW ENGLISH SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN THIS COUNTRY.

##### (TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I have read in some papers lately several views as to the best method of teaching English in this country. The problem, apparently so simple and easy, forms in reality one of those weighty questions on whose issue may hang our national prosperity.

And if the Golden Scales that measure our fate turn upon this pivot, language study, let them turn, by all means, in our favor. But first you may ask, has language study, in reality, much to do with our welfare? Most decidedly it has, as those new students annually admitted by hundreds and thousands into the seven Koto-Gakko amply testify. When they first come, their English is already spoiled, and German is crammed down their throats, so to speak in the most hurried—I was going to say, cruel-manner. And they, poor fellows, struggle on hard—forsooth a life and death struggle! Nervous prostration, pulmonary diseases of all sorts, short sight, long sight, dyspepsia, apoplexy, and premature death even are partly due to this dudgey of words and sounds. But what is worse, if anything could be worse, the boy's intellectual powers get materially injured in two ways—over study, and lack of study. I have often heard students confess that they are wrestling with dictionaries, English as well as German, chiefly the latter, when they are free from mathematics. As for the rest of the lessons, they bestow upon them only those two or three holidays before each examination! Thus they study languages at the expense of other lessons which are not only important in themselves but also essential in helping the intellectual as well as the moral development of the young mind. But what is the result of all this fuss and ado over languages? Why most of those poor over-worked lads who have acquired almost nothing except languages in their three long years of schooling, on entering the university can hardly understand a single lecture delivered in a foreign tongue nor can they read with ease a single book of reference. In the face of these facts can we reasonably hope to compete, intellectually at least with other nations? I have often heard it said that a good many of the university graduates are of little value, and now I am not at all surprised. Their intellectual growth has been nipped and stunted at the very time when free nurture should be given, with the best results. In the isolated Japan of yore, such drawbacks might be tolerated with impunity but now we can not. The whole system of our language-teaching must undergo a thorough reform, else it may end in our moral and intellectual bankruptcy. Seen in this light, the true light too I dare say, does not the simple question of "a, b, c," turn out after all, to be something momentous?

It is indeed high time, as you see, that something should be done to remedy these evils. To begin with, I would have children taught English while young and taught thoroughly. One year of English training at ten may count for three years or more at twenty; and for a beginner correct grammar and pronunciation are as easy (or as difficult) as false syntax and bad prosody. Moreover what is well learned in childhood, whether good or bad, will hardly ever be forgotten through life. Twenty-eight years ago—pardon egotism.—I (a mere boy in the employ of the Mitsui Bank as interpreter) could speak and write English as well as I do now. I had already mastered the language without much difficulty. But alas! I was taught carelessly, or at least, I studied carelessly. Ever since my struggle, I tell you, has been not so much to learn more, as to forget all: in which effort I have not, as you see, very well succeeded. A good deal of time and energy might be saved by engaging careful efficient teachers in some Koto-Shogakko where the need of good English teaching is great. Would that we could secure for this work well qualified English ladies or gentlemen! But now-a-days we can ill afford the expense. Still the defect might be remedied by setting up a few schools, something like the normal schools where English alone is taught. Or perhaps it might be better for the time being to start special English branches in some of the normal schools. But into such institutions only those boys who have some talent for languages should be admitted, and that on conditions similar to those imposed on the other students, i.e. to say that they must serve in the Koto-shogakko for a certain number of years, etc. As to the curriculum no high flown scheme is needed. Say two series of good readers up to the 4th, a few works on English conversation and letter writing, with the addition of one good grammar. It is however quite essential that a deal of memorizing be done. Dictation as well as composition must be given pretty often. In short, what is taught, must be taught clearly and with thoroughness so far as it goes. I dare say these students of English need not drink deep of the Pterian spring or any other spring of letters. On the contrary, their knowledge should, like a rivulet, flow shallow but clear. One thing more might be done to encourage them in their work. There might be a higher course for them to take, when they had completed their contracts. This course should be of such a nature as would enable them to obtain the diplomas qualifying them as teachers in the middle schools or other schools of a similar standing. This course should, moreover, cover enough ground to enable those who have completed it to go into business as a clerk or an



interpreter. It may be advisable also to have a few itinerant teachers (foreigners, of course) who take charge of so many Koto-Shogakko and visit them, one by one, encouraging and guiding the Japanese teachers there; the graduates of the above mentioned institutions. And if such institutions were provided, and due precautions taken, for the study of the English language, then, and not till then, would tolerably good English be spoken and written throughout our land with much less injury to our interests. Then, and not till then, could the nation hope to compete successfully with the rest of the civilized world, and would the golden balance of the impartial love turn for the first time in our favor.

It is, as you know, the pride of some Englishmen, especially of those in business, that they speak but one language. They may well afford to be proud of that, for their dominion spreads over the whole world, and their tongue is the tongue of the world. Who doubts but that the immense wealth and power of the English-speaking nations, that is to say the United Kingdom and the States, is due partly to this pride and the benefits accruing from it? But with us it is different. Every Japanese who would be understood abroad must know English *volens volens*. He would probably be required to learn Chinese and German also, if not Korean, French, and Russian to boot. Since such is our fate at present, the greatest economy of time must be practised by lessening the toil of drudgery. It is true that the Russo-Japanese war may temporarily raise this country to a first rank power, but if the present system of language study be still carried on, her intellectual, and consequently her moral and pecuniary resources must in the long run become exhausted. Thus Japan may fall again—and great will be her fall!

Yours, etc.

T. T. S.

#### A VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR.—The formation of a fleet of Volunteer Cruisers has been greatly supported by every class of people in this country. The chief impulse, which animated even those of humblest means, causing them to economize their daily expenses, seems to have been caused by the disastrous incidents by which many of our brethren were shamefully cast to the bottom of the sea by the Russian cruisers. If, then, this is the case with the inhabitants of country towns and villages how much more should the people of Yokohama be animated by such feelings, who have much greater interests, directly or indirectly, in maritime affairs than people of remote parts of the country? A rumour is current to the effect that some of the most wealthy gentlemen in this port have donated as much as two hundred or three hundred yen each towards the funds of the movement.

Is this the largest possible sum of money that can be taken out of the pockets of a millionaire for the sake of the public welfare, while a man living from hand to mouth is willing to sacrifice a greater part of his day's earnings? Nothing is more base than to be absorbed in money-making, quite independent of any higher object than its accumulation.

Let me hope that the rumour will prove groundless and that the possessors of money-bags and acres will try their best to emulate their poorer brethren.

Yours, etc.

"A COMMONER."

Yokohama, April 18th, 1905.

#### RELIEF WORK TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

The development of the present national emergency has rendered the nation's sympathy towards the men at the front and their families profound. The spirit of brotherly love and mutual assistance has embodied itself in the formation of "relief societies" in towns and in villages, and the feeling of chivalry and public service has manifested itself in various accommodations which demonstrate the reality of the nation's backing. Sympathy and enthusiasm flow in every direction, and nothing seems lacking that could be done to this end. And these relief accommodations are planned and projected not only by those who are willing among the people, but also by the State itself, which has issued "The Imperial Ordinance concerning the Relief of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families," and has established the means of helping those who have no relatives and friends to help them or those who are beyond the influence of the relief societies.

Particularly our Imperial Household has deeply felt the necessity of such help, and has recently granted a certain sum of money to the "Association for the relief of those serving in the Army and Navy," the "Ladies' Patriotic Society," the "Seamen's Families' Endeavour Society" and so forth. The nation should be deeply grateful towards the Imperial Household.

Hitherto most of the work of relief has been nothing but mere alms-giving. But at present,

either at the centre or in local places, the utmost caution is taken to do relief by furnishing employment to those who need relief, so as to preserve and develop the spirit of independence and self-help in the heart of the relieved, and thus the abuses of giving out ready money are carefully avoided. This is a remarkable progress in the work of relief.

Now to enumerate the model cases of relief works in different localities, let us observe those of the cities first.

The "Ladies' Chivalrous Society" of Saga city, Saga prefecture, and the "Tokyo Ladies' work-Furnishing Society" are among those pioneers that adopted very appropriate methods in accomplishing relief through employment. The founder of the "Ladies' Chivalrous Society," one Teisei Kiyama, is a monk of the *Shin* sect. During the late Japan-China war, Mr. Kiyama felt, from his personal observation of a soldier's conduct, both the importance of the relief of the soldiers' families and also the influence such relief exerts on the spirit of the soldiers at the front. This time, on the opening of the Japan-Russia War, he pioneered to establish the society, the principal work of which is to let the women of the soldiers' families do sewing-work; and in addition, useless things which are naturally found in every household are gathered together and sold to merchants. In this way, not only the money needed to pay the necessary expenses of the society is obtained and no need is left for begging alms of anybody, but on the contrary a certain sum of money was already contributed out of the common treasury, to the Soldiers and Sailors' Comfort Board. The Tokyo Women's Work Furnishing Society gives such work as sewing and washing of soldier's clothes as the means of earning a livelihood, and also the work of taking care of young children is carried on. Can we not see the deep significance in such method of relief?

Moreover, the manufacture of straw *sanada* (tape) in Takamatsu city, Kagawa prefecture, and that of *kyogi-sanada* (shaving-tape) in Takasakicity, Gumma Prefecture, and in Fukushima town, Shinobu County, Fukushima Prefecture, are not only the means of furnishing work to the soldiers' families, but also the means of advancing local industries and of offering a means of livelihood to the poor at large. Thus the work of relief has ceased to be a mere work of relief, but has become the means of encouraging industries in various localities.

That which most recently has made a very remarkable progress in the work of relief by furnishing employment, is found in the relief society of Osaka. The society has to supply clothes for soldiers, and we see that recently it has made the soldiers' families start stores in the reserve hospitals to meet the demands of the patients in them.

Now coming to the relief works in the towns and villages, we have to mention the Secret Plowing Society of the young men of Nakagawa village, Gumma County, Gumma Prefecture. Either at night or when nobody knows, these young men go out and plow for those who are away at the front the farms which lie unplowed and unsown on account of their cultivators' absence, and thus help the labour of their families left behind. In Meiji village of the same county in the same prefecture, and also in Ashikaga town, Ashikaga County, Tochiki Prefecture, tillage was helped and agricultural work was satisfactorily accomplished. In Kuzo county, Kyoto Prefecture, the school-children helped in the tillage of the farms of those who are at the front, after their school was over. In some places, farms are gratuitously lent out to the soldiers' families for tillage, or manure and other things are bought together at wholesale prices and distributed to them, or capital is either lent out or given, so that they could devote themselves to the manufacture of straw articles which are by-products of farming, or some work in tea-making or silk-worm raising is found and given to them. Can we not see the beautiful spirit of help and co-operation in these farming villages?

In Tsuda village, Kita-Kawachi County, Osaka Prefecture, and in Awaga village, Kanazaki County, Hyogo Prefecture, the villagers gave the monopoly of selling matches, soaps, *tofu* (bean-curd), and other household articles to the soldiers' families, and are glad to get their supply only from these licensed families. Is this not a case of the recognition of a monopoly founded purely on the mutual agreement of the parties concerned and of the utilization of such monopoly as a means of relief? Moreover, the cases of developing local industries and at the same time availing of these as the means of helping the soldier's families, are found in the manufacture of *kyo-gasuri* (a kind of patterned cloth) in the Chivalrous Society of Matsuyama city, and in the selecting work of *Naruto-wakame* (edible seaweed) in Satoura village, Itano County, Tokushima Prefecture. To furnish as much work as possible, things needed in the army are endeavoured to be supplied out of home-made articles, and in the marine products laboratory of every prefecture and in both public and private factories of canned goods, the preference of employ-

ment is given to the soldiers' families and some special increase of wages is promised to them. Moreover, in certain sections in the army where articles needed in the army are made and supplied, special favors are offered to the soldiers' families, and the spirit of diligence is encouraged and the formation of character is aimed at, in addition to the work one has to do, whether one belongs to a soldier's family or not. This is worth noticing.

To turn to the navy, the importance of relief through work has been also recognized and plans have been made to this end. Take, for instance, the "Naval Endeavor Society," which exists in every place where a naval station is situated, and whose members are the families of sailors serving the navy. In time of peace, the society supplies employment to these families and endeavors not to leave anybody idle, and in addition, it teaches the principles of self-culture and house-keeping, and aims at the ennoblement of character and the perfect happiness of home. At the time of war, the society supplies a strong backing to those at the front and thus exerts not an insignificant influence on the military spirit of those who are fighting. At first this society was started by a wife of a high naval officer of the Yokosuka Naval Station; but soon its importance and good results having been recognized, similar societies were also formed at the Kure, Sasebo, and Maizuru Naval Stations.

Together with relief through employment, a few words must be added about the arrangement lately started of taking care of young children during the daytime for the sake of those who cannot devote themselves to work on account of their children. "Tokyo Kyobashi-Ku Nursing Place of Young for those serving at the Front," "Osaka Women's Charity Society," "Osaka Philanthropic Relief Society," "Kobe Women's Public Service Society," and "Hiroshima Women's One Heart Society" are reaping good results in this line.

Besides these societies of local relief, there are those of universal relief, such as the "Association for the Relief of those serving in the Army and Navy," the "Ladies' Patriotic Society," and so forth. The former association, which is under the leadership of Count Inoue and Count Matsugata, and supported by the well-to-do classes, both native and foreign, has already its own property amounting to more than one million yen, and is a very powerful endowed institution at this moment of national emergency. The purpose of the society is, in co-operation with public and private institutions of similar nature, to help the families of the killed and wounded, or those soldiers who become invalid or disabled, or the families of such, or the needy families of those who are called away from their homes to the seat of war. As to the practical mode of operation, the Society has asked the Home Department to make necessary investigations for its sake. The "Ladies' Patriotic Society" is a permanent body established by some patriotic ladies, and its purpose is to help the needy families of the killed in battle and also to comfort and relieve invalid soldiers.

Moreover, we know that the "National Backing Society" has appealed to the whole country for a contribution of blankets for the soldiers at the front and has already handed over those collected to the Soldiers and Seamen's Comfort Board; that women's societies of all sorts and girls' schools of various localities are zealous to get and sew clothes for the soldiers and offer the time and labor and everything for the comfort and other relief of the soldiers; that the members of the Young Men's Christian Association are giving comfort and convenience in their tents, which they have pitched for that purpose, to the soldiers at the front; and that some graduates of girls' school of higher grades and also ladies' societies of various sorts have made and offered what they call "Soldiers' Comfort Bags" to the men who are fighting for their country. These and similar noble and patriotic deeds are beyond enumeration.

In a word, we see that, on one hand, the organs for relief to meet the emergencies of the present moment are forthcoming everywhere, both in large cities and in small villages, and that their work of relief through employment is succeeding remarkably well. This cannot be anything else than the outburst of the spirit of brotherly love and mutual assistance and of the zeal of patriotism and public service, and indicates a remarkable phase of the people's attitude towards their nation as belligerent. In accomplishing the work of relief at this critical moment, all the people, whether the families of soldiers or not, both old and young, high and low, are well cognizant of the pains and sufferings of those at the front, have their spirit transferred and their own energy doubled, and are thus paying the way for the development of industries. Is this not the most appropriate thing to be done, not only under the present circumstances, but also in advancing the principle of prosperous housekeeping and developing the national wealth and strength. Indeed it is the best course to be followed not only in the time of the war but also after the war is over and past.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANTI-ORIENTAL AGITATION IN  
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, April 13.

White settlers are forcibly resisting the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labourers into Salmon Valley, British Columbia. The police are protecting the Orientals, and more trouble is feared.

The Japanese Consul at Ottawa has protested against the renewed anti-Japanese legislation in British Columbia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to disallow it if it is represented as detrimental to Imperial interests.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE  
JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the Liberal Unionist Club, said the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance displayed foresight, courage and readiness to take a certain risk, but the policy of *laissez faire* was much more dangerous. I think, he continued, the opinion of the country, and I am sure of all Liberal Unionists, is settled thereon. We approved of the treaty, which has already justified itself by limiting the area of the present terrible conflict, and we shall support Lord Lansdowne in his determination to fulfil the treaty both in spirit and in letter. May I say that we would gladly follow him further if he thought the policy which he has initiated could be further extended. (Applause.) I myself believe in a mutual defensive understanding between Japan and Great Britain which would secure indefinitely the peace of the Far East and give security in our possessions.

## THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

The total loss of life by the Indian earthquake was 20,000.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, April 14.

The *Sutlej* passed the Baltic Squadron 35 miles to the N.-E. of Singapore. Hence the Dutch report of fighting at the Anamba Islands is discredited.

## ANGLO-FRENCH COURTESIES.

In connexion with the visit of the French fleet to London, the Corporation will entertain the French officers at the Guild Hall. Arrangements are being made for the blue-jackets to march through the city. The Atlantic Squadron will visit Brest early in July.

## BRITISH FISCAL POLICY.

London, April 14.

At a meeting of tariff reform members of the House of Commons, a deputation was appointed, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, to wait on Mr. Balfour, the Premier, with a view to arranging a *modus vivendi*. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has decided to confine for the present his fiscal programme to the policy of Mr. Balfour. The Duke of Devonshire and his supporters are regarded as irreconcilables.

## ANOTHER RUSSIAN RAID.

London, April 15.

General Linevitch reports that the Russian cavalry raided the railway near Kaiyuan and demolished telegraph lines.

"POSITION OTHERWISE UN-  
CHANGED."

Marshal Oyama reports that the enemy are gradually retiring along the Kirin road and that the position is otherwise unchanged.

## THE HOSPITAL SHIP "OREL."

London, April 16.

The hospital ship *Orel* remained 36 hours

at Saigon and shipped 900 tons of coal besides food and medical supplies.

## CAPT. CLADO.

Capt. Clado has been severely reprimanded for his criticism on Russian naval administration and been given an opportunity of rehabilitation by commanding the service of the river steamers in Manchuria.

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Later.

Some relaxation of the tension between Germany and France concerning Morocco has been noticeable during the last few days.

STRENGTHENING ST. PETERSBURG  
GARRISON.

In view of an apprehended renewal of demonstrations in St. Petersburg the garrison has been strengthened by several sotnias of Don Cossacks.

## THE PEASANT MOVEMENT.

The Russian peasant movement is again causing serious apprehension. Large numbers of land-owners and their families are taking refuge in Moscow.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

London, April 17.

It is announced from Port Said that the Fourth Baltic Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Bassaroff (r) consisting of the battleship *Alexander II.*, the armoured cruiser *Pamyat Azora*, the second class cruiser *Admiral Korniloff*, the battleship *Slava* and the battleship *Paul I.* will pass the Canal in July or August.

## RUSSIAN REFORMS.

London, April 18.

The Constitutional Conservative Party which is being formed in Russia includes seven members of the Council of the Empire, besides Senators and prominent Government officials, is contended by prominent men and is issuing several thousand invitations throughout Russia to a conference at St. Petersburg on the subject of reform. A scheme has already been drawn up for the composition of a representative assembly.

## ROJESTVENSKY'S FLEET.

London, April 18.

The Russians are elated at the daring and skill of Admiral Rojestvensky. They state that he is coaling and cleaning his fleet at Kam-ranh, prior to engaging the Japanese.

## REPORT FROM LINEVITCH.

Linevitch reports that the Russian Left on the 11th inst. attacked the village of Pou-houl, five miles eastward of Meial, and enveloped the flanks of the Japanese, who retired to Meial, which is the Japanese advanced post on the Kirin road.

## POLISH AFFAIRS.

London, April 19.

The Governor-General of Poland has summoned a conference with a view to the establishment of a system of local government in the rural districts of Poland similar to the Russian Zemstvos. It is announced that the Government is considering the advisability of introducing the Polish language in official transactions.

## FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, April 20.

The *Temps*, of Paris, demands proofs that France is violating her neutrality in the case of Kam-ranh Bay. It declares that the Baltic Fleet while at Madagascar was never within the three mile limit and that there is nothing to show that Rojestvensky is less careful in Indo-China.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

A later telegram says that a hitch has

arisen with regard to the Franco-Siamese delimitation, under the last convention, owing to the fact that the French commissioners have declared that they have discovered errors in the geographical data supplied by Siam.

## SEAMEN AND CONTRABAND.

Eleven seamen belonging to the steamer *Riverdale* having refused to sail from Bombay to Kobe because the ship was to carry a cargo of cotton, were prosecuted but were acquitted by the magistrate who held that Russia had declared cotton contraband of war and the accused were justified in declining to run the risk of capture and imprisonment. The crews of the *St. Helena* and *Battersea* at Hongkong were arraigned for a similar offence. The matter is attracting considerable attention in England.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters.)

## THE FRONT.

Our troops advancing eastward of Fushun and Hailung yesterday (12th) forenoon at Rhohu (about 7½ miles east of Yingpau) came into collision with a force of the enemy consisting of about a regiment of infantry with some 6 sotnias of cavalry and 4 guns. Driving him back, our troops to-day occupied Tsangshih (some 20 miles east of Yingpau). The enemy retired in the direction of Hailung resisting step by step.

The enemy on the Kirin highway have been steadily retreating since the 11th inst. Part of their force has halted at Kuyushu.

In the Changtu and Fukumun direction there are occasional skirmishes between his cavalry and ours. Otherwise there is no notable change.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 14th p.m.)

Our troops advancing eastward of the Hailung highway to-day in the forenoon (14th) drove back the enemy from Heishihnu (about 10 miles east of Tsangshih) and pursued him in the direction of Pakiatz (about 25 miles east of Tsangshih).

This morning our troops which had advanced northward from Hsingking, encountered a body of the enemy encamped some 5 miles south of Pakiatz and attacked him.

There is no special change in other directions.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 15th instant p.m.)

The Japanese force which had advanced north from Hsingking steadily drove the enemy before it and at 1 p.m. on the 14th instant occupied Yingching (some 35 miles north of Hsingking). A detachment of this force, coöperating with the cavalry of our troops which are advancing eastward by the Hailung high-road, completely occupied Pakiatz at 6 p.m. The force of the enemy at Pakiatz, consisting of about one regiment of infantry with 6 or 7 sotnias of cavalry and a battery of artillery, had retired at first in the direction of Yingching, but returned again to Pakiatz and thereafter retreated in great confusion through Pehling (some 2½ miles north of Pakiatz).

Otherwise there is no special change at any of the positions.

(Received by the Military Head Quarters on the afternoon of the 16th instant.)

During the night of yesterday (15th) about 5 sotnias of the enemy's cavalry advanced to Sanyenching, on the high road from Fakumun to Fenghua. Our troops attacked them during the night and drove them far north. They retired in great confusion leaving 8 dead and one horse. Our casualties were 2.

There were other cavalry skirmishes in various quarters but no special changes.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, April 19)

Our troops, which advanced in the direction of Tung-hwa, some 50 miles from Hsinking, completely occupied the former place on April 15. The enemy in this region is gradually retiring north. There is no other notable change at any of the positions.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, on the 18th instant.)

## PORT ARTHUR.

The result of investigations shows that the prisoners, provisions, arms and ammunition taken at Port Arthur when the fortress capitulated were as follows:—

## I.

Grand total of prisoners 41,641, including 15,307 sick and wounded.

Number of those released on parole 1,398.

Included in the above were 17 General officers, of whom 10 were released on parole; and 1,439 officers of rank below that of General, among whom 133 were sick or wounded and 526 were released on parole.

Number of rank and file 40,185, including 15,174 sick or wounded and 862 released on parole.

## NAMES OF OFFICERS OF GENERAL RANK.

Rank	Name
Lieut.-General	Anatori Stoesel.
do	Mitorosan Nadein.
Major-General	Vladimir Gorbatsky.
do	Michael Kosutinko.
do	Victor Reis.
do	Vladimir Souikky.
Rear-Admiral	Michael Rantvisky.
do	Ivan Grigorovitch.
do	Prince Paul Wuktomsky.
Engineer in Chief	Alexander Rindebeck.

The above 10 General Officers were released on parole; the following 7 were constituted prisoners:—

Lieut.-General	Vladimir Nikitin.
do	Alexander Fock.
do	Constantin Smirnov.
Major-General	Samiyod Sofumandaloff.
do	Vladimir Irmann.
do	Washiri Berui.
Rear-Admiral	Robert Willen.

## II.—PROVISIONS AND FODDER.

Article	Quantity	Number of days' provisions for one man
Flour	177,000	690,000
Split barley	16,000	80,000
Indian Corn (ground)	2,800	11,200
Rice	270	1,125
Twice-baked bread	120,000	666,666
Tinned Beef	7,000	175,000
Salt (table)	70,000	22,333,333
Sugar	4,000	1,333,333

In addition to the above there was horse fodder for 56 days.

## III.—GUNS (Serviceable).

Total Number of Guns ..... 528

The above consisted of the following detail:—

## GUNS ON FIXED PLATFORMS.

25-cent. Canet	5
24-cent. Canet (Krupp)	1
23-cent. Canet	12
15-cent. Quick-firers	30
15-cent. Canet	16
12-cent. Quick-firers	5
10.7-cent. Canet	51
57-m.m. Quick-firing Canet (on naval carriages)	23
75-m.m. Quick-firing Canet in caponiers	5
47-m.m. Quick-firing Canet	94
37-m.m. do	37
37-m.m. Gatling	15
25-m.m. Mitrailleuse	2
28-cent. Howitzers	8
23-cent. Mortars	22

## GUNS MOUNTED ON REVOLVING PLATFORMS.

15-cent. Canet	14
15-cent. Howitzers	15
10.7-cent. Canet	12
10.7-cent. Canet (Krupp pattern)	13
8.7-cent. Heavy Field-guns	48
8.7-cent. Light Field-guns	9
8.7-cent. Krupp Field-guns	9
7.8-cent. do do	2
7.5-cent. do do	20
7.5-cent. Quick-firing Field-guns	38
57-m.m. do (Krupp)	7
64-cent. Naval Guns	10
Maxim Machine Guns	4

Total ..... 528

## IV.—AMMUNITION.

Gun Ammunition ..... Rounds. 206,734  
Of which the detail is as follows:—

	Rounds.
28-cent. Howitzer	47
25-cent. Canet	130
24-cent. do	34
33-cent. do	31
23-cent. Mortar	105
15-cent. Canet	719
15-cent. Quick-firing Canet	2,241
15-cent. Howitzer	267
15-cent. Canet Siege-guns	1,199
12-cent. Quick-firing	827
10.7-cent. Canet	1,282
10.5-cent. Canet	441
8.7-cent. Field gun	13,449
7.8-cent. do	98
7.5-cent. Quick-firing Canet	7,148
7.5-cent. Field-gun	39,395
6.5-cent. Naval-gun	4,074
57-m.m. Quick-firer	21,592
47-m.m. do	20,372
37-m.m. do	67,813
25-m.m. Mitrailleuse	420
Maxim Machine-gun	24,550

In addition to the above ammunition is being unearthed.

[The quantity of gun ammunition originally stated by General Nogi to have been found in the fortress was only 82,670 rounds, whereas the above figures show that there were really 206,734 rounds.—Ed. J.M.]

V.—RIFLES AND PISTOLS ..... 36,598

[The number of small arms originally returned was 35,252. It is nevertheless evident that many thousands must have been thrown into the harbour.—Ed. J.M.]

The detail of the above is as follows:—

Infantry Magazine Rifles	25,708
do Non-Magazine Rifles	2,220
Cavalry Magazine Rifles	7,765
do Non-Magazine Rifles	114
Various	369
Pistols	370
Chinese Rifles	60

## VI.—SMALL ARM AMMUNITION.

Rifle ammunition	5,436,240 rounds.
Pistol	7,000

[The rifle ammunition was originally stated at 2,266,800 rounds.—Ed. J.M.]

(Received at the Naval Department.)

## THE RUSSIAN SECOND SQUADRON.

17th instant.

A trustworthy report has been received that the Russian Second Pacific Squadron was at anchor on the 14th instant in Kamranh Bay in Annam, which is French territory.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

According to a Reuter's telegram Linvitch reports as follows:—"On the 9th instant the Russian cavalry cut the telegraph and the railway at Machientai. They performed a similar operation at the crossroads on the highway from Changtu to Kaiyuan. On the 10th instant the Russian cavalry scouts cut two telegraph lines near Kaiyuan."

## HARBOUR PRECAUTIONS.

The Yuensan harbour officials have published a warning to ships, of which the following is the gist:—"Vessels habitually entering or leaving the port must pass at a speed of not more than 5 knots the line joining the south-west of Yo Island and the south of Syosin Island. Further they must not, without the sanction of the port officials, enter or leave between sunset and sunrise. If they fail to comply with this warning, their safety is not guaranteed."

## INDIAN TRADE.

Bombay, April 17.

Trade conditions remain almost unaltered this week as compared with last. The effect of the Baltic Squadron's arrival in the East is merely to increase insurance rates. The stocks of raw cotton amount to 679,014 bales.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

A London telegram dated the 17th is published by a Berlin journal. It says that the Third Russian Squadron has been signalled as passing Ceylon.

(SPECIAL FROM OUR KOBE CORRESPONDENT.)

## THE BARDENS CASE.

Kobe, April 19.

The property of Mr. Bardens has been provisionally attached. On Monday a suit by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. (against him) for liability to the extent of yen 30,000 was laid, the complaint being that he had misappropriated yen 8,000 since May, 1902. Mr. Bardens was examined yesterday by the Public Procurator, when Messrs. Fawcner and Stirling made statements. Other matters are now being investigated by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Shanghai, April 15.

The Shanghai Times publishes a Hong-kong telegram saying that the S.S. Kona (?) sighted the Baltic Squadron on the 11th off Condore Island. One of the Russian cruisers came and inspected the steamer's manifest, inquiring also her destination, and then departed. The Squadron was protected by fast guard-ships. The battle-ships and the cruisers formed an outer line protecting the transports and the colliers, which were in the centre. The Squadron seemed in good condition. It was steaming at 10 knots, and the story that yards of sea-weed were attached to the vessels is false. The Squadron seemed to be heading for the Paracels to coal there.

## RUSSIA'S FUTURE POLICY.

London, April 15.

General Dragomiroff has made the following statement to the Tsar:—"An honorable peace has failed. The war must be continued indefinitely. Were not wars continued in ancient times for 7 years, for 30 years, or even for 100 years? Until Russia can double the carrying capacity of the Siberian Railway she must carry on the war in the most economical way. At the same time she must build a large fleet of modern ships. If she proceeds thus for four years, she will finally be able to inflict a heavy blow upon Japan."

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

## OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

April 18.

A telegram from Saigon says that the Japanese have captured a number of Russian colliers some distance from Saigon.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The master of the French S.S. Fuen (?) which reached Hongkong on the 18th inst. in the morning, reports that on the 15th, when passing Kamranh Bay, a torpedoer of the Baltic Squadron came out, and inquired us to his ship, his passengers, his cargo and his destination.

The master of the German S.S. Koshichan (?), which reached Bankok on the morning of the 18th, reports that on the 14th when in the neighbourhood of Kamranh Bay, his ship was visited and inspected by a Russian torpedo boat.

(The reports make it quite plain that Admiral Rojensky is using a French port as a base of operations against neutral commerce. The audacity of such a proceeding places it in the same rank with the North-Sea outrage. It is impossible to imagine what France means by allowing these monstrously unlawful acts.—Ed. J. M.)

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Su. April 23
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	M. April 24
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. April 24
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. April 27
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. April 27
Europe	M. B. Co.	Dumbear	Th. April 27
America	D. & O. Co.	Doric	F. April 28
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. May 3
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. May 21

- 1 Left Kobe on the 10th inst.
- 2 Left Vancouver on the 10th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Shanghai on the 22nd inst.
- 6 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
- 7 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.
- 8 Left Vancouver on the 17th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. April 24
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	M. April 24
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Shawmut	Th. April 25
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benwoitch	W. April 26
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. April 29
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Preussen	Sa. April 29
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. April 29
Hongkong	D. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. April 29
Europe	M. B. Co.	Dumbear	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. May 11
Fongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. May 11

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 14th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Segovia*, German steamer, 3,796, Schanfeldt, 14th April.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 9th April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Babelsberg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 14th April.—Anping, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 14th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Ras Rana*, British steamer, 1,863, Bennett, 14th April.—Antwerp via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Agamemnon*, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 15th April.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 15th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 28th March, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. Harris, 15th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Louise Roth*, British steamer, 2,231, Thompson, 16th April.—Sydney, N.S.W., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 16th April.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Windsor*, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 16th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 16th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Valetta*, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 17th April.—Niigata via Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Aldershot*, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 17th April.—Hongkong, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Attholl*, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 17th April.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 15th April, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Sangola*, British steamer, 3,349, W. H. Jacobs, 18th April.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 19th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tsifu*, German steamer, 1,065, C. Ueberfeldt, 19th April.—Formosa, Sugar and Rice.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, K. Kori, 19th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 20th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siam*, Danish steamer, 2,489, Jensen, 20th April.—Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, and Hongkong, 13th April, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Pera*, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 20th April.—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laoer, 14th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pleiades*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 14th April.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Prima Eitel Friedrich*, German steamer, 5,001, E. Prehn, 15th April.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Coptic*, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 15th April.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Hero*, Norwegian steamer, 2,418, Syvortsen, 15th April.—Kobe, Phosphate Rock.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Sleipner*, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 15th April.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Ras Mora*, British steamer, 2,163, Porter, 16th April.—Saigon via Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 16th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sophie Richmers*, German steamer, 2,262, Walsen, 16th April.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Agamemnon*, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 16th April.—Manila, P.I., Mails and Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 17th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Benvenue*, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 17th April.—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

*Cardium*, British steamer, 3,953, Wm. Daniels, 17th April.—Balek Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Gerd*, Norwegian steamer, 750, N. Chr. Halvorsen, 18th April.—Kamishi, General.—Yamagata-ya.

*Babelsberg*, German steamer, 1,378, H. Wendt, 18th April.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Louise Roth*, British steamer, 2,231, Thompson, 19th April.—Manila via Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Windsor*, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 19th April.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Peik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 19th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. Harris, 19th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hermann Menzell*, German steamer, 1,004, Hansen, 19th April.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Segovia*, German steamer, 3,796, Schanfeldt, 20th April.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer, *Coptic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Abendanon, Mrs. J. H. Abendanon, Mr. W. Beechey, Miss Bainten, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mrs. H. M. Whitton, child, infant and amah, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. E. J. Cowan, Admiral W. M. Folger, Mr. Emil Loessner, Mrs. Emil Loessner, Mr. Robt. McKinnon, Mr. H. Nanpei, Mr. E. Nanpei, Mr. M. Raspe, Li. J. D. Wainwright and Mr. R. M. Varnum in cabin; 2 Asiatic steerage and 4 steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. L. T. Blanding, Mr. M. Bruning, Miss Helen Brunington, Mrs. M. Bambauer, Mr. L. F. Crone, Miss J. M. Childs, Mr. H. P. Destelan, Rev. F. R. Felt, Miss M. Jansen, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. J. Lange, Mr. J. McMullen, Rev. E. B. Mastyn, Mr. S. B. McNear, Mrs. F. Slochmuyders, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. R. Walter, Capt. A. Zeeder, Capt. A. Wolkanet and Mr. Woo Yick in cabin; 79 Asiatic steerage and 14 in steerage. For Honolulu:—184 in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. A. S. Caldwell, Mr. R. M. Dittie, Mr. R. Fujita, Mr. Albert S. Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. K. Ikichi, Mrs. H. Kimball, Miss F. Kimball, Mr. P. Matsuki, Miss Uta Matsuki, Miss Nobu Maruse, Mr. J. F. Oglevee, Mr. Otis A. Poole, Mr. Y. Shirai, Mr. H. Yagi, and Mr. F. J. Haskin, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. C. W. Clifton, Mr. F. A. Grow, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. H. P. Jarman, Mr. H. Komada and servant, Mr. F. H. Olmsted, and Mr. Elwin Wixon, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. H. Ellis, Mr. L. F. Flann, Mr. F. A. Harris, Mr. H. Maitland, Mrs. H. Maitland and infant, and Miss B. McKinnon, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. John H. Ayres, Mr. Wm. A. Durkes, Miss Bertha M. Gertsch, and Mr. George K. Larrison, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Mr. Charles Cable, Mrs. Charles Cable and infant, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. V. Marshall, Mr. F. R. Maxson, Mr. Fung Nam Pak, Mr. N. H. Sutherland, and Mr. K. Y. Su, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, from Kobe:—Capt. P. Gibson, Miss Esdale, Mr. Y. Kuhn, Mr. K. Ley Atkin, Mr. H. Paliark, and Mr. Mukai, in cabin; Mr. Yagase, and Mr. Oshima, in second class.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prima Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. W. M. Heick, Mr. L. Levy, Mr. J. Williamson Jones, Mr. A. Holmann, Mrs. M. E. Hall, Mr. De Lalande, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mrs. H. Neubert, Mr. C. Wollner, Mrs. Frinds, Mr. and Mrs. Comijys and child, Mrs. R. W. Allen, Miss Allen, Miss C. Robertson, Mr. A. Robertson, Baron von Kriegstein, Mr. Forum, Mr. F. A. Davey, Mr. Jacques Chandoir, Mr. Paul Nagelmukers, Mr. and Mrs. N. de Fock, Mr. C. Schraim, Mr. A. von der Valk, Mr. V. Erckert, Mrs. V. Erckert, Mrs. J. Williamson Jones, children and servant, Miss M. Sauer, Mr. A. K. Betts, Miss D. T. Muth Boyes, Mr. A. H. Skipworth, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Mollison, Miss Mollison, Miss H. C. Nichols, Master John P. Mollison, Mr. P. C. Bhesania, Mr. Li Chong, Mr. Lo Chidong, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. E. Edel, Mrs. Tawara, Mr. M. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Koeg, 3 children and servant, Miss Mitchell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Huett, Mr. K. Futaki, Mr. K. Miyake, Mr. M. Ikebe, Mrs. Christine da Silva and son, Mrs. E. W. Ray and children, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Forester, Mr. Harry Ginner, Mr. T. Penney, Mr. Joseph Potter, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. R. Tanaka, Mr. Johann Handt, Mr. R. Lues, Mr. Johan Mikkelsen, Mr. K. Koguro, Mr. Cheong Jek Ten, Mr. K. Fun Cheong, Mr. C. Chong Fu, Mr. Y. Yuto, Mr. Wo Sokwing, Mr. Lee, Mr. Starkloff, and Mr. N. Togashi, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Coptic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. M. Bambauer, Capt. H. Behrmann, Mr. L. T. Blanding, Mr. M. Brunig, Miss Helen Brunington, Miss Alice Chase, Miss J. M. Childs, Mr. F. T. Cook, Mr. L. F. Crone, Mr. H. P. Destelan, Mr. Stanley Dollar, Mrs. Stanley Dollar, Mr. M. Elliott, Rev. F. R. Felt, Mr. C. C. Gibb, Mr. I. V. Gillis, Mr. Theodor Haass, Mr. W. C. Harriid, Mr. Geo. Haughton, Mrs. Geo. Haughton, Mr. T. Iwasaki, Miss M. Jansen, Mr. Y. Komori, Mr. H. Krusi, Mr. J. Lange, Dr. Geo. T. Leeds, Mrs. Geo. T. Leeds and 2 children, Mr. V. Liccaro, Mr. Anthony Lofius, Rev. E. B. Mastyn, Mr. J. McMullen, Mr. S. B. McNear, Mrs. S. B. McNear, Miss S. E. McNear, Mr. M. G. D. Melville, Mr. W. C. Newton, Mr. H. H. Ogilvy, Mr. K. Onishi, Mr. R. L. Overton, Mrs. R. L. Overton, Mr. E. Rogers, Mr. Theodor Schmidt, Rev. D. B. Schneider, Mrs. D. B. Schneider, Miss Mary Schneider, Miss Margaret Schneider, Miss Clara Schneider, Mr. G. A. Scull, Mr. Karl von Skoda, Mr. F. Slochmuyders, Miss Helen Smith, Mrs. K. R. Swan, Mr. R. Walter, Mr. Otto Weber, Miss Wilkinson, Capt. A. Wolkanet, H. E. M. Wollheim, Mr. Woo Yick, and Capt. A. Zeeder, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. B. Abenheim, Mrs. M. S. Acker, Mr. John H. Ayers, Mr. R. E. Barto, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mr. Charles Cable, Mrs. Charles Cable and infant, Mr. C. W. Clifton, Mr. Wm. A. Durkes, Mr. C. H. Ellis, Mr. L. F. Flann, Mr. F. T. Gause, Miss Bertha M. Gertsch, Mr. F. A. Harris, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. H. P. Jarman, Mrs. F. R. Keefer, Mr. F. E. King, Mr. H. Komeda and servant, Mr. Geo. K. Larrison, Mrs. B. Lechtig, Capt. E. M. Lewis, Mr. H. Maitland, Mrs. H. Maitland and infant, Mrs. V. Marshall, Mr. J. R. Maxson, Miss B. McKinnon, Mr. F. H. Olmsted, Mr. Fung Nam Pak, Mr. J. H. Ranger, Mr. A. A. Robbins, Mrs. A. Robbins, Mr. M. A. Shaw, Capt. P. C. Stevens, Mr. K. Y. Su, Mr. N. H. Sutherland, Mr. C. O. Thompson, Mrs. C. O. Thompson, Mr. T. C. White, and Mr. Elwin Wixon, in cabin.

## CARGO.

Per American steamer *Pleiades*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Tea, from Hongkong to Pacific Coast, 301 packages. Silk, from Yokohama to New York, 72 bales.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste silk shipped per steamer *Prima Eitel Friedrich*:

	Raw.	Waste.
Sieber & Co.	79	—
Salzer, Rudolph & Co.	101	—
Nabholz & Co.	79	—
Cl. Eymard	1	—
Kaitau Gomei Kaisha	—	21
Varenne & Co.	23	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	25	—
Bavler & Co.	—	33
Siber, Wolf & Co.	—	52
Total	329	85

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 22.  
The market closes dull, buyers having apparently filled their immediate requirements.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
                          { 50 yds. 36 in. }

Grey Shirting— $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 39 inches	PER PICE.
Grey Shirting— $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.
Flannels	Y. 0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 54 to 58 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvet—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 33 inches	2.50 to 3.65
COTTON YARN.	PER BALL.
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Y. Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00
RAW COTTONS.	
American Middling	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese	25.00 to 27.00
METALS.	

A small business has been passing, but the market generally is quiet.

Round and square $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and upward	PER PICH.
Iron Plates, assorted	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron ( $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch)	5.00 to 5.50

KEROSENE.  
The market has slightly strengthened, with an upward tendency.

American	23.16
Russian	2.95
Singkat	2.88

## SUGAR.

The market is inactive.

Brown Takao	PER PICH.
Brown Manila	Y. 10.30 to 10.60
Brown Daitong	10.80 to 11.80
Brown Canton	9.10 to 9.60
White Java and Penang	10.50 to 12.50
White Refined	13.40 to 14.40
	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best	PER PICH.
Calcutta, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Quiet market continues. Prices nominally unchanged. Good silks are in demand, but inferior qualities can be had the turn cheaper. The future course of the market will depend on the new crop prospects. It is yet too early to predict with any certainty, but so far the late and cold spring has done no material damage.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	990 to 1000
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Fine	970 to 980
Filatures—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Coarse	900 to 910
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	880 to 890
Common—Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	945 to 950
Re-reels—No. 2	915 to 925
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	—
Kakedas—No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

## WASTE SILK.

A few daily transactions, but the market generally does not show much life. Prices are a little irregular in sympathy with those of the Raw Market.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

### COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting humours, eczema, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: B. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 17, 23, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated Hagedorn's Resolvent, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifier, humours cure, and tonic-digestive, yet compounded.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Medium	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	35 to 40

## TEA.

No market.

## EXCHANGE.

London silver $\frac{1}{2}$ higher has caused local rates on China to rule somewhat firmer, but no change in other directions. On Easter Monday all the Foreign Banks will be closed.	
London Bank T.T.	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bill on demand	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 6 months' sight	260 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hongkong Bank sight	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 30 days' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Bank sight	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private to days' sight	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bank sight	151 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 30 days' sight	153 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amoy Bank sight	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 30 days' sight	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Germany Bank sight	207 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Private 4 months' sight	211
San Francisco (T. & P.)	26 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, April 22, a.m.	
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.	
Div'd.	
Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.	
1st Issue	95 5 90.85
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	
2nd Issue	92 5 85.80
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100 5 83.40
War Bonds (Gunji)	100 5 83.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100 5 81.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100 5 93.20
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100 6 89.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100 6 87.50
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100 6 89.20
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100 6 86.00
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100 6 86.50
Sanyo Railway	50 8 57.20
Kyushu Railway	50 8 78.50
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50 8 61.80
Sobu Railway	50 8 77.60
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50 12 82.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50 12 34.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50 50 53.50
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50 30 34.60
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	40 30 43.80
Yokohama Electric Railway	50 3 23.00
Odawara Electric Car	50 5.50 71.80
Keihin Electric Railway	12.50 5.50 32.50
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50 12 32.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50 10 16.70
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50 12 21.20
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50 8 73.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50 10 58.60
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50 8 61.30
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	33 10 45.20
Yokohama Electric Light	50 15 89.10
Tokyo Electric Light	50 12 75.00
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50 12 30.30
Osaka Electric Light	50 20 97.80
Kobe Electric Light	45 17 87.30
Tokyo Gas	50 14 85.30
Tokyo Gas, new	1 18 23.40
Osaka Gas new	25 18 40.20
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50 18 90.90
Tokyo Rope, new	35 18 71.80
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50 20 107.00
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50 52.00

\* Ex dividend.



# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE  
in the  
WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 285, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## Millions

of bottles of Bovril are  
used annually—used in  
the sick-room where Bovril  
is the nurse's 'second-self'  
—used in the kitchen  
where Bovril is the cook's  
'right hand'—used on all  
occasions where strength  
and sustenance are re-  
quired. Bovril as a food  
has received the endorse-  
ment of some of the great-  
est scientists of the age.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Prompt Des-  
patch, the "BERNALDER."—Cornes & Co.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., April 24th, the "NICOMEDIA."  
—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, April 25th, at Daylight, the "PERA."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
April 25th, the "SAGAMI."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., April  
25th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, April 25th,  
at Daylight, the "JASON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about April 24th, the "EMPEROR OF  
JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, April  
26th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., April 28th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR  
OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), April 28th,  
the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 29th, at  
9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co.,  
Nachf.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 29th, at  
3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about April 29th, the "DORIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., May 3rd,  
the "TELMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May  
6th, at 7 a.m., the "DUMBEA."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May  
12th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies &  
Co.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 19th,  
at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
May 20th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—American  
Trading Co.
- For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, May 20th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about May 23rd, the "KORRA."—  
P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
May 30th, the "FLIADDES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 10th, the  
"DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

(等土曜日一發行)

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	445
The Battle Fleet in China Seas .....	446
The Effect of France's Answer on Japanese Public Opinion .....	450
The Russian Craft in Chefoo .....	450
Death of M. Lissar .....	450
Korea .....	450
Affairs in Manchuria .....	451
Prince Karl .....	451
The Chinese Assistant-Resident at Lhasa .....	451
The Talk of Peace .....	451
Russia Denies .....	451
The late Sir Edward Blount .....	451
Formosa .....	452
Rojestvensky's Soliloquy .....	452
China .....	453
A Tribute to Japanese Generalship .....	454
The Captured Steamers .....	454
Notes on Current Events .....	454
Saturday's Concert .....	455
Fires .....	455
Leading Articles:—	
France's Decision .....	456
Rojestvensky's Whereabouts .....	456
Russia Forces in Manchuria .....	457
Kindergarten .....	457
Booster .....	457
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature .....	458
Union Church .....	460
A Russian's Impressions .....	461
The Law Courts .....	461
Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Residents' Association for the Relief of Sufferers by the War .....	461
Japanese Sealing Fleet .....	461
Yoching .....	461
Secured Detenuees' Trust Law .....	461
Training Notes .....	461
Love's Seasons .....	465
News of the Week .....	465
American Topics .....	465
Correspondence:—	
An Old Resident to his Friends .....	466
The Mining Law .....	466
The Memorial Works of the recent Emergency .....	466
Telegrams .....	477
Latest Shipping .....	469
Latest Commercial .....	471

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS ADVIENIR QUE POURRA?"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA left Colombo on April 23rd for Aden.

THE Emperor is reported to be slightly indisposed. He is suffering from a cold.

A RUSSIAN officer and 138 men were brought on April 26th from Dairen to Moji.

RUSSIAN officers in detention at Shidzuoka are now permitted to walk about the streets.

PROVISION has been made for the accommodation of Russian prisoners at Sabae in Fukui prefecture.

A RUSSIAN in detention at Himeji escaped on April 22nd, but was arrested on the following day.

JAPANESE gold coins amounting to yen 257,990 were brought on April 26th from Shanghai to Kobe.

It is reported by telegram from Ujina that the steamer *2nd Denshin Maru* ran ashore on the

night of April 24th near Nasami. Measures for floating her are being carried out. Details are not yet given.

Two men were arrested on April 24th at Ujina on a charge of having circulated counterfeit 5 yen notes.

THE Crown Prince and Princess and their third son, Prince Teru, removed on April 23rd from Numadzu to Hayama.

RUSSIAN prisoners now in Japan, according to official investigations made on April 26th, number 60,190 including 913 officers.

THE Emperor has decided to give a thousand yen yearly for ten years commencing this year, to the Okayama Orphan Asylum.

SAMPLES of new tea from the districts of Shimidzu and Itohara, in Suruga province, were brought on April 24th to Yokohama.

MAJOR-GENERAL Y. TADA has been appointed Commander of the Tokyo Defences. He arrived on April 25th at his office in Yokosuka.

ON the morning of April 24th, frost prevailed in the districts of Ise province causing more or less damage to the mulberry and tea trees.

A MAN named Fukuda, an official of the Moji Post Office, was arrested on April 26th on a charge of having stolen yen 800 belonging to the office.

THE Seoul-Fusan Railway Company intends to construct a branch line between Fusan and Ulsan—about 26 miles. The survey will shortly begin.

THE equipment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Tango Maru* (7,400 tons) having been completed, she left Nagasaki on April 26th for Ujina.

THE *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Okayama stating that C. Nishimura, a policeman belonging to the Ishii Police Station, and eight others have been arrested on a charge of robbery.

THE death is reported in Shanghai on Sunday of the Rev. J. Eddins, one of the most learned sinologists in China. In years gone by he was a frequent contributor to the *Japan Mail*.

A SHIDZUOKA telegram reports that Mr. T. Nakamura, residing in the village of Maki, Abe district, has invented a machine gun which can discharge one thousand projectiles per minute!

THE Bronze statue of the late General Viscount Kawakami, Chief of the Staff Office, at Kudan, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, will be unveiled on April 28th. Many officers of the Navy and Army will be present.

ON the afternoon of April 22nd, the *Yokohama Nippo* gave a dinner party in the Yokohama public garden to the families of the soldiers who are now at the front. Mayor Ichihara and other gentlemen were present and made speeches.

Two steamers the *Crown MacArthur* and *Ujina* with twenty thousand bales each of cotton from Bombay, which had taken refuge at Singapore owing to the appearance of the Russian fleet in those waters, arrived on April 25th at Kobe.

At the recent meeting the directors of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce were elected as follow:—Mr. B. Nakano, President; Mr. S. Ohashi, Vice-President; Mr. S. Iwade, Vice-President; Standing

Committee:—Mr. K. Ito, Mr. S. Hoshino, Mr. A. Fukuhara, Mr. R. Okada, Mr. Z. Miwa, Mr. T. Machida, Mr. K. Makoshi, Mr. A. Amenomiya, Mr. C. Matsumoto, Mr. K. Mayeda, Mr. K. Yoshida and Mr. Z. Nishisawa.

A TELEGRAM from Taipeh reports that the Baltic squadron is generally expected to proceed through the Formosan Channel for Vladivostok. The junk service between Formosa and South China is very much reduced and the price of food stuffs has risen.

THE crew, forty in all, of the Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkow* (1,006 tons gross) captured on April 7th, were brought on the 22nd from Yokosuka to Yokohama, and released at the Kencho. The ship is undergoing examination by the Yokosuka Prize Court.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Venus* arrived safely on April 24th at Hongkong on her way from Europe to Japan. This ship, it was rumoured, had been stopped by the Russians during the voyage.

CAPTAIN KELLER, who was released on parole at Port Arthur, arrived on April 26th at Yokohama from Shanghai on his way to Vancouver. This officer is a son of General Keller who was killed on August 1st at Yushulintz when a counter-attack was made upon the Japanese.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MIYOSHI left Ujina on April 25th for a certain destination. Lieut.-General Tsuchiya, having recovered from wounds received by him at Port Arthur, will, on May 5th, leave Zentsuji, where he has been undergoing treatment, for a similarly undicated destination.

A TELEGRAM from Kanazawa says that on the night of April 24th, a plot by about fifty Russian prisoners to burn the prison, to steal the rifles of the guards and to escape, was discovered. Two companies of infantry appeared before the plan could be carried out and so defeated the project.

THE Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram on April 26th from London to the effect that the price of Japanese bonds has slightly fallen, present quotations being as follows: 4 per cent, £83½; first 6 per cent, £101½; second 6 per cent, £100½; and third 6 per cent, 1 per cent premium.

A TELEGRAM from Chiba says that a man armed with a sword on the night of April 25th entered the house of a wealthy farmer named M. Hagikawa, at Kogane-trachi, in the district of East Katsushika, and inflicted severe injuries on him and killed his mother, after which the intruder appropriated money and other valuables. The culprit is still at large.

ON April 21st and 22nd, at 1 p.m. fencing and *jujitsu* contests took place in the Isezaki-cho. Police Station as to which Mr. Yuasa, Superintendent of the Harbour Police Office and Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kagacho Police, were umpires respectively. The matches, which were all successfully carried out, were watched by many foreign gentlemen.

A TELEGRAM from Maebashi reports that on April 24th, thirty-four soldiers belonging to the fifth company of the Takasaki regiment fell into the Tone river owing to the collapse of a bridge while they were crossing it on their way to Maebashi, the result being that four men are missing and a number of rifles, etc., were lost. The bridge was a temporary structure made for military use.

## THE BALTIC FLEET IN CHINA SEAS.

Friday, April 21.

*Le Temps*, according to Reuter's telegrams, asks for proofs that Rojestvensky is within French territorial waters, and the English press believes that France is anxious to observe the obligations of strict neutrality. No one doubts that France would be pleased to do her duty could she, at the same time, satisfy her sentiment. But present appearances suggest that her defenders are endeavouring to justify an unjustifiable act by a subterfuge unworthy of Frenchmen. What the French Government itself says we do not know. Recent experience has taught us to expect that whatever course a French Cabinet pursues with regard to foreign affairs will be at once circumspect and just. But the Madagascar incident damaged that fine record. If ever there was a case of beating the devil round the bush, the Madagascar episode seemed to be such a case. For though it may be true that Rojestvensky's ships lay outside the now unpractical three-miles limit, there is conclusive evidence that he was all the while in communication with the shore; that he received large quantities of supplies from Madagascar itself and that supplies were carried thither for his ships by French mail steamers. If the letter of the law was complied with so far as concerned the actual berth of the war-ships, surely its spirit was violated? Matters are even worse with regard to Kamranh Bay. Everything goes to show that Rojestvensky is lying actually within the islands which constitute the breakwaters of the Bay. Outside these islands there is, we believe, no good berth for vessels, and inside them the waters are essentially French territory. To get inside them a narrow passage has to be negotiated. Moreover, there is also evidence that ships are passing to and fro between the Russian Squadron and Saigon, and that Rojestvensky is receiving supplies from the latter place. How can such doings be reconciled with any theory of strict neutrality? The obligations of neutrality become of little value if they can be eluded by these manoeuvres. France is not a Power like China. She has ample means not only to ascertain precisely what is going on within her territorial limits, but also to enforce her will. What is now happening under her auspices and with her tacit consent, is difficult to reconcile with the law of nations or with justice to Japan, her nominal friend. But for the assistance rendered by France Rojestvensky's Squadron could scarcely have made its way to the Far East. May we not even say that but for the assistance rendered by France Rojestvensky's Squadron would not have attempted to make its way to the Far East? These two propositions sound harsh, but we are unable to perceive that any other version of the facts is possible. It is only necessary to reflect calmly for a moment in order to see that had not Kamranh Bay or some other French port been available to Rojestvensky, he must have either offered battle under most disadvantageous conditions, or run out into the wide Pacific where he would have been an almost insignificant factor in the situation. The world's sense of justice is higher than its appreciation of legal quibbles, and the world will judge unerringly, between France and Japan in this matter, unless the Government in Paris takes speedy action. It is a most lamentable incident, and its consequences will be so far-reaching that we shrink from considering them at this juncture.

The Governor of Hainan is said to have telegraphed to Peking that a portion of the Russian Squadron is lying off that island and is engaged coaling. Moreover, telegrams have been received in Tokyo saying that the bulk of the Squadron is still lying within—not without—Kamranh Bay, and that guard-ships are patrolling the approaches to the Bay.

With regard to the demand of *Le Temps* that proof should be furnished, the *Fiji Shimpō* again remarks the significant fact that Saigon is silent. The Saigon telegraph does not speak at all. Can anything be more suggestive? With what object and by whose authority are the Saigon wires dumb? But if proof be needed, it is abundantly furnished by the fact that Russian torpedoers are issuing from the Bay and visiting merchant steamers as they pass. These steamers are not suborned witnesses. Their log-books tell the story.

Perhaps it may be well to recall the proofs that do actually offer. They are three. In the first place those on board the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, by which Prince Arisugawa and his suite travelled, actually saw the Russian Squadron anchored within—not without but within—Kamranh Bay. How can the testimony of these witnesses be reconciled with any pretence that the ships were lying outside French territorial waters? In the second place two steamers, one a German and the other a French, were visited by Russian torpedo-boats steaming out of the Bay. The visiting of neutral ships constitutes belligerent action, and it follows conclusively that in thus proceeding the Russian Squadron made Kamranh Bay a naval base. In the third place, though according to France's municipal laws it is not a violation of neutrality for the ships of a belligerent to remain 24 hours or upwards in a neutral port, the 24 hours' limit is a custom approved by all Powers. Granting, however, that France has her own municipal regulations in such matters, it is essential to note that her regulations contain the proviso that no acts of war may be performed by belligerent ships thus enjoying the hospitality of her ports. But Rojestvensky's Squadron is performing acts of war. The visiting of neutral ships belongs essentially to that category.

Having, as we have, the utmost faith in the fairness and prudence of French statesmanship, our conviction is that when the Cabinet in Paris becomes fully advised of what is going on, it will take immediate steps to remedy a state of affairs which is at once discreditable to France and intolerable to Japan.

Shanghai reports that the *Askold* and the *Groszovoi* have been re-painted. The former ship has attached the breech-blocks of her guns and has had her machinery overhauled so that she is now ready for sea. So are the *Groszovoi* and the *Manjur*. They appear to be only waiting a favourable opportunity to leave the river. This news, however, must be received with great caution.

The *Fiji Shimpō* is at some pains to refute the subterfuges advanced by *Le Temps*, *Le Matin* and other defenders of France's apparent indifference to her neutral obligations. It is an insult to public intelligence that any such arguments should be necessary. Rojestvensky has come eastward to attack Japan. He has only one object, and that is to attack Japan. He is using a French port for the purposes of his expedition, and it is a French port within convenient striking distance of the enemy he seeks to crush. What need is there to quote the text of laws

or discuss the exact terms of their conditions in the face of such facts? Japan, as the *Fiji* justly says, can not be expected to endure this outrage tamely. The duty of self-protection forbids her to waste time over academical frivolities. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is equally strong. After recapitulating the evidence, it declares that not in one solitary point does France show respect for her friendship with Japan, and that she is acting as an open enemy. The crisis admits of no delay. Within ten days the Third Russian Squadron will join the Second, and the junction will have been effected by France's direct connivance. Not an hour is to be lost. The *Nippon* uses almost the same language. It is astounded at France's conduct, and it declares that nothing so short-sighted was to have been expected of her. As to Rojestvensky, it is now evident that he has no intention of fighting if he can possibly avoid it. At any rate, by the kind assistance of France, he will be enabled to wait until the Third Squadron joins him.

Saturday, April 22.

The line taken by French journals, as represented by the *Temps*, seems to be that Russian vessels will be allowed to use French ports freely and for any length of time, provided they do not use them for warlike purposes. For what purpose is Rojestvensky using Kamranh Bay? Is it not for the purpose of getting ready to attack Japan? There can not be the least doubt about that, and we can only express profound astonishment that a great journal like the *Temps* should descend to such subterfuges. An argument so totally lacking in logic ceases to be even commonly honest. Russia is at war with the Japanese. The fleet she had in Far-Eastern waters at the beginning of the war has been virtually annihilated. She sends out another fleet to replace it and, if possible, to wrest from her enemy the command of the sea. That second fleet makes use of French ports *en route* to coal, provision, clean its ships and overhaul their machinery; in short, to get them ready for battle. Yet we are invited to imagine that such a use is not for warlike purposes! The thing is a veritable farce. Were the situations changed, were France in Japan's position and Japan in Russia's, we should find the *Temps* and all other French journals vehemently and justly denouncing such a flagrant breach of neutrality. The French Government, we are persuaded, will not adopt the view of the *Temps*. It will recognise that there is such a thing as human intelligence, and that the world can not have the smallest difficulty in discerning where justice lies. The arguments of the *Temps* are humiliatingly inconsistent with any recognised canons of sincerity.

There was for a moment some hope that the Baltic Squadron had left Kamranh Bay, a conjuncture which would have been heartily welcomed as relieving the tension of an unendurable situation. Two German steamers—apparently called the *Tangrin* and the *Bengrow*—were reported to have met a part of the Squadron steaming northward of that place, and this positive evidence was supplemented by the negative fact that no clear indications could any longer be detected of the Squadron's presence at Kamranh. But the *Tangrin* is a steamer which has been engaged carrying provisions for the Russian fleet and therefore her allegations were not to be trusted. Some authorities consider that a part of Rojestvensky's ships have moved up to Honko, a port of the Cochin-Chinese coast 40 miles north of Kamranh.

In Shanghai the rumour of the Russians having left Kamranh is not credited, its source being obviously tainted, and we now know it to be unfounded.

The Viceroy of the Liang-Kwang having applied to Peking that a portion of the Peh-yang Squadron should be sent south in order to assist in enforcing China's neutrality, Viceroy Yuan has replied that the Squadron is too weak to undertake such a duty and that the best policy is not to attempt to employ force in this matter.

From Shanghai rumours continue to arrive that the *Askold* and her consorts are preparing to leave the harbour. They are now said to be taking in coal. Considering how recklessly indifferent Russia is showing herself towards French neutrality, it would not be at all surprising if she adopted an equally lawless attitude towards China. As to the breech-blocks which, we presume, were removed from the *Askold's* guns at the time of her disarmament, it is reported that substitutes have been furnished by a certain Mr. William Holliday (?), and that the Taotai has been officially informed in that sense by the Japanese.

Several of the officers of the *Diana* are said to have secretly proceeded to Kamranh Bay to join Rojestvensky. The ship herself is not fit for service, but her officers labour under no such disadvantage, and if France allows her ports to be freely used by Russian war-ships, she may easily have failed to take precautions sufficient for effectually restraining the interned officers and men.

The leading Tokyo journals refuse to believe that Rojestvensky has left Kamranh. It is confidently stated that on the morning of the 18th instant the tops of the masts of several vessels were observed behind the hills that encircle the Bay. As a matter of fact, if the Russian ships are in the inner harbour, a vessel passing at a distance of some miles seaward, would have much difficulty in detecting their presence.

Here, it may be observed, that the French journals seem to have abandoned the myth of the three-miles limit. They now frankly claim that Rojestvensky is free to use French ports so long as he does not employ them for warlike purposes.

Concerning the call for proofs, the *Asahi* ridicules such a demand. There in the port are the Russian ships. They have been seen by numerous credible witnesses. If the French deny Rojestvensky's presence in their territorial waters, then the simplest form of proof is for the Japanese to attack him there. After that there could no longer be any doubt nor could France claim that her neutrality had been violated by the Japanese.

We need scarcely say that the Tokyo journals laugh to scorn the pretext that Rojestvensky is not using a French port for warlike purposes. He has no other purpose but a warlike purpose. He is performing no acts that are not warlike acts. Even the eminently circumspect *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, now under the control of one of Japan's ablest statesmen, declares that in granting Rojestvensky free access to Kamranh Bay, France is openly and unequivocally violating her neutrality. The *Fiji Shimpō* continues to write in a very strong strain. It notes M. Rouvier's statement that France will do everything necessary to assure her neutrality in the Far East, but unfortunately France has done nothing thus far, and there now exists a situation which is manifestly a flagrant breach of her neutrality. The *Shogyo Shimpō*, which, true to its commercial character, has hitherto refrained from discussing the matter editorially, now writes in trenchant terms. It blames

Japanese diplomats for allowing such a situation to arise, and it insists that the only way to deal effectually with the crisis is for the Japanese navy to extend the field of its operations to French waters where the Russians are taking refuge and getting ready to fight. The *Kokumin*, however, drops the question of neutrality altogether and confines itself to belittling the potentialities of the Baltic Squadron.

The *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Shogyo Shimpō* say that France has replied to the Japanese protest, and the *Hochi Shinbun* alleges that the reply is a declaration that the French Government has not yet received any official information supporting the facts alleged by Japan. We can scarcely believe that such a reply has come.

London telegraphs that M. Delcassé, replying to Japan's remonstrance, has promised to give a detailed answer, but premised that delay may be necessary.

The *Times* observes that as goodwill and clear judgment exist on the side of both Japan and France, they may be expected to easily settle this question.

Yes, but in the meanwhile the mischief is in progress. Very soon Rojestvensky will have no more use for Kamranh Bay, and while M. Delcassé delays, the Third Squadron will arrive upon the scene.

Sunday, April 23, forenoon.

The general impression is that in spite of the statement attributed to M. Rouvier in the French Chamber, Rojestvensky's Squadron is still lying snugly in the harbour of Kamranh. Numerous telegrams from Hong-kong indicate that he is still there, and that he is receiving large supplies of coal and provisions from Saigon. Steamers are said to be plying in the most open manner between the two places, and it is added that a stock of coal amounting to over 40,000 tons had been accumulated at Saigon before the Baltic Squadron arrived in Far-Eastern waters. Moji sends word that Rojestvensky is endeavouring to confuse the proofs of his breach of neutrality by anchoring a few of his ships outside the three-mile limit, but that beyond all question his principal vessels are in the harbour, the approaches to which are duly patrolled by his cruisers and torpedo-craft.

Among all the Tokyo journals the only one that believes in the speedy departure of the Russians from Kamranh Bay is the *Asahi Shinbun*, which journal was the recipient of the telegram reporting M. Rouvier's statement in the Chamber. The other newspapers deal with facts as they actually are, and speak in a more indignant tone than ever. Thus the *Fiji* says that the French Government appears to be seeking to procrastinate matters under the plea of investigation, but inasmuch as this breach of neutrality is taking place openly within French territorial waters at a place where a telegraph station exists as well as a military post, and inasmuch as Rojestvensky and his ships have now been over ten days at Kamranh, it is intolerable that delay should be permitted for purposes of investigation. "This is no longer a question of right or wrong, of proper or improper. It is a question of the safety, the very existence of a state. Not one hour's delay can be tolerated." The *Asahi* is equally emphatic. It places its reliance solely on the very circumstantial telegram published on the 22nd instant by the Imperial Naval Department, it declares that France's intentions as to neutrality are now absolutely clear, and it calls upon the Foreign Office and the Naval authorities to be guided by the know-

ledge. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* affirms that by granting the use of her Cochinchina harbours to the Baltic Squadron, France has given new life to that force and has done a corresponding wrong to Japan. The French have trampled under foot the obligations of neutrality. As to M. Rouvier's so-called "polite" reply to Japan's protest, politeness is very welcome, but all the world is familiar with the hackneyed diplomatic device of gaining time under pretext of investigation. Time is out of the question on this occasion. Every day's delay is so much addition to the potentialities of the Baltic Squadron. Turning to England's attitude, the *Yomiuri* thinks that, unimpeachable as has been England's manner of discharging her duties of neutrality, she has showed some regrettable hesitation in approaching this question. It would now appear, however, that the British nation has awoken to the gravity of the situation and that the press has declared it better to break with France than to purchase Japan's ill-will. Possibly the English newspapers did not at first appreciate the facts, and evidently the newly established entente between Great Britain and France could not but seriously hamper freedom of utterance on this occasion. The *Chuo Shinbun* declares that Japan desires nothing less than to be France's enemy and France, it may be presumed, does not seek Japan's hostility. But when in time of war a nominally neutral state lends to one of the belligerents such assistance as is manifestly of the greatest injury to the other, that other ceases to have any choice: it must include among its foes the giver of such assistance. The French Government, the Government of a military Power, must well know the supreme value of time at such a juncture. While M. Delcassé is deliberating, the Third Pacific Squadron is drawing near and the Second is supplying all its necessities and deficiencies. The time has come to carry the case to the tribunal of the world's opinion or to act independently as circumstances dictate. The *Nippon*, under the heading of "France's unsightly attitude," asks by whose intervention it is that Russia has been able to float a new navy in Far-Eastern waters. Every one can answer the question. One of Russia's supreme difficulties, one of the obstacles which Japanese statesmen included in the forefront of their calculations when they drew the sword in defence of their country against Russian aggression was that she did not possess any ports between Europe and East-Asia and that she consequently could not send out a new fleet without almost insuperable embarrassment. That factor in the situation has been removed. French ports have been placed at Russia's disposal from first to last, and she has been enabled to bring a powerful squadron to Japan's very doors. It is idle to talk of the obligations of neutrality in such a context. No one has any right to find fault with France for espousing in a quarrel the side which she considers most conducive to her own interests. That is within the rights of every Sovereign State. What is reprehensible is her attempt to preserve Japan's friendship while materially assisting Japan's enemies, and her pretence of performing neutral obligations when she is manifestly trampling them under foot. Japan has long sought to be friendly with France. When during the course of this war French newspapers said hard things of Japan and the Japanese, the journals of this country refrained from replying. But there are limits to patience and bounds to sentiment. Japan is not disposed when her right cheek is

smitten to turn her left also to the smiter. The law of self-preservation is imperative.

We think it right to place before our readers the views entertained by Japanese journalists at this great crisis. Our own belief is that France is not deliberately pursuing the extraordinary course now clearly attributable to her, but that in her case also, as in Russia's, the man at the front, whose sympathies are entirely with St. Petersburg, has acted heart and soul in collusion with Rojestvensky, and thus a situation of the gravest nature has been created without the cognisance of M. Delcassé or his Cabinet. Facts have been suppressed, all kinds of facilities have been tacitly placed at the disposal of the Russians, and there has been a deliberate conspiracy of silence on the part of French local officials. Paris, therefore, on receipt of Japan's protests, finds itself somewhat bewildered. Such considerations do not remove France's responsibilities, of course. She has been guilty of a great wrong towards Japan. She has acted in such a manner that the complexion of the campaign is materially altered in Russia's favour. But we can not imagine that all this has happened with the deliberate connivance of Paris. One thing, too, does not appear to have been fully noticed. It is that the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance bind England to "use her efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against Japan." France, by lending her ports to Rojestvensky, is manifestly joining in hostilities against Japan, and therefore England is bound to "use her efforts." That she will use them, or has already used them, we entertain no doubt, and that they will be successful seems equally certain. But who will undo the mischief that has already been done?

Monday, April 24.

The articles published by Japanese journals this morning are perplexing, as it is impossible to discern whether several of them were not written before the receipt of the latest news as to Rojestvensky's Squadron having left Kamranh Bay. The *Asahi Shimbun*, speaking on the strength of evidence which it regards as unimpeachable, alleges that the Squadron was still in Kamranh Bay on the 22nd, and the *Yorozu Choho* makes a similar affirmation with regard to the 21st. In fact we gather from the latter journal that the official statement published by the Naval Department on the 22nd described conditions actually existing on the 21st. Hence it would seem to follow conclusively that the squadron was in the French port up to the 21st at all events, in which case the news that it was coaling at Hainan on the 22nd or 23rd becomes plainly incredible. On the other hand, we have a Reuter's telegram sent from London on the 23rd which asserts positively that the squadron left the Bay on the 22nd for an unknown destination. On the whole we believe that it has actually left the French port but we do not believe that it is at Hainan. We may mention that in addition to Reuter's telegram there is the evidence of a German ship-master who declares that he actually saw the squadron leave Kamranh Bay on the 22nd.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* observes that the relations between France and Japan have been saved from rupture when they hung by a single hair. But it is impossible to deny that there have been granted to the Baltic Squadron in a French port facilities quite inconsistent with neutrality. Not only has Rojestvensky been enabled to re-coal and re-provision, but also he has been furnished with an opportunity to effect a union with

the Third Squadron. France's responsibility is very heavy. Our contemporary notes that the telegrams contain several dubious statements, suggesting that the shadow of neutrality may now be invoked while its substance is ignored, but as these comments were evidently made under the impression that Rojestvensky had not yet quitted Kamranh altogether, we need not reproduce them.

The *Fiji Shimpo* notes that the French Government declares its determination and its desire to observe strict neutrality, but asks how such declarations can possibly be reconciled with the fact that the Baltic Squadron was allowed to remain for 10 or 11 days in Kamranh harbour, recruiting after its long voyage and making preparations to attack Japan. Within a few hours' steaming of Kamranh is Saigon, the principal seat of French administrative authority in the Far East and her principal naval base in these seas. If she has competence to enforce her neutral obligations at any place in East Asia, Kamranh Bay ought to be such a place. It is most regrettable that she should have suffered such a conjuncture to arise. She now promises that her observance of strict neutrality shall in future be a genuine observance. The Japanese nation looks for the fulfilment of that promise. Protests and discussions will henceforth be entirely out of place. Should Japan be again treated in such a manifestly unfriendly and unjust manner, it will be for her to adopt a more rapid course.

The *Nippon* contrasts England's manner of treating her ally with France's manner. England does everything she can for Japan, but always within the limits of strict neutrality. France does everything she can, but within the limits of possible evasion of neutral obligations. France's rule appears to be that whatever can be contrived without incurring actual responsibility, that is lawful. On the other hand, when Japan wants money, England helps her to get it, whereas France has now closed her purse-strings to Russia. Which is the genuine and straightforward kind of ally? Perhaps these doings at Kamranh Bay were unwelcome to France. Possibly she would fain have prevented them. However that may be, facts are facts. If this Baltic Squadron, hitherto regarded as a dream, a phantom, has materialized and become a real menace, it is by French aid that the metamorphosis has been accomplished.

The *Yomiuri* and the *Chuo* contain the opening parts of articles burning with indignation. These are published, but their conclusion was interrupted in the case of both journals by the receipt of the announcement given out by the Foreign Office on the 23rd. Therefore the editors have stayed their pens, and declared that they now await further developments.

We publish all the above notes, partly as a record and partly for the sake of showing clearly what Japanese sentiment was in this crisis. France, though at the eleventh hour, has relieved the tension and averted the danger by an act worthy of herself.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a Singapore telegram which says that a Russian hospital ship reached Batavia on the 22nd and is believed to belong to the Third Squadron under Nebogatoff. One day previously the Squadron was said to have reached the Straits of Sunda, so this last telegram is what might have been expected.

The *Fiji Shimpo* further says that according to news received from trustworthy

sources, Nebogatoff's ships reached Sunda on the 21st. But the *Asahi's* information is that Nebogatoff passed the Straits on the 23rd. Our own information says the 22nd, which we believe to be accurate. Whichever date be correct, the junction of the two squadrons may now be regarded as a virtually accomplished fact. From the Straits of Sunda to Kamranh Bay the distance is a little over a thousand miles, which Nebogatoff can easily negotiate in 4 days. Therefore he should be with Rojestvensky by the 27th at latest, and Rojestvensky, thanks to French hospitality, can now supply his junior with plenty of coals and provisions.

Tuesday, April 25.

From the Saigon intelligence forwarded by Reuter, it appears that the Governor-General of Indo-China is conforming rigidly with the instructions sent to him from Paris. Not only are French ports closed to Russian vessels seeking to use them for warlike purposes, but also neither belligerent will be allowed to procure supplies of coal or provisions from French territory should operations in that sense come to the notice of the authorities. The Governor-General, we are told, has prohibited four Russian steamers from embarking large quantities of coal consigned to them and has permitted them to take only sufficient for the purposes of their own voyage. Such prohibitions are difficult to enforce without infringing the rights of legitimate commerce, and the fact that the Governor-General is endeavouring to enforce them shows that he is thoroughly in earnest. Rojestvensky will be not a little embarrassed by these proceedings, and one can not but reflect that had they been adopted earlier his position would now be very different. It may not be supposed, however, that he will be cut off from supplies of coal and provisions. If the Russians are willing to pay enough, as they certainly are, they will find people to serve them, and such service can be performed provided that risks are not too closely scrutinized. Even from Hongkong, where the British authorities must be assumed to have exercised the utmost legitimate supervision, five steamers laden with stores for Rojestvensky, are said to have proceeded to Saigon immediately after his arrival at Kamranh Bay, and there can be no doubt that these stores all found their way to his hands. What is evident, however, is that France is now frankly determined to permit no further violations of her neutrality, and may we not also add, that what has already taken place at Kamranh Bay should be regarded rather as an abuse of France's good-will by an unscrupulous friend than as a deliberate disregard of her duties on her own part.

Wednesday, April 26.

There is nothing definite as to the whereabouts of Rojestvensky. We observe a tendency to believe that he has moved only some of his cruisers outside the harbour of Kamranh and that the bulk of his squadron is still anchored inside, but in view of the French Government's explicit announcement nothing of that kind can be credited. At all events it is evidently unimagined that the Second Squadron has pushed north, or is pushing north. With the Third Squadron within a few days' steaming Rojestvensky will not deliberately deprive himself of the advantage its accession would give him. Therefore that he will make a junction with that squadron his chief objective, seems to be generally accept-



ed. But for the rest all is bewilderment. The *Fiji Shimpō* dubs Rojestvensky's armada the "Speculation Squadron," and notes that ever since it left the Baltic its doings have perplexed the public. There is nothing for onlookers except to wait patiently. Only the Admiral himself and perhaps his staff officers know whether he intends to resolve himself into a piratical force having for sole object the impeding of Japanese and neutral commerce, or whether he intends to come on boldly and fight for the mastery of the sea. One of two things seems certain; namely, that having effected a junction with Nebogatoff, he will either move up the China Sea and challenge Togo at Tsushima, or head out into the Pacific and essay the northern passages. Evidently he is in no hurry. To give battle is not an end that he burns to bring about speedily. And the longer he continues to loiter around in Far-Eastern Seas without a legitimate base of his own, the greater are the dangers to which he exposes the peace of the world. He can not subsist for any lengthy period except by violating the neutrality of some State, and the Japanese have shown that they will not tamely suffer such violations.

There is one not impossible solution of the Rojestvensky mystery, and that is that he wants to induce the Japanese to come in search of him. Could he inveigle Togo out of Japanese waters and bring on a running fight in comparatively remote seas, his chances of escaping to Vladivostok might be materially increased, and at any rate the combatants would be equally handicapped by distance from their bases. But against that theory there is the obvious fact that a trial of speed is the last thing Rojestvensky should be disposed to challenge. Some of his ships are very fast, others are very slow, and the speed of the slowest is the speed of the squadron. The Japanese beat him conspicuously in that important point. Thus even this conjecture brings us no nearer to solid ground.

The *Nippon* conceives a pretty simile. It says that Rojestvensky is like a rat running around a house. No one fears the rat, but every one fears that it may gnaw the furniture or break the utensils. It is so with the Russian Admiral. He is careering round, hiding himself in any hole he can find, and though not formidable as a fighter, he may be very troublesome to peaceful merchantmen. But the *Nippon* does not attempt to predict what his final course will be.

Nagasaki reports that the Russians are perplexed to utilize a mountain of coal—said to be 50,000 tons—accumulated by them at Hongkong for the use of the Baltic Squadron. The coal is held in the name of a Chinese subject, and the Russian Consul at Hongkong was working the matter in conjunction with a Russian Rear-Admiral in Shanghai. But the Hongkong Authorities have discovered the project and taken steps to prohibit it. Such transactions evidently deserve short shrift, for to supply a belligerent fleet with coal does not practically differ from supplying it with gunpowder.

Thursday, April 27.

There is still no definite news of Rojestvensky's whereabouts, but a very general conjecture is that he has merely steamed up from Kamranh Bay to Natrang, a place 30 miles further north along the same coast. He could there find a safe anchorage in a position outside the three-mile limit, and he might wait in safety for the coming of the Third Squadron. As to this Third Squadron, its arrival at Sunda was reported on

the 22nd, as our readers know, but the Japanese authorities are said to be without any information on the subject, and certainly it can not but be considered curious that if the squadron passed Sunda on the 22nd, it should have thenceforth disappeared from sight so completely as it has done. Supposing it to have steered northward with the intention of joining Rojestvensky at some point along the Indo-Chinese coast, it would have been steaming through much frequented waters, and some craft must have encountered and reported it. However, whether it has actually passed the Sunda Strait or not, we may reasonably assume that Rojestvensky will not take his final step—whatever that may be—until Nebogatoff joins him, which means that another week of uncertainty must be anticipated. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* thinks that the Russian Admiral will not hesitate to abuse French neutrality if he finds it convenient to do so. Northward of Kamranh on the Indo-Chinese coast there are numerous excellent anchorages, as Natrang, Binkan, Honko and so forth, at each of which Rojestvensky might put in for one or two days, waiting till a French "policeman" came to warn him off. Thus it would be very possible to pass 10 days or a fortnight without any inconvenience. From Kamranh Bay to Tsushima Strait the distance is 1,700 miles, which could be easily accomplished in 70 hours. From Kamranh to Tsugaru the distance is 2,700 miles, and from Kamranh to Soya is 3,200 miles. Thus, supposing that the squadron lingers in the neighbourhood of Kamranh, as it seems to be now doing, until Nebogatoff's ships join it, it will have thereafter a 7 days' voyage to reach the Tsushima Strait, an eleven days' voyage to Tsugaru and a 13 days' voyage to Soya. From 2 to 3 days would bring it to the Pescadores.

It need scarcely be said that Japanese newspapers express much uneasiness lest Rojestvensky should be violating French neutrality again, and lest he should be relying on the same leisurely diplomatic protests which enabled him to equip himself so thoroughly at Kamranh. Both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* write very strongly on this point. They disavow any desire to bring about fresh international complications, but they regard this problem as of the highest importance from the point of view of self-protection, and they suggest, though not in very explicit terms, that should another delay occur like that at Kamranh Bay, Japan must take the law into her own hands.

It is to be observed with regard to this that the French Government having given its explicit assurances as to enforcing its neutrality, full reliance may be placed on its intention. There is always a possibility that local officials, sympathising with the Russians as they probably do, may refrain from any close scrutiny of Rojestvensky's doings, and that he may be counting on this deliberate perfunctoriness. The situation is therefore very difficult for Japan, but any hypothesis of deliberate bad faith on the part of France ought to be excluded except in the face of the most overwhelming testimony. As to Japan taking the law into her own hands, that must be a matter mainly of strategical convenience. It may be taken for granted that Togo is now free to attack Rojestvensky at any of the latter's resting places. France having publicly avowed her adherence to the principles of strict neutrality, the Russian Admiral must be assumed to be always outside the pale of her territorial protection,

and thus his attack by the Japanese would not concern her sovereignty. But Admiral Togo has his own plans and will not allow them to be disturbed by any of Rojestvensky's manoeuvres. It is very unfortunate for France to have a distressed friend who, by lingering in the shadow of her portals exposes her to suspicion and even serious complications. The Russian Admiral, however, has so much at stake that he may perhaps be excused if, disregarding all considerations of sentiment, he takes everything he can get wherever and however he finds it.

Hongkong sends a perplexing telegram to the effect that one section of the Baltic Squadron re-entered Kamranh Bay on the 24th. Very likely Rojestvensky has one or two fast cruisers in the immediate neighbourhood of Kamranh, but that they are lying within French territorial waters is scarcely credible.

The French steamer *Phuyen* arrived from Saigon on April 18th with a cargo of rice, said the *Hongkong Daily Press*. At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 15th instant she saw about twenty ships of the Baltic Fleet in Kamranh Bay, to the north of Padaran; and many other ships, it was concluded, were out of sight in the inner bay. Torpedo boats and destroyers were actively steaming about at the approach to the harbour. They appeared in very good condition. As the little craft pitched in the sea, no sea grass could be seen on them. At Saigon rumour had it that the vessels of the Baltic Fleet were very dirty, but the vessels, according to one of the *Phuyen's* officers looked "just as if they were leaving port." At Saigon some people thought that a Japanese Fleet near Singapore would get sandwiched between the main and third squadrons of the Baltic Fleet. The French sailors on the *Phuyen* gave three cheers when the Russian warships were close, and they met with a loud response. No other signals were made.

The steamer *Isleworth*, from Saigon with a cargo of rice, sighted the Baltic Fleet in Kamranh Bay on the 15th instant. The Russians signalled "What is your destination?" and the *Isleworth* replied "Hongkong."

The steamer *Lincolnshire* arrived from Rangoon yesterday (April 16th) with a cargo of rice destined for Japan. To a *Daily Press* reporter, Captain Alfred G. Clark thus related the circumstances of a very narrow escape from the Baltic Fleet:—"At four o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, in Latitude 2.22 North, Longitude 104.45 East, we sighted twenty-two steamers' mast-head lights. That was enough for me. My cargo was rice for Japan, so I thought I had better keep out of the way. I altered our course to the westward, so as to allow the Russian Fleet to pass east. At daylight the Fleet was out of sight to the eastward, but I could see their columns of smoke rising above the horizon.

Next morning (on the 10th instant) at five o'clock, having gone on a parallel course, we again sighted about thirty mast-head lights of the Fleet, and again I kept away, for, as you can imagine, I did not want to see more of the Russians than I could help. My position then was Latitude 5.3 North, Longitude 106.20 East.

The P. & O. steamer *Poona* was in Singapore when the forty-two ships of the Baltic Fleet passed through the Straits of Malacca on Saturday the 8th instant. The *Poona* left for Hongkong on the following day (Sunday).

At about two bells in the first watch (5 a.m.), daybreak, on the 11th instant (Tuesday), the Chief Officer being on watch, three vessels were sighted low down on the horizon. Two hours' later it was discovered that they were the rearguard of the Baltic Fleet.

The *Poona* continued to gain on the Fleet, and shortly after eight o'clock the greater part of it was well in sight, the position then being a little to the eastward of the Anamba Islands.

The British warships *Iphigenia* and *Sutlej* then passed right through the Fleet, steaming westward. The Russian cruiser *Almaz* then altered her

course and signalled the *Poona* to stop, asked her name, cargo and destination. Being satisfied, the *Almas* then signalled "Pleasant voyage," and the *Poona* replied "Thanks."

From noon observations the *Poona* was found to be in 8.30 North Latitude, 109 50 East Longitude, the Baltic Fleet then being about four miles distant. When first sighted in the morning the Fleet appeared to be in no sort of order, but this later was found not to be the case. From the vanguard in the rearguard cruisers of the Fleet was a distance of about ten miles. Three cruiser scouts were ahead, and three in the rear. The formation was excellent. The ships were drawn in long lines with two lines of colliers, transports, training ships and hospital ships in the centre. There were upwards of twenty non-fighting vessels altogether, all heavily laden. The battleships were on the outside right and four torpedo boats on the inside; five Volunteer Squadron boats and the cruiser *Oleg* on the outside left, and torpedo boats inside. The rearguard cruisers were the *Almas*, *Dmitri Donskoi* and *Aurora*, and those ahead the *Katserin Maria Theresa*, *Seiellana* and *Columbia*. The flagship appeared to be the battleship *Kniaz Suvaroff*. The cruisers during their scouting manoeuvres showed that they were very fast vessels. The ex-Hamburg America Line ships are twenty-three knot vessels.

The fleet seemed in exceptionally good trim, and was steaming easily at 9 3/4 knots, and the scouting vessels going at least fifteen knots an hour. The hulls of the various ships were not so foul as reported. As the ships rose and fell in the sea the red paint showed up brightly.

As far as could be discerned by the officers of the *Poona* the fleet was comprised as follows:—Seven battleships, eight regular cruisers, three other cruisers, being converted Hamburg America liners, eight destroyers three hospital ships, colliers, transports and training ships, in all forty-three vessels.

The *Poona* kept in company with the Fleet all day, the course being about E.N.E., steering for Hongkong. Before sunset the Fleet altered its course a little north, apparently making for the Paracels. At night-fall all the regulation lights were displayed by the various vessels, but at nine o'clock they suddenly disappeared.

#### THE EFFECT OF FRANCE'S ANSWER ON JAPANESE PUBLIC OPINION.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, discussing France's answer, writes in a very moderate and appreciative strain. It is persuaded that there never was any intention on the part of the French Government to allow its neutrality to be violated to Japan's disadvantage, nor ever any feeling of deliberate unfriendliness towards Japan. The whole trouble was that France's ally abused her good-will in a manner and to a degree for which she was not prepared. It is indeed most regrettable that earlier action could not be taken, but sight must not be lost of France's exceedingly delicate situation and of the complications already confronting her with regard to Morocco. She has acted worthily and justly if somewhat tardily, and in analysing the factors which have brought about this happy result, three present themselves. The first is naturally Japan's vigorous protest. The second is the sense of justice animating France herself. She did not entertain any unfriendly feeling towards Japan nor had she any deliberate idea of allowing her neutrality to be abused. Therefore she did not hesitate ultimately to take due steps. The third factor is the Anglo-Japanese alliance. England, painful as it must have been to turn her back upon the welcome *entente* established with her great neighbour, did not hesitate in choosing between her duty to her ally and her sentiment towards her friend. British public opinion declared frankly that, unwell-

come as the selection was, the French *entente* must if necessary be sacrificed to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. France took note of this, and she too being anxious to maintain her kindly relations with England, felt it all the more imperative to see that Japan was not subjected to injustice. Thus once more the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has served to narrow the limits of this deplorable war, and to avert a world-wide catastrophe. All the more plainly imperative is it that the Alliance should be continued in the future.

The *Nippon* says that the clouds have rolled by. France has done the right thing. Her declaration is implicitly trusted by Japan. The Japanese nation recognises now that the dangerous affair was a mere passing incident, and that France did not seriously contemplate any injury to this country. Happily therefore the old friendly relations are restored; a happiness not for the two countries alone but also for the whole world. It can not be doubted that England exercised her great political influence on this occasion in the cause of her ally and of humanity at large. The one thing now recommended by the *Nippon* is that France, in her own interests, should hereafter adopt and enforce the 24-hours' limit which other Powers have found such an effectual means of preventing complications.

Other journals like the *Jiji*, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and the *Asahi*, while welcoming France's action and expressing more or less qualified confidence in her resolution to prevent future complications of a similar nature, are evidently unable to forget at once the great facilities Rojestvensky enjoyed at Kamranh Bay.

#### THE RUSSIAN CRAFT IN CHEFOO.

The Russian craft in Chefoo, like their comrades in Shanghai, have been causing some uneasiness. They are six; the destroyers *Skori*, *Statni*, *Vlasny* and *Selguchui* (?) and three torpedo-launches (*kansai suiraitei*). Rumour alleges that of late they have been making preparations to run, their plan being to get towed out of the harbour under cover of darkness. The Chinese, however, are credited with a determination not to suffer any such violation of their neutrality. Orders are said to have been given to the cruiser *Haitan* and her consort, which are lying at Chefoo, to open fire at once should the Russians attempt to move out. It is conceivable, however, that the Russians might not be deterred by that prospect if physical danger were the only obstacle to their enterprise. What is not likely, however, is that such a gross and deliberate abuse of China's neutrality would be approved by the St. Petersburg Government. So long as the neutrality of nations can be abused with some hope of concealing the abuse, doings like those of Rojestvensky may be expected, but the exit of interned war-vessels from a neutral port would be an open act of war. From that the Russian Government will shrink.

It was nevertheless evidently believed that the ships at Shanghai contemplated a sortie. The Chinese Admiral at that port stationed two warships at Woosung, three at Shanghai, and 4 torpedo-boats also at Woosung. But everything goes to show that there was no solid reason for these precautions. The three thousand tons of coal which the Russians were said to have shipped, turned out to be 300, for everyday use—which amount, as our readers doubtless remember, is duly sanctioned. The re-

painting of the vessels proved to be merely a climatic precaution. And when an expert visited the ships, he found that no attempt had been made to replace the removed parts of the armament and the machinery. These sensational rumours may probably be regarded as an offspring of the neurotic condition existing in the Far East just now.

#### DEATH OF M. LESSAR.

M. Lessar, Russian Minister to Peking, died at his post at 12.30 a.m. on the 21st and was buried on the 22nd. It appears that up to the forenoon of the day of his death he was engaged writing despatches for his Government, so that he may literally be said to have died in the active discharge of his duties. Mortification seems to have set in, and blood-poisoning finally carried him off. We have no particulars of M. Lessar's career, but every observer of his policy in China must admit that he showed at once great talent and great activity. There is something that appeals forcibly to public admiration in the fine courage that enabled him to remain at his post throughout a long and wearing illness, for when he resumed his duties in Peking just before the war, he was known to be in an almost desperate condition. He has given his life for his country as devotedly as those that have been fighting her battles in the field. Rumour alleges that M. Pavlov, of Korean fame, is not unlikely to be his successor. It is known that M. Pavlov has been using all his influence to secure the reversionary interest of the post, and there are those who say that the knowledge of this prospect was one of the incentives which kept M. Lessar in harness to the very last moment, and induced him to hide the precarious nature of his tenure of life.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Peking says that the Chinese Government has intimated its unwillingness to receive M. Pavlov as successor to M. Lessar, and that St. Petersburg will probably pay attention to the intimation. It would be conclusive, of course, were Peking an Occidental capital, but China has not yet received this full measure of inter-state recognition. Rumour says that among the candidates for the post are Colonel Wogack, M. Pokoitiloff and M. Plancon.

#### KOREA.

Telegrams from Yuensan show that the Russians have assumed the offensive in north-eastern Korea. They have crossed the Tumen and some eight thousand of them are moving toward Songjui. This operation has very likely been planned in conjunction with the coming of the Baltic Squadron. Rojestvensky's presence, could he safely reach the Sea of Japan, would greatly hamper Japan's ability to send re-inforcements to Yuensan. But Rojestvensky is not yet in the Japan Sea, and he has a difficult task to perform before he can get there.

Another account puts the Russian force collected near the Tumen as one Division, which would be at least twice eight thousand men.

The disbanding of the Korean troops has taken place. Each disbanded soldier has received a present of 18 *yen* and a piece of cloth. There are said to be apprehensions that the men may prove victors and strict instructions have been sent by way of precaution to the various localities.

## AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA.

Sunday, April 23.

The occupation of Tunghwa by the Japanese on the 15th instant was necessitated by the fact that a portion of the Russian extreme left had remained in that place, forming a *point d'appui* from whence a turning movement could have been subsequently made against the Japanese right. Moreover, Tunghwa is itself a town of some magnitude, being a centre of supplies and having a considerable population. The Russians made no attempt to hold the place. They retreated precipitately without fighting.

The Chinese Government has decided to prolong the Shanhaikwan railway from Hsinmintun to Mukden and from Hsinmintun to Fakumun. These lines will enter into competition more or less with the original Russian road, and for that reason their construction was opposed by the Russians so long as they remained in authority. Engineers have been sent to survey the routes, and it is expected that work will be undertaken very shortly.

Thursday, April 27.

With reference to the official telegram published elsewhere, our readers, by consulting the map issued from this office on the 23rd, will see that the Russians, on the 24th instant, made an attempt on a somewhat large scale to drive the Japanese from their advanced positions in the West of the field. The Russians employed about 15,000 troops for this purpose. They moved in three bodies, one down the Kirin-Kaiyuan road, one down the railway against Changtu, and one down the Changchun-Fakumun road against Hsiaotatz, which will be found on the map 11 miles north of Fakumun. The strongest of these forces, numerically, was the one that marched down the railway—4,800 infantry and 2,400 cavalry—but this body had no artillery, whereas the force—4,000 infantry and 2,400 cavalry—which attacked Kaiyuan had 8 guns. The Hsiaotatz force consisted of cavalry (1,800 sabres) and 8 guns but had no infantry. Doubtless the Russian plan was to deliver the three attacks simultaneously, but apparently by some miscalculation they pressed home the Kaiyuan enterprise prematurely, and suffered such a crushing defeat there that the other two columns retreated at once. At Kaiyuan the Japanese had 38 killed and wounded, whereas the Russians left 200 dead, and must therefore have suffered about 1,000 casualties altogether. This is the first operation of any importance since Linevitch assumed the command-in-chief, and it does not enhance his reputation.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* information is that the Russians, as anticipated, have chosen the Changchun-Kirin line for a new defensive position, and that they are now assiduously getting up reinforcements and carrying out works of defense. The reinforcements that have reached the front hitherto number about an army corps, and these are the troops that have been moved up to Pamien-ching, Taolu and Hailunching, which are the advanced positions of the enemy; Pamien-ching being on the Changchun-Fakumun road, Taolu on the immediate east of the Kirin-Kaiyuan road, and Hailunching on the Kirin-Hsingking road. This army corps was *en route* for Manchuria at the time of the Mukden fight. The van of the troops sent out from Russia to fill up the vacancies caused by the big battle, has only just reached Harbin and is not yet in the fighting line. Hence it would seem that at least four months must elapse before Russia sends

out sufficient reinforcements to restore the army to its pre-Mukden strength.

That is the *Asahi's* view, but we can not wholly endorse it. According to the reckoning of *The Times* Military Expert, the Siberian Railway will be entirely occupied until the end of April carrying troops which were detailed for the front before the Battle of Mukden. Hence the line will not be available until May for the transport of reliefs, and thenceforth its utmost carrying capacity will be 35,000 monthly. Still by the end of August Linevitch may expect to be at the head of as big an army as Kuropatkin had at Mukden. If nothing untoward happens in the interval.

Returning to the *Asahi*, we are told that the defensive works are along both banks of the Itung River, which flows southward from Changchun (*vide* map 23/4) and at Rhshihlipau, Shihlipau, as well as at various masked positions in the vicinity of the railway. At Kirin the right bank of the Sungari, the highlands on the north-west, Rhtaoling, a pass on the Kirin-Changchun road, are all being entrenched in great haste. Moreover, the enemy's rear-guard at Hailunching are also busily constructing defensive works.

Friday, April 28.

Japanese newspapers regard the last affair in Manchuria as a reconnaissance in force. If so, they justly say that it was carried out most clumsily. When a General orders a reconnaissance in force he is necessarily prepared to suffer some loss. But it is the very essence of a reconnaissance that it should reconnoitre, instead of falling into such a plight as overtook the Russians at Kaiyuan on the 24th. They must have had something like a thousand casualties and so far from discovering anything, they were themselves surprised. The official report uses the term *engeki* to describe the manner of the Japanese attack. We have always understood that this word signified "envelop" or "outflank," but our Tokyo contemporaries, evidently speaking in the sequel of inquiries, attribute to it the included significance of "ambush," and if that be so it would seem that a force of some 7,000 Russians, advancing to reconnoitre Kaiyuan, found themselves ambushed by the Japanese and had to retire with a loss of 13 or 14 per cent. of their number.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent telegraphs from the front that according to the most trustworthy investigations, the Russians now in Linevitch's lines number 150,000 or at the very most 180,000, if those that fled without arms be included. Linevitch is at Kungtuling (written also Kuchuling as *vide* our map of 23rd instant) which is a place of great importance, the railway station and its adjoining buildings being on a larger scale than those at Mukden or Tieling. Kungchuling is 68 miles north of Changtu, which is the most advanced post held by the Japanese in the west of the field, and the distance from Kungchuling to Changchun is 40 miles. It will be seen, therefore, that so soon as the Japanese advance is resumed, events will crowd upon each other quickly. The same correspondent says that Linevitch is much embarrassed for want of provisions, and that the Russian force at Kungchuling is one army corps under General Zastrov. In Kirin there are about ten thousand Russians, and at Itungchou there is a division, which preserves touch with Fenghua, and uses a considerable body of cavalry as feelers. Kungchuling would thus seem to be the principal point of concentra-

tion, as there are said to be about a hundred thousand men massed there. Northward of Changchun the country is very poor and offers no facilities for defence. Kungchuling also has no considerable advantages as a military position. It is said that six trains arrive there daily from Harbin with provisions, and that the surrounding country has no resources for feeding the troops, raid it as they may. There are some 80 sotnias of Russian cavalry covering the Russian lines. They are very active, and Mischenko seems to have resumed the command. The Chinese, it is said, are acting as guards of the Japanese telegraphs and are showing much good will. Vladivostok appears to be causing the Russians great anxiety. Despite their reduced forces, they are detaching bodies of men to strengthen its garrison.

## PRINCE KARL.

On the 25th instant at 9.30 a.m., Prince Kanin and Prince Karl von Anton returned to Tokyo from the front. They were received at the station by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Kacho, Prince Yamashina, Prince Kitashirakawa and Princess Kanin; by Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, General Viscount Sakuma, General Baron Okazawa, Admiral Viscount Ito, Admiral Count Kabayama, the Ministers of State, the Chefs de Mission, the Vice-Ministers and many others. Prince Karl proceeded at once to the Shiba Detached Palace.

Prince Karl von Anton proceeded on the 26th to the Palace and was received in audience.

On the day of his return, the Prince lunched at the German Legation. Among those invited to meet him were Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Count Katsura, General Terauchi, Baron Yamamoto, Baron Komura and Baron Sanmomiya.

On the evening of the 28th instant Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, entertained the Prince at the Kameseiro, Yanagi-bashi. The German Minister and the Staff of the German Legation, Baron Komura and Mr. Chinda were among the guests, and Mr. Ozaki was supported by the chairman of the City Assembly and the City Councillors.

## THE CHINESE ASSISTANT-RESIDENT AT LASSA.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that according to a wire from Darjeeling there has been a disturbance in Tibet, and the Chinese Resident's *locum tenens* as well as his aide-de-camp have been assassinated. The Resident further telegraphs to Peking that there has been an outbreak at Lassa, and that several Chinese officials have met their death. We are not clear what is meant by the Chinese term corresponding to *locum tenens*, but we presume that the chief Secretary of Legation is indicated.

The facts of the case were as ascertained to be: A species of revolt having occurred at Putan on the borders of Tibet and Szechuan, the Assistant-Resident proceeded thither to quell it and to rescue some French priests who had fallen into the hands of the rioters. But the latter proved too strong for the Chinese official, who, with several of his subordinates, was killed. Orders have now been issued to the Viceroy of Szechuan to take effective steps for quelling the disturbance and succouring the Frenchmen.

## THE TALK OF PEACE.

We can not discover from news published in London that any idea of peace was entertained in St. Petersburg after the battle of Mukden. The views held there in highest circles seem to have been summed up in a statement made by Admiral Dubassoff, which the Paris correspondent of *The Times* reports:—

It is on his return from London to Paris that Admiral Dubassoff has once more spoken with crude frankness on the burning questions of the moment. He began by characterizing as "absolutely false" the news that Admiral Rojestvensky had renounced his voyage to the Far East and would shortly return to the Baltic. "Admiral Rojestvensky is at present engaged in war manœuvres with his ships in the vicinity of Madagascar, while awaiting the arrival of the third division under the command of Admiral Niebogatoft. There has been no change in the dispositions of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is waiting till his squadron is complete before continuing his voyage to the Far East and engaging with Togo's forces. My opinion is that, with a man of the experience and determination of Rojestvensky and with officers and crews ready to shed their blood, we have a chance of beating the Japanese at sea in spite of our numerical inferiority."

In answer to M. Huti's inquiry as to the prospect of peace now that Mukden had fallen, Admiral Dubassoff declared emphatically that Russia would not and could not accept peace under such conditions. He added that, in saying so, he expressed, not only his personal feeling in the matter, but "the impression made upon him by the conversations he had had with all the competent personages with whom he had spoken in London and Paris. Russia cannot think of peace at the present juncture. . . . Russia is not defeated. She has considerable resources. The further we advance towards the North, the greater will be the distance of the Japanese from their base. We are determined to win, and we shall be victorious at any cost. . . . Peace after a Russian victory? Yes. After a retreat? No." Another argument for the relentless prosecution of the war was that in "four or five months" the Japanese themselves would be exhausted both in men and money. "I know the Japanese, and five or six months hence they will be the first to begin *pourparlers* for peace. . . . I do not hesitate to declare that we can mobilize an army capable of assuring our success on land, and I have confidence in the fighting value of Rojestvensky's squadron."

The comment of *The Times*' military correspondent on this news is worth considering:—

Russia, of course, can go on if she likes, and for as long as she wishes, provided she can find the money. There is nothing else whatever to stop her save the improbable dawn of returning sense. But is the game worth the candle, and is there anything in the realization of Japanese aspirations that can bring anything but satisfaction to the legitimate desires of the great Russian people? These are questions for Russia to answer, but we can only hope, for her sake, that she is not going to be fooled once more by individuals like Admiral Dubassoff, who has just returned to Paris from London with the interesting information that Japan will be exhausted in four or five months. If there be a statesman in Russia, the best thing he could do for his country would be to recast the intelligence service at St. Petersburg, which has become a public danger. We are, of course, aware that the organ of the German General Staff recently committed itself to the statement that it was materially impossible for Japan to place more than 350,000 men in the field, but it is necessary for Russia to recognize the fact that the German General Staff is out of date. If we, practically without an army, placed 350,000 men in the field during a three years' war by voluntary service, what is the effort that is reasonably to be expected from 46 millions of warlike and patriotic people, engaged in a national war of existence, who have embraced the system of the nation in arms?

The fact is, a most unfortunate fact but none the less true, that Russia's leaders are still labouring under the misapprehensions which betrayed them into this war: they entirely underrate Japan's capacity. Admiral Dubassoff says that he "knows the Japanese," and what his knowledge tells him is that "in five or six months they will be the first to begin *pourparlers* for peace." He could not have said anything better calculated to prove that he does not know the Japanese. His statement

is even more erroneous than that of the organ of the German General Staff, which said that it was materially impossible for Japan to place more than 350,000 men in the field. The latter miscalculation has been emphatically disproved by the Battle of Mukden, and Admiral Dubassoff's forecast will be found equally misleading. He may be excused, perhaps, for total ignorance as to the staying quality of Japanese morale, though he can not be excused for claiming knowledge which he does not possess and above all for deceiving his country by such professions. But he ought at least to know, did his inquiries bear any due ratio to his responsibilities, that so far as finance is concerned Japan has now made full arrangements to continue the war until next March, and therefore the pecuniary exhaustion he predicts for July or August is totally erroneous. Until men like him cease to throw dust in the eyes of their country there is no hope of peace.

These reflections derive weight from the following note issued on March 11th by the semi-official agency in St. Petersburg:—

"The defeat at Mukden is furnishing material for conjectures as to peace *pourparlers* to the European Press, which is filled with articles and expressions of opinion on the subject of peace. It has been stated in all seriousness that the Russian Government has informed the French Government that it is the intention of the Emperor to engage in peace *pourparlers*.

"We are authorized to declare in the most categorical fashion that all statements to the effect that it is the intention of the Russian Government to open *pourparlers* with a view to the conclusion of peace are absolutely without foundation. These statements do not emanate and cannot emanate from well-informed Russian sources. They are either simply the conjectures of the various correspondents or are derived from Japanese sources. It is known that Japan is at present negotiating a loan with British and American bankers, and that she is also negotiating a loan of 100,000,000 yen with an oil company on the guarantee of the naphtha deposits in the north of Japan and in Sakhalin. Interested parties are encouraging these reports in order to assure the success of the loan after removing the fears caused by the uncertainty as to the duration of the war."

Does this agency seriously believe that Japan attempted to borrow money on the security of Sakhalin oil-deposits, an unknown quantity in a country that does not belong to her? Does it believe that the securities she has to offer for loans are reduced to that low ebb? Either the agency deliberately deals in colossal falsehoods or its ignorance of Japanese affairs is stupendous.

## RUSSIA DENIES.

London sends an extraordinary telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō*. It says that the Russian Government denies *in toto* the statements made in the Japanese official announcement of the 24th instant. The announcement declared, first, that the French Government had instructed the Governor-General of Indo-China to direct the Russian Squadron to leave French territory with the utmost possible celerity, whereupon the Governor-General replied that in compliance with these instructions he had already taken suitable steps; and, secondly, that the French Government had addressed a request to the Russian Government that the latter should issue instructions for the withdrawal of the Baltic Fleet from French territory, whereupon the Russian Government answered that it had already issued such instructions. Now the *Fiji Shimpō*'s London telegram affirms that the Russian Government publicly denies, first that France made any such request to St. Petersburg, and, secondly, that any such instructions were addressed by French officials to Rojestvensky. What is

to be understood by this denial? Does the Russian Government intend to publicly fix a falsehood upon the French Government or on the Japanese Government? One of these alternatives must be contemplated unless the London telegram is wholly incorrect. As for the Governor-General of Indo-China, it must have been observed by all careful readers of the Japanese official publication that he did not claim to have actually directed the Russian Squadron to leave French territorial waters: he merely claimed to have taken suitable steps. Here, by some juggling with terms, there may be room for the Russian denial, but in other respects the thing is so perplexing that we prefer to regard the London telegram as a blunder.

## THE LATE SIR EDWARD BLOUNT.

The death of Sir Edward Blount carries the mind back over such a stretch of history as is rarely comprised in one life. To have just parted with a man who was present at the Coronation of George IV., and who as a Government clerk copied out the Treaty of Navarino, gives a vivid impression of the amount of experience which may come to a man whose life is unusually prolonged. Sir Edward had more claims to remembrance than the fact that he was ninety-six. He was a great railway pioneer on the Continent, and his conduct in looking after the English residents of Paris during the siege when the Consul and Minister had departed entitled him to the gratitude of his country. When he returned to England the late Mr. Gladstone invited him to breakfast, Earl Granville being one of the guests. On being asked, as *The Times* recalls, at what moment during the war he felt his position most acutely, he answered that he felt humiliated as an Englishman when the Prussians sank seven British coal ships at the mouth of the Seine and when Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, attempted to gloss the affair over by stating that the Government received £7,000 by way of indemnity. Sir Edward belonged to a family, which, according to Debrett, claims descent from William, son of Blount, Earl of Guisnes, a companion of William the Conqueror. The first baronet suffered for his loyalty during the civil wars, and was long imprisoned—first at Oxford and afterwards in the Tower. The Barons of Mountjoy of Thurston, and the Barons of Ixworth, in Suffolk (now extinct), were of the same family.

## FORMOSA.

At a meeting of the Privy Council held on the 26th instant, it was decided that Formosa should be regarded as within the belligerent area, and that martial law should be applied throughout the whole island. This is doubtless a necessary precaution, but it evidently suggests that the possibility of Rojestvensky attempting to make use of Formosan harbours is not considered altogether remote, nor is it thought that he will pass out into the Pacific, after leaving the Indo-China coast to which he is clinging so tenaciously.

## ROJESTVENSKY'S SOLILOQUY.

Togo or not Togo: that is the question:  
Whether 'tis better on the sea to suffer  
The winds and billows of outraged  
Neptune,  
Or to take arms against the fleet of Togo,  
And by opposing end me.

UNCAS.

## CHINA.

The French Representative in Peking is reported to have informed the Chinese Government that effective steps would be taken to ensure the neutrality of Kwangchow Bay as well as of all the neighbouring islands.

The authorities at Shanghai are said to have posted two vessels at Woosung and two higher up the river to guard against any attempt on the part of the *Askold* and her consorts to join Rojestvensky.

It is observable that we hear no hint whatever of anything like an emergence of the *Czarevitch* from Kiaochow. No one imagines that the Germans will suffer any tampering with their neutrality.

Saigon wires to Shanghai that the Baltic Squadron had contemplated a stay of at least two months in Annamese waters.

Shanghai alleges that conferences have taken place between the Russian officers and General Dessino as to the advisability and feasibility of an exodus by the *Askold*, the *Grosvoy* and the *Manjar*. There is no sentiment of compunction about violating China's neutrality, so far as China herself is concerned, but some thought is said to be taken of the opinion of the world, and it is questioned whether the material results of an escape would be commensurate with its moral effects. Then there is complete uncertainty as to Admiral Togo's plans, and the ships would consequently find difficulty in shaping a course after leaving the Yangtze. On the whole the council is said to have decided that the best plan will be to await the result of the pending encounter between Togo and Rojestvensky.

We wonder how Shanghai obtained this news. The feat of procuring it seems too difficult to encourage credence. And it is also clumsy news. If the *Askold* and her consorts are thinking of making a run for it—and very anxious they must be to do so—they can easily get into previous communication with Rojestvensky and thus be assured of picking up his squadron before the engagement with Togo—provided that they can escape the Japanese and the Chinese. That is a big proviso. Meanwhile the Japanese Consul is said to be insisting that the vessels should be deprived of their screws and compelled to anchor in the middle of the river. Our own information goes to show that they are not fit to fight, and that, consequently, they will not make any attempt to leave Shanghai.

It appears that Peking has acceded to the application of the Viceroy of the Liang-kwang and will send two or three vessels of the Peh-yang Squadron to assist in enforcing China's neutral obligations. At Shanghai, also, such vigour as China is capable of showing is being exercised to avert the danger of the Russian ships' exit, a danger which appears to be now regarded as imminent. The Chinese war-craft in the river have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to pursue or intercept the *Askold* and her smaller consorts, and an increased force of troops has been placed in the Woosung Forts. Peking has also instructed the Viceroy of the Two Kwang to appoint special officials whose duty it shall be to watch and report every movement of the Russians.

Would China actually commence hostilities if the Russians disregarded her neutrality, and has Russia any intention of openly disregarding it? It is hard to answer either question. China has never shown herself heroic, and it would be something like heroism—probably futile heroism—to cross swords with Russia. But as for Russia, if

Rojestvensky's doings are an index of her mood, she has not the smallest respect for any neutrality that can be violated with advantage and immunity. If she has treated France as she is now treating her, what scruples is she likely to feel with regard to China? It becomes a pertinent question whether Russia is not deliberately seeking to extend the area of the war, in the hope that amid the general dust thus created an exit from her own humiliation may be found.

The *Nichi Nichi* has information from Peking that a large quantity of provisions has been discovered at Hsinmintun, destined for the use of the Russian Army, and that orders have been issued for the confiscation of the goods. It is not easy to understand how provisions could reach the Russians by such a route, unless they were transported right through Mongolia.

Japanese journals state that in consideration of memorials addressed to the Chinese Throne by Mr. Wu Ting-fang, it has been decided to adopt an amended Criminal Code drafted by Mr. Wu. This code abolishes the cruelties of the present system, above all the "comprehensive execution" (*keiyeki*, vulgarly called *me-dayashi*) which was practised once in Japan and is still in vogue in China—capital punishment including the whole family of a criminal. Mr. Wu, an eminent barrister who once occupied a place on the Legislative Council in Hongkong, has thus effected the most signal reform recorded in China's modern history. It is said that his code abolishes all kinds of torture and reduces capital punishment—except in special cases—to the one form of hanging, doing away, at the same time, with many other abuses which disfigured the previous criminal administration of China. Any one familiar with the religious beliefs of the Chinese knows how vastly different in their eyes are death by strangulation and death by decapitation.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Peking saying that the Chinese authorities have decided to build the Peking-Changkiakow Railway without the aid of foreign experts or foreign capital. They will obtain funds from the working profits of the Intra-mural and Extra-mural lines, and it is probably because of that somewhat tardy source that they estimate the time of construction at 9 years, a long period for building 120 miles of line.

A telegram from Yingkow says that the spring thaws have brought a great volume of water down the river, and the violent current has caused steamers to collide and to break away from their moorings. The names of the colliding steamers are the *Shikoku Maru*, the *Notto Maru*, the *Koyo Maru*, the *Kyodo Maru*, the *Mayasan Maru*, and the *Soratsu Maru*. The current has also cast up Russian mines, which add materially to the dangers.

At the annual meeting of the China Association Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., was elected president for the ensuing year.

The *Universal Gazette* hears that Hanghu, a district lying between Kiangsu and Anhui, has been the seat of a disturbance caused by the salt smugglers, who number between 10,000 and 20,000. The local militia of the district are too insignificant to cope with them.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has received four tenders to install an electric tramway service in Shanghai. The firms are Bruce Peebles and

Co., Compagnie Internationale d'Orient, Brussels, Shanghai Electric Tramways, Ltd., and Société Parisienne des Tramways Electriques.

Mr. Phillips, secretary to Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, has been appointed Second Secretary to the American Legation at Peking.

A few days ago a mine exploded near a small village about fifty miles west of Chefoo, killing one coolie. The man found the mine on the beach and attempted to take it home. As it was too heavy for him to carry, he dragged it along. The contact spikes struck the ground causing an explosion. Of the victim only small pieces were found strewn about.

His many friends in China and Europe will be glad to hear, says the *Daily Press*, that the Chinese Government has appointed Taotai Lew Yuk Lin to the post of consul-general for China at Johannesburg, Transvaal. Taotai Lew has held official appointments in London, Brussels and other European capitals, and is favourably known to many in Hongkong.

It is reported that H.E. Tang Shao Yi, the Chinese Minister in London, intends to resign his post in connection with the Tibetan treaty negotiation. The fact, however, says the *Shanghai Times*, is that the Minister has been disgraced and recalled, owing to his failure in preventing the signature of the treaty. He, on his return to China, will be appointed Chinese director general of the Luhan railway and its branches.

A Shanghai telegram states that a preliminary conference between the German and Chinese plenipotentiaries for the commercial treaties took place on the 14th, during which the German draft of the treaty was handed to the representatives of China. China was represented by their Excellencies Lu Haihuan and Sheng Kung-pao, Mr. A. E. Hippisley and Mr. F. F. Taylor, and Germany by Consul-General Dr. Knappe, Dr. Mercklinghaus.

Hongkong has hitherto been spoken of as the third shipping port in the world. The figures for 1904 are not yet available, but those for 1903 show that it is not only far ahead of New York, the third largest, but so good a second that there is every probability of its soon being first. The official returns of vessels entered at the five greatest ports in 1903 are:—

	Tons.
London .....	10,958,739
Hongkong.....	10,783,502
New York.....	9,371,545
Antwerp.....	9,939,313
Hamburg (excluding Cuxhaven) ...	8,244,660

A correspondent, who has returned to Hongkong after an extended tour throughout the Southern and Central districts of Kwangsi Province, writes bearing out the report which recently appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* to the effect that the rebels had stopped operations for the present. He does not agree with the statement that this has been brought about by military operations but avers that the temporary cessation of the rebellion is because in 1904 there were three good crops of rice gathered in by the natives. He states that if the harvests are equally as good this year the rising may not break out for some time to come. This, he says, is borne out by the fact that, although the Viceroy informed the Government the rebellion was at an end and expressed a desire to be allowed to proceed north, he was ordered to remain at his post for another year in order that the Imperial authorities might see for themselves exactly what was the conditions of affairs in Kwangsi.

The American Government, says the Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Times*, has demanded, through the American Minister, from the Wai-wu-pu that China should recognise the importance of maintaining the integrity of all parts of China, by fulfilling her promises to the Powers in respect to Manchuria and open, as per treaty, the cities of Mukden, Antungshien and Dalny, so that subjects of foreign countries may be allowed to reside therein, for the



purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint. In accordance with treaty the American Government demands that it should be permitted to appoint superintendents and consular officers to reside at each of the above named cities and towns who shall be the medium of communication between Chinese officials and American merchants carrying on trade through the ports; and that these officials shall see that justice is done as between Chinese and Americans, and Americans and Chinese. The Wai-wu-pu referred the American minister to Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister at Peking, saying the Chinese Government were powerless at the present juncture. In reply the Japanese Minister said the matter would be settled at an early date, but there were several difficulties in the way, concerning which he had referred to his Government. He could assure the Wai-wu-pu and the American Government that it was Japan's desire that the commercial door of China should be opened to the trade of the world at as early a date as possible and that once opened it should remain open to the mutual benefit of the commerce of the world. He felt sure present difficulties though great would soon be removed as they were those found necessary to a temporary military occupation. Japan was anxious for the removal of the necessity for this occupation at an early date.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE GENERALSHIP.

What the military expert of *The Times* has to say of the manner in which the Japanese planned and conducted the battle of Mukden is this:—

At the same time it is impossible to close our survey without a tribute of sincere admiration to the great plan of battle with which Marshal Oyama and his talented Headquarters Staff accomplished the destruction of the Russian army. They had profited by the past, and their plan for the enveloping attack upon the enemy will stand for generations as a model of one of the fine arts of war. The plan was based on a correct appreciation of the temperament of Kuro-patkin, of the fighting powers of his troops, and of the influence of each move upon Russian decisions. It was scientific in conception, soaring in ambition, and took fully into account the physical characteristics of the battlefield, the condition of the seasons, and the retaining power of modern firearms in the hands of trained soldiers under capable leadership. It was established upon the correct political perception that nothing short of a conclusive result would meet the requirements of Japan; but it is seldom indeed that a more or less impersonal syndicate, like a modern general staff, can rise to the piddy heights of an absolutely Napoleonic improvisation. The sacred fire is not often found in bulk.

The execution was in every way worthy of the brilliancy of the plan. Every single Japanese soldier appeared to realize the particular part he was to play in a great national drama, and he played it with all his might. If there be other nations who think they can deal so roughly with a Russian host, let them first produce for our inspection statesmen, sailors, and soldiers the equals of those of Japan!

The crowning victory of Mukden was won, first and foremost, because the statesmen of Japan had the spirit and the backbone to declare war at their own hour; it was won because Japan was united in the attainment of national aims and shrank from no sacrifice to secure it; because the moral forces within the nation doubled and trebled material strength; because all was prepared, weighed, studied, known; because the shortcomings of the enemy, which were many, were recognized and profited by; because a General Staff, framed on the best existing model, was able to direct all forces to a common end; because each soldier and seaman knew and understood the part he had to play, and played it whole-heartedly for his country, regardless of his own unimportant fate; and, last but not least, because the offensive, in naval war, was the beginning and middle and end of national strategy.

*Laboriosus in negotio, fortis in periculo, industrius in agendo, celer in conficiendo.* So was the ideal of the great captain defined by Cicero, and it is over the heads of the pygmies that great masters speak to one another, be it though it may in different tongues, across long and dark ages that intervene.

This able writer fails to say anything about the fact that it had become habitual with European critics to speak of the excel-

lence of the Japanese soldier as a fighting unit and the inferiority of the Japanese general as a strategic leader. Yet we are still too close to those depreciations for any one to have forgotten them. The *Spectator's* dictum is fresh in our memories. Providence, said that attractively written journal, seems to have a special care for Russia's destiny since, in all her moments of crisis, she is found to be equipped with a heaven-born leader, a Todleben, a Skobeloff or a Kuropatkin; and fresh also in our memories is the sententious essay of "Calchas" who convinced himself that a Japanese captain has limitations which must fatally impair the ultimate achievements of a Japanese army. These analysts are silent now, but the military critic of *The Times*, not having committed himself to any such unreflecting verdict, is able to speak unequivocally.

#### THE CAPTURED STEAMERS.

There are no particulars as to the two steamers said to have been captured by the Russians with cargoes of rice from Saigon to Japan. If such vessels have been seized, they are probably the property of the Mitsui firm or of British merchants. The question is what the Russian Admiral can do with vessels seized under present circumstances. Of course if they be Japanese vessels he is at liberty to do what he pleases with them. But if they are British, or if they fly some other neutral flag, he may not deal with them until the verdict of a prize court is obtained, and for him the nearest prize court is Vladivostok. We can be sure that no more *Knight-Commander* exploits will be tolerated. If Rojestvensky sinks British merchantmen on his own responsibility, he will find it a very heavy responsibility. On the other hand, he can not send them into any neutral port, and to take them with him to Vladivostok looks like a difficult task. These are considerations which show how greatly he is hampered for the discharge of the commerce-destroying role which some publicists are disposed to attribute to him. To act such a part with anything like efficiency, he would have to be equipped with a base of his own, first for receiving his captures and secondly for sheltering himself should he contemplate any lengthy devotion to an anti-commercial occupation. That is what makes us think that he intends to come on and fight as soon as he is tolerably ready. Neutral Powers would not suffer him to constitute himself at once captor, judge and jury, or to expose captured ships to unreasonable risks pending their arrival at a prize-court harbour. His hands are hampered by the conditions and the only clear course for him is the natural course that fighting ships should follow, namely, to fight.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Several Tokyo journals write of a recent report made by Mr. Griscom to the State Department in Washington. Speaking of the losses and injuries suffered by merchant steamers during the war, His Excellency observes that the Japanese have not sunk so much as one vessel flying the Russian flag or carrying contraband of war. The Russians, on the other hand, have sunk 9 Japanese steamers and 4 sailing ships without attempting to capture them. At Port Arthur the Japanese sunk 17 of their own steamers for the purpose of blocking the harbour, but they have

captured 23 Russian vessels. As a matter of comparison Mr. Griscom praises Japan's procedure and calls it the more enlightened of the two.

A striking illustration has just been furnished of the sympathy felt with Japan in the United States. Recently an old lady called at the Japanese Consulate in New York and, after expressing a desire to contribute something towards the support of the widows and orphans of those killed in battle, she produced a sum of \$1,500 (gold), but declined either to give her name or to take a receipt, and went away leaving the money in the Consul's hands. The donation was transmitted to Tokyo on the 19th instant.

It appears that a case of real pest has occurred in Hamaguri street in the Fukagawa suburb. The victim was a child of twelve years. The carcasses of rats had previously been found in the district, and examination showed them to be infested with plague bacilli. This Hamaguri street is one of the most insanitary and squalid places in the capital. There is talk of removing all its denizens and destroying the place by fire.

The United States Consuls in Russia, complying with instructions from Washington, have examined into and reported upon the condition of the Japanese prisoners. Their statement seems to have been very favourable. They represent the prisoners as well treated and enjoying a large measure of liberty.

In response to General Terauchi's telegram of condolence on the occasion of the Darnsala catastrophe Lord Curzon has replied in suitable terms.

The British Court has also replied by telegraph to the message of the Mayor of Tokyo.

Rates of insurance for Bombay cotton have largely appreciated, but even at the higher figures it is difficult to get shipments covered, and a telegram to the *Niroku* says that from next month no cargoes are likely to leave Bombay. This will be a serious matter for the Japanese mills unless America can step into the breach. The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, however, is still taking risks on ships navigating the China Seas; wisely too, we think, for if Rojestvensky enters the Formosan Channel he will not be thinking of visiting merchant ships or making prizes: other matters will occupy his attention.

At a meeting of the Tokyo Bankers on the 22nd instant a sum of 63,800,000 yen was pledged towards the Fifth Domestic Loan. The principal contributors were:—

The Fifteenth Bank (Nobles) .....	10 million yen.
The Mitsu Bishi Bank .....	5 "
The Mitsui Bank .....	5 "
The Specie Bank .....	5 "
The First Bank .....	3,600,000 yen.
The Third Bank .....	2 million yen.
The Yasuda Bank .....	2 "
The Hundredth Bank .....	1,200,000 yen.
The Shogyo Bank .....	1 million.
The Murai Bank .....	1 "
The Bank of Japan .....	20 "
The Kogyo Bank .....	3 "
The Kwangyo Bank .....	1 "

The people of the Bonin Islands are reported to be considerably alarmed lest Rojestvensky should pay them a visit. They have an excellent harbour, where in by-gone days Commodore Perry anchored his ships, and they foresee clearly the kind of treatment Japanese subjects are likely to receive at Russian hands should their islands become for a moment a Russian naval base. They

are to be sympathised with. The reputation of the Russians for lawless conduct is unfortunately not to be denied. But we greatly doubt whether the Bonins are likely to tempt Rojestvensky.

In the *Yokosue Choho* we find a remarkable table showing the numbers of applicants during the current year for admission as naval cadets, the numbers for the previous years being given simultaneously for purposes of comparison:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Miyagi Prefecture .....	601	1,031	1,099
Aichi Prefecture .....	613	664	2,113
Fukushima Prefecture .....	305	734	900
Iwate Prefecture .....	321	580	782
Miyagi Prefecture .....	237	294	1,097
Chiba Prefecture .....	179	352	673
Ibaraki Prefecture .....	200	381	513
Shizuoka Prefecture .....	179	285	613
Awamori Prefecture .....	88	265	220
Hokkaido Prefecture .....	108	278	353
Yamaguchi Prefecture .....	66	178	430
Tokyo Prefecture .....	65	138	318
Kanagawa Prefecture .....	58	116	248
Gumma Prefecture .....	38	84	250
Tochigi Prefecture .....	42	71	92
Saitama .....	16	99	120
Totals .....	3,182	5,552	9,735

The figures relate only to the districts within the jurisdiction of the Yokosuka Admiralty. They have to be supplemented by the returns for Kure, Sascho and Maizuru.

Between March 1st and April 10th the number of Russian prisoners that reached Japan was 289 officers and 21,273 rank and file; a total of 21,562. Among the officers were two Major-Generals, four Colonels and fifteen Lieutenant-Colonels.

The number of those whose spirits are to be worshipped at the Kudan Festival on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May, are 28,999 of the Army and 1,887 of the Navy. These figures represent the total losses up to the end of the siege of Port Arthur, but they do not include the losses in the Battle of Mukden.

The Imperial Cherry Party took place on the 24th instant in beautiful weather, but the Emperor was prevented from attending by slight indisposition. It is stated that from three to four thousand persons were present. Indeed this *fiête*, and the chrysanthemum party in autumn, promise to become landmarks for travellers, especially American.

Mrs. Macdonald wishes, though the *Japan Mail*, to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the many kind letters received from friends in Japan, and to express her grateful appreciation of the sympathy extended to her in her recent sad bereavement in the sudden death of her husband, Dr. Davidson Macdonald.

It is satisfactory to learn that M. Delcassé has withdrawn his resignation and resumed his able guidance of France's foreign affairs. Rumour says that the Morocco complication was the immediate cause of his tendering his resignation, but a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* suggests that the neutrality question also had some influence. At any rate, as *The Times* says, it would be most regrettable in the interests of the world's peace if a statesman of such marked ability as M. Delcassé gave up his portfolio at this juncture.

On the morning of the 23rd, H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa reached Colombo, and left it on the same evening. The Prince and Princess are said to be in excellent health.

We shall not imagine the editor of the *Japan Herald* to be serious in his contention that the duties of neutrality are discharged

when a neutral allows the use of his ports by the fleet of a belligerent for the purpose of equipping itself to attack another belligerent. If that be neutrality, or if it bear any resemblance to neutrality, an entirely new definition of the term must be provided. We beg to be excused from discussing such a frivolous proposition, especially as France herself has not attempted to defend it. But we repeat our assertion that all who, by defending the Kamranh outrage, encouraged its perpetuation, were assisting to precipitate a crisis of the gravest nature.

The Japanese have just sent to Chefoo from Port Arthur 670 Russians, including 17 officers, 13 women and 25 children. Among the officers—all of whom are paroled—there is a colonel, who is the only one not crippled among the 632 men. All the rest have lost limbs, and are therefore set at liberty, according to the Japanese principle, inaugurated by General Terauchi, that maimed men should not be held prisoners.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from London saying that, according to the Paris correspondent of *The Times*, Mr. Motono's diplomatic success in the recent complication is frankly recognised by the French, who have consequently conceived a higher estimate of Japan and an increased sentiment of respect and friendship.

The retirement of Sir Francis Plunkett from diplomatic life has drawn forth many appreciative notices in the English papers of his long career. It is over twenty years since he represented Great Britain at the Court of Tokyo, where he was well liked; in the foreign community of Yokohama, too, he made many friends. Sir Francis has lived in the Austrian capital for the last five years, passing from Brussels to succeed Sir Horace Rumbold. It is just fifty years since the retiring Ambassador entered the Diplomatic Service as a young man of twenty. Since then he has been at Washington, Tokyo, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, and Vienna, among other places, and he goes home to England to a well earned retirement in his seventieth year. Sir Francis is an Irishman, the son of the ninth Earl of Fingall, and the uncle of the present peer. When only seven years of age he accompanied his parents on a trip abroad, but he probably has not a very vivid recollection of the visit which they paid to Pope Gregory XVI. While in Rome, too, Sir Francis, with his parents, was introduced to that great linguist, Cardinal Mezzofanti, who conversed with his visitors in ancient Irish.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that quantities of spoils have been found in the houses of the Chinese westward of Mukden. In this part of the field the Japanese attack was pushed with too much vigour to permit the collection of spoils, so the wide-awake Chinaman found an opportunity which he naturally utilized. He is now being obliged to make restitution.

#### SATURDAY'S CONCERT.

The Concert to be given on Saturday in the Ueno School of Music, the programme of which appears below, is given in behalf of the Tokyo School for Foreign Children. The School originated about two years ago in a mutual undertaking by some of the ladies of Tokyo to meet a very pressing need, the teachers at first being all from their own number. It was soon, however, recognized that the demands upon the School were too great for this mutual plan and the School was reorganized under a Board of

Trustees, among whom are the following gentlemen: Dr. Greene, Chairman; Bishop Awdry, Professor Lonholm and Mr. Miller, of the American Legation. The grade of the School was raised to include courses preparatory to English and American Universities. Mrs. B. C. Hawarth, A.B., was secured as Principal, which position she still holds and she has as assistants a well-qualified staff of teachers. There are now more than one hundred pupils enrolled, many of whom come from distant parts of Japan. At present no more can be received into the School who do not reside in or near Tokyo because of the difficulty of securing suitable homes for them. A number have been turned away this past year who desired to enter because of the impossibility of finding boarding places. It is greatly desired that a boarding-house in connection with the School be opened in the autumn to meet this need and it is towards this end that the proceeds of the Concert will be used. We trust that all who possibly can will avail themselves of this opportunity to help so worthy a cause and a glance at the programme will show that a rare musical treat is in store for those who attend.

#### PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quartette...Overture "Ruy Blas" Mendelssohn.  
Mesdames Swift, Skirminshire, McIvor and Miss G. Page.
2. Song....."Springtide".....Recker.  
Mrs. W. T. Payne.
3. Song....."Love Song".....M. V. White.  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
4. Songs...(a) "How many a lonely caravan" A Woodford Finden.  
(b) "Allah be with us" Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
5. Cello Solo..."Romance sans Paroles".....v. Goenz.  
Mr. E. Salinger.
6. Song....."Myself when Young".....Lehmann.  
(From Persian Garden)  
Capt. J. C. Somerville.
7. Song....."Sunshine and Rain".....Blumenthal.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.
8. Recitation..."European Guides".....Mark Twain.  
Mr. G. G. Brady.
1. Piano Quartette...Overture "Midsummer night's Dream".....Mendelssohn.
2. Song....."The Rose".....Curschmann.  
Mrs. W. T. Payne.
3. Song..."I'll sing thee Songs of Araby".....Clay.  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
4. Song....."The Spring has come".....M. V. White.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.
5. Cello Solo....."Kirchen Arie".....Stradella.  
Mr. E. Salinger.
6. Song....."Marching Along".....M. V. White.  
Capt. J. C. Somerville.
7. Song....."The Lost Chord".....Sullivan.  
(With Organ obligato)  
Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
8. Recitation..."Hanging a Picture".....Jerome.  
Mr. G. G. Brady.
9. Glee....."Sweet and Low".....Barnby  
At the Piano.....Mr. H. Horne.

#### FIRES.

Early on the morning of April 24th, fire broke out in Shin-machi, near Yamada, Ise province, burning down nine houses. Two persons lost their lives.

The Jukada hospital, in Yokosuka, was destroyed by fire, on April 24th. The patients were all removed before the flames spread throughout the building.

On Monday, about 11.30 a.m., fire occurred in a military warehouse at Nakano, near Tokyo, destroying the building. Thirteen soldiers and five firemen were injured. The cause is said to have been an explosion of gas used for a balloon which was being tried in the compound. The whole damage is estimated at some thirty thousand yen.

Fire broke out on April 25th in the village of Uchiura, Sado Island, destroying 29 houses and 95 small sheds.

At 3.25 a.m. on April 27th, fire broke out in the Aioi theatre, Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. In spite of heavy rain, the flames, owing to a strong northerly wind, extended to the adjoining houses, with the result that nineteen buildings in all were burned down. Three men were injured.

## FRANCE'S DECISION.

FRANCE has done the right thing and has done it in the straightforward frank manner that the world has learned to associate with her procedure for several years past. Finding that the Russian Admiral was trespassing unconscionably on her hospitality, she has asked him to go away. It must have been terribly hard to do so, for no nation pays such deference to the dictates of politeness or is influenced more profoundly by sentiment. Probably at this moment France's feeling towards her ally is far more helpful than it would have been had success followed the Russian arms everywhere. That is her disposition: she invariably sympathises with the losing side. The more inexcusable does ROJESTVENSKY's conduct become when thus considered. Did he deliberately trespass on France's good-nature? Did he tell himself that it would be almost intolerable to her to turn out a visitor who came in the guise of a distressed friend? It looks very like something of the kind. At all events the Paris Government has done what might have been predicted from its record and a very grave crisis has thus been averted. But it is infinitely regrettable that the French Government did not adopt previous measures to guarantee its neutrality against the signal disrespect displayed towards it by the Russian Admiral. There was no question of the unexpected in this matter. ROJESTVENSKY had made use of Madagascar in a manner which, though possibly reconcilable with the actual text of international law—if there be such a thing as an actual text—was undoubtedly at variance with the spirit of neutrality. The Japanese had protested, and their protest had elicited a denial that the Russian vessels were within French territorial waters, as well as an assurance that the French Government intended to discharge its neutral obligations strictly. From the moment of ROJESTVENSKY's departure from Madagascar on his eastward voyage, it was certain that if he hoped to bring his squadron into the fighting arena in a serviceable condition, he would have to abuse the neutrality either of Holland, or of France or of China. Holland seemed to be his most likely choice, and Japan is understood to have communicated with the Hague Government, the result being that the Russian Admiral would have found the Dutch East Indies effectually closed to him had he attempted to seek a refuge there. But it is more than doubtful whether he ever entertained any such project. We may take it for granted that Kamranh Bay was his pre-arranged destination before he left Madagascar, and it is inconceivable that he should have selected that place without the knowledge and connivance of some French officials at all events. The French Cabinet, indeed, if we suppose its manner of discharging its duties to be somewhat perfunctory, may have trusted the Governor-General of Tongking to adopt all necessary

precautions, and may therefore have refrained from conveying any caution to him. That is conceivable, but only at the expense of M. DELCASSÉ's reputation for efficiency. At all events in the last resort the Governor-General was directly responsible. Are we to assume that he too was found napping? It would be pleasant to think so. But there is a difficulty; namely, that when a Japanese squadron under Admiral DEWA visited Kamranh some time before arrival of the Russians, the Admiral was promptly asked for an explanation of his coming and was plainly made sensible that his continued presence in the Bay would be unwelcome. It seems therefore that the officials were on the alert, and that they were prepared to enforce the obligations of neutrality against Japan at any rate. Why were they not equally circumspect when the Baltic Squadron appeared upon the scene? Why did they allow it to lie safely within French territorial waters for a space of some ten days, receiving great supplies of coal and provisions from prearranged sources? The stable-door has been closed at last, but not until after the horse had flown. There can be no questioning London's opinion that ROJESTVENSKY has gained a great advantage by abusing French neutrality.

ROJESTVENSKY is now once more in space. But it is tolerably certain that he will not be able to hide his hand much longer. We must soon know whether he intends to steer out into the Pacific and head for Tsugaru and Soya, or whether he intends to try his fate at Tsushima. That Vladivostock is his ultimate destination scarcely admits of question. The only doubtful point is the route he will choose to get there. The Third Squadron will not now be permitted to do as the Second did. French ports will be closed to it, for France, having given an assurance of her intention to observe strict neutrality, can be implicitly trusted to keep her word. Yet the Third Squadron can not be left to run the gauntlet on its own account. It consists of only the *Nicolai I*, a second-class battle-ship; the *Vladimir Monomach*, an old second-class cruiser; and the three armoured cruisers *Apraksin*, *Oushakoff* and *Seniavine*. These will make a sensible addition to ROJESTVENSKY's strength, but as an independent squadron they are powerless, and the probability is that the Russian Admiral will remain in Chinese waters until they join him. He will then have 8 battle-ships, of sorts, and 12 cruisers, with 12 or 14 destroyers, a formidable fleet.

## ROJESTVENSKY'S WHEREABOUTS.

UP to this moment—the morning of the 25th—there is no certain information as to ROJESTVENSKY's whereabouts. One is inclined to think that he may be sailing southward to meet the Third Squadron, but in that case he should have been sighted ere now by some of the many vessels plying in the China Seas. There is an impression in some quarters that he will not attempt to

effect a junction with the Third Squadron between Sunda and Saigon, but that both he and NEBOGATOFF will pass out into the Pacific, ROJESTVENSKY by the Bashi Straits on the north of the Philippines and NEBOGATOFF by the Straits of Macassar. Our own idea originally, when we supposed that ROJESTVENSKY would neither be allowed nor be sufficiently audacious to openly violate French neutrality, was that he himself would take the Straits of Macassar, and coal at some island in the Pacific, preparatory to making for the straits of Tsugaru or Soya, or both. But if he is now to go into the Pacific from Kamranh, he will probably select the Bashi route, in which event the Fourth Squadron will proceed to its rendezvous—wherever that may be—*via* Macassar. The Straits of Macassar, however, are not yet fully surveyed, we believe, and their passage, as well as the passages between the numerous islands in their vicinity, present dangers which NEBOGATOFF may be unwilling to encounter. Then there is the question of coaling. Since the Fourth Squadron left Jibouti it does not appear to have coaled at any port, and it must have been in an exhausted condition, so far as fuel is concerned, when it reached Sunda. Provisions also would be a difficulty unless NEBOGATOFF abuses Dutch neutrality as ROJESTVENSKY abused French. Besides, there is the problem, what could the two Squadrons gain by going out into the Pacific? Their mission is to reach Vladivostock, and the only route open to them is the Tsushima Strait. Thither then they must come sooner or later. Why not sooner? What will they profit by cruising in the wide Pacific? The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks that the two squadrons must unite and that the Third Squadron can not possibly be made efficient for further operations without renewed abuse of some Power's neutrality. Had it been possible to dispense with the aid ROJESTVENSKY received at Kamranh Bay, he would certainly have dispensed with it. But it was not possible, and it will not be possible for the Third Squadron. The Russian Admiral's calculation may now be that practical opportunities can always be found in the slowly moving processes of diplomacy. By boldly steaming into a Dutch or a Chinese port and waiting until he is turned out, ROJESTVENSKY may count on a week's leisure to fill his bunkers and his store-rooms. That seems to be the view of other Tokyo journals besides the *Asahi*. But such methods would soon convert the Russian Admiral into an Ishmael, with everybody's hand against him. He could not be allowed to cruise around defying all the laws of nations and showing his contempt for the sovereign rights of all Powers. It is there that the importance of recent events lies. The world now knows that any State which by flagrant neglect of its neutral obligations ranges itself on the side of Russia, must count on being confronted by England and Japan. Holland—even supposing that she ever had any disposition to be perfunctory, which we do not

believe and have no right to believe—will now show herself exceedingly circumspect, and if ROJESTVENSKY essays to take any licence in American or German waters, he will be brought up quickly. There remains China, but Chinese ports are not available for his immediate purposes, and will not be available unless he takes his courage in his two hands and steers towards Tsushima. It is a situation of the greatest possible interest. All our Tokyo contemporaries appear convinced that ROJESTVENSKY will make it his business to wait somewhere for the Third Squadron, but none ventures to predict where he will wait.

#### RUSSIAN FORCES IN MANCHURIA.

THE tendency of *The Times'* military correspondent has hitherto been to give a somewhat low estimate of the forces put by Russia in the field, but, on the other hand, among all the writers in European journals he is eminently the one who has studied the subject most carefully and knows most about it. Speaking on March 14th, after the news of the battle of Mukden, he said:—

The following tables show—(a) Russian reinforcements for the field army already mobilized and partially in course of transport; (b) frontier guards and railway troops holding the line; (c) Ussuri group constituting the garrison of Vladivostok:—

##### (A) RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Unit.	Approximate date of arrival at Tie-ling.	Battalions.	Batteries.	Squadrons.
3rd Rifle Brigade .....	March 1...	8	3	—
4th Rifle Brigade .....	March 12...	8	3	—
4th Army Corps .....	March 15...	32	12	—
2nd platoon Brigade .....	April 7...	6	—	—
Caucasian Cossack Division .....	April .....	—	2	24
10th Cavalry Division .....	April .....	—	—	18
Details .....	?	24	8	½
Total .....		60	28	42½

##### (B) FRONTIER GUARDS, &c.

Unit	Battalions	Batteries	Squadrons.
Trans-Amur Railway Brigade .....	5 (28 companies).	—	—
Frontier Guards .....	13½ (55 companies).	6	55
Total .....	18½	6	55

Note.—Probably strengthened by reserve formations.

##### (C) USSURI GROUP.

Unit.	Battalions.	Batteries	Squadrons
2nd East Siberian Rifle Division .....	9	4	—
8th East Siberian Rifle Division .....	12	3	—
Cossack Brigade .....	—	—	30
Ussuri Railway Brigade .....	2	1	—
Fortress Artillery .....	—	6	—
Sappers .....	½	—	—
Total .....	23½	14	30

Note.—It is possible that the 22nd Division of the 1st Army Corps is now at Vladivostok or in the vicinity. From these tables it would appear that no sufficient reinforcements are on their way to enable the Russians to restore the balance, and that the railway is already occupied until the end of April. If a fresh mobilization takes place, it will probably occupy 17 days, and the first units sent eastward as the result of such mobilization, and following after the troops named in table A, will not reach Kharbin before the middle of May, when we must allow that they will come in at the rate of 35,000 men a month.

The War Council, we are told by a correspondent in St. Petersburg, yesterday decided to mobilize forthwith the Grenadier Corps, which consists of three divisions, mostly stationed at Moscow, and two

army corps. We have already pointed out that during the eight successive and partial mobilizations effected up to and inclusive of December 15 last, all save 250 out of the 764 recruiting districts have been heavily drawn upon for men, and that, in many cases, two and even three calls have been made upon the same district. It is also the fact that the outlying territories within the Russian Empire—namely Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus—have not as yet been affected, except in very small degree, by the mobilization orders, and that, in case of a decision to raise a new army, the choice will have to be made between districts already heavily drawn upon and others where mobilization may create serious disaffection. In neither event is the internal situation likely to improve.

It will be seen from the above table that under the mobilization scheme in force at the time when the battle of Mukden was fought, 60 battalions of infantry, 28 batteries of artillery and 42½ squadrons of cavalry were due to reach Manchuria by the end of April, that is to say, a total of from 56,000 to 57,000 of all arms. If another mobilization be effected—and we know that it was announced and presumably undertaken—the first of the resulting troops will reach Harbin in the middle of May, and will thenceforward arrive at the rate of 35,000 men per month. Thus the old mobilization and the new will add from 120,000 to 130,000 men to LINEVITCH's army by the middle of July, and will enable him to put a considerable force into the field.

One interesting point brought out by the above is that only 48 new battalions would have reached the Mukden position by April 7th, supposing that the Japanese had deferred their attack until then. It was always understood to be KUROPATKIN's intention to assume the offensive at the commencement of April. He did not expect, apparently, that the Japanese would anticipate him by some two months. But if the above table be correct, as there is every reason to suppose, the Russians would not have been much more favourably circumstanced for attacking in April than they were in February: they would have received a stiffening of only some forty thousand men, and the Japanese, meanwhile, would not have been idle in the matter of reinforcements. It is not clear, therefore, what solid reason KUROPATKIN had for waiting until April. Numerically his circumstances would not have been improved, and he would have had to fight with a big unfrozen river at his back.

In Petersburg there was a belief after the Mukden battle that a section of the Russian army would direct its march upon Vladivostok, the other section retreating to Harbin, and that idea received indirect confirmation in the shape of a subsequent statement that Vladivostok was now garrisoned by 100,000 men. On the other hand, Japanese information, generally accurate, recently showed that the Ussuri troops were marching to Kirin, and since Vladivostok's garrison is drawn from the Ussuri army, the two accounts are in conflict. It will probably be many days before events in Manchuria show any signal development.

#### KINDERGARTEN.

A very pleasant afternoon was given on April 20th, by the pupils of Miss Irwine's Kindergarten. The proceedings took place in the school-room which has been specially designed and built for the class, and the work of the term was here set out for inspection by parents and friends. Miss Irwine, in a little speech, welcomed her guests, and continued, "I wish to impress on those here this afternoon, that Yokohama has got hold of quite a wrong idea in thinking that the Kindergarten is all play. It is not so at all; the children obtain knowledge while they play, and really learn a great many things without knowing it. Their little minds never get tired, for they are not kept more than 15 minutes at one subject, except the nature lesson, or the sand geography, to these we devote half an hour, and they all love the work." The truth of Miss Irwine's observations was amply exemplified in the Programme of 16 numbers which immediately followed, the Recitations, both English and French, being given distinctly and with a good deal of intelligent action. In the nature lesson, one or two answers elicited by the teacher showed a great deal of thought; while the French lesson also drew out the children in a manner surprising for their tender years. Programme:—

"Jack Frost".....The Class.  
 "The Merry Mice".....Doris Healing.  
 "The Ants".....The Class.  
 "My Shadow".....Marjorie Bellamy Brown.  
 "Bird's Thoughts".....Iris Neville.  
 "Madame Sans Souci".....Eric Bellamy Brown.  
 French Lesson.

"Rataplan".....The Class.  
 "The Little Builder".....Henry McLarty.  
 "A Paris".....The Class.  
 "The Grasshopper's Party".....Doris Healing.  
 "Foreign Lands".....Marjorie Bellamy Brown.  
 Nature Lesson.

"Un, deux, trois".....The Class.  
 "The Kittens' Tea-party".....Eric Bellamy Brown.  
 "The Rats".....The Class.

#### EASTER.

The fine weather which set in on Good Friday continued throughout the Easter holidays and had the effect of sending a large number of the foreign community into the country, but a considerable portion remained in town and the various churches on Easter Sunday were very well attended. Christ Church was decorated for the occasion with lilies, narcissus, azalea and double white cherry blossom, though the latter flower could scarcely be considered a successful feature in the colour scheme, drooping all too soon. The early celebration of Holy Communion was largely attended, and the choral celebration later in the day drew many communicants. The outstanding feature of the evening service was a solo taken from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Light of the World," entitled "He shall wipe away all tears," which was most sympathetically sung by Mrs. Lee Lee. Throughout the day the incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, was assisted by the chaplain of H.M.S. *Hogue*.

The special Easter service at Union Church attracted a large congregation. The musical service, arranged by Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent, included Easter hymns and the Anthem "Christ is Risen" (Elvey), all of which were brightly sung. The preacher was the Rev. B. Chapell, of Tokyo.

In the afternoon a Flower Service was held in the Van Schaick Hall by the Union Church Sunday School. Seventy-seven pupils were present, and the body of the hall was filled with parents and friends. Seven Easter Carols were sung by the children, and these were interspersed with short addresses by Mrs. Viloudaki (who is shortly leaving for Australia) Miss Strain, the Rev. J. L. Dearing, the Rev. B. Chapell, Professor Sharpe and the Superintendent, Mr. Clarence Griffin. At the close the flowers were distributed, pupils and teachers being remembered, even those absent through sickness, and then a large number of nosegays were taken to the British, American and General Hospitals for distribution among the patients.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Department of Education some weeks ago submitted to the consideration of the High Education Council (Kōtō Kyōiku Kwaigi) two drafts bearing on improvements in the method of writing Japanese in *kana* and on grammatical usage. The first measure bears the title *Kokugo Kanatsukai Kaitei-an* and the second *Kyōjō* (許容) *subeki jikō*. Though the decision of the council on the proposed reforms has not yet been published, the press has taken up the question and great opposition to the whole scheme is manifested everywhere. The *Kyōjōkai* has two articles on the subject, both of which contain strong objections to the procedure of the Mombushō. The ground taken by the writers is that the Mombushō should aim at embodying present popular usage, reducing it to an easily acquired form and enforcing it in the schools. Instead of this, the Department aims at reviving ancient usage. The *Kyōjōkai* points out that the Department is not sufficiently powerful to alter the practice of the nation as a whole and adds that it would be most pernicious to teach a system in the schools that would be of no use in after-life. It seems to us that this is an objection that might be brought against any proposed Mombushō reform whatever, and so it comes to be a question of whether the Department of Education should follow or lead the nation. But as to the nature of the proposed changes, they must of course be discussed on their own merits and suitability, and so far the majority of Japanese scholars seem to disapprove of them. Foreign students of Japanese would undoubtedly welcome the enforcement of a uniform method of *kana* spelling. At present telegraphic messages are often obscure owing to the *kana* spelling followed.

Under the title "Phenomena to be regretted in the Education World," Mr. Inouye Kamegorō in the course of a long article published in the April number of the *Kyōjōkai*, makes the following observations: Europeans are by no means agreed as to what should be the chief object of education. The various authorities may be thus classified. There is the Utilitarian School, the Religious School, the Political School, the Ethical School, the Humanitarian School, and the Aesthetic School. Though in theory all these divisions exist, if actually existing systems of education be examined, it will be found that they have one of the following objects in view or they keep them both in view. They aim at preparing boys and girls for the duties that will devolve on them later on, or they aim at mere mental culture for its own sake; that is to say, they are either utilitarian in principle, or ideal, the ideals being of diverse kinds, but all aiming at culture and refinement that is not absolutely essential for bread-earning. The latter principle is usually regarded as the more noble, and the system of education that follows it embraces studies which the strict utilitarian would deem superfluous. Mr. Inoue next proceeds to examine the system of education followed in this country, reaching the conclusion that it is lacking in the chief elements of a thoroughly utilitarian education, while it fails to produce results which can be considered satisfactory from the point of view of high idealism. An education entitled to be called utilitarian must send pupils into the world with a thorough knowledge of the three "R's." According to Mr. Inoue, whose opinion on this subject is that of a great number of other writers, the graduates of Japan's Primary Schools to-day are neither versed in reading, writing nor arithmetic. The knowledge they possess is quite inadequate to enable them to read and understand properly the daily newspapers, to say nothing of magazines; and as for their letter writing it abounds with mistakes in spelling, grammar, and the use of ideographs. Coming to arithmetic, we find that the modern Primary School graduate neither knows how to reckon by the foreign method of written figures nor by means of the abacus. While there is a talk of introducing the abacus in Europe and America on account of the facility with which calculations

can be made on it, it is the fashion in our modern schools to pooh-pooh its use. Mr. Inoue reaches the conclusion that the Mombushō cannot claim that the success in the present war is the result of their system of education; rather has it been in defiance of that system, being an effect of pre-Meiji teaching and influences which did more to develop general intelligence, will and spirit than do the modern schools. The things which it is most essential that all pupils should know, these, according to Mr. Inoue, are not properly taught in the Primary and Middle Schools of the country.

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On April 8th the *Yomiuri Shinbun* issued its ten thousandth number. The paper was started by Mr. Motono, the father of the Japanese Minister in Paris, about 34 years ago, who still owns the journal. The object Mr. Motono had in starting the *Yomiuri*, he now tells us, was the reform of society, and from the first he decided to publish the paper in easy semi-colloquial Japanese with *kana* attached to all the ideographs, hoping thereby to reach a very large class of readers. This journal has made a specialty of Japanese literature, furnishing well written reviews of new books. It has also been a fearless exposé of abuses, specially those of the educational world. The extra number published on the 8th inst. contains some useful articles. Mr. Sawayanagi Masatarō defends the general education imparted by the Department of Education, informing the public that they expect too much of the Mombushō. Dr. S. Ishikawa writes on the "Bushidō and Selection" quoting from the writings of Lieut.-General Janson and other foreigners on the part played by the Bushidō in contributing to the success of the war and discussing the possibility of utilizing the fine qualities displayed in this war in time of peace. Dr. Yokoi, the agriculturist, thinks that the characteristics which have rendered Japan successful in war need to be supplemented largely by different qualities in order to insure her permanent success as a competing power. To these sentiments he gives expression in an article entitled *Nihon Minzoku Tokuchō* (特長) *no riyō*. He thinks that the mass of the Japanese people are farmers first and foremost and that it is most undesirable that this occupation should be replaced by any other. He advocates the further development of agriculture. Dr. Tsubouchi compares modern Japan to ancient Greece. In the matter of military achievements, and in certain national traits such as sunniness of disposition, lightheartedness, polytheism and the like, the two peoples resemble each other, but Dr. Tsubouchi frankly acknowledges that in the world of letters Japan shows no such genius as Greece displayed for over a century. Dr. Tsubouchi protests against the pessimism of certain modern writers, and at the same time he deprecates the fact that few if any great books are published nowadays.

There are many other articles in the *Yomiuri* which we have no space to notice. Dr. Nanjō writes on the origin of the term *man*, 10,000, and Dr. Nakajima Rikizō on the imperfections of Japanese calligraphy. In reference to the title of the newspaper, we are informed by Mr. Motono that at first the circulation of the *Yomiuri Shinbun* was greatly hindered by the want of selling agencies. The booksellers looked askance at the *kana* besprinkled sheet, and so the plan of distributing the paper gratis on the condition that after being read it should be sold sprung up. Hence the name *Yomiuri Shinbun* (The Reading and Selling Newspaper).

Mr. Ozaki Yukio's first article under the title *Betsu Tenchi* (A Different World) insists on the importance of Japan's taking and keeping Vladivostok and of her allowing no interference with her plans in Korea by any third Power. The undisputed perpetual command of the Straits of Tsushima is, says Mr. Ozaki, essential to Japan's security.

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The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* (Business Japan) observes that in the case of young men engaged in business the number of failures is greater than the number of successes. But since the failures can usually be traced to certain causes, it invites correspon-

dence on this subject. Young men who can't get on are asked to state their cases in the magazine and comforting advice is promised. The title given to this part of the periodical is *Fuketei no ian Shippai no kyūjo* (Comfort for the Discontented; Remedies for Failure). Several young men's letters to the editor are given. One writes to say that he has been serving a company for three years, but that neither promotion nor increase of pay has come. Many of his comrades have left the office and are doing well elsewhere, but his uncle tells him to hold on. Is his uncle right in giving this advice? The answer of the editor is, yes. He reminds the young man that three years is not a very long time and that wherever he might go he would have to begin all over again. If his companions have higher wages, he has the advantage of having shown his employees that he is persevering, that even on low wages he does good service. He has a record which his fickle companions do not possess. Patience, perseverance, and contentment are the mental qualities this young man is recommended to cultivate. Another letter is from a draper who attributes his losses to the war and who proposes to give up his business and cross over to America and asks for information as to how he is to succeed in America. This case is discussed at some length by the editor who displays considerable judgment in dealing with it. He advises the draper to stick to his shop and manage it better. He has been 5 years in the business and has gained much knowledge that would be of little use in America, and so on. The whole tone of writing in the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* is excellent, full of common-sense and of rational, discerning optimism.

The April *Taiyō*, though not perhaps quite up to the usual standard of this magazine, contains several interesting articles. Mr. Shimada Saburō discusses pretty thoroughly Japan's policy in Korea. His views differ considerably from those hitherto espoused and defended in the pages of the *Taiyō* and elsewhere. His opinion is that hitherto Japan's dealings with Korea have led to no satisfactory results principally because she has confined her attention to the Court and the Government instead of endeavouring to raise the nation to a higher level. Most of the Japanese politicians and traders who know Korea well, says Mr. Shimada, seem to despair of the Koreans as a nation. They are pronounced to be past reform and hence strong repressive measures are advocated. They are to be treated as slaves. In connection with this Mr. Shimada proceeds to propound several questions thus:—Is the present inferiority of the Koreans an attribute of the race to which they belong or the result of their environment? Is there no remedy for the existing corruption and deterioration? Do those who advocate a crushing and oppressive policy intend to enslave or exterminate the whole race? Is this the fate deserved by ten million people? The answers given to the above questions by Mr. Shimada, briefly stated, are as follows:—The present condition of the Koreans is not part of their original nature, but the result of centuries of bad government. As regards the Koreans as a race, in ancient times the settlers in the South-Eastern part of Korea were of the same stock as the settlers in the Western part of Japan. And, taking the peninsula as a whole, there was a time when the Koreans were far ahead of us in civilisation and general intelligence, and when they were a very wealthy people. But warlike qualities were gradually supplanted by effeminacy, and the Koreans lost the power of maintaining political independence. That two nations derived from the same race should go such opposite ways as have the Japanese and Koreans is certainly very remarkable. It may be that we owe much to the circumstance that we took possession of a number of islands and thus got rid of the enervating and corrupting influences which China has brought to bear on neighbouring continental states. Korean history shows most plainly that under other conditions the nation might have been to-day as strong and independent as ourselves. To us it seems that the civilising of savages is a far more difficult task than the revivification of civilised ideas among a people who have once known



what it is to live a higher life than that they are now passing. For in the case of those who have fallen away there are always certain openessities and susceptibilities that may be utilized by the reformer. In the nineteenth century there were men like Lincoln and Livingstone who maintained that even Africans were capable of being raised to the level of the most civilised races. In the face of this for us to despair of the Koreans would be most unreasonable. It is true that the Koreans to-day are an idle race which seems to dislike work. But whence came this spirit of idleness? From the fruitlessness of labour. With a Government that was ever ready to seize and appropriate the results of toil, the people naturally began to think that it was foolish to do any more work than they were compelled to do. The Koreans for centuries have never known what security is in the matter of property. The man who has accumulated property in Korea has ever been the object of official persecution, and not a few property holders have spent years in prison for no other crime than the display of industry and skilful business management. What incentive is there to work in such a country? Korean idleness is not the offspring of original Korean human nature, but the result of an iniquitous system of government which allows no man to reap the full benefit of his toil. The men who despair of reforming the Koreans are mostly politicians and merchants. Those who maintain that the nation is capable of thorough transformation are educationists or religious teachers. A friend of mine went to Korea last year with the double object of ministering to the spiritual wants of the Japanese troops and of finding out the real state of affairs in Korea. Here is the gist of what he had to say on the question under consideration. Speaking generally, the southern Koreans are not friendly to Japan, but in Northern Korea the Japanese are popular. This is strange, as the intercourse of Japan with Southern Korea has been of long duration, whereas it is only quite recently that any number of Japanese have settled in Northern Korea. But a little consideration will reveal the reason of this. Under the Bakufu the Koreans of the southern ports were treated with considerable haughtiness by the Japanese. Korea was regarded as a tributary state. During the Meiji era successive generations of settlers have adopted the old *haut en bas* attitude to the Koreans. This has naturally created great hostility.\* Realizing that they are in every respect superior to the Koreans, Japanese settlers lord it over them very much in the same way as do their own Government officials, and this oppression is borne by the crushed inhabitants with uncomplaining patience. But as our proverb has it, *Issun no mushi ni mo go ote no tamashi ari*. (Even an insect an inch long has half an inch of soul). However low people may have fallen, there are human feelings left. And so the Koreans, while bearing unjust treatment from their own Government and from the Japanese, are naturally unfriendly to both; for friendliness and a sense of being wronged do not go together. About 10 years ago, just after the war, Japanese began to settle in Northern Korea. The first Japanese with whom the Northern Koreans did business were military men. The officers were most careful in all their dealings with the natives, acting under instructions from their commanders, and they created an excellent impression. This conciliatory attitude was maintained by the Japanese civilians who subsequently opened up trade in Northern Korea, resulting in the creation of friendly feelings unknown among the natives of the South. In the South there is no denying that Europeans and Americans are more popular than Japanese and, moreover, they have done far more to raise the Koreans to a higher level than have our settlers. Now, it is of vital importance to us as a nation that at this crisis of our history the

\* We have come across statements of this kind elsewhere in the course of our reading. Their interest lies in the reflection that the Japanese for a very long time were naturally much annoyed by the air of superiority adopted by Occidentals towards them. The cases are not parallel of course, but they remind one of the weaknesses begotten by success and the consciousness of power.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

mass of the Koreans should work with us and not against us, as they have so often done during the past 20 years. We can force the Korean Government to go with us, but we can't force the people to support the Government. If we can so conduct ourselves in Korea as to carry the nation with us, our troubles there will cease. Our difficulties in Korea in the past have resembled those of the English Government in Ireland for a very long time. The Irish were regarded with suspicion, they were oppressed by over-stringent regulations. Conciliatory methods have during the past 20 years been tried with excellent results. We must adopt the same methods in Korea. No assimilation can take place as long as enmity exists, and Korea can never become a source of strength to us till by education, intermarriage and hearty corporation in various enterprises the Japanese and Koreans become like one nation. One cannot but admire the way in which the Anglo-Saxon race ever assimilates other races to itself. How much of this assimilative power does Japan possess? Upon this depends her future career as a nation? The influence of the Roman Catholics in Korea is very great. Their converts are to be found everywhere. Catholic influence may mean French influence or Spanish influence, but it cannot be considered pro-Japanese. The upshot of it all is that we must resort to other means of influencing the Koreans than those hitherto employed or fail to establish on a firm basis our pre-eminence in the peninsula.

Mr. Nagatani Chōtonkō writes in the *Taiyō* on "The present Crisis and the Political Outlook." The following observations we quote from his article. Political parties in Japan have practically nothing to settle or discuss. All the different sections have agreed to support the present Government till the war is over. But directly peace conditions come to be discussed, the old activity will be resumed. All our leading politicians fully realize that immense importance will be attached to the nature of these conditions. Upon them the whole future history of Japan and the neighbouring continent will largely depend. Among the grave questions to be settled are the following:—What position shall we occupy in reference to the Liaotung peninsula and Manchuria? What will be our relations to Western Powers in those regions? To what extent is Russian power to be limited in the Far East? Is Russia to have no such trade concessions made to her as are made to other Western Powers? What is the amount of the indemnity to be demanded? In reference to Manchuria, when the war commenced we stated that our object was to restore Chinese dominion in that province and throw open commerce there to all the Powers. We can't go back on that now and talk about appropriating the province. In conjunction with China, however, we may be able to take such steps as we deem necessary for insuring the carrying out of the above-named policy. But a still more important question than the disposal of Manchuria, the southern part of which is already in our hands, is the policy we mean to pursue in reference to Vladivostok. Vladivostok is rightly considered by Russia to be her only remaining naval base in the Far East. Is she to be left in undisturbed possession of this port after the war? If so the war sooner or later will have to be fought over again. It does not follow that because our arms are triumphant everywhere, our Government will act in the wisest manner possible when it comes to diplomacy. Fighting is one thing and diplomacy quite another. It is not outside the range of probability that when peace terms are discussed our Government may be inclined to be more generous than provision for our future security will warrant. Then will be the supreme moment for our political parties to step into the arena and insist on the right kind of settlement being made. Hence the amount of activity displayed in the immediate future by our political parties will largely depend on the peace conditions in which the Government is ready to acquiesce. After the war this country will no longer occupy the position in the Far East she has hitherto filled. Questions of greater importance than any that our politicians have been called on to deal with will come up for settlement. Political life in Japan

will then be far more interesting than it has hitherto been.

There are two more long articles in the *Taiyō* on the war and Manchuria, one by Mr. Yamada Ichirō, which deals minutely with the prospects of foreign interference and with the question of Russia's ability to continue the war for any length of time, in which Mr. Yamada expresses rather pessimistic views, supporting them by quotations from passages in European history, and another by Dr. Kanai En on the amount of resolution that will be needed by the nation to see the war to the bitter end. Dr. Kanai agrees with Mr. Yamada Ichirō and many other writers in thinking it most improbable that a great Power like Russia will consent readily to anything like an ignominious peace. Her hand may be forced by internal disorder and thus the unexpected may happen, but if this be not the case, it is almost certain she will resort to Fabian tactics, and in that event Japan's patience will be put to a severer test than it has even known. It is just as well that even now the nation should prepare itself for a contingency whose occurrence looks so very probable. Dr. Kanai's essay is far too long to be dealt with here, covering as it does 13 closely printed pages.

Dr. Anezaki contributes to this month's *Taiyō* an interesting article on the desirability of the Government's taking in hand the elaboration of a system of public gardens and parks. Dr. Anezaki says that in the love of nature the Japanese are not surpassed by any nation, and yet, owing to the *laissez faire* policy of the Government, hideously ugly towns have sprung up everywhere. Few restrictions are placed on the form that buildings are to take such as are in force throughout Europe and America. In some large cities of Japan the prevention of fire and sanitary considerations have led to the passing of a few municipal building laws. But aesthetics are left to take care of themselves. The Government should certainly take measures to furnish the means available in other countries for the cultivation of that love of natural beauty which from time immemorial has distinguished the Japanese people, but which in this ultra-utilitarian age is in danger of dying for want of nourishment. In the possession of a country that has rare beauties, we owe it to our ancestors, says Dr. Anezaki, to cherish our inherited aesthetic tastes by collecting in well laid out parks all that is most pleasing in natural scenery.

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The age in which we live is one in which, in the eyes of learned critics, no books, manuscripts, theories, beliefs or doctrines are sacred. Everything is being overhauled. Things Buddhist, things Christian, things Jewish, things Mahometan, and, in this country if not in China, things Confucian. The influence of Confucianism here has never been thoroughly written up. It may be that this influence, like that of Christianity in Europe, is too subtle for analysis. But it is important to observe that modern Japanese thinkers are studying with intense interest and great insight the writings and sayings of China's greatest sage. Quite recently two original works bearing on the life and teaching of Confucius have been prepared in Japan. One of these is Mr. Yamaji Aizan's *Kōshi Ron*, for sale at the Minyūsha; the other consists of an essay by Dr. Kanie Yoshimaru, which owing to the unfortunate illness of the author has not yet been put on the market. Mr. Yamaji's book has attracted great attention on all sides and is pronounced by competent critics to be one of the few original works of the present age. It covers 276 small-sized pages. The work is dedicated to "The inhabitants of Nagano-Ken who for the space of 57 months furnished me with the opportunity of quietly studying books."\* In his short preface Mr. Yamaji refers to the enormous power exercised by Confucian teaching in this country and gives it as his opinion that the present is an opportune time for studying afresh the philosophy of the man whom China still holds to be the

\* Mr. Yamaji, who is a Christian, we are informed, edited a newspaper in Nagano and during his spare time in the newspaper office prepared himself for the writing of this book on Confucius.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

highest of all authorities on morality and politics. In Chap. I. Mr. Yamaji maintains that in many important respects Confucius was a greater historical figure than either Shaka or Christ. There is little reliable information to be had respecting the life of Shaka, says Mr. Yamaji. Though nothing that has been handed down to us bearing on the life of Christ was written until a long time after his death, despite what learned critics have said, the New Testament may be regarded as fairly reliable as to the main facts, observes Mr. Yamaji. But, he continues, Christ was unfortunately surrounded by illiterate disciples none of whom interpreted his deeper thoughts with the appreciation and insight shown by the disciples of Confucius, and therefore considered from a historical standpoint Christ was less fortunate than Confucius (*Kore shigaku no uye ni oite wa kore no Kōshi yori fukō naru yuyen nari*). Confucius mixed with literary men. He argued with them, he taught them. His sayings were at once recorded by them and their significance was fully appreciated during the life of the sage. Yet that halo of romance which ever enshrouds the lives of great men is not wanting in the case of Confucius; and so Mr. Yamaji finds it necessary to discuss the question of the authority to be attached to the books which in uncritical ages have been accepted as reliable sources of information. Mr. Yamaji devotes seven chapters to the discussion of authorities. He rejects as unreliable the *Doctrine of the Mean*, the *Great Learning*, the *Li* or Book of Rites, the *Yih King* or Book of Changes, the works of Mencius and several other much quoted books. The *Shi King*, or *Ancient Poems*, the *Analects* and *Spring and Autumn* are the writings that in his opinion best reveal the mind of Confucius. The greatness of the first of these books, Mr. Yamaji observes, has been recognized by all Chinese scholars of whatever school. It is quoted as the one paramount authority, and Confucius was wont to say that he who was unacquainted with these poems was not fit to be conversed with and that a study of them would produce a mind without a single depraved thought. Mr. Yamaji's main object in writing this life is to distinguish the real Confucius from the sage which the general public, following the lead of uncritical writers, has been accustomed to regard as China's greatest man. Mr. Yamaji maintains that Confucius has not been properly understood in this country. After deciding on the authorities to be relied on in studying the life of Confucius, Mr. Yamaji proceeds to describe the main characteristics of the age in which Confucius lived. He begins by giving an account of the country in which Confucius passed his life, of the race to which he belonged, of the Government; the literature, the art, and such scientific knowledge as existed. He then discusses at considerable length the Confucius of the *Analects*, Confucius' general ideas and political opinions, and his ethics. Mr. Yamaji speaks of the religion of Confucius as "the religion of commonsense" and he points out that he taught universal brotherhood.

Most of the small publishing companies have felt the war very keenly, but we observe that the Hakubunkan, the Fuzambō and one or two other big firms still continue to issue a number of bulky books of reference and other works. The Hakubunkan announces the publication of a new Law Dictionary, bearing the title *Horitsu Jiten*, compiled by Mr. Uyeno Teisei, Barrister at Law. It consists of six volumes, the price of which is 3 yen 30 sen. It contains over 13,000 legal terms, which are said to be explained clearly. Examples of use are given. Nothing so exhaustive has, it is asserted, yet been published. It is now 15 years since John Bouvier's Law Dictionary was translated by Mr. S. Urabe. That book we ourselves have constantly used and found it very accurate, but it is in many respects inadequate for the study of the meaning of the law terms now in use in Japan, the original work being founded on American Law, so that Mr. Uyeno's work should have a great sale.

The Conscription Regulations having been greatly altered and there being a general demand for information on this subject, the Hakubunkan has published in pamphlet form the Revised

Rules under the title *Kaisei Chōhei Kisoku Daizen*. The work covers 500 pages and sells at 35 sen a copy.

Mr. Kubo Tenzuin's big work entitled *Tōyō Tsūshi* (A Full History of the East), consisting of 12 volumes is now ready for sale at the Hakubunkan. The price of each volume if bought separately is 50 sen. The whole 12 volumes may be had for 5 yen. The last 3 volumes deal with the principal political events in the Far East during the Meiji era. Mr. Kubo is a very capable writer and the work seems to be generally well-spoken of.

An almost endless amount of literature on the Bushidō comes pouring out of the press. There is Mr. Kubo's "History of the Bushidō, ancient and modern," and then there is Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō and Mr. Arima's *Bushidō Sisho*, consisting of 3 volumes, covering in all 1,500 pages, and a number of less pretentious works. The war seems to have turned the attention of scholars to Japan's moral code.

The books that profess to teach Japanese composition to bewildered students may be counted by the score, if not by the hundred. Yet another has been added to the long list by Mr. Hatakeyama, of the Tōkyō High Normal School. It is called *Sakubun Shinjirin* and sells at 1 yen 20 sen. The demand for such books must be very great or the publishers at such a time as the present would never put them on the market.

#### UNION CHURCH.

An extraordinary meeting of the members and congregation of Union Church was held at the Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday evening. The Rev. E. S. Booth occupied the chair and there was a good attendance.

After the meeting had been opened the Chairman explained that the members and congregation were called together to consider a resolution as follows:—

"That a permanent board of seven trustees be appointed by this Church with full power to raise funds to acquire property on the Bluff, Yokohama which shall be held in their name and in the names of trustees, whom they shall hereafter appoint to fill vacancies, in trust for the Union Church as a building site for Church, school and manse."

Mr. I. BUNTING, who proposed the adoption of the resolution, said he thought it was high time they, as a Christian church, should provide for the children of the town. The idea had been strongly supported by all the people with whom he had discussed the matter. There had been a remarkable unanimity of opinion with regard to the proposal. Moreover, they had such a good chance of getting property for this purpose that they ought not to let it pass. It might never occur again and they ought to take advantage of it. They had long enough dwelt tents, as he might say, and he thought it was time they had a permanent church.

Mr. GRIFFIN seconded the resolution. He said he quite agreed that the Union Church had dwelt long enough in tents. There was no material building; there was a Union Church in the shape of a body of church members, a spiritual church, but there was no material church. Of course, in the early days of Yokohama, before the Bluff was peopled all the churches and public buildings were situated in the Settlement because the majority of the people lived there. Now the majority of the people resided on the Bluff and they had seen the various institutions move from the Settlement to the Bluff and become more prosperous by so doing and he was sure the Union Church would greatly prosper if they had a building on the Bluff. They did not want to live in lodgings or apartments all the time, they wanted to have a place where church members and children could feel they had a home, where they could meet without let or hindrance. He thought the Union Church should form a centre of religious and social life on the Bluff. There should be church parlours, a social hall, etc., in connection with the church as well as a manse so that they could have there the

meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, if there were such a body locally, and the societies of Christian Endeavour could meet there. He was sure if they devoted themselves to the work they could accomplish it. The pioneers in Yokohama had been the Rev. S. R. Brown, Dr. Nathan Brown and Dr. Hepburn and they would be doing an excellent thing if they raised a church partly in their memory. He thought the church could be erected and that it would live after them, standing as a beacon light in the erection of which they would be proud to have assisted.

The CHAIRMAN said that having been somewhat intimately connected with the Union Church he had felt that it was a very serious drawback for the Pastor not to have a centre from which the spiritual and social work of the church could emanate. In saying that he did not wish, in any way, to disparage the comfort that had been enjoyed in the past and which they hoped to enjoy until such a centre materialized. He was sure it would be a great spiritual advantage to have a home and there would be an even stronger loyalty than at present. Human nature entered into the Christian Church as into other institutions and it was important they should provide such accommodation that Christian work in the community could be carried on with the very best possible means and for the highest aims and purposes. What was proposed was with that end in view. At the annual meeting in February it was decided that a Sustentation Fund be formed with the surplus which was carried over from the previous year's balance sheet and that Sustentation Fund be divided into three parts, a fund for a pastor, a fund for a church, and a fund for a manse, and it was that resolution which suggested the desirability of securing a church site as soon as possible.

Desirable sites, as they knew, were not abundant and they would not be more abundant in the future, so that if there were a desirable site in view it was wise that they should so organize themselves that the opportunity of securing it might not pass.

Mr. J. MACBETH supported the resolution suggesting that the functions of the new trustees should be defined, and pointing out that there was already in existence a body of trustees in connection with the church.

The CHAIRMAN urged the need for registering the trustees so that they might have authority to purchase and power to hold property. He also mentioned election of successors which, he thought, should be in the hands of the church.

On these points some discussion ensued. Ultimately the resolution was adopted without dissent in an amended form, the words "or committee" being added after "seven trustees" and the reference to the power of filling vacancies being omitted.

It was suggested that the following seven gentlemen to act as a body of trustees or committee be appointed to carry out the arrangements and act on behalf of the church, Messrs. Bagnall, Blake, Bunting, Griffin, Pollard, Swain and Viloudaki.

It was subsequently put as a resolution and adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Viloudaki the following ladies and gentlemen were formed into an association for the purposes of rendering assistance in connection with the building scheme.

Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Rev. H. Loomis, Messrs. Frank, Colton, Macbeth, W. K. Vincent, C. Griffin, W. Graham, Sen., Somerton, Watt, and Harris; Mesdames Bagnall, Blake, Swain, Colton, Macbeth, Booth, Dearing, Loomis, Harris, Pollard, Van Petten, Neville, Smith, Scidmore and Greene, Miss Griffin, Miss Crosby, Miss Watt, Miss Wilson, and Miss Maclean.

Mrs. BACNALL announced that the Ladies Auxiliary would contribute yen 2,000.

A subscription list was opened and passed round and the Chairman announced that yen 6,800 had been promised that evening and that, with the yen 500 in hand for the same purpose, gave them a total of yen 7,300.

A resolution was then proposed authorising the registration of the new committee and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the usual religious exercises.

## A RUSSIAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

The only Russian journalist known so far to have visited Japan during the present war is M. W. Krazhevsky, who took the name of "Percy Palmer," and gave himself out to be an American tourist. He has now begun to publish his experiences in the Moscow newspaper *Russkoye Slovo*, and the *Globe*, in all gravity, translates the same for the benefit of English readers. We give below one or two extracts.

Only the males are allowed to take leave of the soldier publicly in the street or at the railway station; no females must approach the men who are setting out; they stand apart with their children, swallow their tears and try to smile. Take this picture from the railway station at Yokohama. Nine officers are setting forth in a first-class car. It is plain they belong to the best society, as also do the Japanese standing at the car windows; the latter Japanese are dressed in European costume, and they look comical in tall silk hats. There are some English and American ladies, who take such a fervent leave of the officers that one might think they were the latter's mothers and sisters; all the while the real mothers and wives, with little children holding their hands, stand aside at some distance; they are wearing their everyday clothes, and might be taken to be casual onlookers. The officers are merry; they chat with the foreign ladies, with the little crowd of Englishmen and Americans, but they throw never a glance towards the women, who, standing apart, are shedding tears that cannot be seen.

The engine whistle is sounded for the train to start; then the officers look at their wives, who curse, and use all their strength to smile; the men just wave their hands in farewell, but no word of farewell leaves their lips. Everybody is agreeable to the officers, but there is a certain reserve, for "to be an Englishman" is "good form" in Japan. The officers are clean-shaven, like the English, and the general public thinks it its duty to be reserved in the English fashion. The slow journey to Tokio takes fifty minutes. I left the train with the officers at the station of Shimbashi in Tokyo. So long as I remained in Tokyo, I used to go several times a day to watch the trains going though, with soldiers, for Tokyo is on the route between Yokohama and Osaka, whence the soldiers go by ship to the front. Thus, Tokyo is an extremely busy centre for military trains, which arrive from Yokohama, Enoshima, Kamakura, and Nikko. The trains follow one another at an extremely slow rate of speed, and thus the traffic is maintained in a marvellous way, for there is never a delay of even a minute in the arrival or despatch of a train. From ten to twelve military trains pass through Tokyo daily; these trains are small, as they consist of only six or seven cars, which are also small, for they hold only twenty men each.

At every station there are swarms of boys who sell food, sweets, and refreshing drinks. The soldiers buy "Kirin-bir," which is a dark beer, rice with plums, sweets, fruit, and especially newspapers. These military trains halt for twenty minutes at Tokyo; they are boarded at once by crowds of boys staggering under heaps of newspapers, which are all sold in a minute, for every man travelling in these trains must have his news. The Japanese love the railway. They have to pay ten sen, or 2½d., for the right to walk up and down the platform, and there are always shoals of people to welcome the soldiers' trains. But there is no wild shouting, no noisy greetings; the people just crowd round the windows of the train and chat quietly; to do otherwise would be "bad form."

## THE LAW COURTS.

## A DIVORCE CASE.

An action instituted by Mr. Charles F. Rhine, No. 220, Bluff, Yokohama, petitioning for divorce from his wife Mrs. Gretchen Marie Dorothea Rhine, now living in Hamburg, came up on April 21st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanichi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Sato, but defendant was not represented.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client is a British subject. Early in life he went to Hamburg on business and fixed his residence there. On October 18th, 1890, he married defendant. Two years after marriage, the wife was delivered of a daughter. One evening when plaintiff returned home from a visit to his uncle, he found that his wife and child were absent and that many articles of his property were taken away. Fur-

ther he found a letter on a table in the parlor left by his wife which was as follows:—

"Hamburg, 25th December, 1901.—I herewith inform you that I and my child have left you and will not return to you any more as from the beginning of our marriage and especially recently. I have become convinced that you did not marry me for love's sake, but out of speculation and my love for you has utterly ceased.

I will provide for myself and for my child, as you are not able to do so."

The original of this letter was in German, and for the convenience of the Court it was translated into English by Mr. Rhine and Counsel also translated it into Japanese. Counsel further said that the letter was dated Dec. 25th, 1891, but should read 1892 because she deserted her husband in the latter year. Since that time plaintiff had not seen his wife or child.

With regard to the law dealing with divorce, Counsel contended that Mr. Rhine had left his home—England—in his youth for Germany and then for Japan. In this country, he continued his residence over ten years. Thus his case should be decided by Japanese law, and not by English law. In Japanese law, wilful desertion constitutes a cause of divorce.

The Court examined evidence produced by plaintiff and put a few questions, after which the Court adjourned the case till May 1st.

In this context, it may be noted, according to the Court's calendar, that Mrs. Rhine also has lodged a similar petition in the Court against her husband.

## CLAIM FOR RENT.

Judgment was given on April 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda in a case instituted by Mr. P. Helm against Tsen-hwang Chee, a Chinese merchant, claiming yen 348 for rent of a house leased to defendant, dismissing the claim of plaintiff.

It the Yokohama District Court, a case instituted by the American Trading Company against Mr. R. M. Sloman, Hamburg, (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming yen 485.36 came up on April 22nd before Judge Yasuda. The sum claimed represents the damage alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs in the loss and injury of a number of hats shipped by defendant's steamer *Verona* from New York. This case is a revival of a case which was decided in favour of defendant on Oct. 30th in the present court by Judge Kano, but which was later sustained in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

While admitting the damage as set out by plaintiffs, Mr. Nagashima, defendants' Counsel said that his clients could not be responsible for any damage amounting to over \$100, according to the provisions of Art. 1 of the bill of lading that the freight of goods, the value of which is not notified to the ship's owner, will be fixed at an estimated value of \$100.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that Art. 1 was only effective in fixing the value of goods, but in this case Art. 11 must be applicable, which stipulated that when goods sustained damage compensation would be made in accordance with the market price of the place to which the goods were consigned.

The parties discussed Arts. 1 and 9 of the bill of lading, after which the Court adjourned the case till April 29th.

## YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO FOREIGN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following further sums:—

	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged .....	31,021.72
Offerings at Christ Church .....	100.00
Captain Mackenzie Grieve (£10) per Grand Hotel .....	97.46
Thomas James " .....	100.00
D. H. Moon " .....	100.00

Total..... 31,419.18  
Yokohama, April 25th, 1905.

## JAPANESE SEALING FLEET.

## REPORTED LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

The terrific storms which have raged along the British Columbian and Californian coasts during the past month have, according to reports which reached Yokohama by the *Kanagawa Maru*, had a disastrous effect upon the Japanese sealing fleet which left here during November and December last year, and one schooner is reported to have become a total wreck, although it is not definitely known whether the crew have reached shore in safety. A succession of heavy gales accompanied by incessant rain were encountered by a number of the small craft, both Japanese and Victorian; between Nootka and Ahousah, and until the arrival of the *Kinsei Maru* at the former port, on the 8th instant, the fleet had not been reported by any of the steamers passing through the track of the sealing grounds since the early part of last month.

The sealing season on the Vancouver coast closes this month, and the expectations of the Tokyo owners who have ventured their vessels across have been to some extent realised, although the presence of the Japanese schooners in Western Canadian waters has caused no small umbrage to the Victorian sealers who urge that they are competing with the Japanese on unequal conditions. They state that the Japanese are bound by no restrictions and may hunt within nine miles of the Behring Sea without any watch being kept over them to prevent them violating the *modus vivendi*. On the other hand they state that the Japanese schooners must cease hunting on the last day of April, and that unless they cross to the Copper Island coast they must remain inactive until the season opens in the Behring Sea when they are only permitted the use of the spear in the killing of the seal, and furthermore are prohibited from entering the seal rookeries nearer than a distance of sixty miles. These complaints have been embodied in a petition to the Ottawa Government who have promised to give it immediate attention.

The Tokyo owners, it is stated, have a good reply to the Victorians, for they say they are only doing what the latter did a number of years ago in sending their vessels to foreign coasts in search of seal, but whether it will be found profitable is another question. The *Kinsei Maru* has a catch of a little over a hundred pelts, and she is not only the stoutest little craft of the fleet, but carries thirty of the most experienced Japanese sealers with four foreign officers who have been for many years sealing on the northern Japanese coast. She left on the 9th instant for the Aleutian Islands, and will finish up the season in the Behring Sea, returning to Yokohama during the latter part of the year.

## YACHTING.

The Yokohama Yacht Club start the season on Saturday next with races for the Cruising Class and the Larks. The Mosquito Yacht Club will hold their opening day on the 30th, when a cruise in the *Aberigine* to Tomioka is scheduled. The *Winsome*, *Edna*, *Pele*, *Sunbeam* and *Maria Johanna* have come out of their winter quarters, and the old *Surprise* is again at her mooring quite resplendent in a coat of white paint.

Capt. Clausen reports that on Monday when returning to the harbour in the *Valkyrie* at about low water, he bumped somewhat heavily on an obstruction right in the entrance, about 12 feet North East from the white light. Apparently in strengthening the point of the Southern arm of the breakwater, a block of concrete has been misplaced or dropped clear of the abutment. Boats drawing over five feet should be careful to give the end of the breakwater a wide berth until the harbour authorities have removed the obstruction.

The revised rules of the Yokohama Yacht Club, adopted on the 10th inst at an extraordinary meeting of the members, have now been printed, and are in course of distribution to the members.

## SECURED DEBENTURES TRUST LAW.

(LAW NO. 52 OF THE 38TH YEAR OF MEIJI.)  
PROMULGATED BY IMPERIAL ORDER ON THE  
11TH MARCH, 1905.

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

## CHAPTER I.

## GENERAL PROVISION.

Art. 1.—The words *Trust Company* (信託會社) in this law denote a company which carries on a trust business (信託事業) in connection with secured debentures (擔保附社債).

Art. 2.—Should it be desired to attach a security to debentures in the nature of a charge imposed upon property (物上擔保)\* such debentures must be issued in accordance with a trust contract (信託契約) made between the company issuing such debenture and the trust company.

Art. 3.—The undertaking of a trust according to this law is a commercial act.

Art. 4.—The only securities in the nature of a charge imposed upon property which may be attached to debentures are the following:—

- (1) Pledges of movable properties;
- (2) Pledges of right of claim with a document proving the existence thereof;
- (3) Mortgages of immovable properties;
- (4) Mortgages of ships;
- (5) Mortgages of railways;
- (6) Mortgages of factories;
- (7) Mortgages of mining properties;

Art. 5.—The trust business in connection with secured debentures cannot, except in cases governed by a special law, be carried on unless a charter be obtained from the competent authorities (主務官廳).

Art. 6.—A trust company may not carry on any additional business other than a banking business.

Art. 7.—The whole amount of the capital or the contributions (the subject of which is money) of a trust company cannot be less than one million yen (Y. 1,000,000.)

Art. 8.—No trust company may commence its business until its capital or contributions (the subject of which is money) has been paid up to the amount of yen five hundred thousand (Y. 500,000.)

Art. 9.—The supervision of a trust business appertains to the competent authorities.

Art. 10.—The competent authorities may, at any time, cause a report to be made of the business of a trust company, or may inspect the state of its business and assets (property.)

Art. 11.—Should it be deemed that the state of the business and assets of a trust company are not suitable to the carrying on of the trust business, the competent authorities may order the suspension of its operations, or the alteration of the manner of transacting same, or otherwise issue orders necessary for the protection of the interests of the trustor company and of the debenture creditors.

Art. 12.—When a trust company has infringed laws, ordinances, the company contract, or orders of the competent authorities, or committed any act injurious to the public interest, the competent authorities may either order the suspension of its business or the re-election of directors, or may cancel the charter.

Art. 13.—A company which has for its sole object the carrying on of a trust business in connection with secured debentures, is dissolved by the cancellation of its charter.

Art. 14.—When a trust company is dissolved by the cancellation of its charter, the competent authorities shall, in accordance with the request of persons interested, appoint a liquidator.

Art. 15.—The appointment, or revocation of the appointment, of liquidator provided in Articles 88 and 89, Paragraph 2 of Article 96, 100, Paragraph 2 of Article 226, Paragraph 2 of Article 232 or 228 of the Commercial Code shall be made by the competent authorities.†

\* "Dingliche-sicherheit." An actual security.

† Art. 88. In the case mentioned in Article 74, No. 5 (when only one partner remains) the liquidators

The request in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article 228 of the Commercial Code can also be made by the trustor company appertains to the competent authorities.

Art. 16.—The supervision of the liquidation of a trust company appertains to the competent authorities.

The competent authorities may, at any time, make inspections necessary for the supervision mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 17.—A company desirous of inviting subscriptions in a foreign country for materially secured debentures may, upon obtaining permission of the competent authorities, enter into a trust contract with a foreign company.

When the foreign company undertaking a trust in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph has no branch office in Japan, it must determine (appoint) a representative in Japan.

A commercial company may be the representative mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

When a representative has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2, his name and domicile, or its trade name and head office, shall, without delay, be notified to the competent authorities.

The representative in Japan of a foreign company is, as regards the trust business, possessed of the same powers as the directors of company, or a member representing a trust company.

## CHAPTER II.

## DEEDS OF TRUST.

Art. 18.—An agreement of trust must be made and executed in accordance with a deed of trust (信託證書).

Art. 19.—Deeds of trust shall contain the following matters and shall be signed by the representatives of the trustor and trustee companies:—

- (1) The trade names of the trustor and trustee companies;
- (2) The total amount of debentures;
- (3) The face value of each debenture;
- (4) The price or lowest price at which the debentures are issued;
- (5) The rate of interest to be paid on the debentures;
- (6) The method and period of repayment of the debentures;
- (7) The method and period of payment of interest;
- (8) The designation of matters to be mentioned in the debenture bonds, and, if coupons be attached thereto, the designation of such fact;
- (9) The class, subject matter, rank of the security, the amount of claim preferentially secured, and the designation of any rights which may be set up against the persons holding the security in connection with the subject matter;
- (10) Should the debentures be those issued in accordance with Article 32, that fact

are appointed by the Court on the application of any person interested.

Art. 89.—If the dissolution of the partnership has taken place by order of the Court, liquidators are appointed by the Court on the application of any person interested or by the public procurator.

Art. 96. (Paragraph 2).—For an important cause, the Court may remove a liquidator upon the application of any person interested.

Art. 100.—When the formation of a partnership is rescinded after it has already commenced business, liquidation must take place as in the case of dissolution. In such case liquidators are appointed by the Court on the application of any person interested.

Art. 226. (Paragraph 2).—If there are no persons to be liquidators under the preceding provisions, liquidators shall be appointed by the Court upon the application of any person interested.

Art. 228. (Paragraph 2).—For any important cause the Court may remove liquidators upon the application of the inspectors or of shareholders representing at least one-tenth of the capital.

Art. 232.—When after the commencement of business by the company it is discovered that its formation was invalid, liquidation shall take place as in the case of dissolution. In such case liquidators are appointed by the court upon the application of any person interested; (Dr. Lönholm's translation of the Commercial Code.)

and the share of the burden of each company;

(11) The expression of entrusting and acceptance of the trust;

(12) Date of the execution of the deed.

The par value of each debenture must be either equal, or such amount as may be divided by the minimum amount without leaving any fraction.

Art. 20.—An (original) copy of the deed of trust shall be kept by both the trustor company and the trustee company.

The original deed of trust mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be kept at the head office, and a copy thereof at each branch office.

Art. 21.—Either the original or a copy of the deed of trust shall, at any time during business hours, be open to the inspection of the shareholders of the trustor company, of the creditors, or of the persons subscribing to the debentures, upon their request.

## CHAPTER III.

## INVITATION FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DEBENTURES.

Art. 22.—A company inviting subscriptions for debentures in accordance with an agreement of trust shall make a public notification of the following matters:—

- (1) Matters mentioned in clauses 1 to 7 and clause 10 of paragraph 1 of Article 19;
- (2) That the debentures are to be issued upon security in the nature of a charge imposed upon property;
- (3) The designation of the deed of trust;
- (4) The designation of the gist of matters mentioned in Clause 9 of Paragraph 1 of Article 19 to such an extent as may be necessary for making known the value of the security;
- (5) When subscriptions to debentures have been invited upon any former occasion, the total amount of such debentures as may still remain unpaid;
- (6) The capital of the company and the total amount paid up on the shares;
- (7) The amount or property actually held by the company according to the last balance sheet;
- (8) Time and place at which the deed of trust or a copy thereof will be open to the inspection of the subscribers.

The public notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made upon obtaining the sanction of the trustee company.

Art. 23.—The trustor company may, by virtue of an agreement of trust, delegate to the trustee company the invitation for subscriptions to debentures. In this case, in the absence of any special provision in the agreement of trust, the trustee company is possessed of full powers to perform all acts in connection with the issue of debentures, repayment of debentures, and the payment of interest.

Art. 24.—In the case of the preceding Article, the public notification mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 22 shall be made by the trustee company.

In the public notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph it shall be mentioned that the trustee company invites subscriptions to the debentures on behalf of the trustor company.

Art. 25.—The trustee company may, in accordance with the provisions of an agreement of trust, undertake the whole amount of the debentures itself.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the public notification mentioned in Art. 22 and in the preceding Article, need not be made.

Art. 26.—In the case of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the trustee company may demand from the trustor company the division of the debentures undertaken by the former company, and the issue of such debenture bonds as may be proportionate thereto.

When the trustee company is possessed of power to issue debentures in accordance with the agreement of trust, it may issue the debentures mentioned in the preceding paragraph after giving notice to the trustor company.

Art. 27.—When the trustee company intends to alienate (transfer) the debentures undertaken

in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 25 a public notification shall be made to that effect.

With regard to the matters to be mentioned in the public notification referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 22 shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

The trustee company shall, upon the request of persons desirous of purchasing debentures, allow them to inspect the deed of trust or a copy of same at any time during business hours.

Art. 28.—When the trustee company has alienated (transferred) debentures in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, it is possessed of full powers to perform all acts and deeds in connection with the repayment of the debentures and the payment of interest on behalf of the trustor company.

Art. 29.—Either the trustor company or the trustee company may, in accordance with the provisions of a deed of trust, cause a third person to undertake the whole amount of the debentures.

The undertaking of the whole amount of debentures in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph is a commercial act.

Persons who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with paragraph 1 may demand of the trustor company the division of the debentures he has undertaken, and the issue of debenture certificates proportionate thereto.

When the trustee company has the power of issuing the debenture certificates the demand mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be made upon the trustee company.

Art. 30.—The provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 25, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Articles 27 and 28 are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to cases where a third person has undertaken the whole amount of debentures.

Art. 31.—The trustor company or the trustee company shall deliver a copy of the deed of trust to persons who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 29.

With regard to the copy mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the fact that same is a true and exact copy of the original shall be certified to by the representative of the trustor company or the trustee company by affixing his signature thereto.

The provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 27 are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the copy mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Art. 32.—Companies may jointly issue debentures. In this case the invitation for subscriptions to the debentures shall be entrusted to the trustee company, or the trustee company shall be caused to undertake the whole amount of the debentures.

Art. 33.—In the case of the preceding Article, the trustee company is possessed of full powers to perform all acts and deeds in connection with the issue of debenture certificates, the repayment of debentures, and the payment of interest.

Art. 34.—The trustor company shall register the following matters in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 204 of the Commercial Code:—\*

- (1) Matters mentioned in Clauses 1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 9 to 10 of Paragraph 1 of Article 19;
- (2) Matters mentioned in Clauses 2 and 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 22;
- (3) When the trust is made in accordance with Article 23, or when an undertaking is made in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 25, the fact;
- (4) When an undertaking is made in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29 the fact, and the name of trade-name of the undertaker.

\* Art. 204 (Paragraph 2). The directors must register at the place of the principal and of each branch office the particulars specified in Article 173, Nos. 3 to 6 within two weeks from the day when they received payment of the full amount in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph. (Nos. 3 to 6 of Article 173 are as follows:—

3. Total amount of the debentures;
4. Amount in money of each debenture;
5. The rate of interest on the debentures;
6. The manner and time of repayment of the debentures.)

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES.

Art. 35.—The debenture certificates issued in accordance with a deed of trust must contain the following particulars:—

- (1) Matters mentioned in Clauses 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 19;
- (2) Matters mentioned in Clauses 2 and 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 22;
- (3) (Serial) number of the debenture certificates;
- (4) Matters mentioned in Clauses 3 and 4 of the preceding Article.

Art. 36.—When the trustor company has issued debenture certificates conformably with the terms and conditions of the agreement of trust, the trustee company shall, upon the request of the trustor company, certify that the said debenture certificates are debenture certificates issued in accordance with a deed of trust, and shall deliver same to the trustor company or to a person designated by it.

The certificate mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given by writing the same down on each of the debenture certificates and affixing thereto the signatures of the directors of the trustee company or the signature of a member representing such company.

Art. 37.—Debenture certificates issued in accordance with a deed of trust will not acquire validity unless certified to as provided in the preceding Article.

Art. 38.—When the trustee company has issued debenture certificates on behalf of the trustor company, such fact shall be stated in each of the certificates and same shall be signed by the directors of the trustee company or by a member representing such company.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the preceding two Articles are not applicable.

Art. 39.—When the trustee company has issued debenture certificates on behalf of the trustor company, the entries to be made in accordance with Art. 206 of the Commercial Code shall be made by the trustee company and the demand to be made in accordance with Article 207 of the Commercial Code shall be made on the trustee company.\*

#### CHAPTER V.

##### DEBENTURE REGISTER.

Art. 40.—When a company has issued secured debentures, besides those mentioned in Article 173 of the Commercial Code,\*\* the following matters shall be entered in the Debenture Register:—

- (1) Matters mentioned in Clauses 1, 7, 9 & 10 of Paragraph 1 of Article 19;
- (2) Matters mentioned in Clauses 2 to 4 of Article 34.

Art. 41.—The trustor company shall prepare a copy of the Debenture Register and deliver same to the trustee company.

With regard to the copy mentioned in the

\* Art. 206.—Commercial Code. The assignment of a name-debenture cannot be set up against the company or against any other third person, unless the name and domicile of the assignee have been entered in the Debenture-Register and his name inserted in the debenture certificate.

Art. 207.—Commercial Code. The provisions of Article 155 apply correspondingly to debentures.

Art. 155.—Commercial Code. When the whole amount of the share has been paid up, a shareholder may require his certificate to be made out to bearer. A shareholder may at any time have a share to bearer changed into a name-share.

\*\* Art. 173.—Commercial Code. In the Debenture Register the following particulars must be entered:—

1. The name and domicile of the creditors;
2. The serial number of the debentures;
3. The total amount of the debentures;
4. The amount in money of each debenture;
5. The rate of interest on the debentures;
6. The manner and time of repayment of the debentures;
7. The date of the issue of the debentures;
8. The date of the acquisition of each debenture;
9. If debentures to bearer have been issued, their total number, their serial numbers and the date of their issue.

preceding paragraph, the fact that same is a true and faithful copy of the original shall be certified to under the signatures of the directors of the trustee company or that of a member representing such company.

Art. 42.—The trustee company shall keep the copy mentioned in the preceding Article at its head office, and permit inspection of the same by debenture creditors at any time, within business hours, when requested by such creditors.

Art. 43.—Whenever any alteration occurs in the entries of the Debenture Register, the trustor company shall notify it to the trustee company by means of a document signed by its directors or a member representing it.

When the trustee company has received the document mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the same shall be preserved by affixing it to the copy of the Debenture Register.

Art. 44.—When the trustee company has issued debentures for the trustor company the Debenture Register shall be prepared by the trustee company and kept at its head office.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 Article 171 of the Commercial Code are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph.\*

Art. 45.—In the case of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the trustee company shall prepare a copy of the Debenture Register and deliver same to the trustor company.

The provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 41, Articles 42 & 43, and Paragraph 2 of Article 171 of the Commercial Code,\* are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 46.—When the trustor company or the trustee company has prepared the Debenture Register, a copy thereof shall be delivered to the person who has undertaken the whole amount of the debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Articles 41 and 43 are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 47.—Whenever the trustor company, the trustee company, or a person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29 has taken any such steps as to cause an alteration of the entries in the Debenture Register, the company keeping the Debenture Register shall be notified thereof in writing.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### MEETINGS OF DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

Art. 48.—The trustee company or a person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29 may, if necessary, call a meeting of debenture-holders at any time.

Art. 49.—The trustor company, or any debenture-holders holding in the aggregate one-tenth of the whole amount of debentures, may make a demand upon the company, or the person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29, to call a meeting of debenture-holders by lodging a document stating the object of the meeting and the reason why such meeting should be convoked.

Should the party receiving the demand mentioned in the preceding paragraph fail to take steps for calling the meeting within two weeks after such demand is made, the party making the demand may, upon obtaining the permission of the competent authorities, call the meeting.

Art. 50.—The meeting provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 15, Articles 89, 94 or 99 may be called by debenture-holders having an aggregate of one-tenth of the whole amount of debentures.

The meeting mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be called at the seat of the head-office of the trustee company unless otherwise specially provided in the agreement of trust.

The meeting provided for in Articles 94 and 99 can also be called by the trustor company.

\* Art. 171. (Paragraph 2).—Any shareholder or any creditor of the company may at any time during business hours demand an inspection of the above mentioned documents.



Art. 51.—The provisions of Article 156 of the Commercial Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to the calling of a meeting of debenture-holders.

Art. 52.—Unless otherwise specially provided in the agreement of trust, resolutions are passed at a meeting of debenture-holders by majority of the right of voting exercised. Provided, however, that with regard to resolutions relative to matters mentioned in Article 64, Paragraph 1 of Articles 67, 75, 85 and 86, and Paragraph 1 of Article 97, such cannot be passed unless the right of voting has been exercised by the holders of more than one half of the name debentures and those who have deposited their debenture certificates in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 and having more than one half of the whole amount of the debentures.

The provisions of Paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 161 of the Commercial Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to resolutions of the meeting of debenture-holders.†

Unless specially provided otherwise in the agreement of trust, debenture-holders who do not attend the meeting may exercise their right of voting by means of a document.

Every debenture-holder has the right to one vote for each portion of his debentures corresponding to the minimum amount of the debentures. Provided, however, that the right of voting of a debenture-holder who has debentures of more than eleven times the minimum amount of debentures may be restricted by the agreement of trust.

Art. 53.—Parties who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29, or their representatives, may attend and speak at a meeting of debenture-holders or state their views in writing.

Art. 54.—The representative of the trustee company may attend and speak at a meeting of debenture-holders, or state his views in writing, except when the meeting has been convened with regard to matters specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 89.

Art. 55.—The parties convening a meeting of debenture-holders shall give notice of such meeting to the parties mentioned in the preceding two Articles or to their representative.

The provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 156 of the Commercial Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph.†

Art. 56.—Should it be deemed necessary at a meeting of debenture-holders, or by the party convening the meeting, the trustor company may be notified and its representative may be requested to attend the meeting.

Art. 57.—Should the procedure of convening a meeting of debenture-holders or the manner in which resolutions are passed at the meeting, be contrary to either this law or the terms and conditions of the agreement of trust, the trustor company, the trustee company, or either of the debenture-holders, may apply to the Court for a decree declaring such resolution to be null and void.

The application mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made within one month from the day on which the resolution is passed.

\* Art. 156.—Notice of a general meeting must be given to each shareholder two weeks before the date fixed for such meeting.

The notice must state the object of the meeting and the matters to be voted upon.

If the company has issued shares to bearer, a public notification of the general meeting and of the particulars specified in the preceding paragraph must be given three weeks before the date fixed for the meeting.

† Art. 161.—(Paragraphs 2 to 4). Persons holding certificates to bearer cannot exercise their right of voting unless they have deposited their certificates with the company one week before the day of the meeting.

A shareholder may exercise his right of voting by a proxy, who must produce to the company a document proving his right of representation.

A person who has a special interest in a resolution of the company cannot exercise the right of voting.

‡ Art. 156.—(Paragraphs 1 and 2). Notice of a general meeting must be given to each shareholder two weeks before the date fixed for such meeting.

The notice must state the object of the meeting and the matters to be voted upon.

When a debenture-holder makes the application mentioned in Paragraph 1, his debenture certificates shall be deposited, and, upon the demand of the party who convened the meeting, suitable security shall be also provided.

Art. 58.—Matters relative to which resolutions may be passed at a meeting of debenture-holders are limited to those specified in this law and those specially provided for in the agreement of trust.

Art. 59.—Parties convening a meeting of debenture-holders shall prepare a minute-book.

Art. 60.—The trustee company shall keep at its head and branch offices either the original or a copy of the minute-book of the meeting of debenture-holders.

The trustee company shall, if so requested, allow the trustor company or debenture-holders to inspect the minute-book mentioned in the preceding paragraph at any time during business hours.

Art. 61.—When a party other than the trustee company has prepared the minute-book, he shall himself preserve the original and deliver a copy thereof to the trustee company.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article apply *mutatis mutandis* to the copy mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 62.—The expenses of a meeting of debenture-holders shall be borne by the party who has convened the meeting, except when the meeting is called by the trustee company or by a party who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 63.—Resolutions passed at a meeting of debenture-holders are carried out by the trustee company. Provided that should the resolution be of such a nature as to preclude its being carried out by the trustee company, the meeting shall determine who is to execute such resolution.

Art. 64.—When not otherwise specially provided for in agreement of trust, one or more representatives may be selected and appointed at the meeting of debenture-holders to whom the decision of matters relative to which resolution is to be made is to be delegated.

The representatives are selected and appointed from among the party who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29, or persons each holding one thousandth or upwards of the whole amount of debentures.

Where there are several representatives, should no special decision be made at the meeting, matters falling within the sphere of the powers of the representatives are decided by them by a majority.

Art. 65.—In a case corresponding to the proviso of Article 63, the representatives may either themselves execute the matters falling within the sphere of their powers, or cause other persons to execute same.

Art. 66.—When the representatives have accepted their position, public notification thereof shall be made, and notice shall also be given to the trustor company, the trustee company, and the party who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 67.—A meeting of debenture-holders may at any time, revoke the appointment of the representatives or alter their powers.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the meeting shall make a public notification thereof, and give notice thereof to the trustor company and the person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### THE VALIDITY OF AGREEMENTS OF TRUST.

Art. 68.—The trustee company shall deal with the affairs of the trust with impartiality and faithfulness.

Art. 69.—The Trustee company is bound vis-a-vis the trustor company and debenture-holders to deal with the affairs of the trust with the care of a good administrator.

Art. 70.—The special security provided by the agreement of trust vests in the trustee company in respect to the whole of the debentures comprised in the deed of trust.

The trustee company has the burden of

preserving for all the debenture-holders the rights over the security and of enforcing same.

Art. 71.—Debenture-holders enjoy in equal proportion the benefit of the security according to the respective amounts of their claims.

Art. 72.—The material security provided by an agreement of trust will acquire validity even prior to the debentures coming into existence.

Art. 73.—The provisions of Articles 348 and 375 of the Civil Code and Article 277 of the Commercial Code do not apply to the rights of security provided by an agreement of trust.\*

Art. 74.—The trustee company may supplement the security by an agreement with the trustor company.

Art. 75.—The trustee company may alter the security in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of debenture-holders and an agreement made with the trustor company.

Art. 76.—The agreement mentioned in the preceding two Articles has the same force as the agreement of trust.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### TRAINING NOTES.

During the past week the weather has been most unfavourable for steady training, but a few of the horses have managed to get in some fast work. "Rose de France" is going well, but as yet it is not possible to determine whether she has retained her speed or not, as she is not being galloped off her legs as are some of the other horses. "Phyllis" appears to have had too much work and a rest for three or four days might do her good. The same treatment would not do "Suma" much harm, for it looks as though, if her trainer be not very careful, she will be stale by the end of next week.

"Hitachi" is going strong and as fast as before. "Miyashino" and "Folly" do not appear to be able to get over the ground as fast as might have been expected. "Maynooth" is an unknown quantity; on shape and style of galloping she is not a flyer. "Parma Violet" has not done fast work for the last two days.

Of the last lot of Australians "Hyacinth" and "Flash" still stand out as the best two and the owner and trainer of the former should be well satisfied with the time in which this mare did the mile on Saturday last. "Flash" is a very strong and fast mare and will do better than she has yet done. There has not appeared any other mare that can equal the performances of the above pair. "Dekimas" is a nervous animal that in all probability will lose her backers more money than she will earn for them, and those who saw her gallop on Thursday were unanimous in their opinion that she goes slower in each succeeding gallop. It must be borne in mind that those interested in this mare are most unlikely to try to break records during the training.

"May Duke," "Wakashima" and "Raubgraf" are moving well and the latter, if he keeps as well as he is at the moment, should not be overlooked by backers.

"The Miller," unless the knowing ones are

\* Civil Code, Art. 348.—The pledgee may on his own responsibility repledge the thing pledged within the time of the duration of his own right. In that case, however, he is responsible for any damage caused to the thing by *vis-major* which would not have happened but for the repledge.

Civil Code, Art. 375.—A mortgagee may make his mortgage security for an obligation in favor of another person against him, or he may assign or waive his mortgage or the rank thereof in favor of another creditor of the same debtor.

If in any such case the mortgagee has made disposals of his right in favor of several persons, the right of such persons rank according to the respective times when notes of such facts were added to the registry of the mortgage.

Commercial Code, Art. 277.—The provisions of Article 349 of the Civil Code do not apply to a pledge created as a security for an obligation arising from a commercial transaction.

Civil Code, Art. 349.—The pledgor cannot, either by the act of creation or by an agreement made before the obligation is due, in order to make performance to the pledgee, agree that the latter shall become the owner of the thing pledged or shall dispose of it without complying with the requirements of the law.

much mistaken, will prove to be the best of the China Griffins; "Gulyasch" is however a very fast pony and "Kobe" and "Dairen" are improving rapidly.

Given fine weather, the training during the present week should be most interesting.

OLD SPORT.

#### LOVE'S SEASONS.

I went by her cottage,—

Full fast was it snowing;

Dropped low the white branches,

The north wind was blowing,

Bleak, bleak lay the winter

On mountain and lea,—

One looked from the window,

'Twas Summer to me.

All white slept the earth

And all black moaned the sea;

But 'twas Summer, fair Summer.

Sweet Summer to me.

I went by her cottage,—

The roses were glowing;

—Waved high the white branches,

The south wind was blowing.

Blithe, blithe sang the birds

In each blossoming tree,—

None looked from the window,

'Twas Winter to me.

All green smiled the earth,

And all blue laughed the sea,

But 'twas Winter, grey Winter,

Grim Winter to me.

No more at that window

Her glances shall meet me;

No more to her cottage

Her blushes shall greet me.

White, white is that cheek

Where love's roses bloomed free,

And cold are those lips

That gave welcome to me.

Tho' in Summer out-summered

Shone mountain and lea,

'Tis Winter, forever

Dead Winter, to me.

'Tis a fair summer land

Which our coming awaits,

When our far-wandered feet

Shall win home thro' the gates.

Sweet, sweet shall the May

Laugh on shore and on sea,

When her smile at the gate

Gives the morning to me.

Tho' of Winter out-wintered

Its seasons should be,

'Twill be Summer, forever

Sweet Summer, to me.

Yokohama.

SERAQ LL. YENDYS.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, 182 invalids were brought to Tokyo and on the following day 164, all being from Osaka or Hiroshima where they had undergone temporary treatment after coming from the front.

On April 24th, 87 Russian prisoners were brought from Dairen to Moji, and were removed to Kokura or Kurume. On the same day, 83 prisoners, including three officers, arrived at Nino-shima and were sent to Kumamoto or Kurume.

The S.-C. *Morning Post* publishes the following telegram from its Singapore correspondent:—"T.I.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who are travelling to Germany on board the *Prins Heinrich*, take a keen interest in the Russian refugees who are their fellow passengers. On the voyage between Hongkong and Singapore Princess Arisugawa distributed toys to the children of the refugees, a gracious act which won the admiration of all on board. Prince Arisugawa is well."

The sum of yen 255 has been forwarded to Miss Holland, being the nett proceeds of the concert for the benefit of her Factory Girls Fund. The gross receipts were yen 336. Miss Holland

desires to thank those who so kindly took part in the concert; also Messrs. Thwaites & Co. for lending piano; and the *Japan Advertiser*, *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Herald* and *Japan Mail* for advertising free of charge; also the directors of the Public Hall; and the *Japan Mail* for printing the tickets and programmes at reduced rates.

The development of the New Zealand coal-fields proceeds apace. The Westport Coal Company has just concluded a satisfactory year, the annual output amounting to 530,000 tons; a considerable quantity of this coal was purchased by the British Admiralty and delivered to the Australian and China Stations. Two State coal mines are now in full working order, and supply all the Government requirements for the railways and other purposes; the surplus is disposed of to the public. A large coal area, estimated to contain some ten million tons of coal, and adjoining one of the Westport Coal Company's mines on the west coast, has been taken up by a Christchurch company, who intend to spend upwards of £100,000 in opening up the mine and providing a permanent way to transport the coal to the adjoining railway system.

The death occurred on 14th March, in his eightieth year, of Captain James Bucknell Atkins, Elder Brother of the Trinity House. When taking troops to the China War in the *Imperator*, he made what long stood as the record passage from Portsmouth to Singapore. Using his steam simply as an auxiliary, he did not stop at the Cape for coal, and arrived at Singapore about a fortnight before he was expected. Afterwards he was requested to lay his log before the Admiralty. Messrs. Laird, the builders, gave him a cheque, though the latter was withdrawn when he had the misfortune to collide with a sailing vessel on the return voyage. At that time sailing ships carried no lights, although the obligation then, as now, was on steamers to keep out of the way. It was no wonder that he was one of the first signatories of the petition to the Government to compel sailing ships to carry distinguishing lights at night.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Prudential committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions voted unanimously to accept the gift of \$100,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and will use the money for the benefit of the mission schools of the Orient.

During a heavy spring storm an electric power wire was broken and fell across a door knob of the home of John McGovern, engineer at the insane asylum at St. Louis, situated near the institution, and McGovern was instantly killed by the electricity as he opened the door.

Rear-Admiral Chester, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory, has completed arrangements for the observation of the total solar eclipse of Aug. 29-30, an event of the greatest importance to astronomers. Three stations will be established, one in the Columbre Islands, one near Valencia, Spain, and one near Algiers in Africa.

Decrees establishing the new monetary system of Mexico have been issued by President Diaz. The mints will be closed to the free coinage of silver on April 26 and the new monetary system go into effect May 8. The new theoretical unit of currency is the peso of 75 centigrams of gold, and silver dollars will be valued at that equivalent, or practically 50 cents gold. A reserve or exchange fund is established, beginning with \$100,000,000, which may be increased.

The President has, through the State Department and in accordance with the act of Congress, issued proclamation for an "International naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13 and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation," which is to be held at Jamestown, Va. The proclamation invites foreign nations to send their naval vessels and representatives of military

organizations to participate in the tri-centennial of the founding of Jamestown, the first English-speaking settlement in America. The colonists founded Jamestown on May 13, 1607.

The Geological Survey is tabulating statistics on the oil output for 1904, which, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the investigation now being conducted in that industry by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield. The statistics will show a shifting of oil production from the east to the west of the Mississippi river. In 1898 the five states of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana produced 94 per cent. of the total output of petroleum in North America. In 1903 they produced only 55 per cent. In 1904 the west took the lead for the first time, producing 53 per cent., as against only 47 per cent., produced by states east of the Mississippi. In 1904 the oil production of the entire country was 119,000,000 barrels, being an increase over the previous year of 19,000,000 barrels.

An interesting study of the U.S. Government's emigration tables for January, 1904, is made by a writer for the *Chicago Record-Herald*. This writer says "First it is to be noted that the total immigration for the month was 56,328, as against 28,624 in 1904, 31,851 in 1903, 23,229 in 1902, 18,297 in 1901 and 16,785 in 1900. It will be observed that it stands quite alone because of its magnitude, and there are notable peculiarities in the apportionment among races or countries. This will be appreciated after an examination of the following table, which gives a comparison of the Italian, Austrian and Russian immigration for the month of January in the years named:

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Italy.....	5,961	8,140	6,340	7,964
Austria-Hungary.....	7,773	9,402	5,669	19,523
Russia.....	4,048	6,171	7,176	15,743

The result of the competition, in which Miss Helen Miller Gould offered three prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 for the best essays on the comparative merits of the Revised Version of the Bible (Protestant) and the Douay Version (Roman Catholic), has been made public by the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York. Two hundred and fifty-six essays were received. The first prize was awarded to the Rev. W. T. Whitley, a Baptist clergyman of Preston, England, the second prize to the Rev. G. H. Beard, a Congregational clergyman of New Haven, Conn., and the third prize to Mr. Charles B. Dalton, an Episcopalian, Assistant-Master in Trinity Parish, New York. The judges in this contest included President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary; Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

Nearly a half-million babies, it is said, died in the United States last year from the effects of adulterated infant foods, poisons used in coloring butter and candy, formaldehyde in milk, and other impure articles of diet made by fraudulent manufacturers. Data to prove this assertion was produced before a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which met in Chicago on April 1st. The assertion of enormous fatality among infants last year resulting from impure food was made by Mr. J. N. Hurly, Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Health. Hurly produced figures to show that 65 per cent. of the total deaths of infants in America last year were due to poisons administered in impure foods and deadly concoctions placed on the market by fraudulent food manufacturers. He produced statistics to show that more than 700,000 infants died in the United States last year.

It is pointed out by this same authority that these figures show that "there was a very remarkable increase for Austria-Hungary and Russia, between 1904 and 1905, and that Italy did not gain in anything like the same degree. It should be understood, however, that under normal conditions the Italian immigration is relatively small in January and very large in the spring months, and that it has led the list in recent fiscal years,

But even with this question it is a significant fact that the percentages of increase should be what they are. Out of a total of 53,212 for Europe and a grand total of 56,265, Russia and Austria-Hungary contribute 35,266. In combination with the outclassed Italy they make up nearly 77 per cent of the entire immigration and more than 80 per cent of the immigration from Europe. Outside the three leaders we have only three countries or regions contributing more than a thousand each, as follows: England, 3,474; Germany, 1,424, and the West Indies, 1,184. Irish, Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes figure up only 2,289 all told. Taken separately they are negligible factors, quite lost in the great tide from the interior of the continent.

Year by year, apparently, the work of Congress grows. Statistics prepared by the docket clerk of the House of Representatives show increases in the number of bills introduced, in the number of public acts passed in the Fifty-eighth Congress as compared with the preceding one. In all, 20,074 bills and resolutions were introduced. Reports were made by House committees on 4,904 measures, including Senate acts and resolutions. Of its own bills and resolutions the House passed 1,556 during the second session, while it adopted 551 of the 620 Senate acts and resolutions that had been reported from committees. At the close of the session only 112 public bills were left unacted upon. Of all the House bills sent to the President for his approval, only one failed to receive his signature. How greatly the work of Congress has grown in recent years may be gathered from the fact that from the Fifty-second to the Fifty-eighth Congress the number of bills and resolutions introduced increased from 10,623 to 20,074, the number of reports made from 2,613 to 4,604, the number of public laws enacted from 398 to 574, and the number of private laws enacted from 324 to 3,467—the latter total being, it will be seen, over ten times the former in amount.

In an editorial the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* states that the agreement to curtail the acreage of cotton is being shirked. The convention at New Orleans a few weeks ago urged a reduction in acreage this year which would bring the production to a point at least 2,000,000 bales below that of 1904, when the crop passed the 13,000,000 bale mark. The reason why there is unlikely to be any material reduction in the cotton acreage this year is that at the present price there is considerable profit in cotton growing, and the chances are that the price will be higher before it is lower. The indications point to an upward turn before much of the planting is done. This will have a tendency to induce the planters to attempt to raise a larger crop. Agreements to reduce acreage, whether of wheat, corn or cotton, are usually shirked by many persons. Compacts of this kind have a tendency to strengthen the market, and in such cases the individual agriculturist will be apt to let his neighbor do the curtailing of the planting. This has been true in so many instances that the cotton acreage is likely to be at high figures for 1905. A 13,000,000 bale crop in 1905, if it is raised, will find a ready market at fair prices.

Washington dispatches say that Secretary Hay will do no more work until late in the Fall and if his health then be not greatly improved, he will retire from the cabinet. The Washington correspondent for the *New York World* says: "It is practically certain that Mr. Hay will be succeeded by Secretary Taft, who will be the real head of the State department while Mr. Hay is away. The President doubts that Mr. Hay will ever be strong enough to resume his official duties, and he already has selected Mr. Taft as his successor, barring some political contingency which now is unforeseen. Surgeon-General Rixey, who has been attending Mr. Hay for years, is by no means confident that the long rest which he has ordered will result in the complete restoration of his health. He goes no further than to say that he 'hopes' Mr. Hay will be sufficiently

benefitted to take up his work again by the time Congress convenes next Fall. The attack of faintness to which Mr. Hay succumbed as he was sailing from New York is accepted as an indication that he is weaker than had been supposed. As soon as he returns from his two months' cruise Mr. Hay will, by Dr. Rixey's orders, go to his summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where he will stay until just before Congress convenes. His condition then will determine whether he is to remain in the cabinet. While he is at his summer home Mr. Hay will not be bothered with official cares. During the three months that Mr. Taft is to be away State Department matters of importance will be taken up directly with the President by Acting Secretary Loomis, and questions of great moment, if any arise, will be decided at the cabinet meetings."

Two hundred million dollars is the sum the railroads of the United States will spend for improvements in traffic equipment during the year 1905, according to conservative estimates made by some railroad men. This sum will be a record-breaker for a single year, and it is taken as an unfailing evidence that the current year is to be one of great prosperity. Ten leading lines are to spend \$110,000,000, and other lines will spend an estimated total of \$90,000,000. The following table tells the story concretely:

Penn. lines .....	\$23,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio .....	14,000,000
N. Y. C. lines .....	20,000,000
Southern Pacific .....	8,000,000
Southern .....	8,000,000
Rock Island .....	10,000,000
Atchafson .....	8,000,000
North and West .....	2,000,000
Erie .....	16,000,000
Frisco lines .....	2,000,000
Other sys. (est.) .....	90,000,000

Some authorities make the figures much higher than these. The orders included in the table are in addition to extensive expenditures made during the latter part of 1904. Soon after the election the demand for equipment grew so rapidly that the railroads were convinced of the need to act quickly if they were to avert a congestion of traffic in the present year.

To most Americans, says *Bradstreet's*, the name of the Hudson's Bay Company recalls long period when that venerable organization, which was originally chartered by the British crown in 1670, represented whatever of civilization or government could be found in the northwestern portion of the American continent. Moreover, the conflict in the fur trade between American interests engaged in that pursuit and the company gave it an historical importance familiar to all who have an acquaintance with the history of the northwest during the first half of the last century. The creation of the Dominion of Canada and the abridgment or practical extinction of the company's rights over a vast and ill-defined region, extending from the western bounds of Ontario to the Pacific and Arctic oceans, seemed likely to end its activity, except as a factor in the fur business. Part of the arrangement made with the Hudson's Bay Company, however, involved the conveyance to the organization of a large amount of lands which, owing to the influx of settlers from both Europe and the United States to the western Canadian region, have now acquired a value far in excess of anything deemed possible in that respect only a few years ago. One of the results has been that the £10 shares of Hudson's Bay stock, of which there are 100,000 outstanding, have lately become the object of a remarkable speculative movement in the London stock market. At the beginning of 1904 the quotation for them was 36½, but in last December they had gradually advanced to 53½. Since the beginning of the present year, however, a further rise has taken place, which early in the present month carried the price up to 74; and still higher prices are predicted, great stress being laid upon the potential value of the company's lands under present conditions.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AN OLD RESIDENT TO HIS FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the midst of the history-making events that are taking place around you in the Far East, it seems to me almost an impertinence for such an infinitesimally insignificant person as myself to ask you to allow me to send a line to the foreign community of Yokohama, through the medium of your paper. Yet, when I recall all the great kindness that I invariably received in my long residence in Japan, off and on, over forty years, I feel a strong wish to say a word to all those good comrades of the past, to express the feeling, that simply amounts to humiliation, at my having had to quit the social circle of Yokohama in so informal a way. The circumstances are known to my friends, and I feel that in their generous hearts they excused me. But with returning health and strength I wish to say one word more. Should any of you be placed in similar circumstances the one thing to do is to get away, for a change of climate, and let me recommend Victoria in British Columbia as the finest summer climate I have experienced in the world. There you will find (this year or next when the C.P.R. have finished it) a really magnificent hotel, and not expensive; or if you would find a still more economical way of getting a rest, go to the hotel first, and make your enquiries. You will find several comfortable boarding houses, especially in the outskirts of the town. You will find an excellent club, with a lot of good-hearted fellows as members, and an introduction to any one of them will procure you the entrée to the luxuries of a Home Club. You will find excellent medical men; a first rate hospital, good nurses, and with returning health, for you are sure to get better, you will find lovely scenery and good roads.

A land of home-flowers, and home fruits in profusion with the perfection of cool air, mornings and evenings, and with a generous but not excessive heat at mid-day. All that will help to bring back health. To complete it, take the train from Vancouver and go up to Banff, going by easy stages, stopping each night, first at Sicamoose, then at Glacier, then at Field, then at Laggan. At each of those places, you will find the perfection of comfort in the C.P.R. Hotels, the most glorious scenery, and the mountain air will soon put you right. If it does not, Home air and Home nursing will do what nothing else can. Experience has proved it in my case, and therefore I venture to send my advice to my old friends in the East, and to those who try it, let me say, that through our great banking institution of the East, my address will always be obtainable, and so long as I "bob up serenely" any Yokohama man will find a welcome from, sir,

Yours truly,  
R. D. ROBISON.  
Vallauris, Alpes Maritimes, France, March 8th, 1905.

## THE MINING LAW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Mr. De Becker, with two exceptions, translates 収用 "purchase" in his "Mining Law." The first exception in Article 67 gives "employed by purchase" and the second in Article 70 gives "compulsory purchase." I have seen it translated by others "expropriation."

The characters used give no index to the legal meaning as 収 is simply "to take" or "receive" and 用 is "to use." There is of course the Law of 土地 収用.

What I would like Mr. De Becker to tell me is whether the accepted legal equivalent of 収用 is "purchase."

A Legal and Scientific Dictionary is much wanted. It is a great pity Mr. Gubbins does not add to his most useful dictionary an addenda of these terms.

Yours, etc.,

IGNORAMUS.

Tokyo, April 26th, 1905.

## THE MEMORIAL WORKS OF THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

We have received the following in the form of a pamphlet:

It is not necessary here to repeat that at present everything in our country owes its success to the co-operation of the whole nation. Those who are at home must be frugal and devote whatever they can save to public service, and thus must try to make those who are at the front needless of being anxious about their families left behind. This is simply the duty of our people towards themselves as a belligerent nation. That we avail of this present national emergency as an opportunity of the nation's

development: that everywhere works are planned and projected in memory of the present war: that particularly education and industry are encouraged; and that we are progressive and enterprising as well as persevering and self-respecting—is not this the proper attitude of a great nation that has the glory of being victorious?

Some time ago when the Extraordinary Special Tax Act was issued, the local public communities contracted their business, lessened their expenses, and endeavored to leave a margin to the people's finance. But at the same time there are not wanting many of these local communities that are planning and projecting something in memory of the present emergency, thinking that at this extraordinary moment education and industry must be specially encouraged and advanced. For instance, in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, the system of "half-day school" is adopted, and the children who do not go to school are gathered together, and not only elements of industrial education are taught them, but at the same time they are made to plant trees in memory of the present war. In Matsuyama City, Ehime Prefecture, school-girls are made to sew clothes for the sick and wounded soldiers, thus to secure the propagation of industrial education and at the same time the development of the spirit of civility and philanthropy. Also, Tokura Village in Tokyo Prefecture, Nisikuye Village in Saga Prefecture, and others, are to be mentioned as examples of local bodies in which good moral influence has been made effective and the friendly and co-operative spirit of the whole community has been heightened. The villagers of Awano Village, Tochigi Prefecture, have formed a society for planting trees, and by this means they have succeeded not only in consolidating the lots of land owned by the four large divisions of the village, but also in getting these lots of land contributed to the village. Thus we see that they accomplished the great scheme of planting trees, and also the firm foundation of the union of the whole village was secured. Indeed this is a work well adapted to the occasion.

To look in the direction of industry, there are many localities where rapid progress has been made in industrial works. As to the consolidation of farms, beginning with the 3,000 *cho* which extends over the three counties of Nukada, Aomori, Hazu of Aichi Prefecture, and the 2,400 *cho* of Asaka County, Fukushima Prefecture, there are over one hundred cases, either newly started or already accomplished. The profit that can be derived from this source, both in increasing the national wealth and also in supplying employment to the unemployed, is beyond calculation. As to the plantation of trees, the public forest land amounting to 200,000 *cho* in Miye Prefecture, is the leader. The Agricultural Council of Kagawa Prefecture has contributed young camphor-trees and young pine-trees to be planted around every school and every drilling ground, and also in districts where the soldiers go on board for the seat of war. The Chivalrous Society of Miyazaki Village, Nukada County, Aichi Prefecture, bought the superficies of the forest land owned by the divisions of the village and planted trees, for the purpose of distributing the land and trees, as tokens of farewell, to those who go to the front. Such examples are not few. Already the number of towns and villages that have planted trees in memory of the present war, has reached some 600.

Moreover, in Shirohigashi Village, Yosa County, Kyoto Prefecture, a new building was put up for raising silkworms in memory of the present war, and young silkworms, right after the third stage of their growth, are given out to every household in the village. In Toyama Prefecture, committees whose business is to encourage industries are placed in every town and village, and the methods of plowing and manuring are carefully taught so as to leave no benefit unreaped. In Miye, Fukushima, and Tokushima Prefectures, places for instructing the manufacture of *sanada* (tape) have been established or extended, in order to encourage the same manufacture. In Shiga Prefecture, Lake Biwa and Lake Yogo are utilized, and fisheries have been opened in the towns and villages along the coast. In Tokyo Prefecture, not only are meetings held from time to time for lectures about the war, but also societies for planting grass-seed have been formed in every town, in every village, or in every division of land convenient to this end for the purpose of advancing both education and industry hand in hand. Such noteworthy provisions are innumerable. Almost in every place some work or other is carried on in memory of the war, either saving societies are started, or industrial associations are formed, or else plans are made for breaking up new land. Take Iwate and Aomori Prefectures, where famine raged in recent years and hopelessly wasted the whole country. In the former, to meet the need of the present emergency, silk-manufacturing is encouraged and improved, and the number of graduates of the Takayama Company of Gunma Prefecture who have been invited as teachers, has reached one hundred. In the latter, improve-

ment in agriculture is encouraged to the utmost, and the industries which were formerly started to meet the evils of the famine have now turned to be the means of helping the families of those who are at the front to fight for their country. In short, these facts not only indicate to our joy and satisfaction that the co-operation of the people has tended to develop the national wealth and strength, but at the same time they prove that the thoughts of the fighting nation are grand and their care thorough-going.

As to the attitude of those who either publicly or privately devote themselves to these plans and projects, we may cite the following cases. The village-master of Minato Village, Sanbu County, Chiba Prefecture, accidentally heard on his way to Tokyo that there had been very few of his villagers who subscribed for the National Loan Bonds above par, and deeply impressed and very regretful he threw away the ticket which he had bought and hastened home to his native village, where he preached the importance of public service at this critical time and finally succeeded in persuading the whole village to subscribe for the Bonds above par. The villagers of Kiyokawa village, Naka-koma County, Yamanashi Prefecture, subscribed for the Bonds above par, in order to show their patriotism, and at the same time they contributed the whole amount to the village, and are waiting to invest the money in some enterprises of public benefit when the Bonds are paid back. Again in Iwashashi village, Kita-shidara County, Aichi Prefecture, the villagers have united in saving one *ryū* every day since the year 1876 (Meiji 11th year). When this amounted to the large sum of 15,000 *yen*, the villagers generously subscribed for the Bonds, adding thereto what they otherwise earned by their work and thrift. These cases plainly show what sort of mental attitude our nation have towards the present national emergency.

The school-children of Kuze County, Kyoto Prefecture, ploughed the farms of those who are away at the front, when school was not keeping them. Again the school-children of Ohara Village, Atago County of the same prefecture, helped in carrying timber, and offered what they thus earned to the Soldiers and Seamen's Comfort Board. The women of the same village, hearing of this, became so deeply impressed that they could not but volunteer to help these school-children in their noble work. Even school-children and illiterate country people are thus patriotic and are doing their best for the sake of their country.

Moreover, one Takage Waki of the City of Hiroshima, thankful for the glory of his being the supplier of canned goods for the army, encouraged and instructed his workmen to be faithful in their work and thus to show their spirit of public service. On his own part, he devoted his entire self to the realization of this object, and that in spite of illness. Also he opened a saving department in his factory, and in this way endeavored to enable his workmen to subscribe for the Loan Bonds. Cases of enthusiasm of this sort are too numerous to be stated. In Tokushima Prefecture, some public-minded men have started a scheme, according to which every town and village is to be furnished with an organization that supplies employment, in order both to prevent the increase of unemployed and also to help and guide discharged prisoners. Thus we see that in every circle of society the present emergency is utilized for the prosperity of the nation.

It seems certain that if this spirit is developed and extended, nothing is beyond accomplishment. From large prosperous cities to small country villages, plans and projects both for education and for industry are assiduously made and wonderfully succeeding. As long as this spirit exists and this road is followed, there is no need of anxiety for the future of the nation, however long the present war may last. So by availing of the materials obtained, we have made the following table showing the works started and carried on in memory of the present war, and thus we try to offer a glimpse of the national enthusiasm at the present emergency.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

London, April 20.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber, said that Morocco had accepted the principle of the French proposals, and negotiations were now proceeding on that basis. If Germany considered that the explanations regarding Morocco were insufficient, France was prepared to complete them, and would re-assure all the interests of Germany, in order to remove all misunderstanding.

#### BRITISH SEAMEN AND THE QUESTION OF CONTRABAND.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Government had telegraphed for information concerning British seamen imprisoned at Hong-kong for refusing to serve on steamers alleged to be carrying contraband goods.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Earl Percy, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, said that no information had reached the Government that China has ignored the terms of the Mackay Treaty.

#### FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, replying to a question in the Chamber, said that France will do everything that is necessary to assure French neutrality in the Far East.

#### STALE NEWS.

London, April 21.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Taft, the U.S. Secretary of War, will, on his return from the Philippines, visit Tokyo as the guest of Japan. The party includes Miss Alice Roosevelt (a daughter of President Roosevelt) and several Senators and Congressmen.

[Note—The full list of Mr. Taft's party and the details of the itinerary were printed in the *Japan Mail* on April 19th.]

#### KAMRANH BAY.

London, April 22.

The German steamer *Juliette*, at Mauritius, was prevented from finishing her coaling when it was ascertained that she was carrying stores to Kamranh Bay.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent states that the English portion of the crew complained of having been deceived, and refused to continue the voyage. They preferred imprisonment. The Japanese Minister at Paris has called the attention of Delcassé to the presence of Russian ships at Kamranh Bay. It is maintained on behalf of France that she has taken precisely the same measures as she took when Japanese cruisers lately visited Kamranh. Moreover it is affirmed that the Baltic Squadron has quitted French territorial waters.

#### A PROHIBITED MEETING.

London, April 23.

A congress of members of the Zemstvos, fixed to take place in St. Petersburg on May 7th, has been prohibited.

#### FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has emphatically re-affirmed in the Chamber of Deputies that formal, precise and repeated orders have been sent to the French officials in Indo-China to maintain absolute neutrality in those waters.

#### ST. PETERSBURG INSTRUCTIONS.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Admiralty has represented to Admiral Rojestvensky that his remaining in proximity to the coasts of Annam must gravely endanger peace, and believes that the Admiral will obey the formal instructions sent to him.

The general consensus of opinion in London is that Admiral Rojestvensky has gained a great advantage from coaling and provisioning at Kamranh Bay.

#### SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

Naval circles in St. Petersburg are becoming sanguine of success.

#### CRETANS WANT UNION WITH GREECE.

The Cretan Chamber of Deputies have

unanimously proclaimed a union with Greece, at the same time expressing confidence in Prince George. The deputies then swore allegiance to King George of Greece.

#### THE CRUISER "DIANA" TO BE DISARMED.

Later.  
A telegram from Paris states that the authorities at Saigon have ordered the interned Russian cruiser *Diana*, which has been completely repaired, to disarm and hand over the essential parts of her machinery.

#### RUSSIA AND THE JAPANESE PROTEST.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is understood that France confined herself to transmitting the Japanese protest to Russia, which replied that the precise whereabouts of Admiral Rojestvensky were unknown, and it was therefore impossible to say whether there was any ground for the complaint but that he would be communicated with as soon as possible.

#### HAVE LEFT KAMRANH.

Later.  
France has stated officially that the Second Baltic Squadron left Kamranh Bay on the 22nd, destination unknown.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, April 24.  
The *Temps* has a telegram from Saigon which states that at 10.40 a.m. on Sunday all the ships composing the Baltic Squadron left Kamranh Bay. Four Russian transports are at Saigon.

The Governor-General of Tongking has prohibited four Russian steamers from embarking a large quantity of coal which was consigned to them. They have been permitted to embark only sufficient to carry them on their voyage.

#### M. DELCASSE.

London, April 25.  
M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. His position was shaken by the debate on Wednesday, his adversaries contending that the Kaiser would never have intervened had M. Delcassé considered German susceptibilities.

Later.  
M. Delcassé has withdrawn his resignation. He insisted that he must be in complete harmony with the Cabinet on the subject of foreign policy, and he received satisfactory assurances to this effect.

#### ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY ILL.

It is stated at Saigon that Admiral Rojestvensky is suffering from dysentery.

#### GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The German mission is preparing to start for Fez. The tribes along the road are arranging great festivities in its honour.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

Later.  
A Saigon telegram dated the 24th says that the Baltic squadron which was anchored in Kamranh Bay, consisting of 52 ships, including transports, has sailed North. Fourteen transports, one cruiser, the *Sviat-lana*, and the hospital ship *Orel* continue near Kamranh Bay, but outside the territorial limits.

The French cruiser *Descartes* has sailed for Haicang, Hainan (?) where 20 warships were sighted.

#### THE CRETAN AFFAIR.

London, April 26.  
It is announced in Rome that Signor Tittoni, the Prime Minister, the British French, and Russian Ambassadors have conferred upon the situation in Crete.

From Malta comes news that the British warships *Leviathan* (with Admiral Lambton on board), the *Lancaster*, and *Minerva* have proceeded to Crete.

#### AMERICAN BANKER ARRESTED.

Later.  
Mr. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, has been arrested for defalcations amounting to £300,000 sterling, through speculations in wheat.

#### RUSSIANS CAPTURE JAPANESE RICE.

Under date of the 25th April it is reported from Saigon that the Baltic squadron have captured two steamers off Saigon bound to Japan with rice.

#### THE "DIANA" AT SAIGON.

London, April 27.  
From Saigon it is reported that the French authorities deny that any of the *Diana's* crew are missing. Portions of the machinery were lately removed because the Commander wished to change her anchorage and the authorities were anxious to avoid the slightest appearance of a breach of neutrality.

#### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

London, April 27.  
King Edward maintains incognito whilst in Paris. He dines with President Loubet on Sunday, and will remain in Paris two or three days. The visit is regarded as a important political event and as an affirmation of the *entente* with regard to Morocco *vis-a-vis* Germany.

#### NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

M. Pokotiloff, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been appointed Russian Minister to Peking.

#### U.S. COTTON CROP.

The United States cotton crop is an extraordinary one and exceeds the world's record by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million bales.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 22nd inst.)

#### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

According to a report from the troops that occupied Tunghwa there are still small forces of the enemy at Laoling and Malukau (about 20 miles north of Tunghwa.) On the 20th instant about 100 of the enemy's cavalry attacked Yingcheing but were repulsed by our troops. In the direction of Taolu the enemy's outpost has been gradually re-inforced during the past few days, but there are no appearances of its becoming active. For the rest, with the exception of cavalry skirmishes there is no special change.

(Laoling is on the highroad from Tunghwa to Hai lungching. Taolu is on the road from Kaiyuan to Kirin.—Ed. J.M.)

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters; 25th instant.)

On the 24th instant our troops, which were in occupation of Kaiyuan, outflanked a force of the enemy, consisting of 5 battalions of infantry, 16 sotnias of cavalry and one battery of artillery, which, having driven in our outposts, had advanced to attack Kaiyuan. We routed and pursued the enemy, driving him north of Mienhuachieh (20 miles north of Kaiyuan on the Itungchou road). Our casualties in this affair were 38, (including officers) and the enemy left about 200 dead on the field.

A force of the enemy consisting of 6 battalions of infantry and 16 sotnias of cavalry attacked in the direction of Changtu, and another force consisting of 12 sotnias of cavalry and one battery attacked in the

direction of Hsiaotatz, but these two forces retreated north simultaneously with the repulse of the attempt against Kaiyuan.

(Published by the Foreign Office on the 23rd inst.)

#### FRANCE REPLIES TO JAPAN.

The essence of the French Government's reply to Japan's protest with regard to the Kamranh Bay question is as follows:—

On receipt of intelligence that the Baltic Fleet had reached Kamranh Bay, the French Government immediately conveyed instructions to the Governor-General of Tongking that the rules relating to France's neutrality must be strictly enforced. Thereafter, Japan's protest having been received, further instructions were conveyed to the same Governor-General that he must direct the Russian Squadron to leave French territory with the utmost possible celerity, and the Governor-General answered that in compliance with these instructions he had already taken suitable steps.

Further, the French Government addressed a request to the Russian Government that the latter should issue instructions for the withdrawal of of the Baltic Squadron from French territory, and the Russian Government answered that it had already issued such instructions.

The French Government has already adopted the necessary measures to ensure strict respect being paid to its neutrality, and it guarantees similar measures in future.

(Published by the Foreign Office on the 24th inst.)

The French Government has informed Japan that according to a report received from the Governor-General of Indo-China, the Russian squadron left Kamranh Bay on the 22nd instant, for an unknown destination.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

On the night of the 14th the German ships *Koshichan* was visited and stopped at Kamranh Bay. But the Russian torpedo-boats collided, and in the confusion the steamer made her escape.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

#### KAMRANH.

With regard to the position in which the Russian Second Pacific Squadron is anchored in Kamranh Bay, the following report has been received from trustworthy eye-witnesses:—

"A three-masted three-funnelled warship (like the *Dimitri Donskoi*) and a two-masted three-funnelled converted cruiser two craft in all, are patrolling outside Kamranh Bay. Two four-masted one-funnelled merchant steamers are anchored outside the harbour near the northern entrance. Looking from the north entrance, five vessels like battle-ships are anchored inside the harbour and two of them (two-masted three-funnelled craft) have Admirals' pennants flying on their fore-masts. Along the southern bank of the south entrance, near the land, six war-ships are anchored in line, and from the inside of the harbour volumes of smoke are ascending.

[This finally disposes of the question. The Russians have absolutely taken possession of the harbour, and are treating it as though it were in their own territory. The patrolling off the entrance by the *Dimitri Donskoi* and a converted cruiser is a feature not requiring comment.—Ed. J.M.]

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

London, April 20.

Public opinion in England is unanimous in holding that rather than incur the ill-will of Japan it would be better to sacrifice the *entente* with France. England desires to be



on good terms with France, but things having reached this pass, there is no help.

The *Morning Post* insists that England should make amicable representations to France. It says also that as the open violation of neutrality at Kamranh is a serious development for Japan, England may possibly become involved and therefore it is a very grave business.

The responsible English newspapers say that Great Britain should assist Japan's protest in Paris, and that strong, firm and rapid action is essential.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Third Squadron under Admiral Niebodakoff has reached the Sunda Strait.

Mr. Motono, Japan's Representative in Paris, has protested to the French Government that the continued stay of the Russian Squadron in Kamranh Bay is a violation of the terms of neutrality. M. Delcassé has replied in warm language that some time will be needed before he can obtain accurate reports on this subject.

The British Government has suspended the voyage of the German steamer *Juliet* in Mauritius harbour. The crew of the steamer say that she was engaged to carry supplies to the Baltic Squadron.

London, April 21.  
Replying to a question put by M. Deloncle in the Chamber of Deputies on the afternoon of the 20th, the French Prime Minister said that in consequence of Japan's protest, instructions had been despatched in the sense that the Baltic Squadron under Admiral Rojestvensky, now anchored in Kamranh Bay, should be required to leave the harbour in French territory at once.

The French Government has instructed its Representative in Tokyo to inform the Japanese Government that France will carefully observe the obligations of strict neutrality. [It is to be sincerely hoped that the above news is correct.—Ed. J.M.]

#### TO STRENGTHEN VLADIVOSTOCK.

It is stated that 600 military artificers have left St. Petersburg with the object of strengthening the defences of Vladivostock.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

Hongkong, 11 a.m. 20th inst.

On the 16th instant the Russian Squadron was not seen in Kamranh Bay. Report says that it has proceeded south of Saigon.

The Russian ships are anchored at Pulu Condore and at Honko.

Hongkong, 5 p.m. 20th inst.

The steamers *Signal* and *Rickmers*, when passing Kamranh, did not see any Russian ships. On the evening of the 18th instant the steamer *Chiisan* passed Kamranh at a distance of 12 miles and could not detect anything.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON AFFAIR.

London, April 22.

According to reports circulated in Paris Rojestvensky has left Kamranh Bay, and is now coaling at Hainan Island.

The British Ambassador has returned to his duties in Paris. He is specially charged to inform the French Foreign Office that England participates in Japan's protest.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, has tendered his resignation, but M. Loubet has urged him to withdraw it.

Baron Suyematsu, speaking to a representative of the *Matin*, said that Japan asked France not to assist Japan's enemy.

France appreciating that the conditions at Kamranh Bay involved serious danger, the Government has issued urgent orders to the Governor-General of Indo-China that strict neutrality must be absolutely observed. But it need scarcely be said that the general

opinion is that Rojestvensky is recklessly abusing French good-will.

The British newspapers all strongly support Japan's views. Their contention is briefly this:—What the French journals advance is a purely academical plea which disregards essentials. The occupation of Kamranh Bay by Russia is clearly and certainly a warlike movement which has for basis the potential activity of her strategical plan. Diplomatic questions demand circumspection, secrecy and care, and therefore on this occasion calm moderation must be maintained and everything in the shape of violent language avoided. Nevertheless it must be universally agreed that in order to avert a serious complication France should concede Japan's just demands.

#### RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE FRONT.

London, April 25.

From the regiments in the Moscow District 25,000 of the best troops will soon be sent to the seat of war.

The Authorities are not agreed about Russia's naval policy in the Far East and therefore the Russian ship-building programme has not been fixed. Among naval officers there are some who say that without a naval base in Korea Vladivostock is useless and they therefore decline to support the new programme. The vessels now on the stocks are 3 cruisers of the *Bayan* type and a number of torpedo-craft. These are all. It is doubtful whether the battle-ships *Paul I.* and her consort will be finished this year.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

M. DELCASSÉ.

London, April 22.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, has presented his resignation in consequence of the unfavourable criticism of the newspapers.

Concerning this *The Times* expresses regret, and says:—"Just at this time when the Baltic Squadron is behaving with the greatest audacity, France has urgent need of an experienced Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* formulates a strong theory. He says that Rojestvensky's present procedure is simply doing service to Germany. Supposing that the Russian Admiral took his orders not from St. Petersburg but from Berlin, it may be doubted whether he could render more faithful service.

[That is an idea which has frequently occurred to us also within the past few days. Without intending to reflect in the smallest degree upon Germany, we can not hide from ourselves the fact that nothing in the whole range of human contingencies could benefit her more signally than a war between England and Japan on one side and Russia and France on the other. And it is worth noting in this context that the newspaper organ recently acquired by the Germans in this settlement is the only journal which has attempted to establish the legality of Rojestvensky's proceedings in Kamranh Bay, and thus to encourage their continuance, in spite of the absolute certainty that, if continued, they must have led to an open rupture between Japan and France. We can not too sincerely thank the French Government for having, by an exercise of the sound judgment invariably shown by it, averted what would have been a world-wide calamity.—Ed. J.M.]

#### DISSENSIONS.

London, April 26.

General Kuropatkin is said to have come into collision with General Linevitch and to have resigned his command. The origin of the trouble is reported to be that General Linevitch advocates assuming the offensive in order to save Vladivostock. Kuropatkin's successor is General Baron Kaulbars.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Matin* wires that a report has been received

from Rojestvensky at the Russian Admiralty, saying that he has established communications with Nebogatoff, and that the two Squadrons will come together at Batavia, whence they will start for Vladivostock via the Formosa strait.

(This of course leaves it quite uncertain whether Rojestvensky will make his attempt via Tsushima, Tsugaru or Soya.—Ed. J.M.)

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

Shanghai, April 23.

According to trustworthy information, Chu Fu, the new Viceroy of Nanking, when about to leave his former post in Shantung, promised the German Governor of Kiaochow that when he reached Nanking he would grant special privileges to Germany in the Yangtze Valley. Arriving in Shanghai, he repeated the promise to the German Consul. Recently the number of German war-ships entering the Yangtze has increased and, some time ago, the Viceroy acceded to a request to grant for German naval purposes a drill-ground under Lion's Hill Fort at Nanking. On learning this the United States Consul applied to the Taotai for a similar privilege, but was refused. He then cited the German precedent and contended that his application should be granted. This was the first the public heard of the matter, and now foreign war-ships entering the Yangtze are disposed to disregard all restrictions.

#### THE BARDENS AFFAIR.

ALL PROCEEDINGS WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kobe, April 22.

As a result of consultation between the representatives of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., and Mr. F. J. Bardens all the proceedings in this case have been withdrawn.

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Benalder*, British steamer, 1,959, C. K. McIntosh, 21st April.—London via ports, and Kobe, 20th April, General.—Comes & Co.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 21st April.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Norrana*, Norwegian steamer, 973, H. Anderson, 22nd April.—Barrow, Pig Iron.—Captain.  
*Tefarlos*, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 22nd April.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Decima*, German steamer, 794, Hans Schlaikier, 22nd April.—Anping, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 22nd April.—Seattle, Wash., 31st March Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Benworth*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 22nd April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Feik*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lorentzen, 23rd April.—Yokkaichi, 12nd April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 23rd April.—Kobe, 21st April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Jason*, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 23rd April.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Preussen*, German steamer, 3,278, R. Dahl, 23rd April.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports and Kobe, 22nd April, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 23rd April.—Australia via ports, Mails and General.—Comes & Co.  
*Haldis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 23rd April.—Cheloo, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 24th April.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 24th April.—Vancouver, B.C., 10th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 24th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Sheikh*, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 24th April.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Thyrre*, Norwegian steamer, 2,419, O. Nelsen, 24th April.—Rangoon via Yokkaichi, Rice.—C. Illies & Co.

*Halasu*, British steamers, 2,160, J. Peters, 24th April.—Middlesbro. via Suez and Singapore, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 24th April.—Hongkong and Manila via ports, and Kobe, 23rd April, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 24th April.—Portland, Oregon, 1st April, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 25th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Forest Brook*, British steamer, 1,729, Binks, 26th April.—Seattle, Wash., 27th March, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 26th April.—Hongkong via ports, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Sagami*, British steamer, 2,668, F. Littlehales, 26th April.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Seirstad*, Norwegian steamer, 617, M. Larsen, 26th April.—Ningpo, 20th April, Yellow Beans.—Drabbe & Co.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 27th April.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 26th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Dumbea*, French steamer, 2,785, Boyer, 27th April.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 26th April, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Draemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 27th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Atholl*, British steamer, 3,031, Chas. D. Kemp, 21st April.—New York via Uraga and ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 21st April.—Otaru, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Sangola*, British steamer, 3,349, W. H. Jacobs, 21st April.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 21st April.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Iyo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,918, W. C. P. Thompson, 21st April.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Slum*, German ship, 1,637, Dirks, 21st April.—Port Townsend, U.S.A., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Armand Behic*, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 22nd April.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Valetta*, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 22nd April.—Niigata via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Trenkai*, British steamer, 3,016, H. Harris, 22nd April.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kildurn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 22nd April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Christwick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 22nd April.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 22nd April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 23rd April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Ras Rowa*, British steamer, 1,863, Bennett, 23rd April.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, Coleman, 23rd April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Taiifu*, German steamer, 1,065, C. Ueberfeld, 23rd April.—Kobe, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 24th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Prik*, Norwegian steamer, 741, J. Lorentzen, 24th April.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Pera*, British steamer, 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 25th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Samaru*, British steamer, 1,790, Wm. Lewis, 25th April.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Jason*, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 25th April.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 25th April.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Empire*, British steamer, 2,843, P. T. Helms, 25th April.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Decima*, German steamer, 794, Haus Schlaikier, 25th April.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenthin, 26th April.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Benalder*, British steamer, 1,959, C. K. McIntosh, 26th April.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 26th April.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siam*, Danish steamer, 2,489, P. Jensen, 26th April.—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Benzorlich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 26th April.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 26th April.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hablis*, Norwegian steamer, 1,055, J. C. Jensen, 27th April.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Tekturus*, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 27th April.—Muran, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 27th April.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Heussen*, from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. J. Mayeta, Mrs. Findley and child, Mr. Hilton's child, Mr. J. Thornhill, Miss Haines, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tulloch, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Miss Carol Kuhn, Mrs. Jean Robertson, Mrs. Bryan Moore, Mrs. Nelly Main-gauer, Mr. F. Donnelly, Mr. K. Wiebel, Mr. Korff, Mr. Jacques Boschero, Mr. and Mrs. Newmact, Mrs. M. H. Hall, Miss K. Apar, Mr. H. Geslien, Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. B. M. Wilson, Mr. Otto Schmidt, Mrs. von Freyhold, Mrs. Eckhardt, Mr. Chua Guan Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Hencho and child, Mr. D. C. Ruigs, Mr. Outaki, Mr. J. Simpson, and Mr. G. Sanders, Mrs. Such, Mrs. Hong Hing, Mrs. Ah Chung, Miss Choy Kock, Mr. Ah Sang, and Mr. Fong Yui, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. M. Bagallay, Mr. J. Balloch, Mr. R. Barry, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mrs. J. T. Bush, Mr. A. Campbell, Dr. A. Cantoni, Mr. Geo. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. B. F. Colvin, Mr. F. A. Crosswaithe, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. J. Cox Fillan, Mr. W. N. Finlayson, Mr. T. Furuya, Mr. P. McGreggor Grant, Mr. H. Gipperich, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. E. Hose, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Capt. Geo. Langham, Miss A. R. Langham, Mr. G. S. Lindsay, Mr. E. H. Low, Mr. A. D. Lowe, Mrs. Mendus, Chief Justice Pigott, Mrs. Figgott, Mr. E. C. Sands, Mrs. Sands, Mr. A. P. Simpson, L. Com. G. S. Simson, Mr. W. I. Smith, Mr. Geo. M. Spencer, Mrs. Geo. H. Storck, Mrs. H. K. Sturte, Mr. A. Study, Mrs. Towers, Bishop A. B. Turner, Mr. S. Washburn, Mr. S. Weiss, Mr. G. A. Wheeler, and Mr. T. J. C. White, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Miss Clara Leffenwed, and Mr. C. T. Colleger, in cabin; Mrs. Florence Myers, Mrs. Edith Groves, Mr. P. C. Joehne, and 6 Japanese, in second class; 45 Japanese, 6 Chinese, and 1 European, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. J. P. Senhouse, Mrs. N. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Mrs. Clare, Mr. A. J. Allnut, Mr. A. L. Piersons, Mr. F. E. Davies, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. A. H. Fraser, Mr. J. H. Bonar, Mr. A. Haimon, Mr. W. A. Reed, Mr. W. Cowan, Miss M. Evans, Mr. J. C. Gutierrez, Mrs. H. Kimball, Miss F. Kimball, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Wilding, Miss D. Wilding, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. G. Giol, and Mr. W. T. Payne, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. Westcott, Miss Stollard, Col. and Mrs. W. E. Webb, Mr. D. Johnstone, Mr. W. O. Pegge, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Mr. J. T. Hawks, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Schell, Eng. Lt. A. R. Grant, R.N., Lieut. C. R. Wason, R.N., Mr. G. H. Andron, Miss A. H. Carter, Mr. F. R. Anderberg, Mr. C. R. Belknap, Mr. N. C. Smith, Mr. C. A. Vallance, Mr. G. B. Schiler, Mr. and Mrs. Stockton, Mr. G. L. Hall, Mr. W. H. Bachelder, Mr. C. R. Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baker, Mr. W. C. Nason, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Mr. D. Ch. Kirby, Mr. O. P. Tackett, Mrs. E. G. Turner, Miss R. C. Bennett, Mr. C. W. Wright, Mr. L. H. Lick, Mr. W. E. Schmidt, Mr. F. Drechsel, Rev. Mullineaux, R.N., Surg. R. Ley, R.N., Col. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Dipple, Mr. Beniac, Mr. and Mrs. Glubei, Lieut. Roddick, Lieut. Kolchak, Lieut. Yokeebousky, Count Keller, Mrs. Karanief, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bland, Mrs. Skulawato, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brown, Mr. J. H. Tratan, Com. Hooe, U.S.N., Mr. H. Feer, Mr. Gray, Mr. H. B. Burton, Mr. M. Wolff, Mr. G. Giol, Capt. A. H. Thomson, and Mrs. B. C. Graham, in cabin; 18, in intermediate; 17, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Dumbea*, from Marseilles via ports:—Col. Cooke Collis, Mr. Louis Meere, Mr. Mooglee, Mr. Tsujuchi, Rev. J. Montagne, Mr.

Regeus Curger, Mr. Ikon, Mr. G. Marcebos, Mr. L. Marcebos, Mr. Struve, Mr. Arthur Cowdrey, 10 Chinese, and 1 Japanese, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Armand Behic*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Holyoke Box, Miss Scott, Mr. R. Lyons, Mr. Woods, Mr. Carl Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maitland, baby and nurse, Mr. A. de Thorey, Mr. Louis T. Jarvis, Mr. A. Rolland, Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Mr. Massan, Mr. Miyamoto, Mr. L. A. Xagga, Mr. N. Valentin, Mr. J. Ebbett, Mr. S. E. Cunningham, Mr. L. J. Lucas, Mr. P. O. Buen, Mr. Nagai, 1 Japanese, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. G. K. H. Brutton, Mr. E. A. Chipperfield, Mr. H. Cameron, Miss M. B. Clellan, Mr. J. Conlas, Miss M. G. Caulfield, Mr. L. W. Cureton, Rev. and Mrs. Dunlop and child, Miss L. E. Feley, Mr. G. H. Fuller, Mr. Gin Ching, Lieut. F. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Hall Wright, Mr. H. P. Hoskyn, Miss M. L. Gilman, Mr. C. Leenhardt, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Lowndes, Mr. Lulu Bok Sing, Major J. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Marquardt and child, Capt. A. Marshall, Mr. H. Minami, Capt. G. K. Morgan, Mr. C. S. Lorentzen, Mr. A. H. Perry, Lieut. A. W. Pressy, Capt. R. Prideaux, Miss F. Sercombe, Mr. E. E. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Scule, Mr. and Mrs. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mr. T. M. Summers, Mr. A. Z. Sy Cip, Mr. C. A. Weise, Mr. T. E. Wiley, Mrs. K. Yabumoto, and Mr. Yee Yok Woh, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—Mr. D. Jones, Mr. T. F. Nelson, Mr. Wm. F. Brown, and Mr. Wm. Montgomery, in cabin; one mafoo, in steerage.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Armand Behic:	RAW.			WASTE.		
	Marseilles	Option	Lyons	Marseilles	Italy.	Tyrol.
Siebert & Co.	69	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.	—	18	—	—	—	—
Ulysses Pila & Co.	—	10	—	14	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	19	—	16	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	42	—	—
Bavies & Co.	—	—	—	62	—	—
	69	47	—	134	—	—

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—Tea, from Kobe to Chicago and West, 198 packages; from Yokohama to Chicago and West, 154 packages. Silk, from Hongkong to New York, 90 bales.

Per British steamer *Pera*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 6 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 113 bales.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
America	O. & D. Co.	Doric 2	F. April 26
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont 2	Th. May 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar 3	F. May 5
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 4	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Atlantian 5	Sa. May 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon 6	Fa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	M. May 8
Europe	Ad. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Th. May 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Fin. of China	M. May 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. May 18
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Su. May 21

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.
- 5 Left Vancouver on the 17th inst.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Kobe	N. D. Lloyd	Premier	Sa. April 29
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Sa. April 29
Hongkong	O. & D. Co.	Doric	Sa. April 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chennan	W. May 3
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Nunantia	Th. May 4
Vancouver	B. T. Co.	Tren out	F. May 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumbea	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Atlantian	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tatar	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	M. May 8
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. May 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. May 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	F. May 20
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. May 21

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, April 28.

The market is still dull.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.13
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.
Flannels	V.O. 35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 38 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawns, 18 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	PER SALB.
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Branch	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Little or nothing doing.

Round and square 3/4 inch and upward	PER POUND.
Iron Plates, assorted	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanized iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEKROSENE.

No change to report

American	\$3.16
Russian	2.95
Tongkat	2.88

## SUGAR.

Nothing special to record.

Brown Takao	PER POUND.
Brown Manila	10.30 to 10.60
Brown Dailong	10.80 to 11.80
Brown Canton	9.10 to 9.60
White Java and Penang	9.50 to 12.50
White Refined	10 to 14.40
	15.00 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

Java, Medium to best	PER POUND.
Calcutta, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Madras (Karpas), Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

There has been more life in the market this week, and prices have taken a turn upwards. The quality of present offerings has not improved, however, and sellers are doing very well indeed by getting rid of the dregs of the crop at such good prices. There is nothing fresh about new crop. All seems going well so far.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	980 to 990
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	920 to 930
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	940 to 950
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	—
Common—Coarse	—
Reels—Extra	—
Reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Reels—No. 1 1/2	930 to 940
Reels—No. 2	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—

# ITCHING HUMOURS

## SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

# MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED,

Are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated Liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA PREPARATIONS are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Devo and Ours. Coar, Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

## WASTE SILK.

Small business. Daily purchases of no great moment at quotations. The season, however, is evidently drawing to a close.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Noshi—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shimshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shimshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	120 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	105 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	45 to 50
Kibiso—Busku, Fair	35 to 40

## TEA.

No market.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, April 27.

London silver 1/4 lower, but China sterling quotations are unchanged and local rates are generally steady, closing for the mails per steamers *Empress of India* and *Siberia* as under.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/1 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/1 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons - Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	250 3/4
— 6 months' sight	260 3/4
Hongkong - Bank sight	93 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	91 1/2
Shanghai - Bank sight	77 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	79 1/2
India - Bank sight	151 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	153 3/4
America - Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	49 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	50 3/4
Germany - Bank sight	207 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, April 28, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Yen.	per cent.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5	90.80
1st Issue	95	5	90.80
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	92	5	86.20
2nd Issue	92	5	86.20
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	83.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	83.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	76.50
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	81.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	93.00
Yokohama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.80
Yokohama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	87.70
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures and	100	6	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	8	64.50
Kyushu Railway	50	8	57.00
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	78.10
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	61.20
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	12	76.00
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	12	81.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	32.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	52.50
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	33.40
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	43.00
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	71.00
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	30.70
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.60
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	21.20
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	71.30
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	59.00
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	60.20
Yokohama Dock	33	10	40.00
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	89.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	74.50
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	29.80
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	96.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	87.00
Tokyo Gas	50	14	85.50
Tokyo Gas, new	1	—	23.30
Osaka Gas new	25	—	39.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	93.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	73.50
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	107.10
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	—	51.00

\* Ex dividend.

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, April 29th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about April 29th, the "SAGAMI."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, April 29th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about April 29th, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., May 3rd, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 3rd, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), May 4th, the "TSINAN."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., May 4th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., May 5th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, May 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, May 6th, the "LAERTHS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, May 6th, the "NUBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 6th, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May 6th, at 7 a.m., the "DUMBEA."—M. M. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 6th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about May 8th, the "MARIA VARELIE."—Pollak Bros.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, May 9th, at Daylight, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, May 9th, at Daylight, the "POONA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May 12th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 15th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 19th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 19th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about May 20th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—Americas Trading Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	472
The Baltic Squadron .....	474
The Naval Situation .....	475
"Bushido" .....	475
Indo-China and Japan .....	476
Water Power for Tokyo .....	476
The Peace Rumour .....	476
Manchuria .....	477
General Kawakami .....	477
England's Part in the Recent Settlement .....	477
Further Drafts on the Territorial Army .....	478
The Yasukuni Festival .....	478
A Strange Canal .....	478
Korea .....	479
Railways .....	479
The Banquet to Mr. H. W. Denison .....	479
Last Year's Barley Crop .....	479
Prince Karl Von Anton .....	480
Japanese Immigrants in British Columbia .....	480
Bishop Turner .....	480
Religious Liberty in Russia .....	481
Port Arthur .....	481
Railway Expansion and Revenue Growth .....	481
Notes on Current Events .....	481
Musical Competition .....	482
The Late Dr. Edkins .....	482
St. George's Ball .....	482
Leading Articles:—	
The Three-Mile Limit .....	483
German Views on Japan in China .....	483
Russian Forces in Manchuria .....	483
France and Japan .....	483
Secured Debentures Trust Law .....	486
By Wharf and Water .....	486
Fires .....	486
Japan-Korean Agreement .....	489
The Law Courts .....	489
Vechting .....	489
Yokohama Chess Club .....	489
The Giant and the Girl .....	490
China .....	491
News of the Week .....	491
The Yokohama General Hospital .....	491
Telegrams .....	493
Latest Shipping .....	495
Latest Commercial .....	496

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE FOURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 6TH, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EIGHTEEN sergeants have been promoted sub-lieutenant.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa arrived on April 29th at Aden.

SNOW fell on the morning of April 29th at Morioka, Iwate prefecture.

ON the night of April 29th, two Japanese vessels were wrecked at Shimonoseki.

VICOUNT A. SAISHO, a councillor of the Palace, has been appointed to the Privy Council.

AN official report from Formosa says that on the 25th April 34 cases of plague appeared in that island; 31 proved fatal.

AT 2.30 p.m. on April 28th, hail fell at Oiso for seven minutes. The damage to tea and mulberry leaves was slight.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on April 27th in the district of Tsuno near Nagasaki. The patient is a man who recently returned from China.

AN official report says that about yen 55,000,000 of war notes are now in circulation at the front. At one time they had accumulated to about eighty million yen.

ON the morning of May 3rd, a landslide occurred at the fifth tunnel near Yamakita station on the Tokaido Railway just as a freight train reached the place. The result was that the

locomotive was slightly damaged and the tunnel was closed. After about three hours the obstacles were removed.

S. MASADA, a bluejacket of Yokosuka Naval Station, has been sentenced by Court Martial to nine years' confinement with hard labour on a charge of robbery.

SOME Tokyo papers report that about seven hundred Russian bluejackets now in detention at Hamadera and other places were to be released at Kobe on May 5th.

SINCE the outbreak of the war up to the present time, the deaths of Russian prisoners in Japan number 140, and at Port Arthur, Dairen and other places 1,400.

It is reported from Takamatsu that five members of the Toyama Prefectural Council have been arrested on a charge of having accepted bribes from contractors.

A. DOHI, (25) a coppersmith, residing at Otamachi, Yokohama, on April 29th committed suicide by drinking a quantity of poison. The cause is said to be heavy debts.

OWING to trouble between the Governor and the Kurume City Assembly as to the election of a mayor, the Minister for Home Affairs has ordered the dissolution of the assembly.

A PASSENGER who arrived at Moji on May 2nd says that in the neighbourhood of Yingkow, floating mines are often observed and dense fogs have continued for several days past.

SOME cases of scurvy have appeared among the Russians in detention at Matsuyama and Osaka. Dr. Okada left Hiroshima on April 30th to investigate the cause of the disease.

It is officially reported that during the year 1903, the births throughout the Empire numbered 1,540,737; still born, 154,177; deaths 940,037; marriages, 373,607; and divorces, 66,417.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha, says the *Asahi*, has ordered from shipbuilders in England two steamers each of some two thousand tons. They will be put on the run between Japan and North China.

THE Nippon Kyosai Kwasha, of Nagano prefecture, has been ordered to wind up its business and to pay a fine of five hundred yen on a charge of having carried on life insurance business without a license.

TOKYO papers report that the Kaiser has presented, through Prince Karl Anton, fifteen thousand marks to the family of Lieutenant Ishihara who was killed at Port Arthur while attending on the Prince.

A COOLIE named T. Morimoto (28) was arrested on April 29th by the Harbour police at the Western Hatoba. The charge was that he had stolen 150 bundles of raw silk from the German mail steamer *Preussen*.

POSTHUMOUS honours have been conferred on 551 officers who died at the battle of Mukden. They receive the Golden Kite of the fifth and seventh classes as well as the Rising Sun of the third and seventh classes.

MR. DEN, Vice-Minister for Communications, arrived on April 27th at Seoul from Manchuria, where he had inspected the railway and other transport lines. He will leave the Korean capital for home after 4 or 5 days.

THE growth of wheat and barley this year throughout the Empire is excellent, and the crop is expected to be very prolific. The *Asahi*

reports that the crop in Saga prefecture will probably be double that of last year.

PRINCE KARL ANTON will leave Tokyo on May 7th for western cities on his way home. On the 5th and 6th he will give farewell dinner parties in Shiba Palace, inviting Prince Kan-in and other notables.

PRINCE FUSHIMI left Tokyo on May 4th by the 6 p.m. train for Kyoto to be present at a general meeting of the Butoku Kwa, which society aims at reviving the military morale of ancient times. He will return within three weeks.

A FILE of illustrated postcards and pictures injurious to social order, which were recently confiscated at many booksellers' shops, were burned on May 3rd in the compound of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office.

TOKYO papers say that Count Arco Valley paid a visit at 5 p.m. on April 30th to Mr. O-oka, President of the Tokyo City Assembly, conveying the condolences of Prince Karl Anton on the death of his (Mr. O-oka's) daughter.

MR. S. HAYASHI, Japanese Consul at Bombay, telegraphed on May 1st to the Department of Foreign Affairs that business in cotton is entirely suspended and that steamers have delayed their departure for Japan War risks advanced 1½ per cent.

T. YOSHIDA, a socialist, was arrested on the evening of April 27th while delivering a speech in the Imakin Club, Kanda, Tokyo. The charge is that he had obtained money by menace from a priest of the Buddhist temple Saikwoji, Asakusa, Tokyo.

DURING April, says the *Official Gazette*, the average prices of bonds on the Tokyo Exchange were as follows; pension, yen 95.50; naval, yen 81.80; redemption, yen 83.20; war, yen 83.20; 5 per cent. yen 78; and Tokyo city, yen 92.70; all face value being yen 100.

THE tea traders of Yokohama held a conference on April 27th at their club and settled a standard price for new tea: *Tenka-ichi* (best) yen 60 to 65; *Mare-kashira* (superior), yen 44 to 45; *O-kashira* (choicest) yen 37 to 38; and *Nami-mono* (medium) yen 32 to 33.

THE *Jiji* says that an American engineer employed by the Osaka Gas Company was assaulted on April 27th by coolies and sustained a severe injury in his back. He was inspecting some works at Yokohori-cho, at the time of the assault. Subsequently 13 men were arrested.

A FORMOSAN correspondent reports that some savages have appeared at a village near Palisha in Giran prefecture, where two of them were killed by underground mines. It is said that mines are always laid in places where barbarous natives are expected to appear on raiding expeditions and that by this means their attacks are prevented.

DURING February, the income of the Nippon Railway and thirty-five other private railway Companies was yen 1,385,608 from passenger trains, yen 1,280,770 from freight trains, and yen 134,368 from sundries. The figures show an increase of yen 136,677 over last year. The length of railways this year is 3,263 miles.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Peking that Prince Leopold decided to leave on April 30th for the front to attend the Russian Army. He intends to make his way to Chankiakaw, and then traverse the Gobi desert. Thus he will reach Siberia via Kuloh, outer Mongolia. Another paper reports that for travelling purposes he has purchased a number of camels.



## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Friday, April 28, a.m.

The whereabouts of the mysterious squadron remains obscure. There are many rumours but none is confident. Whether Rojestvensky is loitering in the interval of some 300 miles between Kamranh and Hainan, or whether he is frankly using the ports of the latter island, is purely matter of conjecture. It is alleged that the harbours of Hainan offer special facilities, and that whether the Russian Admiral chose the northern or southern port, he could count on his ships being invisible to passers-by. But this latter seems an incredible conjecture. Ten or fifteen vessels might perhaps conceal themselves, but when the operation has to be performed by thirty or forty it assumes a different complexion. Wherever Rojestvensky be—and we have little doubt that his hiding place will speedily be discovered—all agree that his plan is to wait for the Third Squadron, and after junction with it some suggest that he will possibly endeavour to take advantage of the fogs which begin to prevail in the China Seas from the month of May. Underlying this last forecast is an idea that to avoid a fight is the first object of the Russians, but although it may be taken for granted that if they could get their mob of vessels unscathed to Vladivostock, and could there make leisurely dispositions for subsequent enterprises, that result would please them best, still it must be equally assumed that they have in prime view the recovery of the command of the sea, and that they will not deliberately choose the risk of navigating in a fog to the risk of fighting. After all, Rojestvensky can not accomplish much by interneging his war-ships at Vladivostock. That is not what the Tsar has sent him eastward to do.

Meanwhile, as we have already suggested, the Third Squadron also is beginning to be mysterious. If it passed the Sunda Strait on the 22nd instant, as was confidently reported, and if it thereafter proceeded northward, it would have been navigating seas thickly frequented by merchant steamers, and must have been sighted and reported. But there has not been a word about the Squadron since that first message, which thus remains strangely unconfirmed. The belief is therefore that the Third Squadron did not pass the Sunda Strait on the 22nd and has not yet passed it. There is an alternative supposition, namely, that the Squadron did pass the Strait and that thereafter Nebogatoff steered at once for the Macassar passage, his instructions being to proceed to some island in the Pacific where Rojestvensky will meet him. Assuming that programme, it would be intelligible that Rojestvensky himself should also have disappeared from immediate observation, since he too would have steamed eastward *via* the Bashi Straits and would now be ploughing the waters of the wide Pacific towards his rendezvous with Nebogatoff. The same comment applies to Rojestvensky as to Nebogatoff. If the latter's passage up the China Sea could not fail to be observed and reported, neither could the former's passage down that Sea. Hence it is impossible to place any credence in St. Petersburg's statement that the Second Squadron is to join the Third in the neighbourhood of Batavia, and that the two will then steam for Vladivostock. Indeed the mere provenance of this programme would be enough to discredit it, for the last thing to be expected from St. Petersburg is a true revelation of Rojestvensky's plans.

Since the above was in type news of Rojestvensky's whereabouts has been received.

Saturday, April 29.

The Baltic Squadron is, of course, at liberty to cruise off the coast of Indo-China without molestation. Very little apprehension need be entertained by Rojestvensky that the Japanese will go there to seek him. But in the meanwhile he is burning coal and consuming supplies. It does not appear that he is lying at anchor. The expression used in the official telegram of the 28th instant to describe his doings indicated that he was moving hither and thither in the region between Kamranh Bay and Cape Valera, and consequently he was burning coal much of the time. Even though he anchored his vessels—supposing him to be within reach of a lawful anchorage—he would still have to keep his fires alight and his men fed. Three weeks have now passed since he made his way through the Straits of Malacca and appeared in Far Eastern Seas. Evidently he is waiting for the Third Squadron, and as the Third Squadron has not been sighted anywhere since it left Jibouti, there is no means of computing when it will join him. Meanwhile the Hongkong authorities are exercising keen vigilance to prevent unlawful furnishing of supplies to his ships, and though Saigon probably follows a different course, it is evident that the question of coal and stores must be serious. The prolongation of the present situation is decidedly embarrassing for the Russian Admiral, and we should not be surprised if at any moment he took everything his transports could furnish, and made a dash for Vladivostock with the best ships of his Squadron.

The British Government has gone so far as to stop the departure of the troops in garrison at Hongkong when their reliefs came in the usual order of things.

Sunday, April 30.

A German steamer which has arrived at Shanghai reports that she saw the Baltic Squadron steering south on the 23rd April, but she does not mention where this observation was made. It is rumoured in Shanghai that one of the ships said to have been captured by the Russians was the *Orlando* (?) bound for Moji from Saigon.

Another Shanghai report says that although a part of Rojestvensky's Squadron is cruising off the coast of Annam, his chief ships are lying snugly in Lingshui-wan, a bay on the south-east of Formosa.

Steamers are said to be constantly plying between Saigon and the Baltic Squadron, and the statement is repeated that fifty thousand tons of coal are stacked at the French port for Rojestvensky's use.

A steamer which left Hongkong on the 24th of April and reached Moji on the 29th reports that the departure of the Baltic Squadron from Kamranh Bay was a purely nominal operation. The ships are lying at the Condore Islands and at another island on the north shore of the Bay. The Condore Islands are French territory. The same steamer says that German and French steamers are constantly plying between the squadron and Saigon, and that there is a suspicious depot of ten thousand tons of coal in Java, where also strange steamers are seen.

What is to be understood by Reuter's statement that the Squadron did not leave Kamranh Bay until the 26th of April? Taken in conjunction with St. Petersburg's denials that France really addressed any remonstrance to Russia or imposed any restrictions upon Rojestvensky's doings,

it looks much as though a deliberate attempt were being made to sow seeds of trouble between France and Japan; or, perhaps, that Russia is anxious to dispel any European notion as to coldness on the part of her ally. Whatever be the motive of the canard-mongers, the public will be very reluctant to believe that there has been any deliberate breach of faith on France's part. We may, indeed, take it for granted that Rojestvensky has remained within easy reach of the shores of Annam—the necessity of having means of communication and of procuring stores would dictate that course—and we may also take it for granted that he is not cruising all the while, but that he slips into a convenient anchorage whenever occasion offers, which is probably very often. One can conceive that France is not bringing much zeal to the discharge of her neutral obligations though she is avoiding any violation of the letter of the law. As to the allegation, however, that her statements to Japan were deliberately deceptive and that Rojestvensky was allowed to remain in Kamranh Bay until the 26th, it is not to be easily believed.

With regard to the Third Squadron, said to have been sighted off Penang on the 27th ult., the distance from that place to Cap Valera, where Rojestvensky is supposed to be lying, is 1,200 miles. Consequently if the Third Squadron steams at 10 knots an hour, it should take just 5 days to effect a junction, and thus the whole fleet would be united on the 2nd of May. Thereafter interesting developments might be expected. London thinks—according to the *Hochi Shimbun*'s telegrams—that after being joined by the Third Squadron Rojestvensky will stand out into the Pacific, but London does not say how he would occupy himself there. Hongkong is reported to be betting that the great encounter will take place off Luzon. There is plenty of scope for betting.

Monday, May 1.

Telegrams received by the *Jiji Shimpō*, the *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Hochi Shimbun* state that the Third Baltic Squadron passed Singapore on the night of the 29th ultimo. It had been expected that the passage would take place sooner, but some people in Singapore shrewdly guessed that in order to conceal its movements as much as possible the Squadron would slow down so as to reach the Straits of Malacca during the night of the 24th, which is precisely what happened. The number of vessels is variously put at 27 and 22. Hongkong reports that one of the cruisers seemed to have been damaged.

Saigon is said to be incredulous about the alleged seizure of two rice-laden steamers, but Japanese journals report the receipt of telegrams in Yokohama saying that one of the two was consigned to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, the other to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company.

Vessels arriving in Hongkong report that on the 26th instant they saw Rojestvensky's squadron in Kamranh Bay, and one ship states that one of the Russian vessels is undergoing repairs in Saigon. This may be one of the destroyers which collided recently when visiting a merchant steamer.

The conflicting reports as to the doings of the Squadron are beginning to become intelligible, but hypotheses are needed. It will be remembered that according to the French official statement Rojestvensky left Kamranh Bay on the 22nd. Then on the 24th a Reuter's telegram said that the *Svetlana* cruiser, the *Orel* hospital-ship and 12 transports were still in the Bay, and finally Reuter informed the public that the

squadron had left the Bay on the 26th, which latter statement was confirmed from other sources. What seems probable is that the main part of the Squadron—the battle-ships and the heavy cruisers—left Kamranh on the 22nd, but proceeded only a short distance up the coast, preserving communication all the while with another section—the cruiser *Svetlana* and the other ships mentioned above—which remained in the Bay until the 26th, and then followed the main squadron. If that was the state of affairs, it is not surprising that some Japanese journals should complain of the want of practicality shown by France in enforcing her neutrality. The Baltic Squadron may have put one foot outside the French vestibule but so long as it kept the other inside, it enjoyed nearly all the advantages of the mansion's shelter. At all events the now obviously obsolete three-miles' limitation is enabling the Russian Admiral to have, in effect, the benefit of a naval base in French territory, where he can equip his Squadron and re-organise it.

These suspicions are very strongly put forward by several writers who urge that the Japanese Government should address renewed remonstrances to France. Of course it can not be denied that Rojestvensky is making a rendezvous, to say the least, at some point in the immediate vicinity of French territorial waters. Possibly even the three-mile limit it is not observed by him, but however that may be it is hard to imagine that he can find safe anchorage without violating French neutrality.

Increased credence seems to be given to the theory that Rojestvensky, after being joined by the Third Squadron, will linger in the neighbourhood of Annam until the foggy season sets in, when he will essay to pass the straits of Tsushima unobserved. But there are two difficulties connected with that programme. One is that in order to be ready to take advantage of the fogs prevalent in the China Seas, he must approach much closer than Annam. Fogs do not last more than three or four days at the outside, and the Russian Squadron must necessarily move very slowly when navigating in a fog, for however reckless it might be of injuring neutral ships by collisions, it would have to think of the safety of its own units. Therefore if this fog project is to be adopted, Rojestvensky will have to come up a great deal closer than the coast of Annam, and when he does that dangers from another source will commence. Besides there are the cyclones. These generally begin at the end of May and there is scarcely a month from that time until October free from such scourges. With reference to this the *Kokumin* publishes a table showing the number of cyclones that visited the China seas during the period 1880 to 1901:—

May .....	24
June .....	35
July .....	66
August .....	63
September .....	78
October .....	55

A cyclone in the China Seas is something much fiercer than the typhoons we experience in Japan. Rojestvensky must take into account this element of the situation.

The passage of the Malacca Straits by the Third Squadron on April 29th is confirmed. But there is no intelligence as to the number of the ships composing the Squadron.

The statement that the Second Squadron was still in Kamranh Bay must not be taken as referring to the main body of the Squadron. It may be regarded as certain that the main force of the Squadron left the Bay on

the 22nd of April. Thereafter the vessels proceeded in a direction which appears to be known but is not disclosed, and were observed going in and out, making occasional but not continuous use of a temporary anchorage.

Tuesday, May 2.

The fact that the Third Squadron passed the Straits of Malacca on the 29th ultimo is now generally accepted, but it is thought that the Squadron is not moving at a higher speed than 8 knots, and that, consequently, it cannot effect a junction before the 3rd or possibly the 4th.

Meanwhile rumours continue to arrive suggesting that Rojestvensky is still abusing French neutrality. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram saying that his squadron did indeed leave Kamranh Bay on the 22nd instant, but that, after a short cruise in the offing, a portion of it re-entered the Bay and remained in constant communication with another portion outside. The fact is that everyone is perplexed to understand what Rojestvensky has been doing since the 22nd of April. It is inconceivable that his ships should have been under weigh throughout the 12 days which have elapsed, and if he goes in to anchor here and there, his anchorages must be within French territory as there are no other positions suitable for that purpose. But on that hypothesis he is abusing French neutrality just as much as though he were lying all the time in Kamranh Bay. The *Nichi Nichi* does not profess to believe these rumours. It clings to the conviction that France is doing her duty loyally. But evidently it is suspicious, for it says that if the rumours prove well founded, France will have been acting in a most unfriendly way towards Japan, and her conduct may possibly lead to very lamentable consequences.

Wednesday, May 3.

The Third Squadron has now become a mystery. Nothing whatever has been heard of it since its reported passage of the Malacca Strait on the 29th of April. Did it really pass the Strait? That is what naval men now doubt, more than doubt. Berlin telegraphed on the 17th of April that the Squadron had been sighted on the south of Ceylon. Then followed the report of the *Catherine Apar* that the Russians were at a point 60 miles south of Penang on the 27th of April. Now if the *Catherine Apar*'s people spoke accurately, the Squadron should have passed Malacca Strait on the 29th, which is precisely what it was reported to have done. But the report appears to have been of a decidedly vague character. The event was said to have taken place during the night, and no eye-witness of it has been found, so that, not unreasonably, a strong suspicion is now entertained that the story had its origin in nothing more substantial than Singapore's expectation of the Squadron's passage at that very time. The sum of the matter is that Nibokadoff and his ships have now become another unknown factor in the situation.

As for the Second Squadron some accounts put it near its old haunt on the Indo-Chinese coast; some represent it having already steamed away towards the Philippines. The most circumstantial statement comes from the people of the steamer *Stettin*, which, arriving at Hongkong, reported that she had seen some 30 of the Russian ships anchored in Honko Bay, and that they had coal-bags piled on their decks to a height of some 15 feet. That is explicit enough, but it may be reconciled with the

Philippines story by assuming that Rojestvensky's vessels are not remaining in one group. If they were divided into two or three sections, each seeking where it could an anchorage without absolutely losing touch of the main squadron, the conflict of accounts would be intelligible.

Shanghai says that Rojestvensky is furnished with good Chinese pilots who can take his ships through all parts of the China Seas. Meanwhile the fogs have commenced. A chartered steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reports that she was enveloped in fog all the way from Shanghai to Nagasaki.

Japanese journals are again growing bewildered as to Rojestvensky's intentions. A few days ago the public had agreed to think that the Russian Admiral would linger in Cochin-Chinese waters until Nebogadoff's ships joined him and that the united fleet would then make a dash for Vladivostok. But now many theories are propounded; such as that Rojestvensky does not mean to fight at all; that he merely seeks to menace the Japanese communications; that he is intended to serve as a factor in negotiations for peace, and so forth and so on. But in what respect has the situation changed so as to warrant all these doubts? The only alteration we can see is that the Third Squadron's time of arrival has become uncertain. Granted that two days ago Rojestvensky was awaiting the coming of Nebogadoff, why should he not be still waiting to-day? Perhaps the idea underlying these doubts of our Tokyo contemporaries is that the access of strength which Nebogadoff's vessels would bring, is not worth the long delay entailed by waiting for them. That is a theory hard to endorse. Every additional ship is of importance when the strengths of the combatants are so nearly balanced. It is very conceivable that Rojestvensky may hope to entice the Japanese down to Indo-Chinese waters, but it is not conceivable that he should devote any very lengthy period to that essay. If he lingers much longer on the coast of Annam, the question of French neutrality will present itself as forcibly as ever; more forcibly, indeed, for France having now publicly recognised her responsibility, any abuse of it would show added flagrancy. Rojestvensky can not remain in South-Chinese waters unless he uses the ports available there, and if he uses them he is violating French neutrality. His tether is not interminable. Very soon he must show his hand.

#### THE NAVAL SITUATION.

It is stated that the Russians have purchased in Shanghai several steamers which are to proceed to Batavia with coal and stores for the Third Squadron. The inference is that Rojestvensky intends to lie in French ports of Indo-China until the Third Squadron joins him, and that the latter is coming by the Straits of Sunda. Meanwhile there is nothing new about this Third Squadron. Obviously the news that it had passed the straits of Malacca on the 29th ultimo was incorrect, as the Japanese naval authorities rightly conjectured.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Shanghai saying that Colonel Emerson, of the *New York Herald*, and Colonel Krieglstein, of the *Lokal Anzeiger*, have chartered a steamer called the *Wuchang* nominally for the purpose of viewing the naval engagement, but really with the same object as that pursued by Mr. Bennet Burleigh when he chartered the *Sampson*. Mr. Bennet Burleigh managed to get himself much talked of

during his visit to the East. He was about as ill-adapted for association with the Japanese as any man could possibly have been, for to great natural roughness of disposition and conspicuous lack of the refined politeness which is counted so important in Japan, he added unequivocal methods of domineering which might have served well enough in intercourse with timid savages but were not a good recommendation in this country. Possibly to these elements of his career as war-correspondent in the Far East, he owes some of the many strange stories told of his doings. But in the context of Colonels Emerson and Kriegelstein Mr. Bennet Burleigh's name ought not to be quoted, we think, for it is within our own knowledge, whatever the former two correspondents may now have done in Shanghai, they were recently endeavouring to effect a *bona-fide* arrangement, during their presence in Japan, to charter a vessel for the purpose of viewing the naval operations.

A steamer which reached Hongkong on the 3rd is said to have telegraphed *via* Shanghai that she saw a portion of Rojevsky's Squadron heading for the Bashi Straits on the 2nd. But this story commands no credence.

### "BUSHIDO."

An incident has occurred which illustrates the mood of Japanese soldiers. Four Russian hospital nurses who had been employed in the *Kasan* during the siege of Port Arthur, received permission after the capitulation to return home. They were about to land when, owing to some accident which is not explained, they fell into the sea and were in danger of drowning. Seven Japanese soldiers who happened to be in the vicinity, saved their lives after considerable exertions. Thereafter General Balashoff, Chief of the Russian Red Cross organization at Port Arthur, addressed to Major-General Iseji, commandant of the fortress, a letter warmly thanking the seven Japanese, enclosing a sum of 100 roubles for each of them, and saying that on his return to Russia he would recommend them for the life-saving medal. This letter bore date of March 31st. Major-General Iseji replied on the 5th of April. His answer is published:—"I beg to express thanks for your kind consideration. I intimated to the soldiers in question that they might receive your gift, but although I pressed them repeatedly they declined to accept any material reward. Their alleged reason was that they had not been animated by any expectation of reward when they saved the lives, but had merely obeyed the instinct of not failing to succour others in mortal danger. It was simply their duty as *bushi*. Were they to accept any reward, it would, on the contrary, be repellant to their feelings and opposed to their sentiment as soldiers. To those unacquainted with the nature of *bushido* this may be difficult to understand, but the men are firmly persuaded that except from their own sovereign they ought not to accept rewards for such acts. I abandoned the attempt to make them alter their minds, and I would beg of you, Sir, that, being assured they appreciate your kind intention, you should accede to their desire and leave their hearts in peace. With regard to the question of the Russian Government granting decorations to these men, I believe that they would gladly receive such a distinction after peace has been restored and when due permission has been obtained from the Japanese Bureau of

Decorations." On the 8th of the same month General Balashoff replied to this letter. He said that he fully appreciated and respected the military spirit of the brave Japanese soldiers in declining the reward he had sought to bestow on them, and he begged that the seven men might be sent to his quarters as he desired to thank them personally. He added that at a future date he would report the facts to the Emperor and would take steps to have a special medal granted to the men for saving life. As for the 700 roubles, he was anxious that they should be transmitted to the Japanese Red Cross Society and he asked Major-General Iseji to be the medium of conveying the money. It need scarcely be said that the money was handed over as desired and that the seven soldiers were sent to be thanked personally by Balashoff. The last time the public heard of this Russian officer was when he essayed to effect an arrangement, apparently unreasonable, for guaranteeing Russian hospitals at Port Arthur against Japanese artillery fire. By and bye some of the many penmen to whom this war gives occupation will doubtless turn their attention to its graceful incidents, for these would make a portly and attractive volume.

### INDO-CHINA AND JAPAN.

We commend to the attention of Frenchmen an article which appears in the *Nippon* of the 28th April. It deals with the subject of French apprehensions as to the future of Indo-China in the event of Japan emerging victorious from the present war. There are many Frenchmen to whom the bogie of the Yellow Peril presents itself as a reality. A great many. They do not, perhaps, reason very closely about the spectre's manner of materialization or mode of operation. Their uneasiness is vague, but none the less uncomfortable, and it takes the form that, somehow or other, if Japan become the leader of the Orient, Indo-China will not remain in French hands. It is with that apprehension that the *Nippon* deals in a quiet practical manner. It invites the French to reflect calmly whether they are exercising this Yellow Phantom by alienating the goodwill of its alleged representatives. Is it wise to encourage the growth of a danger in order to avert its consequences? Japan is the youngest addition to the comity of nations. The eyes of the school she has just entered are upon her. One need not credit her with any special moral excellence to see that her desire and even her necessity must be to walk circumspectly for many a year to come; to abstain from any act which might convert into antipathy the hardly won sympathy of Occidental nations. Would it not be wiser to count on that manifest obligation and to cultivate Japan's friendship rather than to alienate her by displays of marked distrust and to anger her by acts of manifest injustice?

That is the *Nippon's* article, and we venture to think that it merits attention.

### WATER-POWER FOR TOKYO.

The enterprise of supplying water-power to Tokyo has at length been taken up seriously, and as the names of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Yasuda, Mr. Okura and Mr. Asano are connected with the work, its practical consummation may be regarded as pretty certain. The projectors held a meeting on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo in the Imperial Hotel. Their plan is to buy up and unite the water-power owned by the

Tokyo Water-power Company and the Buso Electric Company, and to start a large concern under the name of *Tokyo Denryoku Kaisha*, with a capital of 6 million yen. At the meeting on the 26th ultimo Professor Fujioka delivered a detailed lecture on the subject of water-power, and, after subsequent discussion, a committee of 7 promoters was appointed, namely, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Asada, Mr. Okura, Mr. Asano, Mr. Tachikawa, Mr. Nakano, and Mr. Okochi. The committee then elected Mr. Asada as their chairman, and empowered him to take all necessary steps for inaugurating the enterprise. The two companies which are to be bought up possess water-power representing 34,000 horse-power at the Sagami River, 6,400 horse-power at the Fukara River and 1,600 horse-power at the Nakatan River. It is proposed to deal first with the Sagami, and to include the others at later dates as required. The calculation is that 16,200 horse-power is immediately saleable in Tokyo, namely, 12,085 kilowatts which being sold at 4 *sen* per kilowatt per hour would give an annual income of 1,650,560 yen, and as the running expenses are estimated at only 300,000 yen, a very large margin remains and a dividend of 19 per cent., might be looked for. At present the cost of a kilowatt of electric power is from 6 to 7 *sen*, so that the proposed rate of 4 *sen* would be a great gain to the electric tram and lighting companies.

The above estimate seems to us very optimistic. In the first place it is doubtful whether Tokyo would at present take twelve thousand kilowatts of water-power electricity; in the second, it is certain that the tram companies would not buy electricity at 4 *sen* per kilowatt when they can generate it themselves at about 3½ *sen*; in the third place the calculation as to running expenses allows only some 4½ per cent. for depreciation and reserves; and in the fourth place the sum allotted for initial outlay seems too small.

### THE PEACE RUMOURS.

If we may infer the mood of the Japanese people from the writings of the leading journals, gratitude is felt for the alleged endeavours of President Roosevelt to put an end to the war, but it is held that even though several of the great Powers of the Occident openly display their desire for the restoration of peace, nothing can be effected in that direction without the initiative of the chief parties concerned. Japan is fighting for permanent peace and she will not accept any patched up truce. It is for Russia to approach her. Until Russia recognises that her chances of emerging victorious from the war are hopeless, and until she comes to her adversary with proposals for peace, Japan must fight on. The destruction of Russia's armies in Manchuria and the crippling of her newly despatched squadron are the immediate objects of Japan. Until she attains those objects or until Russia sues for peace there can be no relaxation of effort. In so far as the efforts of the Powers tend to limit the area of the war, their value is of the highest order; especially just at present, when Russia, in her extremity, may not only resort to any act however lawless, but may even deliberately endeavour to draw other nations into the vortex. But so far as intervention in the cause of peace is concerned, it can not have much direct utility. Russia must ask for peace if she wants it, that is the view taken, in effect, by both the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Shogyō Shimpō*.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, April 29.

The *Chuo Shinbun* thinks that the middle of May will see the opening of the renewed campaign in Manchuria. No special reasons are assigned, however, for this forecast, though it appears to us very probable. In the *Asahi's* correspondence we read that the Russians, after their recent defeat at Kaiyuan, and their subsequent retreat to Nienhuachieh, retired as far as Kuyushu and Yehhoching on the Kirin road and as far as Pamienching on the Fakuman-Changchun road. Along the line between Yehhoching and Pamienching they have some ten thousand troops, but as the distance between the two places is about 40 miles such a force is insignificant.

It does not appear to be believed in Japan that if Kuropatkin has resigned, the reason is a difference of opinion with Linevitch such as the telegram attributes to him. The two men are certainly of very different dispositions: one being the personification of caution, the other a man of impulse and strong resolves. But how can Linevitch be thinking of succouring Vladivostock by an offensive movement, unless he has revived the idea of an invasion of Korea from the direction of the Tumen? We do not ourselves think that programme by any means inconceivable from one point of view now that the Baltic Squadron has materialized. But it would be a mad programme unless Linevitch could secure his communications with Harbin, and how could he possibly do that under existing circumstances? At any rate the section of Japanese military opinion quoted by the *Fiji Shimpō* does not credit Linevitch with any project of assuming the offensive for Vladivostock's sake, and thinks rather that his resignation—which appears to be credited—is due to the difficulty of serving under his former subordinate.

The Hungtutz in the pay of the Russians are putting in an appearance now and again in the eastern part of the field, but their forays against Japanese provisions and horses are not successful.

The railway is not yet restored as far as Tieling. It will be opened to traffic by the 4th of May.

Monday, May 1.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a Shanghai telegram from Harbin saying that up to the end of March 2,100 men reached Harbin daily, and that the greater part of them proceeded to Vladivostock. The information is bewildering. Nothing is said as to the number of days during which this remarkable feat of transport was accomplished, nor anything as to the provenance of the troops in question.

Otherwise the situation in Manchuria is represented as unchanged.

Tuesday, May 2.

Mr. Hu, Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg, has telegraphed to his Government that the new Russian levies, 200,000 men, who are to be sent to Harbin and Kirin, are undisciplined troops, likely to be guilty of great excesses against the Chinese inhabitants. He therefore urges that the Governors of Kirin and Harbin should be warned to take due precautions. So far as we can see, however, no precautions are possible. The only effective measure would be to remove the inhabitants *en bloc* to China proper, and the Russians would not allow that even were it practicable.

The citizens of Mukden, pleased with the kindly treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Japanese soldiery, have contributed a sum of 100,000 yen to the Soldiers' Relief Society.

It is stated that the Russians are suffering from want of provisions, fodder and horses. They are adopting extensive measures to supply this last deficiency, but the Chinese being unwilling to sell, it is found necessary to coerce them, and for that purpose requisitioning parties of Russians are moving through the country.

Thursday, May 4.

The Russians in the eastern part of the Manchurian field are reported to be steadily retiring towards Vladivostock in the face of the Japanese advance. Frequent skirmishes are said to be taking place, but they have not caused any change in the situation. These skirmishes are probably the origin of Linevitch's report that the Japanese have been driven from five positions consecutively, but no importance nor any credence is attached to the report in Japan, where it is regarded merely as an attempt to restore the complexion of the situation in Russian eyes. Mischenko's wound is reported to have healed, and he is again at the head of the Cossacks.

The dangers of navigation to Yingkow have been increased by heavy fogs prevailing since the middle of April. These added to the knowledge that mines are floating about in the neighbourhood of the Miao Islands, necessitate such caution that vessels no longer continue under weigh at night.

Friday, May 5.

A few days ago General Linevitch reported that on the night of the 29th of April his troops attacked the Japanese at a place which, as he wrote it, was not easy to identify, with the result that the Japanese were driven from five positions consecutively and the place fell into Russian occupation. From the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* we now learn that the place in question was Tungghwa, which, as our readers may remember, lies due east of Hsingking (*vide* our map of April 23rd), but as to the place having been captured by the Russians, that is a myth. It is true that during the night they effected an entry into a part of the town and did some damage to the streets, but seeing the approach of a strong Japanese force they retired precipitately. Tungghwa is adequately held and there is not the slightest fear of any successful Russian enterprise against it.

## GENERAL KAWAKAMI.

For some months past people passing near the Tayasu Gate, on Kudan-zaka, in Tokyo, noticed the construction of a granite pedestal on which was ultimately erected a fine bronze statue of an officer in the uniform of a General. This statue was unveiled on the 28th ultimo. It is to the memory of the celebrated General Kawakami, Chief of Staff during the war of 1894-5, organizer of the armies that took part in the campaign, largely responsible for its strategy, and subsequently the planner, if not the actual author, of the scheme of military expansion to which this country owes the victories of the present war. Like many distinguished Japanese Generals Viscount Kawakami impaired his constitution by excessive application to duty, and to the profound grief of the nation illness carried him off. The friends and admirers of the great strategist and organizer took steps to have a statue

erected. They easily collected a sum of 7,668 yen, and the work of modelling the bronze was entrusted to the well-known sculptor Okuma Ujihiro. The figure is 8 feet high; it weighs a little more than a ton, and the height of the granite pedestal is 13 feet. The artist has represented his subject standing in an easy pose and holding his hat in his right hand. Major-General Iguchi, chairman of the Committee of Construction, chose the 28th of April as a suitable time for the unveiling ceremony, in consideration of the fact that the victories the empire is now winning must be regarded as the fruits of the seed sown by General Kawakami. It was further decided that the ceremony should be of the simplest and least expensive nature, since such would certainly have been the wish of the distinguished officer himself. Nevertheless a great number of notables assembled at the appointed time, and their presence invested the ceremony with a most imposing character. The unveiling was performed by Viscountess Kawakami. Owing to her impaired sight she had to be guided to the place, but in spite of that disadvantage she performed her part with all the unconscious grace for which Japanese ladies are remarkable. An address was read by Baron Noda. It spoke in brief but eloquent terms of the immense services rendered to this country by the deceased, and of the nation's gratitude for brilliant results which, though General Kawakami had not lived to see them, must undoubtedly be attributed largely to his genius. A reply would have been read, in the ordinary course of things, by the deceased General's eldest son, Captain Viscount Kawakami, but as that officer is serving at the front, the duty was performed by his father-in-law, Viscount Ito.

## ENGLAND'S PART IN THE RECENT SETTLEMENT.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has an interesting article on the recent settlement with France. It thinks that the Kamranh-Bay question might have become very prolonged had not England approached the French Government on the subject. Until the exact facts as to Madagascar are known our contemporary refrains from discussing that incident, but for the rest, it frankly expresses the opinion that if there have been any apparent laches on France's part in the discharge of her neutral obligations, they have not been deliberate, but have merely been due to a certain measure of perfectoriness prompted by her natural desire to assist her ally. The Kamranh problem, however, threatened to become acute when happily England stepped in, and the Paris statesmen, in deference to their country's newly established *entente* with Great Britain, could not but listen attentively to what the latter said. The *Fiji* takes this to be a proof that England is determined to fully discharge all the obligations imposed by the alliance, and that if any third Power attempt to interfere, it will at once find itself confronted by England. What has further to be noted is that, if England's intervention be considered, it becomes obvious that France must regard herself as having given assurances to England as well as to Japan, which means that she will be all the more careful in abiding by her statements. Therefore the *Fiji* thinks that no serious note need be taken of St. Petersburg's denials as to having received any intimation from Paris. In short, the *Fiji* is persuaded that France is acting with good faith, a view which we entirely endorse.

# FURTHER DRAFTS ON THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The *Official Gazette* of the 21st April published an Imperial Ordinance—No. 153—empowering the Minister of State for War to make further drafts upon the Territorial Army. As the Ordinance requires some explanation we shall translate it paragraph by paragraph.

Art. I.—The first article says that "the Minister of State for War shall be competent to enact the necessary regulations for re-drafting into the reliefs (*hoju-kei*) the following classes of men serving in the Territorial Forces:—

(a) Those serving in the First Territorial Army.

By this are understood those who have finished their service as Second Reservists (*gobikei*) and those who, having been called out as reliefs, have finished their period of service as such.

(b) Those who have served six weeks with the colours and have been drafted immediately into the Territorial Forces.

Six-weeks'-service men are those having certificates of graduation from Normal Schools, and teachers in public or private Elementary Schools. According to the Japanese military system such persons are drafted into the Territorial Forces after six weeks' service with the colours. They will now be liable to be enrolled among the reliefs.

(c) Those who, having finished their period as Second Reliefs, have been drafted into the Territorial Forces.

According to the law originally in force, the period of service as First Reliefs was 7 years 4 months, and that as Second Reliefs 1 year 4 months. This law was changed last year in the sense of abolishing the distinction between First Reliefs and Second Reliefs, and making the total period of liability to be called out as reliefs 12½ years.

(d) Those who, being in excess of the number of conscripts required, have been drafted into the Territorial Forces.

This refers to those who, at the time of conscription, have not drawn any of the lots for service.

In time of war or emergency it shall be competent for the Minister of State for War to make, in accordance with the system of re-drafting into the reliefs, such regulations as may be necessary for re-drafting any of the Territorial Forces not enumerated in the above categories.

This simply means that in case the prescribed categories prove to be not exhaustive, the Minister of State for War may take steps to bring the omissions into the new system.

Art. II.—In calling out men of the Territorial Forces the Minister of State for War shall be competent to employ the ordinary enrollment system, and to conform with the provisions of the Army Enrollment Laws with reference to enrolling complements or reliefs. Provided that the Minister of State for War shall be competent to determine the time for exceptional enrollment and for disbanding.

The above Ordinance became operative from the day of promulgation. It will probably be difficult for lay readers to comprehend its provisions, and we may therefore explain briefly that it places at the disposal of the War Office for the purpose of filling vacancies in the ranks of the army in the field—all the units of the First Territorial Army. A youth in Japan becomes liable for conscription at the full age of 20. Then, if called out, he serves 3 years with the colours; 4½ with the First Reserve (*yobi*) and 10 with the Second Reserve. Then, at the age of 37½ years, he is drafted into the Territorial Forces, with which he serves until he is 40. There is a First Territorial Army and a Second Territorial Army, but the distinction between

them need not be immediately regarded. It will be remembered that an important Ordinance was issued last year, and that it was generally spoken of as rendering the territorial forces liable for active service in the field. That was a sufficiently instructive explanation for ordinary purposes. But the accurate fact was that the period of service prior to entering the Territorial Forces was extended by five years. The previous system had been thus:—3 years with the colours; 4½ years with the First Reserve (*yobi*) and 5 years with the Second Reserve (*gobi*). Thereafter a man entered the First Territorial Army and his military service was virtually at an end. In other words, supposing that he joined the colours at the age of 20—full age, not the age according to the Japanese method of counting—he passed into the First Territorial Army at 32½ years, having been borne on the active roll for 12½ years. But last year's Ordinance lengthened the period with the Second Reserve from 5 to 10 years, and thus, on the one hand, deferred the age of being drafted into the Territorial Forces from 32½ to 37½, and on the other, added to the available field army all men who though already in the First Territorial Army, had not completed 5 years' service with it. Now what the Ordinance just promulgated does is to extend the liability to the whole First Territorial Forces also, so that whereas men previously ceased to be liable at the age of 37½ years, they now remain liable until the age of 40.

Another point must be noted. When conscripts are called out, a certain proportion of them are placed on the roll of "reliefs." Men on the relief list are liable to be summoned to service with the colours at any moment during a period of 12½ years. Then they pass into the First Territorial Army (at the age of 32½), and have hitherto ceased to be liable for further service in the field. But these also become henceforth liable. So also do the six-weeks'-colour-service men and the men that have escaped the lot, at the time of conscription as explained above.

Yet another change has been made. It relates to the Second Territorial Army; namely, that all units of that Army whose period of service would have expired on the 1st of May next or at any subsequent date, will continue to be liable for service.

Here it is necessary to explain the difference between the First and the Second Territorial Armies. The First consists of all that have served with the colours and with the Reserves, as well as of all that have been actually called out as Reliefs. The Second consists of all other classes, as six-weeks'-service men; men that have been borne on the roll of reliefs for 12½ years but have not been actually called out; men that have escaped the lot at the time of conscription and so on.

It is understood that the power vested in the Minister of War by this Ordinance will not be immediately exercised, and, indeed, may not be exercised at all: the measure is merely precautionary. What the Ordinance effects immediately is to remove any arbitrary element from the method of summoning men from the Territorial Army to the colours. The plan hitherto pursued has been to divide the total required number unequally among various districts and to leave local officials to make the selection arbitrarily. But the second Article of the Ordinance directs that the Minister shall

follow the regular system applicable in the army under normal circumstances.

It is not permissible to discuss here what addition the above Ordinances make to the numerical potentiality of the Japanese field army.

## THE YASUKUNI FESTIVAL.

A detail is published of those who, having died in battle or of wounds, were the objects of the Shokonsha ceremony at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan, Tokyo, on the 3rd and 4th instant. The detail is:—

ARMY.	
Major-General .....	1
Colonels .....	12
Lieut.-Colonels .....	36
Majors .....	116
Captains .....	254
Lieutenants .....	345
Ensigns .....	327
Persons ranking with officers .....	220
Total officers .....	1,311
Rank and File .....	27,688
Total for Army .....	28,999
NAVY.	
Post Captains .....	6
Commanders (ranking with Lieut. Colonels) ..	4
Commanders (ranking with Majors) .....	19
Captains .....	23
Lieutenants .....	14
Second Lieutenants .....	36
Persons ranking with officers .....	47
Total .....	149
Bluejackets .....	1,738
Total .....	1,887
The Emperor and Empress have subscribed 3,000 yen towards the outlays for the festival.	

Unfortunately both the Emperor and the Empress were unable to attend the Shokonsha festival on the 4th. His Majesty is still somewhat indisposed and the Empress is laid up with a cold contracted two days ago. The Emperor was therefore represented by Prince Fushimi and the Empress by Princess Kanin.

It is stated that among the deceased officers and men whose spirits were worshipped at the Yasukuni festival there are 1,726 military men and 751 naval who possessed the Order of the Golden Kite. This shows that one man in every 16.8 of the Army's dead and one in every 2.5 of the Navy's enjoyed that much valued distinction.

## A STRANGE CANARD.

On the 1st instant the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* received a telegram from London that the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* had telegraphed to that journal in the sense that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would not be continued after the war. This is a very singular mistake. It has evidently caused some anxiety to our contemporary for a representative of the latter is said to have interviewed the British Minister on the subject, when His Excellency visited Osaka on the 1st instant. The Minister rightly conjectured that if any telegram had been sent by *The Times'* Tokyo correspondent it must have been intended to contradict the rumours prevalent in St. Petersburg as to the probability of a Russo-Japanese alliance after the war. The fact is that no telegram was sent. A letter from Tokyo has doubtless appeared in *The Times*, combatting the idea of a Russo-Japanese entente and showings that the heart of the Japanese people is with Anglo-Saxondom. By what blunder the gist of this letter has been telegraphed to the *Asahi* in a sense precisely the opposite of the truth, we can not understand.



## KOREA.

The transfer of the machinery of communications in Korea to Japanese hands has long been talked of and is now an accomplished fact. Korea adopted the postal and telegraph systems of the West, but in her hands they proved a complete failure. We read in the *Kokumin Shinbun* that she has 16 first-class post-offices, 30 second-class, and 31 telegraph-offices, with from 200 to 300 minor stations. But her organization is limited to one phase of the work, and many important towns and commercial places are entirely omitted. Further, whereas other States contrive to make their posts and telegraphs profitable, they are a source of steady loss to the Korean Treasury, which has to disburse a sum of about 300,000 annually on this account, and being perennially unable to make ends meet, finds this special burden very onerous. The Japanese Government aims primarily at making Korea financially solvent and at promoting the development of her resources. For the latter purpose a really efficient system of communications is essential, and there is no practical reason why its organization should augment the perplexities of the Treasury. The only sound course seems to be that which Japan has adopted, namely, to take over the whole system, expand it, develop it and re-organise it. The responsibility is considerable and doubtless some initial outlay will be necessary, but matters would have been virtually hopeless had they remained in Korean hands. The transfer, it will be observed, is not permanent, neither does Japan seek to monopolise any profits that may accrue as a result of her superior management. She promises that when the state of Korean finances warrants restoration of the control of communications they shall be restored, and she further promises to share with Korea any profits that may accrue in the interim. More than that the Korean Government can not reasonably expect. Of course the whole procedure adds materially to Japan's political influence in the peninsular empire, and from that point of view it will be denounced by publicists to whom licence in a pigsty seems a more delectable goal than orderly civilization in a palace. The experiment of leaving Korea entirely free to manage her own affairs has proved terribly costly to Japan. It has involved her in two great wars, and she would be acting the part of a mad nation if she allowed matters to drift on in this disastrous groove. It is Korea's fate that her geographical position lends to her vital importance in Japan's eyes; importance much more intimate than Egypt has for England. If the Koreans can not discharge the responsibilities of their situation and do not even recognise them, Japan has to step into the breach. Academical ideals are very pretty things, but they are poor safeguards for imperial interests.

Dr. Morrison, who has just visited Korea, reported the result of his observations telegraphically to *The Times*. He speaks in very high terms of the activity and practicality shown by the Japanese. *The Times*, commenting on his report, compares Korea, in its relations to Japan, with Egypt in its relations to England, and says that any nation might be proud to have achieved what Japan has achieved in the peninsular empire. This news is telegraphed to the *Asahi Shinbun*.

The *Nichi Nichi* says:—"Work upon the sunken cruiser *Varyag* has proceeded rapidly of late. Preparations have now been completed for raising her, and the operation

will be attempted, according to present intentions, on the 19th instant when there is a high tide."

A branch of the Seoul-Fusan Railway is to be constructed to Ulsan. Surveys will shortly be undertaken. The distance is 35 miles.

The Korean Government has nominated to act as its Consul in Hawaii, Mr. Saito, the Japanese Consul there.

With regard to the Belgian Consul-General's application for a mining concession, the Korean Government has replied that it will take occasion to consider the matter.

## RAILWAYS.

One of the financial precautions adopted by the Japanese Government on the outbreak of the war was to suspend the prosecution of all public works capable of being delayed without palpable loss. It was an unfortunate necessity for it checked the development of the country's resources at a time when all sources of income called for exploitation. On the whole, however, the Government had no choice. We now read in Tokyo journals that at a Cabinet meeting on the 28th of April, it was decided to exempt from the ban of suspension the Okaya-Shiojiri section of the railway from Tokyo through Kofu to Suwa in Shinshu and thence to Shinano; that is to say, the so-called East-Central Road. The length of line concerned is only 16 miles 76 chains and much of the work has already been completed. We may mention that the West-Central Railway is that running north-east from Nagoya into Shinshu, and connecting at Shiojiri with the East-Central which runs north-west from Kofu. At Shiojiri there is another junction also, namely, with the line which starts from Shinonoi station on the Karuizawa-Echigo road and runs southward. The Maizuru line, being required for strategic purposes, was 'excepted from the ban of suspension; so was the O-U connecting line (from Awamori to Akita) and so also was the Fujimi-Okaya road, with reference to which the Treasury, in consideration of local petitions, agreed to make special financial arrangements. The decision now adopted with respect to the Okaya-Shiojiri section is said to have been dictated not merely by local interests but also by considerations of State economy. Shinshu is the great silk-producing region of Japan, but goods exported thence have to cross the Usui Pass to get to market, and every season there is a block more or less troublesome. Echigo's oil, also, suffers from want of carrying facilities, and the well-owners are now talking of laying a pipe over the Usui summit. By building the Okaya-Shiojiri line these difficulties will be overcome for the most part. The heaviest piece of work on the line is the Utou tunnel at the Ono Pass. It has a length of 5,422 feet. But the work of piercing had been completed before the ban of suspension was pronounced, and so had the brick lining through a distance of 2,000 feet. There remain, therefore, 3,500 feet, and at the rate of 10 feet daily this portion would be finished in a year, so as just to anticipate the opening of the silk season in 1906. It is stated that in 1904 from the 1st of June until the 10th of July, an interval of 40 days, the cocoons sent from Shiojiri to Okaya weighed 2,837 tons, or 69,326 *koku*. Under existing circumstances the carriage of this silk costs 20,994 *yen*, of which 10,447 *yen* has to be spent in getting the produce across a valley measur-

ing only 4 miles where an iron-rope carrier exists. The saving effected by this last arrangement is such that without it the total cost of carriage would be over eighty thousand *yen*. When the railway is completed, however, the charge will be 68 *sen* per ton, making a total of 1,929 *yen*, and effecting a saving of nineteen thousand *yen*. It is also stated that of 1,700 loads of cocoons which went by rail over the Usui Pass during the same period of 40 days last year, 1,360 loads—namely 4,760 tons or 116,317 *koku*—would go by the Shiojiri-Okaya line, and as both roads are State undertakings, the diversion of a part of the traffic from one to the other would not affect the combined earnings, whereas it would contribute greatly to the convenience of sericulturists. The outlay required for finishing the 16 miles of road is 600,000 *yen*.

## THE BANQUET TO MR. H. W. DENISON.

The banquet in honour of Mr. H. W. Denison's completion of his 25th year in the service of the Foreign Office was held, as previously announced, on the 1st instant at the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Among the guests were Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Count Okuma, Viscount Aoki, Baron Sone, Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Mr. Kato Takaaki, Mr. Kurino, Dr. Hatoyama, Mr. Asada, Mr. Chinda, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Sato, Mr. Yamaza, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Matsukata, Mr. Nabeshima, Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Adachi, Mr. Satehara, Count Mutsu, Mr. Honda, Mr. Ichiki, Mr. Kurachi, Mr. Sakata and Mr. Yoshida. The Staff of the Foreign Office took occasion to present Mr. Denison with a very beautiful silver vase and the Emperor sent him a magnificent lacquer box. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* and the *Kokumin Shinbun* publish most appreciative articles on the topic of Mr. Denison's services. The *Kokumin* calls him the *kakuwataru kanshi* (hidden gentleman) of the Foreign Office. Ministers and Vice-Ministers might change, but outsiders and incomers alike appreciated Mr. Denison's value. As for himself, he remained always quietly, strenuously and unostentatiously working. He might almost have been called the hermit of the Foreign Office. He never claimed any merit for himself but was always ready to accord it to others, yet it may truly be said that not one question of real moment came before the Foreign Office is the settlement of which he did not act an important part. The Japanese nation appreciates him.

## LAST YEAR'S BARLEY CROP.

The following figures are published with regard to last year's barley crop:—

Area under Cultivation.	Yield in Koku.
1904.....	1,800,393 cho.....
1903.....	1,000,046 cho.....

Compared with an average year, the figures for 1904 show an increase of 4,859 *cho* in area under cultivation, and 316,741 *koku* in yield, the last representing an addition of 16 per cent.

In the Japanese term *mugi* there are included *omugi* (barley) *hadaka-mugi* (rye) and *komugi* (wheat). The figures relating to these three separately are:—

	Increase or decrease as compared with 1903.	Increase or decrease as compared with an average year.
Barley.....	19.6 per cent.....	+ 5.6 per cent.
Rye.....	63.6 per cent.....	+ 1.3 per cent.
Wheat.....	105.8 per cent.....	+ 5.1 per cent.
Average.....	45 per cent.....	+ 1.6 per cent.

PRINCE KARL VON ANTON.

The Mayor of Tokyo and the Municipal Council entertained Prince Karl von Anton at the Koyokwan on the 28th April. It was the Prince's desire that all ceremony should be dispensed with and that everything should be in Japanese style. The hosts therefore wore Japanese costume, and a purely Japanese dinner was served. The Prince sat on Mr. Ozaki's right and Baron Komura on his left. There were some 24 guests in all, the German Minister, the leading members of the German Legation Staff, Dr. Baelz and Mr. Mosle being among the number. According to reports published by Japanese journals the entertainment was most successful, the greatest hilarity and good fellowship prevailing. The Prince did not leave the Koyokwan until half-past ten though his equipages had been ordered for an hour earlier.

At 10 a.m. on the 30th ultimo Prince Karl attended service in the Tsukiji Cathedral, and thereafter proceeded to the Belgian Legation where he lunched. In the afternoon he visited the family of General Nozu at Akazaka, and expressed his thanks for the many kindness shown to him by the General in the field. That evening he dined at the residence of Prince Kanin. On the 1st instant at 7.30 a.m. the Prince was to take the train at Shimbashi for Kamakura, returning in the evening, but it is possible that the inclement weather disturbed that programme. The Prince has contributed a sum of 600 yen towards the expenses of the Yasukuni festival.

On the evening of the 2nd instant General Terauchi, Minister of State for War, gave a banquet at his official residence in honour of Prince Karl Anton Von Hohenzollern and Prince Kanin. Among the guests were the Belgian Minister, the German Minister, the Staff of the Prince, the secretary of the German Legation, Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, General Viscount Sakuma, General Baron Okazawa, and other officers of the Army Department and the Head Quarter Staff. General Terauchi proposed the health of the Kaiser in the following terms:—

"I deem it a great honour that their Imperial Highnesses Prince Karl Anton von Hohenzollern and Prince Kanin have kindly consented to be present this evening. Since last November, during a period of some six months, His Highness Prince Karl was a close observer of the progress of the war in regions where the conditions and the climate were of an exceptional nature, yet the Prince did not suffer at all from illness. That is a source of much satisfaction to my countrymen as well as to foreigners, and we are specially rejoiced to think that the Prince sets out for home in the best possible health. It is a fact well known here and abroad that Japan owes much of her civilized achievements to Germany, and, above all, that she has taken many of her military models from that Empire. We therefore deem it a special honour that the Prince, accompanying our troops, has observed their actual operations in the field. His Highness' observations will be of benefit not merely from a military point of view, but also as an evidence of the ever-increasing amity between the two Empires, to the health of whose Sovereigns I have now the honour to raise my glass."

The above having been translated into German, Prince Karl rose and replied:—

"I am most grateful for the kind recep-

tion given to me this evening by the Minister of State for War, and I shall never, so long as I live, forget the cordial welcome extended to me everywhere by Japanese officials and the Japanese people. I rejoice that the relations between the two Empires are ever increasing in cordiality, and I have the honour to propose the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

After the banquet the Prince met in the reception salon Colonels Hongo, Hayashi, Asogawa, Yamaguchi and Kato, all of whom received their military education in Germany, as well as a number of other Japanese officers who had enjoyed the same advantage in a greater or less degree. The entertainment then took the form of a "beer-kwai." Afterwards took place the ceremony of "marching past" in the garden, Prince Karl standing at the saluting point and Major-General Nagaoka, Vice-chief of Staff, commanding the parade. Then the members of the Prince's Staff, under the command of Major von Bronzu, marched past General Terauchi, and the party broke up at 11 p.m.

Prince Karl is to leave Tokyo on the 7th. He will be received in farewell audience at the Palace to-day and will lunch with the Emperor, Prince and Princess Kanin, Marquis Tokudaiji, General Terauchi, Baron Komura and the German Minister being among the guests.

The Emperor of Germany has just instructed Prince Karl Anton von Hohenzollern to perform a most gracious act in his Majesty's name. Our readers remember that Lieutenant Ishibata Bunjiro, of the Japanese infantry, was killed last year in the trenches at Port Arthur while in the act of conducting some foreign military attacks round the besiegers' works. The German Emperor has now directed Prince Karl to present to the family of the deceased officer a sum of 15,000 marks (about 7,300 yen), and the Prince has asked the Minister of State for War to intimate the fact to the Ishibata family.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Of course the renewed attempt of the people of British Columbia to pass an exclusion act against Japanese immigrants has attracted some attention in this country, but the question is journalistically treated in a manner which does great credit to Japanese common sense and balance of mind. Thus the *Fiji Shimpō* discussing the matter says:—"This restriction has its origin in the fact that ignorant labourers dislike the competition of cheap Japanese labour, and it is consequently a question not worthy of much attention. If the problem is often brought up in the local assembly, it is because the labourers have a certain influence on the local elections and politicians, being under the necessity of utilizing that influence, seek thus to win popularity. The British Government does not approve of such doings, and has shown special solicitude since the conclusion of the alliance to secure smooth relations, which shows how much importance it attaches to the spirit of the alliance. We Japanese are grateful for the friendly treatment extended to us by England. With reference to this there is one thing that we ask of our countrymen abroad. As a consequence of the Russo-Japanese war, foreigners unacquainted with the true facts regard the Japanese as a race to be feared and have conceived a disposition to stand apart from them. At such a time the common people are apt to give ear to exclusion talk, and if further the

attitude of Japanese towards foreigners is defective in circumspection, the result may be just like putting logs on a fire and fanning it. Looking at the Japanese papers published in San Francisco, we find their tone sometimes very deficient in calmness. From the fact that some of them apply the term *keto* to foreigners the in disposition may be partly inferred. The prevalence of such a disposition is not without origin. We consider that the responsibility for it rests rather with a certain class of scholars and educationists in our own country. But at any rate that men while they are actually living in foreign countries and engaging in profitable transactions with foreigners, should behave in such a manner is extremely irrational. An old proverb says "when one is at Rome one should do as the Romans do," and assuredly when one is living in a foreign country and carrying on one's business there, one should obey its laws as a matter of course, should conform with its manners and customs and in society and business transactions alike should pay due regard to amity and smoothness. These folk when they return to Japan live in an atmosphere of high collar, as the saying is, and pose as foreign gentlemen, yet they call foreigners *keto*. It can not be regarded sane conduct, and though one may condone it as merely the folly of a moment, it has the effect of making foreigners to more dislike us. We recommend Japanese residing in foreign countries to act so that people may recognise the fact of the Japanese being worthy of friendship."

Such language on the part of the *Fiji* is certainly returning good for evil. Whatever be the source of Japanese disposition, whether it be the teachings of Buddhism or the tenets of the Confucian philosophy, many foreigners might find in it an example to be imitated. Continental Europe cries out against the Yellow Peril; Australia, the Pacific Slope and British Columbia legislate in the sense of practising against the Japanese that exclusive policy for which the West used to denounce Japan so vehemently; the leading Japanese journal replies by reminding its countrymen that politeness and friendliness are the duties of civilized peoples.

BISHOP TURNER.

The new Bishop of the Anglican Mission in Korea, the Right Rev. A. B. Turner, D. D., is visiting Tokyo on his return from England to his Diocese. By a happy coincidence Bishop Turner arrived a few days before the opening of the triennial Synod of the Nippon Seikokwai, now in session in Tokyo, and was persuaded to prolong his visit so as to be present at it. The increasingly close connection between Japan and Korea is clearly recognized by the Bishop as having an important bearing on missionary work in his Diocese; and it is in every way a matter of congratulation to the Bishops and other members of the Synod that they have this opportunity of meeting him.

It is interesting to note that Bishop Turner's arrival at this juncture brings the number of Bishops of the Anglican Communion now staying in Tokyo to eight. These include the six Bishops of the Nippon Seikokwai and the right reverend Bishop Schereschewsky, formerly Bishop of Shanghai.

Bishop Turner is to preach next Sunday at the 11 o'clock English service in St. Andrew's Church, Shiba on Missionary Work in Korea.

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

The retirement of that most bigoted and intolerant of prelates, the recent procurator-general of the Holy Synod in Russia, was probably because he found it impossible to agree with the reforms which the Tsar was doubtless then contemplating. These reforms, according to telegrams received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, are of a sweeping nature. They amount to nothing less than granting freedom of conscience. The provisions are:—

1.—That neither punishment nor deprivation of public or private rights shall be extended to persons who leave the Orthodox Greek church to embrace some other form of Christianity.

2.—That persons outside the pale of the Orthodox Greek church shall be divided into congregations to which definite rights and privileges shall be accorded.

3.—That measures shall be taken to mitigate the sentences of persons undergoing sentence for crimes connected with religion.

4.—That, for the rest, all existing restrictions in matters of religion shall be removed.

5.—That priests of the Roman Catholic and Mohammedan faiths shall be granted certain privileges and shall be exempted from compulsory military service.

If this reform be genuine, its importance can scarcely be over-estimated, and the whole civilized world will welcome it as a marked departure from the barbarous system of religious intolerance hitherto prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the vast Russian Empire. The sufferings of the Jews will now be at an end in Russia at all events, always supposing that the principle of tolerance is carried into practice. What will strike all observers in connexion with this new departure is the contrast it presents with Russia's attitude towards Japan. M. Pobedontschef, in the day of his power, addressed to the Tsar a document urging him to wage war with all the resources of his might against the Japanese, whom he denounced as "filthy apes" because they were outside the pale of Christianity. Further under the direction of that fierce old advocate of the stake and the faggot the Russian press engaged in a crusade to prove that the Mikado was anti Christ and that all his subjects should be exterminated as one exterminates noxious vermin. But now even the Mohammedans are to be recognised as religionists whose priests are worthy of special privileges in Russian dominions and are virtually classed with Roman Catholics. What then shall be said of Buddhism which a large section of Occidental opinion has now learned to recognise as the parent of Christianity? Russia must henceforth abandon her savage attitude towards the religion of Japan. It is time that she should do so. The truth is, the plain truth, that whereas charity is the very essence of Christian doctrine, the practice of Christian nations is eminently uncharitable.

The Tsar has also remitted the re-payment of sums due by various districts in consideration of relief extended to them in times of famine, during the period from 1887 to the birth of the Tsarevitch. It is reported that the total thus remitted amounts to 75 millions of roubles, a lordly act of munificence.

Later and more detailed news shows that Buddhism is explicitly included in the religions to whose followers tolerance is extended by the recent *ukase* in Russia. Roman Catholicism, Mohammedanism and Buddhism are distinctly enumerated. Nothing is said about the Jews, but it may be assumed that their creed is included among "other forms of Christianity." This *ukase* certainly marks an epoch. It should be welcomed by the whole world, for every civilized man must condemn religious intolerance in what-

ever shape and must sympathise with its victims. It is impossible not to recall the utterances of the Russian religious press last year, doubtless under the inspiration of the notorious Procurator-General, and to contrast with them this most commendable proclamation of liberty of conscience.

## PORT ARTHUR.

Tokyo journals agree in stating that unexpectedly good results have attended the preliminary operations connected with raising the sunken ships at Port Arthur. It is expected that six out of the seven will be saved. Work has already been commenced on the *Bayan* and another vessel—probably the *Amur*, which blocks the entrance to the dock. It is stated that the injuries suffered by the *Bayan* below the water line are insignificant. This ship, it will be remembered, is a first-class armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons, laid down in 1899. Work will be commenced on the other vessels on the 5th of May and will be completed, according to present expectations, by August.

A telegram from Yingkow says that a mine had drifted thither from Port Arthur and had been observed, but before any step could be taken to annul its destructive capacities, a junk entering the river struck the mine and was shattered, six unfortunate Chinese being killed by the explosion.

As for Port Arthur, it is alleged that the clearing operations have been carried on successfully. Free traffic is now established between the port and Dairen, the ships sunk at the entrance to the harbour having been removed and the mines that threatened this particular line of navigation having been taken up. The prospect of raising and restoring some of the sunken war-ships is spoken of with confidence, and certain smaller craft have already been brought within measurable distance of becoming serviceable.

Another statement comes as to the hope of successfully raising six out of the seven war-ships sunk in Port Arthur. The *Bayan* and two others will probably be floated during the summer. There is a small war-ship lying completely uninjured in the dock, and as soon as the water is drained out, she can be quickly rendered serviceable. Among the seven ships spoken of we presume that only four are battle-ships, as the *Sevastopol* is sunk outside, and the *Tsarevitch* and *Petrovsk* are accounted for otherwise.

Instructions have been issued for the temporary suspension of navigation to Yingkow. This is because of the fogs now prevailing, and of the great danger caused by floating mines.

## RAILWAY EXPANSION AND REVENUE GROWTH.

The London *Statist* published last month a railroad supplement containing very excellent studies on American railroad properties. In the introduction the *Statist* discusses the vexed question whether or not capital expansion on American railroads has outrun earnings. The conclusion is that the tremendous capital expansion of the past ten years is infinitely small as compared with the growth in earnings. The figures given represent the entire American railroad world:

	Liabilities.		Increase, per cent.
	1903.	1894.	
Stock.....	\$6,355,207,335	\$5,027,604,717	26.46
Bonds .....	6,722,216,517	5,605,775,704	19.91
Unfunded debt	448,199,448	382,927,834	17.04
Current.....	648,434,976	438,911,691	47.74
Sinking funds, etc. ....	115,201,683	...	...
Total.....	14,289,259,959	11,455,220,008	24.74
Excess of assets .....	572,851,585	353,205,987	25.86
Total.....	14,862,111,544	11,808,425,973	25.86

In the following remarkable table it is shown that the net capital per mile of road has actually decreased in the past nine years.

	1903	1894	Inc. per ct.
Mileage.....	206,886	178,054	12.82
Capital.....	\$13,525,623,300	\$11,016,308,315	22.78
Investments..	2,653,851,625	1,651,366,198	60.76
Net cost ...	10,871,771,675	9,364,942,117	16.09
Capital per mile.....	65,377	61,871	5.67
Investment per mile...	12,828	9,274	38.96
Net capital per mile....	52,549	52,597	*.09

\* Decrease.

The relationship between the capital growth and the expansion of earnings is finally established by the following table, showing earnings in the same period:

	1903	1894	Inc. per ct.
Gross .....	\$1,908,857,000	\$1,066,943,000	78.91
Expenses .....	1,316,340,000	749,186,000	75.70
Net .....	\$592,508,000	274,757,000	86.41
Per cent. on cost of R.R.	5.27	3.28	60.67

Thus, the capital spent on all the railroad properties in the United States earned in net in 1903 was 5.27 per cent., against 3.28 per cent. in 1894. Actual capital outlay on the railroads, not including investments, expanded 16.09 per cent., while net earnings expanded 86.41 per cent.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is indeed remarkable, as Englishmen in Hongkong are said to be remarking—according to Nagasaki telegrams—that the Japanese have completely succeeded in hiding the whereabouts of their Squadrons. So thorough has been their secrecy that even conjecture has not found material to construct a canard. That is in itself an evidence of much skill and also a proof of the loyalty of the people. But it must be noted in justice that Rojstvensky is hiding himself pretty effectually just at present. Of course he has a much wider area for playing the game; a great many more holes wherein to thrust his head. London thinks that the game of hide-and-seek would come to an end if Rojstvensky were not harassed by want of coal and provisions. In fact it is to obtain supplies that he is loitering, not to conceal his whereabouts.

A gentleman whose nationality is somewhat vaguely described as "South European" has sent to Marquis Oyama a fowling piece which belonged to Napoleon the First. It was accompanied by a letter explaining that Napoleon, desiring to punish Russia's lawless conduct, led an army to Moscow, but was unfortunately broken and compelled to retire. Fortune, however, has now changed. Japan has come into the position of punishing Russia. The writer of the letter concludes by saying that after mature reflection he had come to the conclusion that Marshal Oyama would be the proper person to receive the fowling piece,

and he accordingly sends it. 'Tis a delicate suggestion, which, we trust will fall upon barren soil.

Colonel and Mrs. Wood left Tokyo on the afternoon of the 27th instant. A large number of notable ladies and gentlemen assembled to bid them farewell, among them being the Ministers of the United States, Germany and Belgium, Marchioness Oyama, representatives of Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Count Katsura, and Baron Komura, Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki, Mr. Sonoda, &c. The character of the send-off bore testimony to the great popularity won by Colonel and Mrs. Wood during their residence in Tokyo.

M. Cassini is said to be much dissatisfied because, as he alleges, the steamers of various Powers, and the warships also, are giving open information about the doings of the Baltic Squadron. Washington regards the complaints of the Russian Ambassador with indifference; as well it may, since to expect that the world should enter into a conspiracy of silence for the sake of promoting Russia's belligerent plans, is not altogether reasonable.

On the 29th of April the Treasury issued 25 million yen worth of Bills for the purpose of paying off two loans, one of 10 million yen issued on the 15th of December and one of 15 millions issued on the 31st of January. The rate of interest is 1.9 sen daily, being 0.2 sen higher than the previous rate.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has quite an article about the relations of the Russian naval and military officers, which it represents as being of the worst possible, so much so that the naval men now prisoners in Japan are hoping for Rojestvensky's defeat, since his victory would contrast injuriously with their own discomfiture. There is a great deal more in the same sense, but we find it very difficult of credence, and at any rate the dross that inevitably makes its appearance when poor human nature is smelted in the fire of adversity, has few interesting features.

The authorities in Hongkong are said to be taking very stringent measures to enforce the neutrality of the colony. It must be a difficult matter, seeing that the port is free, but whatever is possible will assuredly be done. One report speaks of mines having been laid in the harbour, but that is not easy to believe.

On the 26th of May, 1904, the Prize Court at Sasebo declared the confiscation of the Russian S. S. *Argun* (2,458 tons.) Against this decision the East China Railway Company appealed, but on the 24th ultimo the High Prize Court gave judgment rejecting the appeal, and the steamer, her cargo and a small sum of money (311 roubles) found on board became the property of the Japanese Government.

It is believed in Tokyo that although the return home of the British Ambassador in Washington is true, and although it may be true also that the French and German Ambassadors are returning, the talk about mediation is merely the outcome of various rumours suggested by the situation and appended to the fact of the Ambassadors' return.

The President of the United States does not fail in continuity of policy. What he begins, that he pursues, unflinchingly. America took the lead in obtaining the world's recognition of China's neutrality in this war, and we now learn (*Asahi's* telegrams) that

the United States Minister in Peking has been instructed to make strong representations to the Chinese Government with reference to the necessity of adopting precautions against the escape of any of the Russian vessels now interned in Chinese waters. This is not merely a suggestion to China, it is also an intimation to Russia that if Admiral Rojestvensky deliberately violates the neutrality of China he will have to reckon with America. The Baltic Squadron must soon leave the coast of Annam, and then it will have no harbour of refuge unless it seeks one in either China or Japan.

General Fitzhugh Lee, whose death at Washington is reported in the telegrams, commanded after the Spanish War the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, up to 1901. He was born in Virginia, being the son of Commodore S. S. Lee and Anna Maria Mason; married Miss Ellen Barnard Fowle, of Alexandria, Va. Educated at West Point, he served in the U.S. Army, and afterwards at the secession of the Southern States in the Confederate States Army; rose to the rank of Major-General, and commanded the Cavalry Corps of his uncle, Gen. R. E. Lee's army; was U.S. Consul-General to Cuba until war broke out between Spain and that country; Major-General of Volunteers in command of 7th Army Corps, Spanish-American War; was afterwards made a general officer of the regular army, U.S. He was the author of: "The Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," and other publications.

The new floating dock constructed at the Mitsu Bishi yard in Nagasaki, is to be launched to-day, and will be completely finished by June, when it will be towed to Kobe where it is to be stationed. The dock is capable of accommodating steamers of 5,000 tons. Its construction in the Mitsu Bishi Yard is one of the greatest feats hitherto achieved by that enterprising concern.

The Waseda team has had its first encounter in America. Its opponents were the lads of the Leland Stanford University. Waseda was defeated by three to one.

#### MUSICAL COMPETITION.

The second musical competition arranged under the auspices of the Yokohama Literary Society took place in the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon. Out of the thirteen candidates entered, eleven presented themselves at the examination room, a gratifying improvement on last year. The work was of a uniformly satisfactory grade, but again the examiners had to deplore that so little attention had been paid to scales and arpeggios, the groundwork of all real musical knowledge; in studies and pianoforte pieces, however, fewer faults were to be found among the older candidates, and the younger ones also gave signs of bright promise in these lines. The examiners were Miss Orth, Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent and Mr. S. W. Argent, and the plan followed last year in determining marks was again pursued. The result of the examination was as follows:—

DIVISION II.	
First prize.....	Muriel Cain.
Second prize.....	Georgie Kenderdine.
DIVISION III.	
First prize.....	Bertie Cahusac.
Second prize.....	Georgie Tresize.
Certificate.....	Iris Irvine.
DIVISION IV.	
First prize.....	Jocelyn Beart.
Second prize.....	Norah Tipple.

Parents and teachers may see the full marks list by applying to Mr. Wallace, No. 79.

#### THE LATE DR. EDKINS.

The Rev. J. Edkins, D.D., who died in Shanghai on March 23rd, was born nearly 82 years ago near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. He took his degree at the London University in 1843, and arrived in Shanghai in connection with the London Missionary Society in 1848. He was welcomed to China by Dr. Medhurst (the father of Sir Walter Medhurst) who was the first Protestant Missionary in Central China. In 1861 Dr. Edkins pushed north from Shanghai after the cessation of hostilities in connection with the Taiping rebellion, and first at Chefoo for a short time, then at Tientsin, and finally at Peking, he laboured energetically and successfully, earning the respect and love of his colleagues as well as of others who were privileged to know him. About the year 1880 he accepted an important position in the Government department of the Chinese Imperial Customs. He, however, kept up his connection with the London Missionary Society, and the last two or three years had charge of the service every Sunday afternoon in the London Mission Chapel in Shanghai. Dr. Edkins was married three times, his third wife surviving to mourn his loss.

Dr. Edkins has left behind him, says the *North China Daily News*, a reputation for profound scholarship and persevering industry, of which the many able works from his pen bear eloquent testimony. He was recognised in every land as an authority of the very highest rank on all subjects pertaining to China—its history, philosophy, philology, and culture. Up to the very last his unimpaired powers were devoted to "his favourite studies, and this he was able to do by reason of the excellent health he enjoyed. Although over 80 years of age he was hale and vigorous, and gave one the appearance of being nearer three than fourscore years of age. Of his kind and affectionate nature, it is scarcely necessary to speak; all who knew him loved him, and now that he has left us he will be long missed and mourned, when his familiar face is no longer seen at the religious, philanthropic, and educational meetings that he so loved to take part in, and where those who attended were instructed and helped by his wise words and kindly presence.

#### ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

St. George's Ball, given in the Public Hall on Friday night (St. George's Day, April 23rd, fell on Easter Sunday this year) was a most delightful affair. Between 400 and 500 people were present, and the proceedings were graced by the presence of Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald, Sir Henry Tichborne, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, the local Consular Corps, etc. The decorations were most uniquely charming, the floor excellent and all the arrangements were well thought-out.

Committee:—Messrs. James Walter (President), L. J. Healing (Vice-President), E. Edisson (Hon. Treasurer), H. J. Sharp (Hon. Secretary), H. M. Arnould, A. B. Brown, E. C. Davis, F. L. Elliott, and C. Thwaites.

Stewards:—Messrs. F. J. Abbott, H. F. Arthur, F. H. Bugbird, F. S. James, J. Williamson Jones, H. W. Kilby, H. W. Lea, Duke Marshall, W. S. Moss, W. H. Percival, A. C. H. Potts, W. Y. Showler, E. P. W. Skrimshire, and K. Wilson.

At Supper, the President of the St. George's Society proposed the toast of St. George and Merrie England, which was most heartily drunk.

The annual report and year-book of the Royal Society of St. George is to hand. This society, of which the President is the Earl of Halsbury (Lord Chancellor of England) and which has no fewer than forty-nine vice-Presidents whose names are among the best known in the country, has for its primary object an all-English observance of St. George's Day and all that is thereby implied. It was founded in 1894, four years before our local St. George's Society came into existence, yet we do not in the reports from all quarters of the world see the name of Yokohama. Perhaps the matter has been overlooked.

## THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

IT is not surprising that the three-mile limit should begin to find strong denouncers. The provision is absurdly obsolete. It was based originally on the range of the biggest ordnance mounted in forts or carried on war-vessels. No Power was supposed to be able with cannon-shot to reach an enemy who remained at a distance of 3 miles. Could any rule be more flagrantly at variance with the facts of modern ballistic warfare? A 12-inch gun is now capable of fairly accurate and very destructive shooting at a range of 12 miles. No Admiral would venture to anchor his ships within 12 miles of a hostile fortress armed with the most powerful modern artillery, and it follows obviously that the command of waters adjacent to a coast has been correspondingly extended. Yet the three-mile limit is gravely advanced as the natural boundary of a state's jurisdiction, and thus we witness the spectacle of the war-ships of one belligerent lying within ten minutes' reach of a neutral power's port and equipping themselves for an attack upon the fleets and merchantmen of another belligerent. The extravagance of such a situation has never been forced practically on the attention of the world until the present juncture, and as the Japanese are the sole sufferers, we do not wonder at the strength of their protest against a law plainly inconsistent with actual conditions. The *Fiji Shunpo* is very outspoken. It urges the Government to raise this question, and to adopt the contention that the obligations of neutrality are not fulfilled by mere observance of the letter of an obsolete and ineffective law. Times have changed and international usages must change with them. This three-mile limit has escaped attention because no occasion arose to demonstrate its fatuity, but the occasion is now flagrant, and we certainly think that the Japanese should not sit with folded hands until a Hague Tribunal, at some nebulous date in the remote future, sees fit to deal with an anomaly which has not yet troubled the great Powers of Europe *en bloc*, and has furnished a distinctly convenient subterfuge to two of them. International law is not a coded science. It has no universally recognised text, but of all human institutions none is more forcibly informed by the spirit of justice. What is manifestly just, that is manifestly lawful as between two nations. It is not manifestly just, it is, on the contrary, manifestly unjust, that relying on an entirely antiquated custom Japan's enemy should receive from a neutral Power assistance which greatly augments the fighting strength of that enemy. We endorse the *Fiji's* view that now, while the crisis is actually in sight, is the most vital moment for raising the problem. Under normal circumstances it would probably be treated as an academical question by Western nations and might be consigned to a pigeon-hole for decades. But in the face of such a vivid object lesson

this war is furnishing, there would be hope of rivetting attention. This is not intended for a moment to suggest that France's good faith should be queried. France has pledged her word, and, as the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* justly says, she may be trusted to keep it. But of course she will not set aside the provisions of any law or the sanctions of any custom that can be plausibly invoked for the benefit of her ally.

## GERMAN VIEWS ABOUT JAPAN IN CHINA.

THE Director and President of the Deutsche Gesellschaft in Shantung recently delivered in Berlin lectures which show that among the German residents at Kiaochow, and presumably in other parts of China, very strong apprehensions are entertained as to the part Japan is likely to act should she emerge successful from the present war. We have had occasion already to comment on lectures in a like sense delivered in Berlin, and their cumulative effect is to suggest that a marked anti-Japanese feeling exists among at any rate a considerable section of the German mercantile community in China. But it has not hitherto been possible to discover that this antipathetic sentiment had any basis of solid reason, and on no occasion has the lack of logical explanation been more conspicuous than on the occasion of the recent lecture in Berlin, for without any exception the statements advanced by the lecturers in support of their accusations bore the plain stamp of untrustworthiness. Herr VON KRABNER, the Director of the Society, was particularly noticeable for advancing assertions which indicated credulity on his own part rather than a sinister purpose on the part of the Japanese. Thus, after a preface couched in too general terms to be either convincing or controvertible—a preface to the effect that Japan, taking advantage of the Occident's absorption in the Manchurian campaign, had been establishing her predominance both politically and commercially in China—Herr VON KRABNER proceeded to say that she is now carrying on by means of proclamations and Chinese newspapers a grand anti-foreign campaign. An assertion of that nature must be capable of direct proof or its author is quite unjustified in making it. It is more than doubtful, however, whether Herr VON KRABNER could adduce a single proclamation issued by the Japanese in the sense affirmed by him, or point to a solitary newspaper utterance inspired by them. Indeed his allegation bears the stamp of error, for the Japanese have no authority to issue proclamations in China and do not issue them, and it would be obviously impossible for any foreigner to trace to its source the inspiration of articles in Chinese newspapers. A very cruel and unreasoning injustice is done to Japan by such wild accusations. Anti-foreign feeling is the last mood that can be attributed to her. Unfortunately no publicist can hide from himself the fact that since mediæval times racial prejudice has never

been more powerful than it is at present, but the field of its display is the Occident, not the Orient, and its victims are Orientals not Occidentals. Germans like Herr VON KRABNER are conspicuous exponents of the humiliating truth. Japan's one notable interference in Chinese affairs was in 1900 when she sent her soldiers to Peking to rescue the foreign Legations from danger of destruction at the hands of an anti-foreign Chinese mob; and her battalions, together with those of Great Britain, were the only troops among the allies that submitted to be commanded by a German General rather than jeopardise the *entente* between the Powers. With very bad grace then does a German constitute himself her accuser of anti-foreign feeling. Japan is now the one active champion of the open door in China and of equal advantages and opportunities for all. She is allied with England for the explicit defence of that liberal policy. Germany was once a party to a similar alliance ostensibly for the same objects, yet before the ink on the agreement was dry she declared that three large Chinese provinces were excluded from its scope—provinces where Russia was then seeking to establish exclusive pre-eminence—and that its real purpose was to secure for herself a special political title in the Yangtze Valley. With very bad grace then does a German constitute himself Japan's accuser of anti-foreign feeling. Herr VON KRABNER's next charges are even more striking. "Japan," he is reported to have said, "is fomenting the hatred of the Chinese even against her British ally by informing them that the British are enslaving and brutalizing the coolies in South Africa." Not one whisper of any such conduct on Japan's part was heard until Herr VON KRABNER stood up before a Berlin audience and made his monstrous announcement. "Monstrous" is the only appropriate adjective, for there is not, there can not be, one tittle of proof, and to all acquainted with the Japanese the story is quite laughable. But even that was not the whole of Herr VON KRABNER's romance. He had more to tell. "In addition to this anti-foreign campaign," he averred, "Japan is promoting an anti-dynastic movement, with the object of eventually placing YUAN SHIKAI on the Throne of China." Ever since the South-African war Englishmen have been obliged to modify their estimate of German judgment. The German used to be thought eminently a man of great acumen and sound intelligence, who subjected all evidence to careful analysis before basing any verdict on it. We ourselves still retain the same estimate of the typical German; but since that wonderful, most wonderful, arraignment of the British Government and the British Army obtained the signatures of 160 German pastors five years ago, and since men like Mr. VON WARTEGG and now Mr. VON KRABNER have shown us how completely some Germans can be swayed by emotion and prejudice even in the



gravest matters, we are compelled to narrow the range of our faith in Teutonic intelligence. Herr VON KRABNER must either be a deliberate panderer to sensationalism, which we can not suppose, or he must be incapable of distinguishing between trustworthy evidence and the wildest "bunders." How did it happen that a society of grave men like the members of the Deutsch-Asiatische Gesellschaft permitted themselves to form an audience for such a visionary? The President of the Society, Dr. VOSBERG-REKOW, showed an equal measure of anti-Japanese feeling, but he did not deal in fables so palpably silly as those of Mr. VON KRABNER. Japanese trade competition was what he inveighed against. The Japanese, he explained, had monopolized the camphor trade and were gradually obtaining the control of the shipping interests in the Yangtze. They were competing not only against Germany but also against Great Britain. "To his own knowledge," he added, "they had mapped out a comprehensive plan for the construction of a new Chinese fleet which was to have its head-quarters at Tientsin, converted for the purpose into a vast naval arsenal." Speaking as Englishmen, we have doubts whether a unit of the population of our country's most strenuous commercial rival should denounce Japan for venturing to compete with his own nation; or whether a subject of a State which is startling the world by the vastness of its naval programme and which is governed by an Emperor who proclaims that war-ships are the best guarantees of peace; remembers the duty of consistency when he cites it as a sin on Japan's part that she advises her neighbour to have a fleet. These things are too palpable to be worth expatiating on. But there is one point which men like Mr. WARTZEGG, Mr. KRAENKER and Mr. VOSBERG-REKOW might with advantage consider: it is that one-sided friendship can not endure. Whatever may be Japan's goodwill towards Germany—and we believe it to be sincere—it will not survive these repeated assaults by prominent Germans. If a man be persistently treated as an enemy, he ends by becoming an enemy. That is quite inevitable. Yet these German publicists seem to take no note of it, and by and by when they have effectually alienated Japan's regard and have inspired her with the suspicion and dislike they themselves so unequivocally display, they will perhaps point to her mood as evidence of their perspicacity, forgetting that it is solely of their own making.

#### RUSSIAN FORCES IN MANCHURIA.

WE find the following in *The Times* of March 23rd:—

According to M. Dru, the St. Petersburg correspondent of *Echo de Paris*, "the Russian army now numbers over 200,000 men. Its organization has been re-established, and it is at present in a position to offer serious resistance to the Japanese." He explains that this reorganization has been achieved by the incorporation of 70,000 reservists who had

arrived since the commencement of the battle of Mukden. These have gone far to make up the losses of the operating army, which the General Staff has now ascertained to be about 105,000.

M. Dru gives "exact details of Russia's proposed scheme for the reconstitution and increase of her army." Seven army corps to be shortly mobilized in Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, Yurief, and the Caucasus are estimated to yield over 200,000 men. "These corps will leave skeleton cadres in the garrison, in which the reservists will be enrolled. The latter will, therefore, be called to the colours for service, not in the Far East, but in Russia. This removes the difficulties of mobilization and enables the Empire to maintain intact a permanent army in Russia." The addition of the 10th Cavalry Division, fractions of three brigades of artillery, and 100 battalions of infantry will raise the total to nearly 350,000 men, which, added to the operating army of 250,000 at present in Manchuria, will constitute a force of 600,000 men, apart from the troops guarding the railway and the garrison of Vladivostok. This force will be divided into four armies, and these armies into two groups. One group will be commanded by Linevich and the other by Kuropatkin, while the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch will be Generalissimo with Sukhomiloff as Chief of the Staff. This force will occupy the bend formed by the Sungari river, "which constitutes an admirable position for the establishment of an enormous intrenched camp."

M. Dru adds that it will take at least four months before the bulk of this force can be assembled below Kharbin. The Guards will not leave for Manchuria for the present "on account of the domestic situation."

According to this estimate the Russians will have an army of six hundred thousand men in Manchuria by the end of July, that is to say, some three months hence. This figure is worth analyzing. In the first place the Russian General Staff is said to have ascertained that the losses of the operating army in the battle of Mukden were about 105,000 men. "Losses" is a somewhat vague term. In this context its meaning should be men killed, taken prisoners, or so severely wounded as to be incapacitated for further service during the following four months. As to the killed and the prisoners we know their numbers; fifty thousand prisoners and thirty thousand killed, speaking roundly. Here then we have a total loss of 80,000 men, and if the Russian Staff's figure of 105,000 be correct, the badly wounded aggregated only 25,000. That is altogether incredible. No one ever heard of a battle in modern times where the killed outnumbered the wounded. At the very lowest calculation there must have been 3 wounded for every 1 killed: in fact, the experience of this war shows that 5 to 1 is nearer the true ratio. Let us take, however, 3 to 1. Then the result is

Killed.....	30,000
Wounded.....	90,000
Prisoners.....	50,000
	170,000

It will be seen that such a figure can scarcely be reconciled with the 105,000 of the Russian staff, and one is obliged to confess that the Russian staff's record hitherto does not encourage implicit faith in its accuracy. Then again, we observe that, independent of the Vladivostok garrison and the troops guarding the railway, Russia is supposed to have 250,000 effectives in Manchuria to-day, including 70,000 reservists which arrived between the commencement of the battle of Mukden and the date of M. Dru's telegram, namely, March 22nd. It may be true that this number of effectives are in the field, and we shall presently show

why it may be true. But in the mean while what we note is that this calculation attributes to the Siberian Railway a carrying capacity of 70,000 per month, or between 2,000 and 3,000 daily. The Siberian railway has surprised all prophets of its limitations. It has done wonders. But even with full knowledge of its achievements, British military experts calculated, at the very time of M. Dru's telegram, that its carrying capacity could not exceed 35,000 monthly, and we are now told that it transported just twice that number in the month beginning February 20th and ending March 22nd. Now it is not inconceivable that the railway may have performed that great feat in a moment of crisis, but may we reasonably suppose that such a rate of transport could be kept up continuously for four months? If so, the estimates of European experts are laughably erroneous, and were never more erroneous than at this very time when experience has furnished ample data for correcting them. Let us, nevertheless, again stretch our credulity and accept the hypothesis not only that the railway did actually carry seventy thousand men in one month at a pinch, but also that it can keep up that performance. Then in, four months, from April to July inclusive, it will have carried 280,000. But M. Dru's figure, or rather the figure of Russia's "proposed scheme," is 350,000. An additional 70,000 is just thrown in casually. And these suppositions involve the further assumption that Russia has such a huge body of men all prepared for despatch, with all their paraphernalia and the enormous stores that would have to accompany them. If she be capable of such stupendous feats now, why has she hitherto refrained from achieving them. Why in the course of 15 months has she failed to put into the field an army not much larger than the army she is now about to put there in four months? Here, however, a new set of facts confront us. They are furnished by General SAKAROFF, who, when about to leave the Ministry of War, gave a wonderful detail of the things the Siberian Railway had actually accomplished from February 1904 to March 1905. It had carried to Harbin, he said, 761,867 soldiers, 13,087 officers, 146,408 horses, 1,521 guns, and 351,000 tons of stores. General SAKAROFF's exact expression as to the period covered by this transport work was "since the beginning of the war," and consequently, in order to estimate the total Russian force sent to Manchuria, we must include the army which was already there when the war commenced, an army of 70,000 at least. Then we get the colossal figure of 840,000 men of all ranks as the army Russia has actually placed in the Three Provinces. Where is that army now? What has become of it? M. Dru quotes the Russian General Staff as stating that there were 250,000 effectives in Manchuria at the end of March. It would seem then that nearly six hundred thousand had been placed *hors de combat* during the preceding

thirteen months. All this is profoundly bewildering. We appear to be dealing with myths.

#### FRANCE AND JAPAN.

THE most cursory glance at the situation from Japan's stand point must convince any ordinarily impartial observer that there are only too strong reasons for a recrudescence of the excitement recently caused by the doings of the Baltic Squadron. Thirteen days have now passed since ROJESTVENSKY'S ships left Kamranh Bay. They left it in consequence of an explicit admission that their continued presence there would have been a violation of French neutrality, and their departure was accompanied by an unequivocal declaration on France's part that she intended to observe strict neutrality. Where have the Admiral and his ships been during these thirteen days? From three independent sources telegrams have reached official quarters showing that up to the 29th of April, namely, up to the eighth day after their departure from Kamranh, the Russian war-ships were lying snugly in Honko Bay. In other words, they left one French port merely to enter another at a distance of some forty miles. But it need scarcely be said that if their presence in Kamranh Bay was unlawful, so also is their presence in Honko Bay. There is not a particle of difference between one place and the other from the point of view of French neutrality. In fact, if the latest reports as to ROJESTVENSKY'S whereabouts be correct, a conspicuous farce has been played: a pretence of neutrality has been made by ordering the ships out of one port and opening another simultaneously to receive them. We do not by any means allege that this is the case. Our confidence in France's good faith has not yet been shaken, especially when we observe that the situation is much more imperative for her now than it was prior to the Kamranh incident, for whereas she might then have pleaded her own municipal laws—however irreconcilable they were with the plain principles of neutrality—, she is now shackled by her clear admission that to allow any one of her ports to be used by a belligerent for the purpose of equipping himself against an enemy, is to associate herself with the former and against the latter. It is to us impossible to imagine that France is deliberately following such a course as that. But under what aspect must the facts present themselves to the Japanese people? The declaration made by the Government in Paris on the occasion of the Kamranh incident was that due steps had been taken with regard to the presence of the Russian vessels in a French port, and that efficient measures would be adopted to prevent any repetition of such an incident. The matter is of such importance that we quote the reply, although it must be still fresh in the minds of most of our readers:—

On receipt of intelligence that the Baltic Fleet had reached Kamranh Bay, the French Government immediately conveyed instructions to the Governor-

General of Tongking that the rules relating to France's neutrality must be strictly enforced. Thereafter Japan's protest having been received, further instructions were conveyed to the same Governor-General that he must direct the Russian Squadron to leave French territory with the utmost possible celerity, and the Governor-General answered that in compliance with these instructions he had already taken suitable steps.

Further, the French Government addressed a request to the Russian Government that the latter should issue instructions for the withdrawal of the Baltic Squadron from French territory, and the Russian Government answered that it had already issued such instructions.

The French Government has already adopted the necessary measures to ensure strict respect being paid to its neutrality, and it guarantees similar measures in future.

The French Government has informed Japan that according to a report received from the Governor-General of Indo-China, the Russian squadron left Kamranh Bay on the 22nd instant, for an unknown destination.

Nevertheless, as the *Jiji Shimpō* justly says, before the ink is dry upon the pen that wrote the above reply, we have ROJESTVENSKY and his ships repeating in Hongko Bay the outrage which they perpetrated in Kamranh Bay. Let the Japanese nation be the most patient and the most long-suffering in the whole world, can it be supposed capable of regarding these things with indifference? There is nothing clandestine, nothing surreptitious, about the action of the Russians. They do not confine themselves to lying quiet in a French port and filling up their bunkers with coal and their store-rooms with provisions by the aid of secretly conducted communications. On the contrary, they openly use the French port as a basis for warlike operations, not only against Japan but also against the commence of neutrals, for their warships issue from Honko Bay to stop and search merchantmen passing in the offing. Suppose that Great Britain were situated as Japan is and that Japan's ports were similarly utilized by the squadrons of a Power openly at war with England. Is there the least room for doubt as to the view that Englishmen would hold or the steps the British Government would take? The British Ministry would inevitably adopt one of two views, namely, that Japan had openly allied herself with England's enemy or that the Japanese authorities were incapable of exercising their country's sovereignty within Japanese territory. That is precisely what the *Jiji Shimpō* writes in a strong and justly indignant article—an article re-inforced by the published opinions of a number of students of international law which our contemporary has collected. The only conceivable excuse that France can now make, says the *Jiji*, is that the incidents at Honko Bay are unknown to her; an excuse which would be tantamount to acknowledging that when the Government in Paris, on the 21st of April, explicitly guaranteed the adoption of measures such as should prevent future violations of French neutrality, it gave a promise which it possessed no efficient means of performing. Such an explanation might carry some slight weight in the case of a Power like China, which is not furnished with naval strength sufficient to watch the whole of its long coast line. But how can any excuse of the kind be set up in

defence of France, the second naval Power in the world, especially when the unlawful events are happening within a few hours' steaming of the centre of her Indo-Chinese territories? It would be quite extravagant to expect a continuance of Japan's patience in the face of such provocation, and surely the French officials in Tokyo, who daily read the columns of the Japanese press and presumably report their tone to Paris, must see how attenuated the thread has become by which Japan's long-suffering is now sustained. The old proverb "Even Hotoke, when his face is thrice slapped, gets angry," is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, which declares that Japan has now been abundantly flouted and that the elementary principles of self-defence compel her to take peremptory action. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that this procession of Russian ships from one French port to another is like the *kompira-mairi* of Japan, where a troop of mendicants travel from town to town of the 53 *shuku*, on the Tokaido, dancing and begging as they go. From Kamranh the Russians went to Natran and from Natran to Honko, so that, in effect, they are using for naval base not one French harbour alone but the whole of the French Indo-Chinese littoral. As for the *Chuo Shimbun*, it thinks that to approach France again with protest or complaint would be futile. The only course for Japan is to notify England that France has joined forces with Russia and that the conditions contemplated by the Anglo-Japanese alliance have arisen. Other Tokyo journals are equally emphatic, and thus once more we are confronted by the same unhappy and highly critical situation that existed a fortnight ago. Not indeed exactly the same, for the Japanese are now evidently more exasperated than ever, and it is obvious to the most casual observer that public opinion may at any moment force the hand of the Foreign Office. None the less we cling to the hope that some explanation may be forthcoming. What form it may take we can not pretend to conceive, but that France is deliberately acting with bad faith or that her officials are displaying such incompetence as would be implied by ignorance of ROJESTVENSKY'S doings, we can not for a moment believe. As for the Russians, there need not be any discussion of their conduct. If the reports quoted above be trustworthy, ROJESTVENSKY is wittingly violating French neutrality in the most flagrant and shameless manner.

A curious course has been taken by those interested in some of the coal shipments to Vladivostock. The steamers carrying the coal are not insured against war risks, while the coal is fully insured; consequently those who have interests in the hulls and not in the cargoes have interposed to prevent the steamers from going on to Vladivostock. But the shippers of the fully-insured cargo want the cargo to go on—since their profit depends on its safe delivery or capture—and, as the steamers are at present hung up *en route*, they have served notice of abandonment on the underwriters of war risks on the coal. The situation is unprecedented.

## SECURED DEBENTURES TRUST LAW.

(LAW NO. 52 OF THE 38TH YEAR OF MEIJI.)  
PROMULGATED BY IMPERIAL ORDER ON THE  
11TH MARCH, 1905.

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

(CONCLUDED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

Art. 77.—The agreement mentioned in Articles 74 and 75 shall be made in writing and signed by the representatives of the trustor company and the trustee company, and the trustor company and the trustee company shall respectively give public notification thereof without delay. Provided, however, that a separate notice shall be given to each of the known debenture holders and the person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

The provisions of Articles 20 and 21 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the deed of agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 78.—The right of security in accordance with an agreement of trust can be exercised only for all the debenture-holders.

Art. 79.—In the case of the trustor company being liable to repay periodically a portion of the debentures, should the repayment have been delayed until a period of two months has elapsed, the trustee company may, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of debenture holders, demand that the trustor company shall make payment within a specified period of time, and further notify the trustor company that should it fail to make payment within such period, the benefit of time (期限利益) will be forfeited in respect to the whole amount of debentures.

Should the trustor company fail to make payment within the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the benefit of time will be forfeited in respect to the whole amount of debentures.

The demand mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be made in writing.

Art. 80.—When the trustor company has lost the benefit of time according to the preceding Article, the trustee company shall, without delay, give public notice thereof. Provided that a separate notice shall be given to each of the known debenture-holders and to the persons who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 81.—The provisions of the preceding two Articles apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where the trustor company has delayed the payment of interest on debentures until a period of three months has elapsed.

Art. 82.—When the debentures have not been repaid when due, or when the trustor company has been dissolved without settling the debentures, the trustee company shall, without delay, enforce the right of security in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the debenture-holders.

The provisions of Article 354 of the Civil Code do not apply to a pledge of movables created by an agreement of trust.\*

Art. 83.—The trustee company may, by virtue of an executory exemplification granted in favour of the whole of the debenture-holders, make either a compulsory execution in respect to the security, or an application or delegation for an auction in accordance with the Auction Law.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, any protest against the creditors may be brought against the trustee company.

Art. 84.—Unless otherwise specially provided in the agreement of trust, the trustee company has power to perform all acts necessary for obtaining satisfaction of the claim for debenture-holders.

Art. 85.—The trustee company may, in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of debenture-holders, grant a period of grace for payment, grant exemption in respect to liability which has arisen on account of non-performance, or make an amicable arrangement in respect to the whole amount of debentures.

\* Civil Code, Art. 354.—If the obligation existing in favour of the pledgee is not performed, he may, provided there is a reasonable ground for the doing so, apply to the Court to have the thing pledged at once appropriated for the performance according to a valuation by experts. The pledgee must give previous notice of such application to the debtor.

Art. 86.—The trustee company may, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the debenture-holders, perform acts of procedure or do all acts and deeds appertaining to bankruptcy proceedings on behalf of the whole debenture-holders.

Art. 87.—When the trustee company has completed the acts mentioned in Article 82 or 85, or in the preceding Article, a public notification thereof shall be given without delay. Provided that a separate notice shall be given to each of the known debenture-holders, or persons who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 88.—The money received by the trustee company for the debenture-holders shall, without delay, be delivered to each debenture-holder according to the amount of his claim.

Should the trustee company have consumed the money mentioned in the preceding Paragraph on its own account, the provisions of Article 647 of the Civil Code apply *mutatis mutandis* thereto.\*

When any debenture-holder is not well known, or when a debenture-holder refuses to receive, or is unable to receive, the money, the trustee company shall deposit the money mentioned in the preceding paragraph for such debenture-holder.

The trustee company may, if necessary, delegate to the party who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 29 the acts mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 3.

Art. 89.—Should the trustee company be in default as regards acts to be performed by it for the whole of the debenture-holders, the competent authorities may, upon application of a meeting of the debenture-holders, select and appoint a special representative to perform such acts.

In cases where the interests of the debenture-holders and the trustee company mutually conflict, should it be necessary to do any acts, either judicial or otherwise, on behalf of the whole of the debenture-holders, the same rule applies as in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 90.—When any acts, either judicial or otherwise, are performed on behalf of the whole of the debenture-holders in accordance with this law, it is not necessary to designate each individual debenture-holder separately.

Art. 91.—The trustee company may charge the trustor company a proper remuneration in respect to the management of the trust affairs.

Unless otherwise specially provided for in the agreement of trust, the provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 648 of the Civil Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to an agreement of trust.†

Article 92.—The trustor company is liable to pay all the expenses properly defrayed by the trustee company in dealing with the trust affairs, together with interest from the day on which such expenses are disbursed; also to compensate the latter company for any and all loss or damage entailed upon it without any fault on its part.

The trustee company may apply to the trustor company for payment in advance of expenses necessary for the management of the trust affairs.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs apply *mutatis mutandis* to the party who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 93.—The material security of an agreement of trust possesses validity in respect to any claim to which the trustee company may be

\* Civil Code, Art. 647.—If a mandatory spends for his own benefit money which he ought to deliver to the mandator or to use for him, he must pay interest thereon from the day when he spent it. If any further damage arises, he is liable to make compensation for that.

† Civil Code, Art. 648.—If a mandatory is to receive compensation, he can claim it only after the mandate is performed; but if compensation is determined by periods, the provisions of Art. 624, 2 apply correspondingly.

If the mandate terminates for some cause not attributable to the mandatory, before it is completely performed, the mandatory may claim compensation in proportion to what has been done.

Civil Code Art. 624. (Paragraph 2). Compensation determined by periods can be demanded at the end of each period.

entitled according to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

The trustee company has the right to receive satisfaction of the claim mentioned in the preceding paragraph out of the security in preference to debenture-holders.

Art. 94.—Should the trustee company, either intentionally or owing to negligence on its part, have either destroyed the material security, or impaired the value thereof, the competent authorities may, upon application of either the trustor company or a meeting of the debenture-holders, order a proper amount of money to be deposited by the trustee company. In this case the trustor company is deemed to have created a right of pledge in respect to the money so deposited.

The right of pledge mentioned in the preceding paragraph is regarded as a material security under the agreement of trust.

Art. 95.—The trustor company, the representative appointed according to Paragraph 1 of Article 64, or debenture-holders having more than one-tenth of the whole amount of debentures, may, at any time, inspect the conditions under which the trustee company keeps custody of the security.

Persons holding debentures to bearer may not make the inspection mentioned in the preceding paragraph unless they have deposited their debentures with the trustee company.

Art. 96.—The provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 298 of the Civil Code do not apply to the right if pledged under an agreement of trust.\*

## CHAPTER VIII.

## SUCCESSION AND TERMINATION OF TRUST AFFAIRS.

Art. 97.—The trustee company may resign from its duties by determining upon another company who will take over the trust affairs, either according to the provisions of the trust agreement, or by the consent of the trustor company and a meeting of the debenture-holders.

When the company which is to take over the trust business is a foreign company, the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 17 apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Art. 98.—When there is an unavoidable cause, the trustee company may resign from its duties upon obtaining the permission of the competent authorities.

Art. 99.—When the trustee company has acted contrary to its duties, or it is inadequate to the task of dealing with the trust business, or when other proper causes exist, the competent authorities may, upon the application of the trustor company or of a meeting of the debenture-holders, discharge the trustee company from its post.

Art. 100.—Should the trustee company have either resigned or been discharged from its post, according to the provisions of the preceding two Articles, or should its charter have been cancelled, or should it have been dissolved, the competent authorities shall appoint in its place another trustee company to take over the trust business.

Art. 101.—Succession to the trust business under Article 97 will become valid in accordance with a written agreement to be prepared and signed by the representatives of the trustor company, the former trustee company and the new trustee company.

When the agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraph is entered into, each company shall, without delay, send in, in writing, a report thereof to the competent authorities.

Succession under the preceding Article will become valid upon a written order being delivered by the competent authorities to the former and new trustee company.

Art. 102.—With regard to the succession of the trust business, in case it is effected according to Article 97, the trustor company and the former and new trustee companies; and in the case of its being effected according to Article 100, the trustor company and the newly entrusted trustee company, shall each give a public notification thereof without delay. Provided that a separate notification shall be given to each of the known debenture-holders and the person who has undertaken the whole amount of debentures.

tures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Art. 103.—The newly entrusted trustee company determined according to Article 97, or appointed according to Article 100, shall deal with the trust business subject to the stipulations agreed upon by the former trustee company.

Any rights and obligations appertaining to the former trustee company, either on behalf of the debenture-holders or the trustor company, are transferred to the newly entrusted trustee company as from the time of the resignation, discharge, cancellation of charter, or dissolution of the former trustee company. Provided, however, that this does not apply to any liability which has arisen in consequence of a breach of contract or tortious acts on the part of the former trustee company.

Art. 104.—When a person, acting in bad faith, has acquired possession of a pledged thing owing to an unlawful disposition on the part of the formerly entrusted trustee company, it is deemed that the newly entrusted trustee company has been deprived of the possession of same by such person.

Art. 105.—The directors, representative member, liquidator, or bankruptcy administrator of the former trustee company shall transmit to the newly entrusted trustee company all things held in their custody either on behalf of the trustor company or debenture-holders, and all papers and documents relative to the trust business; and otherwise shall perform all acts necessary to the transference of the trust business to the new trust company.

When the transmission mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been completed, the companies concerned shall jointly notify the competent authorities thereof in writing.

The written report mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by an inventory of the things so transmitted.

Art. 106.—The supervision of succession affairs appertains to the competent authorities.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 16 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the supervision specified in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 107.—When the trustee company has concluded the trust business, a complete account thereof shall be made out, and publicly advertised.

#### CHAPTER IX.

##### PENAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 108.—Persons who, in contravention of the provisions of Article 5, have carried on a trust business relating to secured debentures shall be punished by a fine of from yen 10 to yen 1000.

Art. 109.—In the following cases, the managing members, directors, liquidators, bankruptcy administrators, special representatives mentioned in Article 89 of a company, or the representative of a foreign company, are punishable by a fine of from yen 10 to yen 1000:—

- (1) When the provisions of Article 6 have been infringed;
- (2) When the provisions of Article 8 have been infringed;
- (3) When an order of the competent authorities issued in accordance with this law has been infringed;
- (4) When an inspection by the competent authorities to be made in accordance with this law has been obstructed;
- (5) When the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 17, or Paragraph 2 of Article 97 have been infringed;
- (6) When matters to be entered in the debenture certificates have not been entered; or when false entries have been made;
- (7) When in the case of the trustor company having issued debentures certificates have been delivered without observing the procedure provided for in Article 36;
- (8) When the preservation or foreclosure (enforcement) of a right of security created in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 70 has been neglected;

\* Art. 298.—(Paragraph 3.) If the lienholder acts contrary to these provisions, the debtor may claim the extinguishment of the lien.

(9) When the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 88 or Paragraph 3 of the same Article have been infringed;

(10) When the inspection to be made in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 95 has been obstructed;

(11) When the transmission of affairs specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 105 has been neglected;

(12) When, in case of a matter which should be carried out in accordance with a resolution of a meeting of the debenture-holders, it has been carried out without or contrary to such resolution;

(13) When a false report has been given to, or a fact concealed from, a meeting of debenture-holders or its representative.

Art. 110.—In the following cases, the managing members, directors, liquidators, bankruptcy administrators, persons who have undertaken the whole amount of debentures in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 29, the representatives contemplated in Article 64, the special representatives mentioned in Article 89, or the representative of a foreign company, are punishable by a fine of from yen 5 to yen 500:—

- (1) When a report, public notification or notice specified in this law has been neglected, or untrue public notifications or notices have been made;
- (2) When papers which are to be delivered according to this law have not been delivered, or any untrue entries have been made therein;
- (3) When papers, the inspection of which is permissible in accordance with this law, have, without valid grounds, not been opened for inspection;
- (4) When papers which should be kept according to this law have not been kept, or matters to be entered therein have not been so entered, or untrue entries have been made.

Art. 111.—The provisions of Articles 206 to 208 of the Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters apply *mutatis mutandis* to fines specified in this chapter.\*

##### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. 112.—When a signature is to be affixed in accordance with this law, the writing of the name and the affixing of a seal may be substituted for such signature.

Art. 113.—In case of applying for the registration of the formation of a *Gōmei Kaisha* (a company formed by members having unlimited liability) and a *Gōshi Kaisha* (a company formed by members some having unlimited liability and some limited liability) carrying on the trust business relative to secured debentures, the application shall, in addition to the papers mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 179 of the Law of Procedure in Non-Contentious Matters, be accompanied by a formal charter granted by

\* Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters Art. 206. The matters provided in Arts. 84, 1107, of the Civil Code and Art. 22 of the Law concerning the Operation of the Civil Code and Arts. 18, 2, 261, 262, 533 of the Commercial Code and Arts. 6, 2; 7, 2; 18, 2; 21, 2; 30, 2; 31, 4 and 35, 2 belong to the jurisdiction of the District Court of the place where the person to be fined has his domicile.

Art. 207.—The decision imposing a fine must be made by a decree containing the grounds for such decision.

The court must before giving a decision hear the statements of the parties and must require the public procurator to give his opinion as to the matter.

The parties or the public procurator may make immediate complaint against such decision. Such complaint has a suspensive effect.

If the court of complaint gives a decision in conformity with the application of the parties concerned, the costs of the proceedings on complaint and the costs which in the first instance have been put to the charge of the person concerned are chargeable to the public treasury.

Art. 208.—A decision imposing a fine is enforced by an order of the public procurator. Such order has the same force as a "title of debt."

The execution of a decision imposing a fine is made according to the provisions of the Sixth Book of the Code of Civil Procedure; but it is not necessary to serve the decision before execution is made.

the competent authorities, or a certified copy thereof.\*

The preceding paragraph also holds good when application is made for the registration of a charter to carry on the trust business relative to secured debentures which has been granted to an already established company.

Art. 114.—With regard to matters which are to be registered in connection with a trust company, if the same are matters relative to which a charter is required from the competent authorities, the period of time within which the registration thereof is to be made is calculated from the day on which the written charter has arrived.

Art. 115.—When the competent authorities have ordered the suspension of business, or cancelled a charter in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 or 12, the Registry Office shall register such fact in conformity with the request of the competent authorities.

Art. 116.—Application for the registration of debentures issued in accordance with this law shall, in addition to the papers mentioned in Article 191 of the Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters, be accompanied by a deed of trust.†

Art. 117.—Should any changes occur in registered matters relative to debentures issued in accordance with this law, registration thereof shall be applied for without delay by the directors of the trustor company or a member representing it.

Applications for registrations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by papers proving such changes.

Art. 118.—With regard to the registration of the creation of a right of security under a trust contract, the trustee company will be the party entitled in the registration.

Art. 119.—In case of applying for the registration of the creation of a right of security under a trust contract, with regard to the statement of the amount of the loan in accordance with Articles 116 or 117 of the Law of Concerning Registration of Immovable Properties, it will suffice to designate the whole amount of debentures.‡

Art. 120.—The time at which this law is to be put into operation will be determined by an Imperial Ordinance.

\* Art. 179—(Paragraph 2). To the application must be annexed the partnership contract and, if any one of the partners is a minor or a married woman, a document showing that the consent of the person whose consent is required to the minor or the married woman becoming a partner has been given.

† Law of Procedure in Non-Contentious Matters Art. 191.—To an application for the registration of the issue of debentures the following documents must be annexed:

1. The last balance-sheet;
2. A document showing that an invitation for subscriptions to debentures has been published;
3. A document showing that the whole amount of the debentures has been paid in;
4. The debenture list;
5. The record of the resolutions of the general meeting of the shareholders in regard to the invitation of subscriptions for debentures.

‡ Law Concerning Registration of Immovable Properties Art. 116.—In an application for the registration of the creation of a pledge or of a repledge the amount of the obligation, and if the act constituting the ground of registration contains any provisions as to its duration of the time of performance, as to interest, as to a penalty or indemnity or as to conditions annexed to the obligation, or the provisions of the provisos of Art. 346 or Art. 370 of the Civil Code or any provisions different from those of Art. 356 or Art. 357 of the Civil Code, such provisions must be stated.

Art. 117.—In an application for the registration of the creation of a mortgage the amount of the obligation, and if the act constituting the ground of registration contains any provisions as to its duration or time of performance, as to interest, as to the time of its coming into existence, as to the period of payment or as to a condition annexed to the obligation, or any provisions under the proviso of Art. 371 of the Civil Code, such provisions must be stated.

A youth named T. Sato has been arrested at Yokosuka and removed on May 2nd to the Yokohama District Court. The charge is that he photographed views at the naval station.

## BY WHARF AND WAVE.

The British steamer *Highlander*, when attempting to enter Moji on the morning of the 3rd, ran ashore on the northern point of Mutsure Island. Steps are now being taken to float her off.

The big floating dock, constructed at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki, was successfully launched on the morning of the 4th instant, and will soon be towed to Kobe where it is to be permanently used.

The Captain and five of the officers of the wrecked steamer *Mars* arrived in Yokohama by rail from Hakodate late on Monday evening, and next day attended at the British Consulate to undergo the usual formalities as to subsistence, etc., during their stay here. In view of the probability of a Board of Trade Enquiry being held at the Consulate as to the loss of the vessel the usual reticence prevented any of the more minute details concerning the wreck and the sufferings of the crew being brought to light at present. It was however gleaned that the *Mars*, following in the wake of the *Taromha*, entered the Kunigiri Channel without being observed by the *Akitsu-shima*, the Japanese cruiser which had captured the *Harberton* only a day or two previously, and was hugging the land when she became thoroughly encased in the ice. She was in that position for seven weeks, and being a staunch vessel repelled the attacks on her bow by the innumerable ice-floes which drifted in a southeasterly course for the most part, and was enabled to wear the drift successfully until one floe more massive than the rest crashed into her and parted her forward plates. The whole ship quivered and a terrific snowstorm coming on in the teeth of a full gale she parted in three or four separate places and gradually settled down.

It was a work of extreme peril to get out the boats but four of them were successfully launched and made for the land. Under the lee of a somewhat narrow beach fronting a mountainous range the whole of the crew found a safe haven, and it was in the attempt to reach the steamer again for provisions during a lull in the storm, that the boat containing Mr. Potter, the second officer, and Mr. Stubbs, the second engineer, drifted seawards and was not afterwards seen. Then there came the perilous journey to the nearest port of communication, and over the snowy mountain passes the balance of the crew plodded on, every now and again meeting a police outpost and entering small villages where they state every possible consideration was shown them.

The boat, as has already been reported, was picked up after eleven days in the open sea with both officers frozen to death. They were young men belonging to the North of England with promising futures before them, and their deaths are referred to by their brother officers with the sincerest regret.

The *Mars* was commanded by Captain Shirley, and was a steel vessel of 2,497 tons register, owned by the Venus Shipping Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1898, and with her 5,000 tons of the very best Welsh coal lies now a total wreck within two hundred yards of one of the inlets of the Kunigiri Channel.

Much of the excitement which has been caused generally by the reports regarding the capture of rice-laden carriers bound to Japan by the Russian fleet was relieved by the arrival of the *Queen Louise* on Saturday. Favoured by fine weather she took a zigzag course northward and kept out of the ordinary track, meeting nothing on the way until she had got to the northward of Singapore, when she was hailed by H.M.S. *Alacrity*, the Admiral's tender on the China Station. After the usual exchange of signals a German man-of-war was seen in the distance, and a few hours later H.M.S. *Sutley* hove in sight, but from that time right through the *Queen Louise* had an uneventful passage.

When the *Queen Louise* left Rangoon there was quite a large fleet loading for Japan, and asked as to the probability of the capture of those

now en route the Captain said the Saigon telegraphic reports as to the seizure of two of them were to be discredited. At least that was his opinion. There was one steamer, the *Lincolnshire*, now overdue, which left Rangoon four days ahead of the *Queen Louise*; if there was any capture at all it was probably that vessel, but she would by taking a winding course necessarily be a few days late and there need be no apprehension of any danger to her until the lapse of a few more days.

On coming ashore our representative heard that the *Lincolnshire* had made Kobe safely and might be expected in Yokohama to-day.

The *Sheikh*, now in port, took a direct course upward, and nothing was seen of the *Lincolnshire*, or even the *Sarraco*, which arrived safely in Kobe last week. The *Queen Christina* now in Yok-kachi had also an uneventful passage upward, and other reports which have reached here show that at present the carriers now on their way have every prospect of a successful run.

There were over thirty steamers in Rangoon loading for Japan when the *Queen Louise* left, and with those under charter and loading at Moulmein and Bassien makes a total of about fifty. Five of these vessels passed Elephant point on April 1st.

A case of small-pox has appeared among the crew of the British steamer *Queen Louise*, which arrived at Yokohama on April 29th with 48,000 bags of rice from Rangoon. The ship was removed on Sunday to Nagahama for disinfection.

A telegram from Sapporo reports that owing to floating ice, the British steamer *Glamy* went ashore on April 30th off Tokoro. It is said that this ship has been chartered by a Japanese.

The steamer *2nd Keishin Maru* (370 tons), collided with the steamer *Kise Maru* (160 tons) on the night of April 28th at the entrance of Irii, in Kumamoto Prefecture. The latter having sustained severe damage sank, and the former also was damaged and ran ashore to escape sinking. Passengers and crews are safe. The *2nd Keishin* was on her way from Osaka to Wakatsu, Kyushu, and the *2nd Kise* had just left Irii for Nagasaki.

The Captain of the *Henri Bolkov*, which was stopped by the Japanese in Yunigiri Straits on the 7th April, wishes us to correct some statement in our report published on April 14th concerning his vessel. In the first place he says there was no chase, and no shots were fired. The cargo on board consisted of flour destined for the starving people of Khorsakoff, Saghalien, and was not composed of canned beef, etc., for Vladivostok; while there was no dynamite on board. The owners are the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen.

The S. S. *Comeric*, which arrived in port on Saturday, has beaten the record for long passages under steam. She loaded in New York and Philadelphia a duplicate cargo to that which was in the holds of the *Knight Commander* when she was sunk by the Russians last year and left the former port on December 23rd. In order to avoid the Baltic Fleet she rounded the Cape, put into Durban for bunker, and came up within the track of sailing vessels to Singapore arriving there after a ninety-three days' passage. Coaling again she proceeded onward to Moji where she discharged over one thousand tons of iron bidge material. She reports a pleasant passage throughout, and never sighted any of the Russian Fleet either at the Cape or in the Indian Ocean.

On April 24th, fire occurred on board the steamer *Matsumaye Maru* (618 tons) having 14,800 cases of kerosine oil on board. At the time she was passing Heguri-shima, Yamaguchi prefecture. In order to escape sinking, the vessel ran ashore, but all her cargo was burned and the hull severely damaged. The hull was insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for yen 35,500, and the cargo, with the Nippon Marine Insurance Co. for yen 42,200.

On the night of April 28th fire broke out on board the P. and O.'s chartered steamer *Spithead*, which arrived on the previous day at Kobe with

thirty thousand bales of cotton from Bombay. About eight thousand bales were destroyed. The fire was got under by 1 a.m. on April 29th. The *Kobe Herald* puts the damaged cargo at ten to twelve thousand bales.

## ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

The organ recital at Union Church on Thursday afternoon proved to be the most successful of the series held this season, and attracted a very large congregation. The selections from Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah" took up the greater portion of the programme, being composed of about two-thirds of the entire oratorio, and the manner in which the chorus work was accomplished demonstrated that much conscientious practice had been done during the rehearsals. Mr. Griffin conducted, Mr. W. Karl Vincent being at the organ. The heaviest burden of the solo work fell upon Mr. Somerton, who took the *Elijah* part, and never has he been heard to finer effect, oratorio music being evidently his forte. From the opening recitative, "As God, the Lord of Israel liveth" right through the trying Baal music until the close, his voice rang out true, clear and expressive, answering all the demands made upon it, and one very much regretted that the nature of the building in which the Oratorio was sung forbade a public demonstration of thanks. Mr. Somerton was ably seconded by the other soloists, Mrs. Irwine, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Burdett Leach and Miss Mendelson; but Mr. Cooper we must own was rather disappointing, his voice lacking the timbre and quality demanded by oratorio.

The air "Woe unto them who forsake Him" gave the first opportunity to Mrs. Harrison and she took full advantage of it, but she was even more delightful in the unaccompanied trio with Mrs. Irwine and Miss Leech, "Lift thine eyes." Yet her greatest triumph was in the immortal "O, rest in the Lord." This was simply perfect, the singer realising the beauty of the theme to its fullest extent. Of the choruses the opening "Help, Lord," was sung very spiritedly, but even better were those generically known as the Baal choruses. These went with a fire and intensity of expression seldom heard in the Far East; in comparison, "Thanks be to God" was good; "He, watching over Israel" was very fair, and the final one of all, "He that shall endure," though bravely rendered, showed signs that the singers had been taxed to their fullest capacity.

Mr. Vincent's work at the organ was as usual matchless. He contented himself with three selections, "Capriccio" (*Lemaigre*), "Berceuse" (*Delbruck*) and Gavotte from 18th Sonata (Martini), the last two at the request of members of his choir, and a grand recessional of Rubenstein's.

The ladies and gentlemen taking part, beside the soloists mentioned above, were:—

*Soprano*, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Kenderdine, Mrs. Thwaites, Mrs. Tresize, Mrs. McBeth, Miss Griffin, Miss Dunstan, Miss Saunders, Miss Bunting, Miss Wyckoff, Miss E. Bunting, and Miss Hayashi. *Contralto*, Mrs. Brockhurst, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Bagnall, Miss Clausen, and Miss Thompson. *Tenors*, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Graham and Mr. Quinton. *Basso*, Rev. E. S. Booth, Mr. Grimble, Mr. McBeth, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wilson.

## FIRES.

An outbreak of fire occurred at 9.30 a.m., on April 28th at Take-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo, burning down thirty houses.

Early on the morning of April 28th, fire broke out in the Kure theatre, Kure, destroying six buildings in all. The damage to the theatre is estimated at fifty thousand yen.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Himeji to the effect that at 8.30 p.m. on April 30th, fire broke out in the barracks of a cavalry battalion, destroying the building.

The well-known Buddhist temple Kakurin at Kanazawa, was destroyed by fire on the morning of May 3rd.



## JAPAN-KOREAN AGREEMENT.

The Imperial Governments of Japan and Korea, finding it expedient from the standpoint of the administration and finances of Korea, to rearrange the system of communications in that country, and, by amalgamating it with that of Japan, to unite the two systems into one common to the two countries, and, having seen the necessity with that object in view, of transferring the post, telegraph and telephone services of Korea to the control of the Japanese Government, Hayashi Gonsuke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and I-hayeng, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea, each invested with proper authority, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The Imperial Government of Korea shall transfer and assign the control and administration of the post, telegraph and telephone services in Korea (except the telephone service exclusively pertaining to the Department of the Imperial Household) to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Art. II.—The land, buildings, furnitures, instruments, machines and all other appliances connected with the system of communications already established by the Imperial Government of Korea, shall by virtue of the present Agreement, be transferred to the control of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The authorities of the two countries acting together shall make an inventory of the land, buildings and all other requisites mentioned in the preceding paragraph which shall serve as evidence in the future.

Art. III.—When it is deemed necessary by the Japanese Government to extend the communication system in Korea, they may appropriate land and buildings belonging to the State or to private persons; the former without compensation and the latter with proper indemnification.

Art. IV.—In respect of the control of the communication service and the custody of the properties in connection therewith the Japanese Government assume, on their own account, the responsibility of good administration.

The expenses required for the extension of the communication services shall also be borne by the Imperial Government of Japan.

The Imperial Government of Japan shall officially notify the Imperial Government of Korea of the financial condition of the system of communications under their control.

Art. V.—All appliances and materials which are deemed necessary by the Imperial Government of Japan for the control or extension of the system of communication shall be exempt from all duties and imposts.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Government of Korea shall be at liberty to maintain the present Board of Communication so far as such retention does not interfere with the control and extension of the services by the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government, in controlling and extending the services, shall engage as many Korean officials and employees as possible.

Art. VII.—In respect of the arrangements formerly entered into by the Korean Government with the Governments of foreign Powers concerning the post, telegraph and telephone services, the Japanese Government shall in behalf of Korea exercise the rights and perform the obligations pertaining thereto.

Should there arise in the future any necessity for concluding any new convention between the Government of Korea and the Governments of foreign Powers concerning the communication services, the Japanese Government shall assume the responsibility of concluding such convention in behalf of the Korean Government.

Art. VIII.—The various conventions and agreements respecting the communication service hitherto existing between the Governments of Japan and Korea are naturally abolished or modified by the present Agreement.

Art. IX.—When in future as the result of the general development of the communication system in Korea there is some adequate profit over and above expenditure defrayed by the Japanese Government for the control and maintenance of the old services and for their exten-

sions and improvements, the Japanese Government shall deliver to the Korean Government a suitable percentage of such profit.

Art. X.—When in the future an ample surplus exists in the finance of the Korean Government, the control of their communication services may be returned, as the result of the consultation of the two Governments, to the Government of Korea.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## SAKE BREWER FINED.

S. Okura, a sake brewer, residing at Kitajima-cho, Tokyo, was sentenced on April 27th in the Tokyo District Court to a fine of yen 26,660. The charge was that he had illegally manufactured 60 koku of brandy.

## CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

A case instituted by K. Miyamoto of Kagawa prefecture against the Yokohama branch of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, claiming twenty-three thousand yen and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from December 1st 1903 till the execution of judgment, came up again on April 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

The Court showed to plaintiff's Counsel a statement presented by Dr. Masujima, Counsel for the defendant firm. The statement declared that his qualification for representing the firm had ceased owing to alterations in the Yokohama agent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that his client did not wish to have the case further adjourned as the result of a petty dispute between defendants and their Counsel, and that defendants should be considered as absent or unrepresented. Accordingly the Court should give judgment in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.

After consultation, the Court delivered judgment in favour of plaintiff.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case instituted by the American Trading Company against R. M. Sloman, Hamburg, (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming yen 485.36 came up on April 29th before Judge Yasuda when judgment was delivered dismissing plaintiff's claim.

The Yokosuka Prize Court has delivered decisions on petitions lodged by the owners of two British steamers *M. S. Dollar* and *Wyfield*, and two Austrian steamers *Burmah* and *Siam*, and by the shippers of their cargoes asking for the release of the prizes, confiscating them all. The *M. S. Dollar* (4,216 tons) with fodder was captured on Jan. 27th; the *Wyfield* (3,235 tons) with barley, wooden materials, etc., on Jan. 30th; the *Burmah* (3,071 tons) with 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal, on Jan. 25th; and the *Siam* (3,160 tons) with British coal, on Jan. 31st, all in the North Sea on their way to Vladivostok.

## BAVIER V. JEWETT.

In the Yokohama District Court a case instituted by Mr. Edward de Bavier (who, being absent in Switzerland, was represented by Mr. H. V. Gielen) against Mr. J. H. Jewett petitioning for cancellation of registry of the firm of Messrs Bavier and Co., came up again on May 3rd before Judge Nakanishi, when judgment was given dismissing Plaintiff's petition and ordering him to bear costs.

## CLAIM AS TO DISTRAINT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of an action lodged by Cheong Fenshi, a Chinese merchant and one other, who petitioned for the cancelling of the seizure of a house by Mr. Paul Helm, was resumed on May 4th before Judge Yasuda, when Mr. P. S. Bent, and a Chinaman were examined as witnesses.

Mr. Bent deposed that on May 17th, 1899, he, on behalf of Mr. J. H. Jewett, No. 264, leased two pieces of ground on lots Nos. 121 and 122 to four Chinamen—Chun Minchi, Ah Teck, Ming-Lok-ton, and Hep Shing—but he could not speak to the conditions of the lease as he left the original in his office. With regard to the copy

of the lease produced by plaintiff's Counsel to the Court, Mr. Bent said that it might be correct as it had been copied from the original by his employee before it was given to the lessees. The lessees built houses on the ground but witness did not know whether the buildings were jointly held by the Chinamen.

Ah Teck stated that in June about seven years ago, he and three others—Chun Minchi, Ming-Lok-ton and Hep Shing—leased the ground on lots Nos. 121 and 122 from Mr. Jewett. Subsequently they built houses there on their joint accounts. The buildings were registered in the Yokohama City Office in the names of witness and Chun Minchi though the property were jointly owned by the four. The reason was that one of the partners died and another declined to participate in the registry. He, however, did not remember the reason for this. The property was held by the partners under the name of Kunchang Kungsu. In Chinese "Kungsu" means company or partnership. Cheong Fenshi, plaintiff in this case, collected the house rent and paid the ground rent to Mr. Jewett, and later another Chinaman, Cheong Yuenking, attended to the same duty.

At the conclusion of witnesses' examination, Plaintiff's counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Cheong Yuenking, referred to by the Chinese witness, and Defendant's Counsel asked leave to summon Cheong Fenshi as a witness. The Court granted the request of the former and adjourned the hearing till May 18th.

## YACHTING.

The Yokohama Yacht Club started the season on Saturday with races for the Cruising Class and Larks. Owing, however, to the scarcity of wind, no boat of either class managed to complete the course before the time limit had expired. The cruisers started at 2 p.m., and *Wanderer* was first to clear the harbour entrance. After rounding Tsurumi mark for the first time, *Nina* assumed the lead, but the wind then failed altogether, and for the next hour it was a mere drift. *Asagao* gave up early, and went home, but the others eventually picked up a very light breeze, and rounding the Lightship, ran back to the mark boat off Tsurumi, *Nina* leading from *Wanderer*, and *Kathleen* bringing up the rear. When *Nina* began the reach in from Tsurumi homewards, it looked as if she might get home in time, but the wind again petered out, and she got inside the harbour entrance at 4.58, with only two minutes to go before this limit. Throughout the afternoon, the wind, when there was any at all, was very light and uncertain, and some surprise has been expressed at the behaviour of the owners of some of the 21 raters, who, with the wide bay open to them, thought fit to come dodging round the course with the competing boats, and were not sufficiently sportsmanlike to keep to leeward.

## YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The Chess Championship for the trophy presented by the President of the Chess Club was concluded on Saturday night, so far as the regulation number of games was concerned, but owing to a tie another match will have to take place. Mr. Bruce Mitford and Mr. Geiser, the for tie championship and a deciding match will have to be played. The points were as follow:—Bruce Mitford, 12 points, E. Geiser, 12; A. E. Pawsey, 10½; R. F. Herzog, 10; M. Beart, 9½; W. F. Balden, 6; A. V. C. Maher, 6; G. Hamann, 5, and Capt. Weston, 1.

In the final heat of the Chess Handicap Tourney Mr. M. Beart beat Mr. A. E. Pearson. Mr. Beart therefore takes first prize and Mr. A. E. Pearson 2nd prize.

The first and second prizes for the handicap tournament will be sets of Staunton chessmen with boards whilst the championship trophy, presented by the President, Mr. J. Griffin, is a very handsome silver "rook."

A hundred and fifty workmen engaged to take part in the work of floating the Russian warships left Moji on May 3rd for Port Arthur.

## THE GIANT AND THE GIRL.

## PART FIRST.—THE DUEL.

I saw one stand  
In the wide North Land,—  
Burly and big was he,—  
He set one foot on the eastern strand,  
One foot by the western sea.  
Burly and bulky and big was he,  
Bearded and brawny and broad.  
Now I'll take what I will,  
Quoth he, and ill  
For the man who prates of fraud!  
And, quoth he, there is harm  
In the swing of my arm  
To whom my march would stay.  
When I whirl my mace  
What man from his place  
Shall rise to turn me away?  
They were venturesome men  
To encounter me when  
I have set my hand on the prey!

And I looked to the East, and I looked to the West,  
And I looked to the South and the North,  
And never a man with the heart in his breast  
To adventure a finger forth.  
But each to his neighbor waxed bold to say,  
In a quite incidental and casual way,  
If I were not so terribly busy to-day  
I should smite that Giant swarth.  
Or at least I'd say Shoo!  
To the big Bugaboo,  
And make him unhand all his pelf.  
But you know how it is with yourself.

Then I saw one stand  
In the Morning Land,  
Slender and slim was she;  
Smooth was her face,  
And a girl's her grace,  
As she stood by the sheen of the sea;  
Smooth and slender and slim and slight,  
Cheek of the sunrise and eyes of the night;  
But girls are for love, and men are for fight.  
Is the heart of the Maiden a heart of might—  
The Maid of the Isles of the Sea?

She looked to the West, and she looked to the East.  
And she looked on the Giant come forth to feast.  
Is there never a man of mail, quoth she,  
To make yon braggart quail? quoth she;  
I'm nought but a girl,  
But I feel my lip curl  
To hear such a cowardly tale, quoth she;  
My hand may be light,  
And my arm may be slight,  
But I yield to no churl,  
For to parry and smite  
Is one of the lessons they taught me well,  
And my steel is the blade  
Which the good smith made.  
In the brave old days ere the Taikun fell.  
The Soul of the Samurai, quoth she.  
When this sword shall flash  
That man will be rash  
Who will venture his head too high, quoth she.

I am Lord of the North  
Whence the frost comes forth,  
And the bitter wind and the snow, quoth he;  
At my good right hand  
Shall winter stand;  
We'll be ill to overthrow, quoth he.  
The Maid of the Isles  
Will husband her smiles  
When the glass is at twenty below, quoth he;  
From the Arctic night  
Where Death stalks white  
The bitter blast shall blow, quoth he,  
And maiden or man  
Let meet it who can!  
We'll smite to the death the foe, quoth he.  
The strength of the Main  
Shall my cause maintain,  
Quoth she, I am child of the Sea and the Sun.  
No foeman I shun.  
The South is with me  
And the heart of the Sea,  
And Summer, mighty and mild, quoth she.  
At the shout of the Gale  
Yon's cheek may pale,

When the Deep is roaring wild, quoth she,  
And by Stroke of the Sun  
Have fields been won,  
And the shield of the mighty defiled, quoth she.

I trust, quoth he, in sinew and thew,  
In my shoulders brawny and broad, quoth he,  
I trust in the wild, white storm which blew,  
Whose pitiless stroke  
The Corsican broke;  
And eke I trust in God, quoth he.  
I wield the sword  
Of the Czar and the Lord,—  
The Gods of the Orthodox Church, quoth he,  
And I'll not be left in the lurch, quoth he;  
The might of the Pagan,  
Shall crumble like Dagon,  
When the incense is drifted,  
And the Ikons are lifted  
Each to its own little perch, quoth he.

I trust, quoth she, that the God of Might,  
If a God there be, is a God of Right.  
He can teach, 'tis said, if the heart is white,  
The hands to war and the fingers to fight.  
Thro' the arm of a girl His arm can smite.  
I know Him not, but if God there be,  
God of the Land and God of the Sea,  
Lord of the Hosts of Earth and Heaven,  
Lord of the Stars and the Planets Seven,  
He will fight for them that fight for me.  
For God Most High must be God Most True,  
And from holy Heaven thro' the stainless blue  
His eyes the heart can search, quoth she,  
Of a man or a matter. And verily  
To the flame of His eyes my cause I trust,  
For my hands are clean and my quarrel just.  
So I lean on the Lord, the Lord of Truth,  
If a God who is really God may be.  
It may hap He is not the God, forsooth,  
Of the Holy Orthodox Church, quoth she.  
And if else, I trust in my trusty Electer.  
In my Star of Fate, and my Battle Spectre  
That walks in the mirk of war, quoth she,  
And in Hachiman, Mars and Thor, quoth she.  
My hand may be slender; my heart is stout,  
And knows not to quail at the battle shout,  
However the fray be sore, quoth she.

## INTERLUDE.

Now need thou my words, if my speech hath  
savour,  
Thou who would'st find in His presence favour,—  
As surely His message, as true its flavor,  
As the word of a Priest by the Sacred Laver—  
If He find one who stands  
With his heart and his hands  
For the Just and the Right,  
With his face to the Light,  
And does his straight duty  
With main and with might,  
Tho' a pagan thrice over  
God chooses him Knight,  
God counts him His lover,  
God finds in him beauty,  
God reckons him white.

But unless there is Truth in the heart of a fellow.  
He counts him a heathen, a white or a yellow,—  
As the Book itself teaches, from cover to cover.  
'Tis little He cares  
For priests or for prayers,  
Be they prayers of paper or prayers of breath,  
For the wheel that turns,  
Or the incense that burns,  
Or the white man's shibboleth.  
He reckons of worth  
In Heaven or Earth  
The loyal soul that conquers Death.  
For neither a cult of Stones and Sticks,  
Nor a cult of Ikon and Crucifix,  
Is matter to Him of the least satisfaction.  
Who would make Him his fellow in any ill action,  
And with praises profane His white glory be-  
smirch,  
Finds His rod and His staff are but ferule and  
birch,  
Tho' his standing be good in the Orthodox  
Church.  
As a word from the Lord  
Is the Saying assured.  
In the heart of thy heart is its token.  
Quothéleth hath heard and hath spoken.

## PART SECOND.—THE DUEL.

Am I fallen, also! so low quoth he,  
To be hearded by such a foe, quoth he,  
And to meet blow for blow  
From a rosy-cheeked lass, with her tresses a-flow?  
Then have at thee! Know  
That thy flesh I'll bestow  
On the bird and the beast. To the Fiend you go,  
And to all the ill angels that wait you below!

But she showed her white teeth,  
As a mischievous smile set her face all a-wreathe,  
And her hand stroked Electer asleep in his  
sheath;  
And her lip was all curly  
To see him so surly.  
And she answered, Sir Burly,  
Do you not think it early  
To be counting your spoils  
And the fruit of your toils?  
Better look to your foils!  
To boast when you gird on  
Your armor, your Grace,  
Is a thing never heard on  
The Isles. To his face  
I defy who defiesth,  
Or Gog, or Goliath.  
I would not be the first time  
A Giant had a worse time  
For being a bit of a brag, quoth she.  
I'll have my sling with me,  
And I think to bring with me  
A pebble or two in my bag, quoth she.  
But 't is ill to rely  
On an old-fangled thing  
Like a stone and a sling.  
In an up-to-date war,  
Or on sea or on shore,  
One needs as good weapon as money can buy.  
So the East strung my bow,  
And the West shaped my arrow,—  
I doubt if your Bigness has seen its "marrow,"—  
No clumsy wrought flint from barbarian barrow,  
But a stinging steel barb from the forges of  
Yarrow,  
With its feather a quill from the campus of  
Harrow.

I heard the West lauding,  
The East all applauding,—  
For fighting is fine  
When its over the line,  
And one suffers no fear of marauding,—  
But my heart cried, God bless her,  
And deign to possess her  
In the curve of His hand, tho' she be no Confessor!

And the Great Gray Hawk was true to her,  
And the White War Pigeon flew to her,  
And the Raven gave his clue to her.  
The fish of the sea they schooled for her,  
E'en the Earthquake Carp he cooled for her  
His hot heart, which he ruled for her.  
The summer rains did fall for her,  
The waves of the sea were all for her,  
And all the winds they blew for her.  
The very lightnings ran for her,  
The very worms they span for her,  
And the rice and the flax they grew for her.  
They brought her all that hands could hold,  
They piled her lap with better than gold.  
She must not suffer hunger or cold,  
Quoth they, till the end of the fray be told.  
And never such harvest was known to man  
Since the ancient days of Inari San.  
Even blustering Winter grew mild to her,  
His face was the face of a child to her.  
Each old Gaffer Gray  
Who stood watching the fray  
Up in Manchury Land, was heard frequently say:  
The Maid of the Isles  
Must have wonderful wiles,  
The heart of old winter himself she beguiles;  
He's as genial as Santa Claus each time she smiles  
No mention appears  
In a cycle of years  
That are set in my journal  
Of a season so vernal.  
And, indeed, it is told that when winter felt surly  
The chill of his frown always fell on Sir Burly!

So the battle was joined  
And I heard the steel clashing,—  
The blue sparks were flashing.

Now help and protect her,  
Each Star and each Spectre—  
Achilles and Hector!—  
Nay, Thou, no Respector  
Of persons or peoples,  
Pagodas or steeples!  
Forth flamed her Electer,—  
Fore-doomed what it touches!  
One moment it blazed,  
And in dust he fell dazed.—  
While out of his clutches  
His treasure purloined  
Flew broken and scattered.  
And beaten and battered  
And shaken and shattered,—  
'T was recompense such as  
He never expected,—  
Disgraced and dejected,  
And shorn of his tassel,  
With his spear splints for crutches  
He limped from the field  
Thro his deserts congealed  
To his Holy-Rock Castle,  
The sadder, but wiser we hope, for the fray.  
And 'twill be a long day  
Ere he comes forth to prey  
On the banks of the Hun,  
And the shores of Ryojun,  
While Yamato, alert,  
With her slender waist girt,  
Stands guard on her highlands,  
Fair Maid of the Islands,  
Keeping watch of the high lands.

## ENVOY.

So she fought for her hand,  
And she stood for her Land,  
And she smote for her future and ours who stand  
With hot eyes a-gaze,  
And glad hearts amazed,  
To see Maid so slender  
Shine forth in such splendor  
Of valor. Be praise  
To the Highest always,  
Who did gird her and send her,  
Sustain and defend her,  
And who laid the green bays  
On her brow! And the day,  
Self-poised, self-reliant,  
She bearded the Giant,  
Broad, bushy, defiant,  
And rescued the prey  
From the clutch of the spoiler,  
Be remembered for aye!  
No weapon could foil her,  
No threat could abash her!

The rest of this Lay—  
Lo, is it not writ in the New Book of Jashar?

SELRAQ LLADNEQ YENDYS.

Yokohama.

## CHINA.

According to a *Hochi Shimbun* telegram from Peking the United States Representative has officially informed the Chinese Government that America will assist in enforcing China's neutrality. It appears improbable that any such explicit declaration has been made, though we take it for granted that as the Washington Government made itself conspicuous in securing general recognition of China's neutrality at the outset, its good offices will not be wanting to consummate that useful purpose.

The *North-China Daily News* remarks that the late Russian Minister at Peking, M. Paul Lessar, had been a serious invalid for years and it seemed that only his devotion to duty kept him alive. He was young as diplomatists go, being only in his 54th year. An Engineer by profession, whose work had lain mainly in Central Asia, he came into prominence first at the time of the Penjdeh affair, his knowledge of the locality making him a most valuable assistant to the Russian Ambassador in London. He was appointed Councillor of the Embassy, and was at times Chargé d'Affaires, his intellect and personal manners making him very popular in London.

He succeeded M. de Giers at Peking and, versed though he was in every art of Russian diplomacy, he has had a hard task to uphold his country's interests in all the difficulties caused by the war with which he had no sympathy; and he goes to his rest with nothing but admiration for his dauntless energy and unfailing courtesy.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During April, 295,568 tons of coal were exported from Moji.

Lieut.-Colonel Yamamoto and eight others have been promoted colonel.

W. Chitanoff (24), a Russian soldier, escaped from detention at Hamadera, near Osaka, on April 26th. He is still at large.

The *Jiji* has a telegram under date April 29th from Shanghai to the effect that the Russo-Chinese Bank has purchased the two steamers *Muchong* and *Taiwan*.

Mr. Takahashi vice-President of the Bank of Japan, arrived on April 30th at New York from London which he left on the 21st of the same month.

Five *kin* of new tea was put on the Nagasaki market on May 22nd. The nominal price was *yen* 25 per 100 *kin*; this rate is the same as in the previous year.

The death is reported of Sir John Budd Phear, who was Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, 1864-86, and Chief Justice of Ceylon 1877-79. He resided at Exmouth and took a large interest in the public affairs of Devonshire.

A meeting of the presidents and chief public procurators of the District Courts throughout the Empire was held on May 1st in the Department of Justice, when Mr. Hadano, Minister, was present and gave an instructive speech. The conference will continue for about a week.

On May 1st, a thunderstorm was experienced at Matsuyama and other western cities, damage being done to buildings and cultivated fields. A Karatsu telegram says that owing to the storm, a boat with nine students from an academy was capsized. They are still missing.

The Athletic Sports of the K. R. & A. C. took place on Saturday. Everything passed off successfully. The challenge cup for the mile handicap was finally won by Mr. Sillius, the holder who was carried up amid much enthusiasm to receive it. The Ladies' Purse for the quarter mile handicap was secured by A. F. Guterres, the half mile handicap by S. Stephens and the 100 yards by J. Kuhn. The prizes were distributed to the winners by Mrs. Kerr.

In connexion with the approach of the Baltic squadron, the premia in marine insurance has generally risen. The rates are now:—

	Original rate.	New rate.
	Sen.	Yen.
Wonsan and north .....	25	0.75
Formosa-Yayeyama.....	20	1.50
Wonsan-Sonching.....	20	1.50
Domestic coasts .....	10	1.00
Kyushu-Okinawa .....	—	1.00
Hongkong and Singapore...	12½	3.75
Shanghai .....	—	2.00

A moderate-sized audience gathered in Van Schaick Hall on Monday evening when Mr. Lindpainter, the only professional photographer in Port Arthur throughout the siege, exhibited his unique series of photographs. The pictures gave a capital idea of the destructiveness of modern shells, of the horrors of war, as well as of its grandeur, but the evening would have been more enjoyable had the views been fewer in number. There were too many "damaged Chinese houses in the old town," and after a while the audience grew bored. The introduction of two Korean photographs was also an irrelevancy that might well have been spared. The photographs were described in an interesting way by Mr. C. Wilmer, late of Port Arthur.

## COUNT OKUMA ON THE SITUATION.

The Shimpoto committee for the investigation of political affairs held a meeting on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Seki occupying the chair. Count Okuma addressed the meeting. Referring to the hostilities, he said that the destructive power of war was tremendous. Of about a million men who had been sent to the front during the past 15 months, at least 300,000 were sick or wounded and 50,000 were dead. But as we had been able to crush the main force of the enemy, our national spirits were still maintained. Should the war, however, continue for a long period, it was not impossible that the nation would become tired of it, or lapse into an indifferent optimism, against which we ought to guard ourselves. Peace rumours were afloat after the fall of Port Arthur and after the battle of Mukden, but these rumours proved groundless. On the contrary, Russia had announced her determination to continue the war, General Dragomiroff recalling the 'Thirty Years' and the One Hundred Years' War and Captain Klado advocating the despatch of the fourth and fifth Squadrons to obtain the control of the sea. Thus the prospect of attaining a final victory in a short time had disappeared, and we were confronted with the necessity of converting our field armies into garrisons, in order to endure the prolonged warfare. It was to be feared that the nation, disappointed in its hope of crushing Russia at once and imposing on her an indemnity, might become despondent. The speaker feared neither the enemy's forces, nor his financial power, nor any intervention in his favour, nor a war of exhaustion. But it was apprehensible that our people might become tired of the war. The greatest desideratum at the present moment was to prepare the people's minds for a prolonged war. Referring to Japan's diplomacy, the speaker quoted the *London Times*, which stated that the irreproachable efficiency of the Japanese military power having been established by the events of the past year, Japan had now to prove her diplomatic power. A Japanese attack on St. Petersburg and Moscow being out of the question, we had hereafter solely to rely upon our diplomacy. If there had been skilful diplomacy on the part of Japan a few months ago, the Baltic Fleet might not have crossed the Indian Ocean. There is a section of people who hold the belief that the Russian Fleet can be easily destroyed. But the issue of naval warfare depended more upon luck than upon the tactics and bravery of the fighters. Witness the fact that last summer the Vladivostok squadron defied our superior force, owing to the fog, and blockaded Tokyo Bay, though only for one or two days. When the Great Armada was defeated by England, Philip II. of Spain said that the defeat was not due to the fighting, but to the wind, which even the mighty power of Spain could not control. The battleship of to-day was not easily to be sunk by gunfire or torpedoes. Nothing was more mistaken than the idea that the Baltic Fleet could be destroyed at one stroke. Our countrymen should be cautioned not to view things too lightly. At times diplomacy was more efficient than a million of troops. It could often conclude a war with despatch and glory. The speaker had no desire for a time serving peace or a peace like an armistice. He only desired to say that if a method existed by which a victory might be won without fighting, that method must be adopted.

The Count proceeded to say that the present war was being fought not only for the sake of the Japanese Empire, but for the cause of humanity and civilization, and our soldiers who were killed in the conflict were sacrificed for that cause. Our laws were quite imperfect in extending substantial assistance to the families suffering from the war and the power of various charitable associations was too inadequate to relieve their distress. It was therefore advisable that members of the Shimpoto should draw up before the coming session of the Diet a better plan for relieving these families. With regard to the financing of a long war, the Count said the increase of the taxes yielded 150 million *yen* and the postponement of public works 50 million *yen*, totalling 200 million *yen*. Of this sum, 50 million *yen* should be paid as interest on the war loans, and the remainder as expenses for maintaining our garrison in Manchuria. In the event of this programme being adopted, Japan could continue the war indefinitely. The most essential thing at present was that the people should be thrifty. But he had heard that various pleasure resorts had prospered since last January. It was therefore advisable that the people should be again reminded that the nation was bearing heavy taxes and paying a very high rate of interest on account of the great national struggle. As there was no likelihood of any great battle taking place hereafter, there was also no necessity of increasing the taxes or floating a foreign loan. But the manner in which the nation would

meet post-bellum expenditure was a subject worthy of further investigation. The speaker then referred to a speech made by Viscount Yoshikawa, the Home Minister, who said that the victory of the Japanese force was due to constitutional government and those views the speaker endorsed. The unity of the nation was alone due to the same cause. But he wanted to give two more reasons for the victory. The first was the enactment of the Conscription Law in 1873, and the second the enforcement of the compulsory educational system the same year, at which time there were no countries, except Germany and the United States, in which compulsory education was in force. This system brought about the national unity in every department of life. Even in economic circles, the spirit of the united nation was evident, in its readiness to furnish the enormous war expenditure. Of late, some adverse criticism had been passed on the morale of the Diet. The speaker believed that the Diet might be improved by an amendment of the Election Law, and he hoped that the national energy, which had proved itself so powerful in the present war, would be used, after the conclusion of the war, in improving everything in Japan. If the Japanese soldiers could be taken, as the German Emperor was gracious enough to say, as a model for the German soldiers, the speaker believed it was not impossible that we should furnish the world with a model in politics, literature, ethics, and other things. The speaker urged this ideal upon the members of his party in their work in political circles.—*Japan Times*.

#### THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Institution for the period from November 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1905.

WORKING ACCOUNT.			
	Dr.	Cr.	
	Yen.	Yen.	
Provisions .....	2,339.31		
Wages and Salaries .....	3,179.97		
Medical Fees .....	737.00		
Medicines and Drugs .....	598.31		
Light and Heating .....	986.53		
Infectious Ward (Wages, &c) .....	308.26		
Laundry .....	246.53		
Interest .....	39.51		
Ground Rent & Insurance .....	583.95		
Sundry .....	298.42		
Balance (profit for 5 months) .....		44.62	
Earnings during the period .....		9,262.16	
	9,262.16	9,262.16	
IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.			
	Yen.	Yen.	
To Furniture .....		81.34	
Repairs and Improvements .....	1,519.87		
Balance .....	1,557.97		
By Donations & Subscriptions .....		3,159.18	
	3,159.18	3,159.18	
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.			
	Yen.	Yen.	
To Deficit brought forward from 1904 .....	3,533.83		
By Working Account .....		44.62	
Improvements Account .....		1,557.97	
Balance .....		1,931.24	
	3,533.83	3,533.83	
BALANCE SHEET.			
	Dr.	Cr.	
	Yen.	Yen.	
To Loans .....	3,552.43		
Chartered Bank .....	285.09		
Sundry Creditors .....	150.00		
By Sundry Debtors .....		1,718.85	
Cash in hand .....		337.43	
Deficit at date .....		1,931.24	
	3,987.52	3,987.52	

#### RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Totals.
Admitted to date .....	51	28	7	6	92
Discharged .....	40	20	7	6	73
Deaths .....	3	3	0	0	6
Under Treatment .....	8	5	0	0	13

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—We wish to gratefully acknowledge the excellent detective work that the Yokohama and Tokyo Police have done in connection with the burglary that took place on our premises some two months ago.

The Yokohama Police immediately took the matter in hand and yesterday we were informed by the Metropolitan Police that the thief had been traced, a former employee, to Tokyo and finally arrested, the majority of the stolen goods being recovered.

We wish to publicly acknowledge our sincere thanks for the good work done.

W. H. BOYD & CO.

Yokohama, May 2nd, 1905.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

##### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

London, April 27.

King Edward maintains incognito whilst in Paris. He dines with President Loubet on Sunday, and will remain in Paris two or three days. The visit is regarded as a important political event and as an affirmation of the *entente* with regard to Morocco *vis-a-vis* Germany.

##### NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

M. Pokotiloff, Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been appointed Russian Minister to Peking.

##### U.S. COTTON CROP.

The United States cotton crop is an extraordinary one and exceeds the world's record by 2½ million bales.

##### ALLEGED DEFECTS IN BRITISH NAVAL GUNS.

London, April 28.

An article in the London *Daily Graphic*, signed "C.B.," states that the 12-inch wire-guns on the British battleship *Majestic* have given out after firing the equivalent of forty full charges, though the life of the gun is estimated at from 150 to 200 rounds. Fifteen out of the thirty-seven newest and most powerful British battleships are armed with the same guns, including the *Albion*, *Glory*, *Ocean*, and *Vengeance* on the China Station. The gun reserve is totally inadequate to replace these guns.

The writer alleges that shells burst inside seven out of the sixteen big British-made guns on board the Japanese battleships during the naval battle on August 10th last, indicating that they, too, are worn out. These facts practically reduce Britain's battleship strength by one quarter. The latest pattern six-inch wire-gun has also failed under experiment. The article further points out that Great Britain is the only Power that is manufacturing wire-guns.

Later.

The British Admiralty deny the *Daily Graphic's* story. They admit, however, that two of the *Majestic's* guns cracked after firing 66 and 76 full charges respectively, owing to the soft steel of the inner tubes, but state that all the other guns afloat are perfectly serviceable, one having fired 162 shots before being relieved.

##### ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION VETOED.

The Canadian Government has disallowed the British Columbian anti-Japanese legislation.

##### MR. CARNEGIE AND THE SCHOOL-MEN.

Mr. Carnegie has given ten million dollars' worth of Steel Corporation Bonds to

provide superannuation annuities to college professors in the United States and Canada.

##### RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

London, April 29.

Official reports from the Caucasus describe numerous encounters between the peasants and troops. The former are armed with pick-axes and bludgeons and occasionally with revolvers. Many peasants have been killed and wounded by the Cossack charges.

Serious disorders have broken out at Cheliabensk, on the Siberian railway, and troops have been sent there from Ekaterinenburg.

##### GERMANY, FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The determined and deliberate policy of Germany in Morocco is regarded in Paris as becoming an increasingly grave factor in European politics, even warranting the watchfulness by France of her eastern frontier.

##### A STRANGE REPORT.

Admiral Rojestvensky finally left Kamranh Bay on the evening of the 26th March.

##### THE THIRD SQUADRON.

Two squadrons of eight and seven vessels respectively, presumably Admiral Nebogoff's, were sighted on Thursday night sixty miles off Penang steering for Singapore.

##### SCHWAB TO BUILD NEW RUSSIAN NAVY.

Mr. Schwab, the American steel magnate, has left St. Petersburg. It is stated in New York that his visit to Russia resulted in an arrangement to construct several 16,000 ton battleships of a novel type. Schwab guarantees 20 per cent greater efficiency than anything now afloat.

##### NEW RUSSIAN RAILWAY.

Russia has decided to construct a railway from Tomsk to Tashkend.

##### BRITISH FLEET TO VISIT BREST.

London, April 30.

A British fleet is to visit Brest from the 10th to the 17th of July.

##### KING EDWARD.

King Edward has left Marseilles for Paris amid a great popular ovation.

##### MORE PEACE RUMOURS.

It is announced in Washington that the British ambassador sails for home tomorrow, and that the German and French ambassadors follow. It is believed in diplomatic circles that they will unofficially communicate to King Edward, the Kaiser Wilhelm and President Loubet, President Roosevelt's earnest desire to end the war at the earliest possible moment. It is further believed that the impending naval engagement, whatever its result, will offer an opportunity for initiating peace negotiations.

##### NEW TYPE OF BRITISH WARSHIP.

Mr. A. H. Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Gosport, said that the British Admiralty lays down in the autumn at Portsmouth the first of a new type of battleship which will be the most powerful in the world. It will be built within the shortest possible time known and will embody considerable alterations in design, the result of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War. The reason for the recent lull in construction was to enable these ideas to be considered and utilized.

##### NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

London, May 1.

General Linevitch reports that two Russian forces on the night of April 29th, simultaneously attacked the Japanese near the town of Tunkhusian, driving the Japanese from five consecutive positions and occupying the position of Tunkhusian.

**DESTROYERS FOR THE FAR EAST.**  
Six destroyers are leaving Gibraltar for Malta to be docked, prior to proceeding to China.

#### BULGARIA.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the question of rendering Bulgaria an independent kingdom has been brought before the European Governments, and has not so far been received with any strong disfavour.

#### EASTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The Easter midnight services at St. Petersburg passed off quietly, and no disturbances are expected to-day.

#### KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

London, May 2.

King Edward and President Loubet exchanged the most cordial visits during the afternoon. Crowds, waiting patiently in the rain, cheered the King with remarkable fervour.

M. Delcassé called upon His Majesty and had a twenty minutes' interview with him.

The King also received Admiral Fournier and congratulated him on the way in which he had conducted the North Sea Commission Enquiry. His Majesty conferred on Admiral Fournier the order of St. Michael and St. George.

A State banquet was held at the Elysee in the evening.

#### QUIET IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Easter day was quiet in St. Petersburg and no disorders were reported from the provinces.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A Reuter's telegram from Tientsin says that the Baltic squadron (including Nebogatoff's division) are near Hainan.

#### RUSSIAN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Imperial ukases have been issued remitting arrears on Government loans taken up by peasants during the bad harvest years from 1857 to the year of the birth of the Tsarevitch. The arrears are estimated at 7½ millions sterling. The ukases remove most of the disabilities attaching to unorthodox sects with reference to freedom of worship and civil rights, and include Mahomedans and Buddhists, which are no longer officially set down as heathens. No provision, however, is made as to the relaxation of Anti-Semitic restrictions.

#### RUSSIAN BUREAUCRATIC CONCESSIONS.

Ukases by the Tsar establishing practically complete religious freedom for all creeds, have been received with enthusiasm throughout Russia and hailed as the greatest modern concession to liberal thought.

#### WARSAW.

At Warsaw cavalry charged and infantry fired upon a May-day procession carrying red flags, 31 being killed and 15 wounded.

#### DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

London, May 3.

The disturbances in Warsaw have been renewed; hussars have fired on the crowds killing four persons and wounding many. A bomb was thrown among the military patrol in the chief street, upon which the troops fired three volleys.

The bomb that was thrown killed two Cossacks and a police constable, wounding two ladies.

Many were killed and wounded by the volleys of the troops but the number is at present unascertainable. The troops at once surrounded the whole district.

#### THE DISTURBANCES IN POLAND.

Reuter's agent telegraphing from Warsaw says that in the fighting yesterday the troops not only fired but also used the butts of

their rifles and their bayonets and swords, breaking the heads and limbs of women and children and inflicting terrible injuries. The troops at Kalisz in Poland entered a church in which the congregation were singing patriotic songs. A fight ensued and women and children were killed. In consequence of the bloodshed a general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland and Volhynia.

#### DESTROYER DAMAGED.

During the manoeuvres off Berehaven on Monday night the destroyer *Syren* ran on a reef and broke her back. No lives were lost.

#### ALIENS IN ENGLAND.

London, May 4.

In the House of Commons the Aliens Bill was read a second time, being passed by 211 to 59. Mr. Balfour said the country was amply justified in determining the conditions under which citizens of other nations would or would not be admitted.

#### CHINA NEUTRALITY.

It is stated by the *Washington Post* that the British Government has addressed a note to China in terms identical to those used in a note from Washington impressing upon the Chinese Government the necessity of observing strict neutrality.

#### FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The new American Ambassador to France, in presenting his credentials to President Loubet, said he rejoiced at the development of ideas which had latterly led to a rapprochement between France and the mother country.

An allusion of this character by the American Ambassador on such an occasion is most unusual and is regarded as a weighty expression of American feeling.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram from Hongkong dated April 30th says that according to a report carried by a steamer which had just reached that place, her people saw the Russian Squadron of 37 vessels at 9 p.m. on the 27th of April anchored in Honko Bay about 50 nautical miles north of Kamranh Bay. Two scouting vessels of the Squadron followed the steamer and having inquired as to her cargo and her destination, allowed her to proceed.

A telegram from Hongkong dated the 2nd instant, says that the master of the German steamer *Devawongse*, which had just arrived, reported that on the 29th of April at 4 p.m. he saw a Russian Squadron of 28 vessels anchored in Honko Bay. A cruiser came out from the squadron, overhauled the steamer, made inquiries as to her points of departure and destination, as well as her cargo, and then allowed her to continue her voyage.

A telegram despatched from Hongkong on the 2nd quotes a telegram sent on the same day by a ship's master in Saigon to the effect that the Baltic Squadron was still in Port Deotte (?) on the north of Honko Bay.

[If the above telegrams be trustworthy, and their consensus is remarkable, it would follow that France's declarations as to the strict observance of her neutrality are quite illusory, and that the order issued to Rojestvensky to leave Kamranh Bay had no practical value, since he was allowed to proceed to another French harbour a few miles northward, where he remained from the 22nd of April until the close of the month, and where he seems to be still remaining. The greatest hesitation must be felt in crediting such a state of affairs, for not only would it convict France of an almost inconceivable act of bad faith, but it would also expose her to grave consequences. We certainly shall not lightly abandon our confidence in the integrity of the French Government, but at this moment the appearances are very bad.—Ed. J.M.]

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

According to trustworthy intelligence the Baltic Squadron, on the 27th instant, was lying between Kamranh and Valeric at a considerable distance from the coast.

(Cape Valeric is in Honko Bay about 70 nautical miles north of Kamranh.—Ed. J.M.)

#### THE THIRD SQUADRON.

The steamer *Catherine Apar*, which arrived at Penang on the 28th ultimo, reports that on the 27th at 8.30 a.m., 15 vessels, warships and others, were sighted at a point 60 miles south of Penang. They were steering eastward.

[These are probably the Third Squadron.—Ed. J.M.]

#### SUPPRESSING EMOTION.

According to reports received lately from St. Petersburg, apprehensions are entertained that disturbances will occur during the Easter holidays. Consequently the residences of all the Grand Dukes, the Government buildings and the banks are guarded by strong forces of soldiers. Numbers of large landed proprietors also are leaving St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg telegraph agency says that the Governor of St. Petersburg has issued the following proclamation for the preservation of public peace:—"Any person, no matter who, that raises a disturbance shall not escape punishment. And any one planning a disturbance or uniting for that purpose will be severely dealt with."

#### REPORTING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET.

News has been received from Hongkong that on the night of the 27th ultimo the British steamer *Akarii* (?), lying at anchor there, was purchased by the Russians for the purpose of reconnoitering the doings of the Japanese Fleet. She has taken in ballast, and, pretending to be a merchant ship, will navigate the coasts of China, Formosa and the Philippines. She is a vessel of 3,330 tons and has a speed of 14 knots.

#### SMALL-POX.

Singapore, April 30.

The Government of the Straits Settlements decided on the 24th of April to regard Shanghai as a place infected with small-pox.

#### PEST.

Foochow, April 30.

Pest has broken out in the neighbourhood of the west gate and outside it. There are symptoms of its increase.

#### JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, April 29.

The Japanese Consul-General telegraphs that the regulations and so forth with regard to restricting Japanese immigration enacted by the Government of British Columbia on the 8th of April, were all disallowed on the 29th of April.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The various local governors have issued the following proclamation:—"Baseless rumours are circulated that disturbances will occur during May, but the people are warned not to credit them. Persons fomenting disturbances will be dealt with in the most stringent manner, and anyone projecting disturbances will be treated with the utmost severity."

The issue of the above is a plan to quiet people's minds. During the past few days there has been a feeling of much uneasiness among the Russian people, and some are urging the local officials to take measures for quelling the disturbances which are expected to arise.

#### TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Disturbances occurred again in Warsaw



on the 1st instant, and were attended by blood-shed. A Wolff's telegram says that some 5,000 workmen accompanied by their families and carrying red flags made a threatening demonstration, whereupon they were attacked by cavalry and infantry and two volleys were fired, over a hundred persons being struck down. The mob at once fled, but were again fired on, and the result was that the killed and wounded amounted to about 500. All the shops were shut.

At Lodz also a similar collision took place between the workmen and the troops, and the town is said to have been much disturbed.

In St. Petersburg, with the exception of the explosion of a bomb in a house, the streets were quiet and there was no disturbance.

According to newspaper reports the Easter holidays passed quietly in St. Petersburg with the exception of a bomb which exploded harmlessly in a private house, but terrible blood-shed was witnessed in Poland on the 1st of May, though the particulars are carefully concealed.

A Reuter's telegram says that there was bloodshed in Warsaw on the 1st of May owing to a collision between the troops and the workmen. A squadron of cavalry drew their swords and charged into the crowd, and several volleys were afterwards fired, with the result that 31 men were killed, many wounded and about 50 taken prisoners. According to the statements of eye-witnesses the attack made by the cavalry was not provoked by the workmen.

According to another Reuter's telegram from Warsaw there was a renewed collision between the troops and the workmen. A bomb was thrown among a patrol of Cossacks, killing three Cossacks and one policeman.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The German steamer *Andre Rickmers*, which arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 3rd, reports that on the 30th of April she saw three battle-ships, with their lights extinguished, using search-lights at a point 20 miles south of Cape Valera.

The English war-ship *Woodford* (? *Woodlark*), at 3 p.m. on the 28th of April, saw 3 Russian transports at anchor off the Marconi Station of Saigon. At St. James Point 12 large German steamers were at anchorage and were receiving stores from other vessels.

#### (RECEIVED BY TELETYPE "HOCHI SHIMBUN") RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 30.

Very great numbers of persons are leaving St. Petersburg to avoid the threatened disturbances.

The strike in Poland continues.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that Rojstvenky wishes to engage the Japanese in the Formosan channel but the Tsar, fearing the fogs, has ordered him to voyage on the east of Formosa.

London, May 3.

The French Admiral left Saigon yesterday. His destination is not known, but the step is believed to be an answer to Japan's renewed protests.

In St. Petersburg it is alleged that Rojstvenky's whereabouts and the object of his movements are unknown, but the supposition is that he is occupied with the task of finding a basis.

There were 250 casualties in the Warsaw riot. A disturbance is about to occur again in Moscow.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### DEPARTURE IS DUE

Port	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 1	F. May 5
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 2	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 3	Sa. May 6
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Kem 4	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 5	Mo. May 8
Europe	M. M. Co.	Kismet Simons 6	Th. May 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Liza	Fa. May 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of China 7	Mo. May 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of Japan 8	Th. May 18
America	P. M. Co.	Korea 8	Sa. May 21

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 24th ult.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 17th ult.
- 4 At Nagasaki on the 4th inst.
- 5 Left Nagasaki on the 4th inst.
- 6 Leaves Shanghai on the 11th inst.
- 7 Left Vancouver on the 1st inst.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Vancouver	B. T. Co.	Tren 1st	F. May 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Dumben	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. May 6
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. May 6
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Mo. May 8
America	M. M. Co.	Mongolia	Th. May 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. May 10
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Numantia	F. May 10
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Mongolia	Sa. May 13
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of China	Mo. May 15
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Fun. of Japan	F. May 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	F. May 19
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Tu. May 21

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Laertes*, British steamer, 2,904, Husband, 28th April, —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 27th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 28th April, —Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 27th April, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Nordpol*, Norwegian steamer, 2,428, H. Stolz, 29th April, —Saigon, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Queen Louise*, British steamer, 2,170, Nicoll, 29th April, —Rangoon, Rice.—C. Illies & Co.

*Comeric*, British steamer, 2,594, Geo. B. McGill, 29th April, —New York via ports, and Kobe, 27th April, General.—American Trading Co.

*Fallodon Hall*, British steamer, 2,206, F. Wickham, 29th April, —Middlesbrough via Sumatra and Kobe, 27th April, General.—Sale and Frazar Ltd.

*Fulham*, British steamer, 1,277, Ross, 30th April, —Chefoo, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 1st May, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tjilatap*, Dutch steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 1st May, —Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 2nd May, —San Francisco via Honolulu, 13th April, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Elfricdale*, British steamer, 2,468, R. McKenzie, 2nd May, —Hamburg via ports and Shanghai 27th April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Likolshire*, British steamer, 2,567, Clark, 2nd May, —Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Senegambian*, German steamer, 2,657, Jaburg, 3rd May, —Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 26th April, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Telemachus*, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 3rd May, —Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 2nd May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Planet Venus*, British steamer, 2,820, Timmis, 3rd May, —London via ports, and Hongkong, 25th April, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Kish*, British steamer, 3,148, E. Robertson, 3rd May, —Saigon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Nubia*, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 4th May, —Hongkong, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Indrapura*, British steamer, 3,152, J. T. Horne, 4th May, —San Francisco, 6th April, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Selun*, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingolsen, 4th May, —Chefoo, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Green-wich, 4th May, —Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 28th April, —Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Norrona*, Norwegian steamer, 973, H. Anderson, 28th April, —Kobe, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar Ltd.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 29th April, —San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 29th April, —Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Forest Brook*, British steamer, 1,729, Binks, 29th April, —Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Sagami*, British steamer, 2,668, F. Littlehales, 29th April, —New York via ports, and Suez General.—Dodwell & Co.

*Preussen*, German steamer, 3,278, R. Dahl, 29th April, —Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Naciff.

*Seirstad*, Norwegian steamer, 617, M. Larsen, 30th April, —Suminoe, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

*Fulham*, British steamer, 1,277, Ross, 1st May, —Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Laertes*, British steamer, 2,904, Husband, 2nd April, —Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 3rd May, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Comeric*, British steamer, 2,594, Geo. B. McGill, 3rd May, —San Francisco, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 3rd May, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chiswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 3rd May, —Muroan, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Windsor*, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 4th May, —Awamori, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

##### PASSENGERS.

##### ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. H. Hills, Maj., and Mrs. H. G. Sickles, Mr. Newman, Mrs. W. S. Hughes, Comdr. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., Count N. von Bray, Countess T. von Bray and maid, Dr. Wm. Bray, Miss L. Laubach, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Adams, Miss M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, J. F. Hart, L. and Mrs. C. E. Kooper, Mr. E. J. Bates, Mr. F. J. Whithy, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Deasham, Mr. C. L. Howard, Mr. L. G. Johnson, Mrs. Holyoake Box, Miss Scott, Mr. B. C. Ross, Miss Neale, Mr. H. A. Perkins, Mrs. J. D. McDill, infant and amish, Miss Canan, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, and Miss Vancclair. For Honolulu:—Mrs. Goo Lai Ches, Mrs. Goo Tai Chong, and Mrs. O. Tom Shee, For San Francisco:—Mr. J. F. Reed, U.S.N., Mr. R. A. Ashton, U.S.N., E. B. Rodgers, U.S.N., Mr. S. Hemel, Mr. Lee Koy Fuy, Miss C. W. Park, Mrs. M. A. Pope, Mr. C. E. Pope, Mr. Jas. Hopper, Mr. Wm. R. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryant, Mr. Wm. B. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Muernan, Mr. H. F. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Seybolt, Mr. W. J. Scruton, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sollers and Infant, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mr. C. H. Squires, Mrs. J. M. Wheate and Son, Mr. J. A. McReynolds, Col. G. Earnit, U.S.A., Mr. W. R. Hishop, Capt. W. A. Burnside, U.S.A., Miss N. L. Hunter, Mr. W. H. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Osborn, J. H. Finnigan, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hagerty, Mr. E. M. Wilcox, Miss Polly Lawrence, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Miss Anne Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wise, Miss Minnie Webb, Mr. Wm. A. Daland, Mr. Cruz Hernera, Dr. and Mrs. Doll and child, Mr. G. E. Mercer, Mr. C. H. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Eastman, Mr. M. B. Fitzgerald, Mr. Edwin S. Ken, Miss H. E. Jodes, Miss M. E. Coleman, Mr. Richard Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Garbutt, Mr. H. M. Hobbins, Mr. and Mrs. T. Himle and infant, Master E. T. Himle, Master S. A. Himle, Master C. A. Himle, Master T. E. Himle, Master P. Matsen, Rev. and Mrs. P. Matsen, Master L. Matsen, Master R. Matsen, Miss F. Oberg, Miss Deady Keane, Miss H. Clarke, Minister E. H. Conger, Mrs. E. H. Conger, Miss Campbell, Mr. J. C. Woodbury, Mrs. C. D. Tenny, Miss H. G. Tenny, Miss E. Tenny and Mrs. R. S. Sale in cabin.

Per British steamer *Chenan*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Harris, and Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Kuroya, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Doric*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. B. Bernard, Mr. H. J. Bradley, Mr. W. U. Caldwell, Mr. F. R. Daniel, Mr. Louise Eppinger, Mr. G. E. Briggs, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Mr. S. Jida, Mr. E. I. Munzer, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mrs. G. E. Briggs, Mr. M. Oppenheimer, Mr. Jos. Sayers, Jr., Mr. H. C. Simons, Mr. A. J. Hinc, Mr. E. Quackenbush, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. H. Craven, and Mrs. J. H. Craven, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. C. A. Beall, Mr. J. A. Christensen, Mr. C. F. Padgett, Mr. Frank B. Keenan, Mr. William McCombe, Miss Ruth Swain, Mr. John Weyer, and Mr. H. N. White, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. W. W. Haskell, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Miss Belle O'Connor, Mr. J. E. Foulds, Miss G. Foulds, Mr. H. J. Haslett, Rev. J. A. Eakin, Mrs. J. A. Eakin and child, and Mr. G. Newcomb, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Robert Allan, Mr. R. F. Anderberg, Mr. G. H. Ardron, Mr. W. K. Bachelder, Mr. C. E. Baker, Mrs. C. E. Baker, Mr. C. R. Bangs, Mr. W. K. D. Beckett, Mr. C. A. Belknap, Mr. Benica, Miss Rose C. Bennett, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, Mrs. J. O. P. Bland, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Col. L. F. Browne, R.E., Mrs. L. F. Browne, Miss K. Browne, Miss E. Browne, Mr. Isaac Bunting, Mr. H. Burton, Miss A. H. Carter, Mr. J. C. Chute, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Mrs. A. R. Cowden, Miss K. Cowden, Mr. James Cuming, Dr. J. L. Dick, Mr. R. P. Dipple, Mrs. R. P. Dipple, Mr. F. Diechsel, Mr. F. M. Elliott, Mr. H. Fageland, Miss Fageland, Mr. H. Feer, Mr. J. Flint, Rear-Admiral W. M. Folger, U.S.N., Mr. Gaubeski, Mrs. Gaubeski, Mr. Gean Giol, Capt. Graham, Lieut. Grant, Mr. G. L. Hall, Mr. Wm. Harris, Mr. J. F. Hawks, Mr. J. W. Hirst, Mrs. J. W. Hirst, Com. Hood, U.S.N., Lieut. J. N. Hope, Dr. K. Ikeuchi, Mrs. K. Ikeuchi, Mr. D. Johnstone, Count Keller, Mr. D. M. Kerby, Mrs. K. Karavieff, Lieut. Kolchak, Mr. R. H. Lapage, Mr. J. A. Lechmere, Mr. L. H. Lisk, Lieut. Loodneff, Surg. R. Loy, R.N., Mr. J. R. Marshall, Mr. A. Metcalf, Mr. Jno. G. Meyers, Mr. Mowbray, Mrs. Mowbray, Rev. Mullineau, Mr. W. C. Nason, Mr. Ed. Nicholson, Mrs. Ed. Nicholson, Mr. W. O. Pegg, Mr. Wm. C. Pratt, Mr. A. D. Sapsworth, Mr. C. D. Schell, Mrs. C. D. Schell, Mr. G. B. Schiller, Mr. W. E. Schmidt, Mrs. Skulowatow, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Joseph Stace, Mr. Stockton, Mrs. Stockton, Miss Stollard, Mr. C. P. Tackett, Mr. W. H. Taylor, Capt. Thomson, Mr. J. H. Tratman, Mrs. E. G. Turner, Mr. C. A. Vallance, Lieut. John Wainwright, U.S.N., Lieut. R. Watson, Col. W. E. Webb, Mrs. W. E. Webb, Mr. R. A. Westcott, Mrs. R. A. Westcott, Mr. R. Wilcox, Mr. W. W. Willets, Mrs. W. W. Willets, Mr. F. Lloyd Wright, Mrs. F. Lloyd Wright, Mr. G. H. Wright, Lieut. T. A. Whyte, Mr. M. Wolff, Col. O. E. Wood, U.S.A., Mrs. O. E. Wood, Col. Yates, Lieut. Yakubosky, and Mr. A. Z. Zarvogel, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 5.

In all sections dullness prevails.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V.	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens...	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.30
WOOLLENS.	PER YARD.
Flannels...	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 inches...	0.35 to 0.50
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches...	0.16 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Union, 54 to 65 inches...	0.50 to 1.00
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb...	0.60 to 0.66
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches...	9.80 to 10.80
Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42-3 inches...	0.90 to 1.80
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 30 inches...	2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 37, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain...	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	250.00 to 260.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 310.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	440.00 to 470.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Branch...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Business is greatly restricted.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward...	4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron...	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanised iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box...	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron (1/2 to 1 1/4 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

The market is firm with an upward tendency.

American	\$2.16
Russian	2.95
Langkat	2.88

## WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 7 & 8, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. German Depot: 10, Unter den Eichen, Berlin. Italian Depot: 10, Via del Corso, Rome. Spanish Depot: 10, Calle de San Francisco, Madrid. Swiss Depot: 10, Rue de la Paix, Geneva. U.S. Depot: 10, N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

## SUGAR.

The market is quiet; no special feature to report.

Brown Takao	Y. 10.30 to 10.60
Brown Manila	10.80 to 11.80
Brown Daitong	9.10 to 9.60
Brown Canton	10.50 to 12.50
White Java and Penang	13.40 to 14.40
White Refined	15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing to report.

Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kewah), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## TEA.

A few samples have come in but the market is not yet open.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 5.

London silver 1/4 lower, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates unaltered.

London Bank T.T.	5/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	5/0 3/4
— 4 months' sight	5/0 3/4
— Private 4 months' sight	5/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	5/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight	260 1/2
Hongkong Bank sight	per \$100. 92 3/4
— Private to days' sight	do. 90 3/4
Shanghai Bank sight	77 1/2
— Private to days' sight	79 1/2
India Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
Mexico Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany Bank sight	207 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, May 5, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	95	5
1st Issue	5	90.70
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	92	5
2nd Issue	5	85.80
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6
Sanyo Railway	50	10
Kyushu Railway	50	8
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11
Sobu Railway	50	8.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	12
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	12
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—
Odawara Electric Car	50	3
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8
Yokohama Dock	33	10
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12
Osaka Electric Light	50	20
Kobe Electric Light	45	17
Tokyo Gas	50	14
Tokyo Gas, new	12.50	—
Osaka Gas new	25	—
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	—
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	45	20

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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**Milk**

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Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
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in the  
WORLD.**



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BRAND  
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Quality, see the  
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in the  
WORLD.**

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to  
His Majesty the King.

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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
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Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 138, Oxford St.)  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, May 6th, the "NUBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 6th, the "TARGA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., May 6th, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May 6th, at 7 a.m., the "DUMREA."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 6th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 6th, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about May 8th, the "MARIA VARELIE."—Pollak Bros.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, May 9th, at Daylight, the "DARDANUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 9th, at 3 p.m., the "MONGOLIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, May 9th, at Daylight, the "POONA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 10th, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May 12th, at Daylight, the "SENEGAMBIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., May 12th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, May 13th, at 9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about May 13th, the "EUREKA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 15th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., May 15th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., May 19th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 19th, at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about May 20th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—American Trading Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 20th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New Guinea, May 20th, the "PRINZ STERNBERG."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 23rd, the "KORRA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

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第三種郵便物認可

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	497
The Baltic Squadron .....	498
The Vladivostok Squadron's Moirge .....	501
A Question of Patents .....	504
Manchuria .....	505
Korea .....	505
Prince Karl .....	505
China .....	505
Power Station of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company .....	506
Shipping Disaster .....	506
A Strange Incident .....	506
Notes on Current Events .....	506
Yachting .....	507
Organ Recital .....	507
Memorial Day .....	507
Leading Articles:—	
Russia's Programme in Manchuria .....	508
Naval Lessons of the War .....	508
The Samurai's Creed .....	509
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press .....	510
Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club .....	511
The Law Courts .....	512
News of the Week .....	514
Correspondence:—	
The Meaning of "Shasai" .....	515
The Mining Law .....	515
The Floating Dock .....	515
Christianity in Japan .....	515
War Stamps: A Suggestion .....	515
De Wette v. Kuhn .....	515
The "Mars" Disaster .....	515
The Philosophy of Harakiri .....	515
Japan's Task in Korea .....	515
Telegrams .....	515
American Topics .....	515
Comparative Test of Boilers .....	515
Latest Shipping .....	515
Latest Commercial .....	515

"FAIS CR OUK DOIS: ADVIENNE OUK FOURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 13TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

On Thursday, May 11th, at 22 Bluff, the wife of C. E. BRUCE-MITFORD, of a Son.

## MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Church, Saffron Walden, Essex, on March 25th, 1905, EDWARD RAYMOND THOMPSON to ELSIE MABEL WATTS.

## DEATH.

At Liaoyang, Manchuria, on the 23rd April, ETHEL MARGARET COOMBS, wife of Dr. A. MACDONALD WESTWATER, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, and daughter of the Rev. J. W. Coombs, of Nice, Riviera.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A RUSSIAN in detention at Himeji has escaped, and is still at large.

THE Emperor and Empress have almost recovered their normal health.

PRINCE KAN-IN has been appointed an attaché of the Imperial Headquarters.

THE Crown Prince and Princess will return from Hayama within a few days.

FORTY-EIGHT workmen of the Naval Arsenal were sent on May 10th to Port Arthur.

ON the night of May 9th, fire broke out in Tamachi, Akita, destroying 213 buildings.

THE death is announced of Mr. G. Ono, formerly President of the Nippon Railway Company.

IN connexion with the appearance of the Vladivostok torpedo-boats, the Teikoku, Nippon, and Tokyo Marine Insurance Companies have

decided not to insure vessels and cargoes for the Japan Sea.

MR. R. ICHIKAWA, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed manager of the Mukden branch.

FIRE broke out on the night of May 6th at Nobechi near Aomori destroying fifty-five buildings.

THE younger Prince Fushimi will leave about May 13th for Korea as a special envoy to the Korean Court.

ON the morning of May 5th, a pointsman was run over by a locomotive at Shimbashi station and instantly killed.

PRINCE KARI ANTON arrived at Kyoto from Hakone on the morning of May 10th. He put up at the Kyoto Hotel.

FROST and hail were experienced on May 5th in Kofu, Gumma and other districts causing some damage to mulberry leaves.

THE spring boat races of the Yokohama Commercial School will take place on the afternoon of May 21st off Kaigan-dori.

EARLY on the morning of May 7th, at Nagoya a locomotive and two freight cars collided, the result being that the latter were smashed.

THE death is announced of Mr. H. Orita, a member of the Upper House. The funeral took place on May 11th in the Aoyama cemetery.

A SHIMONOSEKI telegram reports that owing to dense fog, the departure of vessels was postponed on May 7th by warning of the local authorities.

FIRE broke out on May 7th in the Ishikawa Police Station, in the district of South Tsugaru near Aomori, destroying it. One person was killed.

FOUR lighters with coal collided with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's chartered steamer *Hero* at Moji the result being that all sank and the *sendo* of two are missing.

FIRE broke out on the afternoon of May 3rd in village of Kamigo, near Aomori, burning down 50 buildings including the village office, a school and a police station.

DURING April, 146 *kwan* (one *kwan* is about 3.75 kilos) of gold bullion was imported from Korea, from which 84 *kwan* of pure gold was obtained at the Osaka Mint.

SOME Japanese journals believe that Mr. I. Ishidzuka, a Councillor of the Formosan Government, will be appointed Governor-General of the Civil Administration in Manchuria.

THREE Russian officers who were released on parole at Port Arthur arrived on May 8th at Nagasaki on their way to Shanghai. They had been in hospital on account of wounds.

A TELEGRAM from Taipeh, says that the Japanese inhabitants—200 in all—of the Pescadores have left for Kelung by the *Wakaura Maru*. Many will return home by the same steamer.

ANOTHER rice-laden carrier, the *Maria Rickmers*, arrived in port on Tuesday from Rangoon having called in at Karatsu for coal. She reports more favourable weather in the South China Seas, and on her upward journey sighted one of the Russian Hospital ships some little distance

north of Singapore. This vessel appeared to be cruising without any special course, and disappeared over the horizon in a southerly direction.

A SHANGHAI merchant named Yongtze Kong, now in Tokyo, has donated fifty thousand *yen* to the Japanese Government towards the war funds.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Hongkong stating that the *Hongkong Daily Press* has chartered the steamer *Telemachus* as a press ship. She left Hongkong on May 7th.

THE *Times* of Ceylon reports that the Directors of the North German Lloyd Company propose to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. for the past financial year, as against 6 per cent. for the previous twelve months.

BARON OURA, Minister for Communications, will leave on May 14th for Ujina, where he will embark on the 17th for Korea in order to be present at the opening ceremony of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

S. NAGAMATSU and M. TAKIHARA, two gardeners, residing in Kitagata, have been arrested by the Bluff police on a charge of having stolen some three thousand plants from the compound of Messrs. L. Böhmer & Co., No. 28, Bluff.

THE German Admiralty Court has sentenced Lieutenant Lisch of the battleship *Braunschweig* to sixteen months in the penitentiary and expulsion from the Navy for maltreating subordinates and offering them inducements to commit perjury.

THE hearing in the Hague Tribunal with regard to the house tax affair will be resumed on May 15th. The *Hochi* reports that the Japanese statement against the protest of the Powers was transmitted by telegram on May 5th to the Japanese Commission.

THE *Jiji* has a telegram from Otaru, Hokkaido, to the effect that on the morning of May 9th, eight reports resembling gun shots were heard from a direction Northwest of the Shukutsu Light House. The paper adds that these is no official report confirming the fore going.

ACCORDING to the Associated Press General Linevitch has pilloried a number of officers who displayed cowardice during the battle of Mukden, publicly disgracing them by posting their names at all the division headquarters, while some were ignominiously drummed out of camp.

BURGLARS are very active at Kamakura these days; not a night passes without some house being entered. Indeed, last week four houses were entered in one night. The police force at Kamakura numbers five men, and it would seem that steps should be taken to increase the staff without delay.

ON account of the condition of his health and the fact that the evidence against Maxim Gorky is not stronger than against hundreds of others, who have not been arrested in connection with the disturbances of January 22, it is understood the Russian Government has abandoned its intention of bringing him to trial.

ON May 9th, Count K. Hirotsawa left Yokohama by the *Mongolia* for America and Europe where he intends to investigate commercial and industrial conditions. He is the son of Mr. Hirotsawa, the well-known statesman, who was assassinated after the Restoration. After his father's death, his heir was promoted in rank.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Friday, May 5.

Further evidence is forthcoming as to the doings of the Baltic Squadron. Two ships—previously spoken of as one—which have reached Shanghai, namely, the *Debat* and the *Wonghi*, report that on the 29th of April they saw 29 Russian vessels lying in Natron Bay. There were seven battle-ships, and these, as well as the auxiliary cruiser *Kaiserin Frederic*, were in the act of coaling from another steamer. A ship of the *Dimitri Donskoi* type visited the *Debat* and the *Wonghi*, compelling them to stop and submit to examination. The Russians have erected a wireless-telegraphic station on the banks of the river Saigon. This would explain the allusion made to the Saigon telegraphic station in the report sent in by a British war-ship.

The place "Diot" or "Diotte" hitherto spoken of, is now identified at Phu-yen, another excellent anchorage on the Indo-Chinese coast, northward of Honka.

Hongkong wires that the French telegraphic office in Haiphong has refused to transmit any messages from that place to Hongkong, and this fact, taken in conjunction with the undisturbed creation of a wireless-telegraphic station on the banks of the Saigon suggests that the French local officials are lending direct aid to the Russians.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Shanghai transmits a Saigon message to the effect that the Squadron is in Phu-yen Bay, and that it will remain there, or at some other convenient port in French territory, until joined by the ships under Nebogatoff. The same message says that telegrams sent from Saigon are strictly censored by the French.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Singapore saying that on the afternoon of the 4th the Third Squadron was sighted at a point 180 miles from Singapore and that it was expected to pass the straits that night, though it is difficult to see how such a distance could be negotiated in the time mentioned.

A Chinese official telegram, transmitted by Shanghai, is quoted as saying that the Baltic Squadron was lying in Lingshiu-wan on the 1st instant. Lingshiu-wan is a port on the south of Hainan, and if Rojestvensky has gone there, he is now engaged violating Chinese neutrality just as he has been violating French for nearly a month past. The Hainan idea, however, is not consistent with other intelligence, unless as we suppose—a very reasonable assumption—that the Russian Admiral has divided his forces, and that what the Chinese speak of as the Squadron is really only a part of it.

A telegram from Hongkong shows that although the bulk of the British fleet has gone to Singapore, strict watch is being kept by torpedo-craft both inside and outside the harbour. The trade of the place is said to have suffered considerably.

The Chinese Minister in Washington has handed in to the United States Government a written declaration that none of the Russian vessels interned in Chinese waters will be allowed to put to sea. It would seem that, so far as her naval capacities permit, China is endeavouring to do her duty in this matter. She has several cruisers at Woosung watching the Russians.

It need scarcely be said that the Japanese press continues to write in very strong terms about the extraordinary licence enjoyed by Rojestvensky. The *Yiji* declares that France and Russia are deliberately testing the efficiency of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and

that these doings of the Russian Admiral are as great an insult to England as they are an outrage to Japan. Should they be tamely submitted to, France may be found pursuing a course still more openly hostile. The Japanese Government should not hesitate to inform the British Government that France has ranged herself on Russia's side as an active enemy of Japan and that the situation contemplated by the alliance has actually come into existence. France is responsible. It is by her flagrant indifference to her neutral obligations that this intolerable situation has been created. The *Chuo Shinbun* says that Japan has been abundantly fooled. Rojestvensky's transfer from Kamranh Bay to Honko is as though a squadron were to move from Yokosuka to Tokyo. There is no question of refuge from stress of weather. Rojestvensky, with consummate indifference to appearances, is deliberately using his cruisers to visit neutral merchantmen passing within reach of his anchorage. He thus openly employs French territory as a base of warlike operations, add to this that the French local authorities are exercising a strict censorship of telegrams, and it is seen that France has virtually placed her territories in a state of siege for the assistance of a Power engaged in war with Japan. If such things are to be tamely suffered, diplomacy will have proved itself a useless weapon. The *Yomiuri Shinbun* asserts that France could not possibly have pursued any line of conduct more thoroughly calculated to destroy Japan's confidence in her. "With false statements she has thoroughly befooled us. If this be not the acme of forfeited confidence, by what name shall it be called?" (*Kyogi no gen wo hasshite motte ware wo hanro sen kore wo shiishin no kyoku to iwazu shite hata nan to iwan ya*). Protests are out of date in the face of such events. Japan, obeying the dictates of self-defence, must take the matter into her own hands, as she did in the case of the *Ryeshitetsu*. The *Asahi Shinbun* does not write editorially but it publishes, with evident approval, an opinion expressed by a Japanese international jurist. He adduces the action taken by England towards Sicily in 1839 in connection with the sulphur-monopoly question, and the action taken by the same Power against Brazil in 1860 when the latter refused to recognise its responsibility with reference to the *Prince of Wales*. England adopted a practical and effective course. She placed an embargo on the ships of the offending states. A less violent measure would be to suspend, by official order, all transactions of every kind with France pending a conference to settle the question. But that method would not be sufficiently expeditious to meet the exigency of the case. The best plan would be that every French vessel navigating Japanese waters or any waters within the scope of Japan's naval strength, should be placed under an embargo. If France regarded that as an act of war and adopted corresponding measures, then England would be drawn in. Japan has made every possible effort to limit the arena of the contest and now the whole responsibility of extending it will rest with France. As to sending out ships to attack the Russians in French waters, that is a matter of naval strategy with which this juriconsult does not profess to deal.

From this *resumé* our readers will gather the state of Japanese public opinion; a state of very high tension. If we could discover any intelligent means of mitigating the excitement, we should raise our voice in that sense. But the whole affair is quite bewildering. If

the news coming from all quarters be correct, it is impossible either to overlook or to extenuate France's responsibility. She cannot be considered to have erred through incompetence, and there remains only the faint hope that the reports have been grossly perverted by the various senders of intelligence and that Rojestvensky with his squadron is not in French territorial waters at all. To that hope we cling, and we may add our conviction that should the Japanese Government be in possession of irrefutable evidence in the sense of the published rumours, it will know how to deal with the situation in conformity with the Empire's best interests.

Saturday, May 6.

A telegram from Singapore dated the 5th says that the Third Squadron passed the Straits of Malacca on that morning, and an English steamer is said to have sighted the Squadron off Penang on the 5th. Hongkong also sends a message that on the 4th Nebogatoff's ships were seen between Penang and Singapore. These various reports seem to indicate that the Squadron has at length approached.

With regard to the Second Squadron and its lawless doings the *Kokumin Shinbun* says that the Japanese Government has presented a strong protest to France. A telegram from London to the *Asahi Shinbun* represents M. Delcassé as having replied to M. Motono's question in the sense that the French Government believed Rojestvensky and his ships to have entirely left French territorial waters.

The Japanese press continues to write in a very strong tone.

The *Nippon* has a striking article in which it contends that upon England rests the responsibility of preventing any third Power from interfering in the war. There is such a thing as excessive reluctance to invite a man to do his duty, and when hesitation is carried to that point, an insult is done to the duty itself and to its proper performer. Such is the case with regard to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Too much hesitation about invoking the aid of the alliance would amount to an implied admission that it is not capable of rendering any aid at all. The straightforward and simple plan for Japan to pursue at this juncture would be to appeal to England, and to ask her to act in accordance with her engagements. Now is the time to test the value of the alliance. If France be permitted to continue as at present rendering substantial assistance to Japan's enemy and if the alliance be not employed to correct such an unlawful state of affairs, then the assertions of those that claim value for the alliance are empty talk (*kugen*) and the alliance is a mere ornament (*kyashoku*). France's action is a direct flouting of the alliance and a ridiculing of Great Britain. Japanese diplomats ought to know by this time what are the views of the British Government. The time has passed for protests addressed to France. What has now to be done is to ask England to fulfill her treaty engagements; to ask her plainly and direct. To determine whether the alliance has any practical value is a necessary premiss to the action Japan herself will take.

The *Asahi Shinbun* thinks that France's declarations with regard to Kamranh Bay having been now proved to be wholly deceptive, the entire responsibility for what ensues must rest on her shoulders. If reprisals be adopted, as certain juriconsults recommend, or even if war be declared, France will have to thank herself. It will have been she that made this unhappy result inevitable.



Japan has behaved with the utmost patience. She has suffered breach after breach of French neutrality to pass with a mere protest, sometimes even without a protest. But long-suffering has its limits. France's Indo-Chinese dominions are rich in fine harbours, and all of these are now practically without control. Her men-of-war, of which she has an abundance, are scattered about at places remote from the points where their manifest duty calls them, and even those that happen to be on the Indo-Chinese coast are hidden away in Saigon. Her neutrality is a mere pretence. It is impossible to imagine that these things are happening through her mere inadvertence. She must be a deliberate party to them. The management of her telegraphs alone is sufficient to demonstrate her complicity. Not one solitary message has come across her land wires with reference to the doings or the whereabouts of the Baltic Fleet. There is an evident conspiracy of silence, and all the telegraph officials must be parties to it. Besides, Saigon is openly serving as a source of supplies for the Squadron. That is manifest to the whole world, and can not be hidden from France. Patience in the face of such provocation is not possible. Japan must act and act promptly.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a leading article under the heading of *dansen naru shochi wo seyo* (adopt a resolute course). It sets out by saying that the fine ports of French Indo-China are obviously placed at the disposal of the Russian ships, alike as bases of supply and as rendezvous. Unhappily Japan must now make a radical change in her attitude of trust towards France. Quoting the French reply to the Kamranh Bay incident, the *Nichi Nichi* asks whether any one is so silly as to imagine that the pledges then given by France referred to Kamranh Bay only. France knows perfectly well that they did not. She is rendering negative assistance to Japan's enemy and under the circumstances such negative assistance is fully equivalent to positive assistance. Upon her rests the whole responsibility of forcing this matter outside the realm of diplomacy. If it suits the Japanese plan they are now fully at liberty to send ships to attack the Russians within the French ports of Indo-China. They are at liberty to have recourse to reprisals. They are at liberty to use French harbours precisely as the Russians are using them. They are at liberty to make these events the foundation of a heavy claim for indemnity against France. The Japanese Government has only to take its choice. "We do not doubt that England has spared no pains to preserve the peace of the world in connexion with the matter, though nothing has been officially published in that sense. But it is not for Japanese officials to neglect the taking of appropriate measures on their own part merely because England is in the background. And indeed the public announcements made by the Government show that it is sensible of the fact. The sentiment of the nation is now roused to an extreme point, however, and there should not be a moment's delay in acting resolutely."

The *Yorozu Choho* wonders what M. Harmand is doing at this juncture. Many times in the past he has shown himself a good friend of peace; has addressed several wise counsels to Japan and has endeavoured to strengthen the relations between this country and his own. Where is he now, or what is he doing?

Sunday, May 7.

Apprehensions are entertained in China

that the Russians will seize Sanmun Bay in Chekiang as a base of operations. Sanmun Bay would certainly be a most convenient place, for it is well northward of the Formosan Channel and may be said to be within easy striking distance of Japan. But there are two considerations which militate against such action on the part of the Russians. One is that since virtually the whole of French Indo-China with its numerous and commodious bays is at the disposal of the Russians, there does not seem to be any valid reason why they should go elsewhere; the other, that although they treat French neutrality as a mere pretence and not even a pretence, and although the necessity of conforming their own practice with their professions troubles them little, they are not likely to flagrantly and deliberately violate China's neutrality inasmuch as the United States and Great Britain have shown some disposition to enforce it.

The quality and potentialities of the Third Squadron are discussed with an evident sense of relief by Japanese newspapers. There had been very conflicting statements as to the composition of this squadron, but it is now definitely known to consist of the following:—

*Imperator Nicolai I.*—9,700 tons; laid down in 1886; speed on trial trip 15.9; chief armament two 12-inch guns; four 9-inch and eight 6-inch.

*Admiral Oushakoff.*—4,126 tons; laid down 1892; speed on trial trip 16 knots; chief armament three 10-inch guns; four 9-inch and four 6-inch.

*Admiral Seniavine.*—Sister ship of *Oushakoff*.

*Admiral Apraksin.*—do do  
*Vladimir Monomach.*—5,754 tons; laid down 1881 and re-armed 1897; engines renewed 1898; speed 15 knots; chief armament five 6-inch guns.

These vessels can not manœuvre with Rojestvensky's best ships. They are slow and comparatively old. Two months have been required for them to reach Singapore from Jibouti (which they left on the 7th of March), and they arrive in Far-Eastern waters just at a time when heavy winds must be expected. It is evident that rest, coaling, refitting and provisioning will be necessary, and we shall probably see another Kamranh incident.

Referring to a London telegram in the sense that French war-ships have already been sent to warn the Russians out of Indo-Chinese waters, the *Jiji Shimpō* says that if anything of the kind has taken place, it must have been subsequent to the 1st instant. Up to the 1st there were lying in Saigon the flag-ships of the two French Admirals, some 17 cruisers and battle-ships, about 12 minor craft and 2 submarines. It is known that this force was anchored in Saigon up to the first, and its quiescence in the face of the imperative duty of activity for the purpose of enforcing France's neutrality is clear constructive evidence of complicity with the lawless doings of the Russians.

Meanwhile the attacks upon France are maintained by the press of Japan. The *Jiji Shimpō* calls upon the French Government to abandon its double-faced policy; its attempts to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. If it desires to help Russia, if it considers that France's interests dictate that course, let the step be boldly taken. The present attempts to disregard neutrality, while evading by various subterfuges the consequences of such disregard, are unworthy of the honour of France or of the chivalry attributed to her. She ought indeed to ponder seriously whether she may not ultimately be found to have paid too high a price for the privilege of succouring her distressed ally; whether to have completely estranged the new Power of the Orient may not prove in the end an injudicious choice. But at any rate she owes it to herself to aban-

don the tortuous course she is now pursuing.

The *Yorozu Choho* enumerates the counts of the charge against French sincerity. First, the French alleged that the Russians had left Kamranh Bay on the 22nd of April, but it turned out that only a section of the squadron had taken its departure; secondly, the French knew that 45,000 tons of coal was stored at Saigon, and knew that it was intended for Rojestvensky's use, whence it follows that from the first they were prepared to connive at his abuse of France's neutrality; thirdly, whereas Honkohe Bay is only 50 miles from Kamranh, the French pretended that they did not know of Rojestvensky's presence at the latter place; fourthly, while professing to take measures for enforcing the observance of her neutrality, France did not even inform herself of what was going on in the immediate vicinity of her Indo-Chinese capital; and fifthly, while on the one hand not interfering with the establishment of a wireless telegraphic station by the Russians within French territory, the French placed the whole of their own telegraphic system under control in Russian interests. Thus France has deceived Japan; has made waste-paper of her own solemn declarations; has forfeited all title to confidence and has insulted Japan. The French people used to be honoured as the incarnation of liberty and integrity. They have now fallen to the rank of a shameless, untrustworthy and dishonest nation. Why should Japan hesitate a moment? There is not a shadow of reason for any further consideration.

The *Yorozu Choho* does not rank as a leading journal but its utterances are here quoted as indicating the views of a certain class of people.

Tuesday, May 9.

The report carried to Hongkong by a French steamer is only partially credited—the report that Rojestvensky had left the coast of Indo-China and put into Galon Bay and Yulin Bay in Hainan. It is observed that neither of these places affords anchorage suitable for big vessels and thus, although for the sake of appearances the Russian Admiral may have sent some of his ships outside French territorial waters, the bulk of his Squadron are believed to be still in Banfon Bay or elsewhere on the Indo-Chinese coast. Meanwhile the Third Squadron is making its way to join him, but evidently the ships of the Third Squadron will require re-fitting and re-coaling before they can again put to sea, and it becomes a question whether France, in utter defiance of her neutral duties, will continue to allow her harbours to be used for such purposes. The French Government's conduct in all this matter defies comprehension. One excuse, and one only, is offered, namely, that in the presence of an ally who does not hesitate to abuse her hospitality in the most shameless manner, France is placed in a very delicate position, since to adopt vigorous measures might involve an open rupture with Russia, and nothing short of vigorous measures can restrain Rojestvensky's lawlessness. But has not that excuse been worn threadbare long ago? Was it not pleaded for its full value at Madagascar where, whether the Russian vessels lay within or without the obsolete three-mile limit, they were in constant communication with the shore and were able to use French territory for all purposes of equipment and supply just as though it were Russian territory? France may owe something to sentiment but she has also a debt to duty. By her emotional reluctance to hurt

Russian susceptibilities she has done a terrible wrong to Japan, and by dread of treading on the shadow of her friendship with Russia, she has fatally trampled on the substance of her friendship with Japan. *The Times*, as telegraphically reported in the *Fiji Shimpō's* columns, observes that whatever steps England has taken to secure observance of her neutrality, similar steps might have been taken by France, but at the same time the great English journal hopes that Japan, making full allowance for France's embarrassing position, will not resort to precipitate measures. Every lover of peace must echo this hope, though as for France's embarrassing position we are bound to say that its extenuating force has been urged to a degree which far exceeds the bounds of reason. The plain fact is that without the assistance given to her by France, Russia could never have sent a new Squadron to the Far East. Short of actually using cannon and rifles in the cause of her ally, France has rendered almost every possible service, and her wholly unexpected action has upset all the calculations which Japan may be supposed to have legitimately made when she entered upon this war. No one has ventured to urge that the steps adopted by Great Britain to enforce her neutral obligations are in excess of her plain duty or of the requirements of the situation, yet as between British methods and French methods the contrast is too great to admit of any comparison. How the complication will end we dare not predict, but that it will be found to have materially changed the face of Far-Eastern future politics is only too much to be feared.

Shanghai telegraphs that the steamer *Chefoo* is believed to have become the property of the Russians and that she is about to sail for Guam. This fact, if credible, would suggest that Rojestvensky intends to despatch one of his squadrons at any rate to Guam. But at Guam he will have the United States to deal with and no breaches of neutrality will be there permitted.

Hongkong telegraphs that owing to suspension of telegraphic communication with Saigon, there is no way of verifying the rumour that Rojestvensky, driven out of Banfon, has repaired to Galon and Yulin. But a telegram from the Governor of Kwangsi to Peking says that 3 Russian warships have been sighted in the offing, some 30 miles from Galon, and that the coast of Hainan is being carefully watched.

Wednesday, May 10.

It is generally believed that Rojestvensky and his ships are still lying comfortably in the numerous bays that indent the shores of Indo-China between Honkohe and Natran. There they are 700 miles from Singapore, and it may be expected that they will be joined by the Third Squadron to-day or tomorrow. But as Nebogadoff's ships have been at sea since March 7th they will require several days to coal and equip, and it seems to be scarcely doubted that these days will be spent in the Indo-Chinese ports. Meanwhile there is a constant coming and going of steamers between Honkohe and Saigon, whence ample stores of coal and provisions are being transported for the use of the Russians. It is said that Admiral Bayle in the *Montcalm* with 5 other vessels has left Saigon and is cruising along the Indo-Chinese coast. The gallant Admiral has at length become conscious of the fact that he has some duty to perform other than that of lying for weeks inactive in harbour while great naval events are transpiring almost within gun-range. But his sudden activity does not appear to have produced any

result. Of course there is nothing more to be said about French neutrality. With the exception of the *Asahi Shimbun* the Japanese journals are virtually silent. They see no use in repeating a twice-told tale. If the facts be as they are said to be, France's neutrality is the veriest farce. She is openly assisting Japan's enemy. The *Asahi* may well ask where justice is to be found and what has become of international law. We have heard it said that an excuse has been semi-officially made for France on the ground that she is powerless to compel Russia's obedience. Such a pretext was alone wanting to complete the farce. Rojestvensky understands that the war-ships of his country's ally will not employ force to procure compliance with their Government's mandates. But is force necessary or even the menace of force? Is it conceivable that this extraordinary, this scarcely conceivable, situation could exist were the French Government in earnest and did the French local officials believe it to be in earnest? Truly one can not deny the Japanese assertion that France is as little careful of neutrality as though neutrality did not exist. Persuaded that no force exists to call her to account, she is deliberately giving a free hand to Russia and is permanently antagonizing Japan.

Shanghai telegraphs that several steamers are engaged loading coal presumably for the use of the Baltic Squadron, and that the Japanese Consul-General has warned the Chinese Government that such proceedings are a violation of neutrality. But what is neutrality? France has now upset all theories and the boundless licence introduced by her into international practice may be quoted as a precedent for any act.

Dense fogs prevail in the China Sea; such fogs as have not been seen for years. Altogether the inclemency of this spring is quite unusual.

Thursday, May 11.

In the interesting telegram sent yesterday morning by Reuter the French Government is reported as have said, in reply to a protest from Lord Lansdowne, that it had not only sent positive instructions to the Indo-Chinese authorities to enforce neutrality but also that these authorities seemed to be unremittently enforcing the instructions. The French Government must be singularly ill-informed, for according to all the information received in Japan, Rojestvensky's ships are outraging French neutrality as deliberately and as flagrantly as ever. They are still using French ports as harbours of refuge and rendezvous, are still obtaining supplies from French towns and are still enjoying the exclusive privilege of availing themselves freely of French telegraphs. In a word, they are openly converting Indo-China into a base of warlike operations against Japan. It is not necessary to assume that the Quai d'Orsay is acting in this matter with deliberate bad faith, but when, in the presence of such facts, a statement is officially advanced that the Indo-Chinese Authorities are unremittently executing the instructions sent to them from Paris, there is no escaping the conviction that a farce of the most dangerous nature is being acted in the Far East. The view taken by *Le Matin* is apparently that the fault lies with Rojestvensky, who is treating French neutrality as though it had no existence. But if that plea have any weight at all, it signifies that a great Power like France, the second naval Power in the world, is not competent to protect her-

self against the lawless acts of a desperate man whose only hope of extricating himself from a terrible dilemma is to stir up a general conflagration. Will any one be found to gravely advance such an excuse on France's behalf; an excuse tantamount to declaring her unable to discharge her international obligations?

Meanwhile it will be eminently satisfactory to the Japanese to learn that England is fully recognising her duties as an ally and that Lord Lansdowne has made strong representations in Paris. There will not be wanting at this juncture critics and politicians who will seek to discredit the Anglo-Japanese alliance and to allege that had it any practical value in France's eyes, she would never have allowed herself to drift into a situation which, short of actual armed intervention, amounts to war with Japan, and which, even should it be peacefully composed, as we most earnestly hope it may, will have inflicted an irreparable injury upon an empire that France has many solid reasons for conciliating. But in the face of such attempts to bring the alliance into disrepute, we are persuaded that Japanese statesmen will discern one fact very clearly; namely, that could Russia utilize this opportunity so as to destroy the Anglo-Japanese alliance, she would have secured for herself an advantage much greater than any accruing from the aid given by France to Rojestvensky. It is not the mere question of French neutrality that is at stake. Rojestvensky's lawless conduct, his recklessly contumelious attitude towards French sovereignty, may be, and probably are, inspired by far-reaching political aims as well as by strategical considerations.

The *Fiji Shimpō* draws an emphatic distinction between Japan's feelings towards Rojestvensky's Squadron as a fighting force and her feelings towards France, which is aiding him in such an unlawful manner. The Japanese have no fear of Rojestvensky. They regard with perfect calm his entry into the arena. Their money market has not exhibited any fluctuations owing to his presence. Their navy is ready and confident, and they desire nothing better than that he should come on at once and try conclusions. But they are very much disturbed by France's conduct. They find an active ally of their enemy at their very portals. France has allowed the Russians to shelter in her ports; to make of them a rendezvous; to re-equip there; to refresh themselves after the fatigues of a long voyage, and to prepare for battle. The one great crippling feature of Rojestvensky's position, his want of a naval base, has been effectually remedied by France's disregard of her neutrality. The advantage thus conferred upon the Russians is incalculable; the injury done to Japan irreparable. This nation's patience has now been strained to breaking point. There is no enmity towards France in Japan's breast. She has always regarded France with friendly and admiring eyes. But the question now is one of self-preservation. If this assistance be continued to the Russians, the unwelcome necessity of resorting to extreme measures will be forced upon Japan. Alluding to England's action and to the writing of *The Times* the *Fiji* says that these things are what might have been expected from an honourable ally. Japan's indignation is at red heat and however reluctant she may be to extend the limits of the conflict, the choice will soon have been taken out of her hands.

The Third Squadron is said to have passed Saigon on the 8th. If so, it should have joined Rojestvensky by this time.

Shanghai reports that the Commissioner of Customs has put an embargo on the sailing of five steamers, the *Wuchang*, the *Taiwan*, the *Hsishan*, the *Mailda* and the *Wingpon*. This is said to have been done at the instance of the Japanese Consul-General, who represented that these vessels were chartered by Russia for the purpose of carrying coal to the Baltic Squadron. Another account, however, says that the coal has been impounded by the French Consular authorities, whose competence to take such a step we venture to doubt. It will also be remembered that the *Wuchang* is the steamer recently reported to have been engaged for the use of correspondents.

Very rough weather is said to be prevailing in the China Sea; so rough that the possibility of the Third Squadron joining the Second is thought doubtful by some onlookers. But if Rojestvensky has a snug berth in French ports whither Nebogoff has only to enter and effect a junction, the difficulty is not apparent, and, under any circumstances, can be only temporary.

The latest intelligence is that on the 6th instant the Baltic Squadron was still lying in Honkohe Bay. There must be an end to this very soon. A Power less profoundly patient than Japan, would have ended it long ago.

We believe that Tokyo has not received any confirmation of Reuter's news as to Lord Lansdowne's protest.

Friday, May 12.

There is further evidence, furnished by the crew of a ship that recently entered Hongkong from Saigon, to the effect that the latter place has been used as a base of supplies for Rojestvensky's Squadron, and that there has been almost unremittent transport of coal and provisions thence to the Russian ships. A number of newspaper correspondents had arrived there before the steamer sailed, but they found it impossible to transmit any intelligence, the telegraphic service being strictly censored in Russian interests. There was a report that a number of pilots had left Saigon to join Rojestvensky, as he dreaded the perils of attempting to navigate the China Sea without such assistance.

Rumour, as yet unconfirmed, suggests that Rojestvensky has left Honkohe and is now either at Hainan or on his way thither. But in official circles this is said to be discredited.

There is still no definite news as to Nebogoff having joined Rojestvensky, and on the whole the probability is that the junction has not been effected.

Meanwhile the Japanese press continues to write in a dignified but very strong strain. The *Asahi* speaks in the warmest terms of England's action with regard to Kamranh Bay and declares that nothing could be more welcome to Japan than this practical proof of her ally's loyalty and sincerity. But no sooner was the Kamranh incident closed in a manner which, though far from satisfactory might at least be tolerated, than the Honkohe incident occurred under even more aggravated circumstances. Nothing is more earnestly desired by Japan than that the limits of the war should be circumscribed. She would be most reluctant to drag in her ally. A situation has now arisen, however, which not only possesses high importance from a strategical point of view, but is also a crucial test of the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If France attacked any practical importance to the alliance, she would not behave as though it had no real existence. In effect, she has put her foot

on the alliance and is showing that she regards it as an altogether ineffectual document. Japan must therefore ask England to clearly demonstrate that the alliance has real potency for the purpose of excluding a third party from intervening in the war.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* declares that France is acting an undignified part. With her mouth she is making professions of neutrality; with her hands she is doing nothing whatever to carry out her professions. On the occasion of the three-Power intervention after the war with China, France behaved in a straightforward manner. She openly associated herself with Germany and Russia. It was appreciated in Japan that the French Government had virtually no choice, and the sentiment of resentment in this country against French procedure did not survive very long. Very different is her conduct now. It lacks any element of manliness. As a great self-respecting Power her duty is to definitely espouse Russia's cause or to reject it, instead of presenting to the world the spectacle of a State halting between two stools, professing one thing with the lips and simultaneously showing total inability to abide by her professions. Far-seeing politicians in Japan fully appreciated when they saw this crisis approaching that it was fraught with elements of the greatest danger. But they still trusted that France would make good her promises and fulfil her obligations. Unhappily she has not done so. Nothing now remains except for the Japanese Government to translate its futile protests into acts. The London *Times* has expressed views which Japan recognises as the voice of the British nation and for which she is profoundly grateful. But if France will not be warned by any representations, however strong, other means must be resorted to.

The *Fiji Shimpō* quotes the statements of a Japanese official who says that probably France had not originally any intention of violating her neutrality, but by pursuing a policy of drift she has created an intolerable situation and one most dangerous to the peace of the world. There are those who plead that she is powerless to deal with Rojestvensky's lawlessness. They insult her by such an excuse. France is one of the greatest Powers in the world. She has ample means of enforcing her sovereignty and discharging her obligations. If she took any earnest and unequivocal measures there is no conceivable possibility of the Russian Admiral defying her. At any rate, as a Sovereign State she must shoulder her responsibilities. Unless this situation be speedily resolved, Japan will be compelled to invoke the active interference of her ally, England. The *Fiji Shimpō* then proceeds to express its own opinion. For the first time it admits that the task before the Japanese navy is a heavy one, since the two Russian squadrons must be faced. The nation has the fullest confidence in its sailors but it appreciates their difficulties. It is France that has created this situation. She is, in effect, at war with Japan, since she is allowing Japan's enemy to use French ports as bases of hostile operations. No excuse that she can offer is of the slightest value in the face of such facts. At any moment it may become necessary for Japan, should strategical considerations suggest such a course, to treat as Russian naval bases any port where Russian ships-of-war are found. Should that necessity arise Japan will be faced by a new enemy. It will follow necessarily that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must come into active operation, but under any

circumstances the Japanese navy must be prepared to discharge heavy duties.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun*, referring to Lord Lansdowne's protest in Paris, expresses the conviction that Great Britain deferred any intervention at first because she placed full confidence in France. She did not believe it possible that in the face of such reckless conduct as that of Rojestvensky the French Government would refrain from taking efficient measures. But when the conviction of the Quai d'Orsay's insouciance or incompetence, call it which we may, was borne in upon England's mind, she at once moved in a manner worthy of her own dignity and of her loyalty to her ally. It is probable also that the strong feeling of the British nation, as unequivocally expressed by *The Times*, had much influence on the Government. As for France, since it was declared from the outset that she intended to preserve strict neutrality, no injury need have been done to her alliance with Russia had she frankly and resolutely discharged the obligations which she had openly shouldered. But by hesitation and unwise yielding, she gradually created a situation hard to manipulate effectively without endangering her relations with her ally. Out of that dilemma she is now offered an honourable exit by England's protest, and by Rojestvensky's unequivocal contempt for her neutrality. She can now put down her foot, if she be so disposed, and can act in a manner worthy of a great Power, thus ending a situation which, if it continue much longer, must carry the war far beyond its present limitations.

The *Nippon*, while unable to form any opinion as to what may be ultimately signified by French neutrality, is quite convinced that this crisis will not draw France into the belligerent arena. She knows that she would have to face a combination of sea power much more preponderating than is even the military power of Japan at present in Manchuria compared with the power of Russia. She will stop short of that suicidal course. And now that England has stepped in with a strong protest, France will appreciate that the time has come to abandon her equivocal attitude. Professions will no longer suffice. If she makes further professions without supplementing them by action, she will fall from her high place of international confidence to the rank of a fifth-rate Power. The Japanese do not suppose that she ever entertained any deliberate intention of violating her neutrality, and they will be all the readier to resume their old relations of friendship if she now by a resolute course proves that they are right in not doubting her motives.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* preserves strict silence.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun*, discussing the proposal to abandon all trade transactions with French citizens, finds the measure a natural expression of Japan's indignation, but notes that its material result would not be large and that it is perhaps unsuited to the occasion. The *Yomiuri* advocates some stronger demonstration of popular opinion but does not define the form it should take.

#### THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON'S DOINGS.

Monday, May 8.

The exploit which the Vladivostock Squadron has now to place to its illustrious record is the burning of a small sailing vessel of 204 tons. She was called the *Yawata Maru*, No. 3, and her owner was Mr. Ukon Gonyemon of Osaka, who has been particularly unfortunate in this war. He was the proprietor of the *Yawata Maru* No. 2

which, with the little *Ansei Maru*, was similarly burned by the Russians on the 20th of last June. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the burning of the two last-named vessels the Russian sailors indulged their predatory instincts, for they robbed not only the ships but also their crews. The *Yawata Maru* No. 3 was on her way from Rijiri to Tsuruga in Echizen. She had a crew of 11 and was carrying a cargo of 250 bags of salt. The master has been carried off a prisoner by the Russians, who in addition to their highly civilized habit of sinking harmless little vessels owned by private individuals and engaged in peaceful commerce, do not hesitate to capture and carry into durance non-combatants of every class.

It seems quite clear, as Japanese journals point out, that these doings of the Vladivostock ships are intended to cooperate with the movements of the Baltic Squadron. In addition to lending her ports to the Russians for the purposes of refuge, rendezvous, refitting, obtaining supplies and carrying on acts of war, France is placing her telegraphs at the disposal of Japan's enemy, and Rojestvensky is thus enabled to preserve constant touch with Vladivostock. It is a pretty chapter of international usage. Vladivostock, therefore, sends out its vessels to commit savage outrages against private property, in the hope of thus exasperating the Japanese and drawing them away from the portals of the Sea of Japan, in order that the Baltic Squadron may slip through without having to do what brave men should desire to do, engage their enemy and seek to recover the command of the sea. It is quite on the cards that if the burning and sinking of harmless little vessels fail to draw the Japanese into this palpable trap, the Russians may have recourse to other measures, not unfamiliar to them, namely, the raiding of the northern coasts of Japan and the killing of women and children. Such is the prediction of some of our Tokyo contemporaries and they warn their countrymen to be prepared for these things. But we more than doubt whether the Russians, whatever be their extremity, will resort to devices calculated to evoke the execration of all civilized nations.

There is some doubt as to whether the four torpedo craft which burned the *Yawata Maru* were destroyers or torpedoers. Vladivostock is not known to have any destroyers, yet the lengths of the boats, as described by telegram, seem to suggest something larger than torpedoers. Possibly Vladivostock may have built some destroyers with materials sent over the railway, and possibly—may we not say "probably"?—the dimensions of the Russian craft were exaggerated by onlookers.

The place where the event occurred is 360 miles from Vladivostock. Therefore it may be assumed that the Russians left port on the 3rd instant.

Tokyo journals urge the people of Japan not to be at all perturbed by this occurrence. Acts so totally opposed to what is called the civilized practice of warfare are certainly calculated to enrage any nation which has uniformly sought to conduct its military and naval operations in conformity with the highest standards. But to enrage the Japanese nation and betray its naval officers into some indiscreet enterprise is precisely what the Russians aim at achieving. They must be left to practise their barbarous devices. Japan's naval officers will hold steadily to their plan, and the Japanese people know how to be patient.

Tuesday, May 9.

The crew of the *Yawata Maru* have arrived at Awamori. They say that when their little vessel was surrounded by four Russian torpedoers she had on board 300 bags of sand-ballast and 250 bags of salt. The Russians lowered a boat with 3 officers and 6 men, and, coming to the *Yawata*, called out in Japanese *sare, sare* (get out). Thereupon the sailors of the *Yawata* proceeded to lower a boat and collect their belongings, but as had been the practice of the Russians on former occasions, they robbed the men of everything worth robbing, including a small sum which had been carried to meet expenses on the voyage. The sailors managed to recover the captain's watch, his certificate, the vessel's charts and her compass, but these Russian gentlemen, who seem to be bent on acting the part of pirates as closely as possible, carried off everything else. They obliged the master of the *Yawata* to go with them as a prisoner in one of the torpedo craft, and they then poured a quantity of kerosene over the little sailing ship, after which two shells were discharged at her, one missing its mark, the other setting her on fire. The sailors rowed away.

Wednesday, May 10.

There has been no further appearance of the Vladivostock ships and an impression gains ground that the cruisers did not emerge from port and that nothing has been attempted beyond a raid of torpedo-boats. As to this raid, it can not be called in any sense a valiant performance. The Russian torpedoers took care not to approach Soya or Tsuruga where they might have fallen in with hostile vessels. They confined themselves to the sea in the neighbourhood of Sutsu, and as their objective was a poor little sailing vessel, the whole exploit was a miserable business. They are likely to issue out again, of course, and at any rate they have given to Japan a reminder of their existence as a factor in the naval situation. The Sea of Japan is said by one authority to have been covered from the 4th instant with a heavy fog, thickest as one approaches the coast of Japan and gradually getting thinner in the neighbourhood of Vladivostock. But in the *Asahi* we read that for the past two days there have been high winds and heavy seas, which are not consistent with the idea of fog.

It is supposed that the Russians have formed a new naval base at some point along the coast northward of Vladivostock; a point 150 or 160 miles from the shores of Hokkaido. Thence the four torpedoers emerged to achieve the splendid exploit of burning a sailing craft of some 200 tons and robbing her crew, and thither they returned. Every one expected that the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* would make their appearance again in the field of action and that the four torpedoers were not alone. But up to the present nothing has been heard of the two big cruisers, and it begins to be doubted whether, after all, they are fit for sea. But that is a view hard to hold. We can not forget the success that attended Russian operations of repair at Port Arthur. The *Retvizan*, in the first torpedo attack, had a big hole blown in her side and her engines were thrown out of alignment; the *Tzarevitch* had her rudder blown off and her steering-gear damaged; the *Pallada* had a rent made amidships and her boilers were injured. Yet, after 5 months, the three ships were at sea again and fit to resume their places in the battle-line. Nine months have elapsed since the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* received their terrible handling from Kamimura's

cruisers, and as Vladivostock has excellent facilities for repair, the ships ought surely to be in fighting trim by this time. We incline rather to the belief that the Russian ships did not emerge because the time for emerging had not come. Their object will be to coordinate their movements with those of Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff. In August they met with disaster by taking the sea too late. Had they been near the Tsushima Straits on the 10th of August when Togo was fighting his battle off Port Arthur, they might have influenced the situation and fared better than they did by steaming down on the 14th. The more sensible view is that taken by the *Nichi Nichi*, namely, that the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* are fit for action; that the *Bogatyr* is still *hors de combat*; that there are 9 torpedoers in port at Vladivostock; that the materials for 3 destroyers have been received but not put together, and that there are 5 or 6 submarines but in what condition is not certain.

Thursday, May 11.

The master of the British steamer *Baron Feury* (?), which left Niigata on the 3rd and arrived at Moji on the 9th, made the following responsible statement:—"On the 5th instant at 9 p.m. at a point 20 miles north-east of Mishima, we sighted two white lights full on the port bow, the foremost a large light, the hindmost a small one. Afterwards one white light was sighted full on our port bow. The steamer's course was then S.S.E. and she was travelling at a speed of 6 miles. The lights on both our bows gradually drew near during a space of some 4 hours and a half, until the distance separating them from us did not exceed 2 miles. Then they changed their course to E.S.E. and at 2 a.m. we lost sight of them. The night was very dark and we could not in the least distinguish the outlines of the ships."

These are the facts of the rumour that Russian war-ships had been seen near Mishima (Yamaguchi Prefecture).

#### A QUESTION OF PATENTS.

An interesting judgment has just been given in an appeal from a decision by the examiners of the Patents Bureau in Tokyo. The Japanese Patents Law says that a patent can not be granted in the case of an article which has been publicly known or publicly used prior to the date of application. This rule was set up by the examiners in bar of an application for patenting a motor-car. The applicant—Mr. Thomas Walter Barber (as we read the transliterated name)—, a British subject, was represented by Mr. W. Silver Hall, and the examiners ruled that as the car had been patented in England in 1901, it must be held to have become publicly known prior to the application in Japan, which was made in 1903. But the tribunal of appeal took a different view. It decided that Japanese laws must be held to apply to things within the boundaries of the Japanese empire, and consequently the mere fact of prior registration in a foreign country could not be set up in bar of registration in Japan unless explicit proof were adduced that the particulars of the patented invention had become publicly known in Japan. Therefore the judgment of the examiners was reversed and the appellant won his case. It is evident that the examiners took an untenable view, for were their principle carried into practice, the effect would be that unless an invention were patented in the first place in Japan, it could never obtain protection in this country. Under such circumstances international conventions relating to patents and trade-marks would lose all practical value.

## MANCHURIA.

It is evident from recent reports—as the *Asahi* observes—that the Japanese forces in Manchuria are now advancing in five columns. Three of these are in the west of the field; two in the east. The western columns are moving along the roads from Fakumun to Chengkiatun, from Changtu to Fenghua, and from Kaiyuan to Itungchou. The exact points reached in the advance along these roads are not clear and probably will not be made clear until strategical convenience sanctions publicity. In the east of the field the starting point of one column is Yingpan, on the east of Fushun, and the starting point of the other is Tunghua. These columns are apparently converging in the Kirin direction. It is not implied that they have yet commenced their final advance, but all preparations seem to be now complete. Preparations in such a case signify organization on an immense scale, for the movement represents nothing less than the march of 5 great armies with a front of 150 miles.

The Russians are said to have an army corps on the Kirin road, and another corps, or something less, on the Fenghua road, with some 25,000 cavalry patrolling in the interval. They seem disposed to endeavour to check the Japanese advance along these routes, and if such be their intention a collision can not be long delayed. Their total strength is estimated at 250,000 men of all arms, a very formidable army if skilfully handled.

In *The Times* of March 28th we find the following:—

M. Hanotaux contributes to last Sunday's *Gironde*, the leading Bordeaux paper, an interesting appreciation of the present situation in Manchuria. After pointing out that the inferiority of the Russian army has been due to the fact that it has but one base of operations—namely, the Trans-Siberian Railway—and that the Japanese General Staff thus always knows where to find it, he shows that the extraordinary audacity of the Japanese turning movements follows quite naturally as a logical consequence, and that Kuropatkin's so-called apathy had the same origin. It has all along been impossible for him to manoeuvre in the complete military sense of the word. M. Hanotaux raises the question as to whether Linevitch will be freer in his movements. He thinks that, now that the field of operations is going to change, fortune may to a certain extent smile on the Russians, for henceforth Japan's sole base of operations will likewise be the Trans-Siberian, and the Russian army will have greater facility in manoeuvring. The double base of the Sungari and Kirin imposes upon the Japanese a double objective; and the intervention of the Vladivostok army in the Japanese rear is possible.

It is this hope of retrieving recent disasters which M. Hanotaux thinks is now probably inspiring the attitude of the Russian Government in its decision to continue the war. Intervention at present would be quite out of place, in M. Hanotaux's opinion, for Russia is in one of those situations in which Governments and peoples must consult merely their own interest and honour.

M. Hanotaux is a man of high reputation and his opinions deserve all respect. But, whatever conviction his views may carry in their original expanded form, the above epitome of them certainly lacks perspicacity. Why has the Trans-Siberian railway ceased to be the Russian base of operations and why has it suddenly become the Japanese base? In so far as concerns their relation to the railway the two combatants are now in precisely the same position they always occupied. We fail to see any double objective for the Japanese; or at least any new double objective. Vladivostok takes the place of Port Arthur and Harbin that of Mukden. There is no other change. The Japanese are not by any means clinging to the railway. That is precisely what they are not doing. They are advancing in five power-

ful columns by five different roads. So far are they from clinging to the railway that their front extends over a distance of from 100 to 150 miles. They know exactly where to find the Russians. Indeed they can locate the enemy more accurately than ever, for it is an absolute necessity that the Russians should hold Harbin and also that they should hold Vladivostok. The Changchun-Kirin line which Linevitch is now guarding measures 85 miles. If he be driven eastward from Changchun, he uncovers Harbin; if he be driven westward from Kirin, he uncovers Vladivostok. It is he that labours under the disadvantage of a double objective, namely to cover both Harbin and Vladivostok. Kuropatkin can not be said to have had a double objective. A victory might have opened a road to succour Port Arthur; a defeat would not necessarily have driven him off his line of communications. But for Linevitch a defeat means that he must abandon either his line of communications or Vladivostok, and not only Vladivostok but with it the Amur Region. From a strategical point of view the position of the Russian General appears as perplexing as it could possibly be; for his ultimate line of retreat must take him away either from his prime base or from the districts where Russia's main interests are now located; that is to say, either from the Harbin-Baikal line or from the Amur-Vladivostok region. As for the intervention of the Vladivostok army in the Japanese rear, which contingency M. Hanotaux foresees, it is surely a less tangible peril than was the intervention of the Port Arthur army in the Japanese rear. If Russia be building her hopes on any such analysis of the situation as that made by M. Hanotaux, it does not appear that her future is bright.

A telegram to the *Asahi* says that the Russians in the eastern section of the field are steadily retreating before the Japanese, and are concentrating at Kirin.

## KOREA.

On the 3rd instant the Korean Government discussed three important problems, namely, the opening of the whole coast-wise trade, the recall of Korea's foreign representatives, and the employment of Japanese labour for the reclamation of Korean waste lands. The *Yonmu Shinbun* says that the discussion showed an almost unanimous attitude of assent. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hagiwara were present.

There is talk of another change of Cabinet in Seoul. The present Premier Min Yong-hwa, has shown himself incompetent to preserve unity in the Ministry or to carry out the agreements made with Japan. He will probably be succeeded by Chin Sung-hao, who recently visited Japan in the suite of Prince Wi.

The Government of Korea has at last taken practical steps for recalling its Representatives at foreign courts.

Prince Fushimi (junior) is to visit Korea for the purpose of acknowledging the courtesy of the Korean Court in recently despatching an embassy of congratulation to Japan, and also for the purpose of attending the official opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

The Russians in north-eastern Korea are said to be in great straits for provisions, and to be resorting to forced requisitions. On the other hand, a belief appears to be growing that they have resolved to resort to offensive tactics as the best means of defending Vladivostok. A force of some fifty thousand men is said to have been collected in the neighbourhood of the fortress, and

about fifteen thousand of them have been pushed forward to the Tumen. The advance guard of this body is within a few miles of the Japanese outposts in that part of the field, but doubts are entertained whether any serious intention of fighting exists on the Russian side. It will be observed, however, that these indications receive some confirmation from the recent report as to a difference of opinion between Linevitch and Kuropatkin, a difference which led to the latter's final resignation. Linevitch was in favour of just this manoeuvre, namely, defending Vladivostok by an offensive campaign, and Kuropatkin advocated a different programme. It would be far from a reckless plan to march a force into north-eastern Korea if the command of the sea were wholly, or even partially, in Russia's hands, and should Linevitch entertain serious hopes of such a change in the naval situation, he may be now making preparations to take immediate military advantage of it. The chief objection to any Russian invasion of the peninsula from the direction of Possiet Bay is that there would result a long coastwise line of communications exposed to constant danger from naval enterprises if Japanese ships had easy access to the shores of Hamyongdo. In fact, that objection would be imperative. But if Rojestvensky manages to guard the coast-line, the case would be very different.

It is again reported that the Russians are assembling in north-eastern Korea with the apparent intention of an invasion. Three thousand are said to have reached Chhosan, on the right bank of the Yalu, but Chhosan is not on the north-east of Korea, unless there be two places of the same name.

The Korean Government are said to have decided that the freedom of the coast-wise trade shall be granted to the Japanese, but some time will still be required to arrange preliminaries.

Apparently the recently fixed reduction of the military establishment is to be carried still farther. There are not to be any provincial troops, and the only organized body will be three battalions of guards in Seoul. This project, however, seems to be still under discussion only.

The guards of the French Legation in Seoul, 25 men in all, were withdrawn on the 9th instant, and they will be followed soon by the English guards, says the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent. Five men remain to guard the Russian Legation.

Some difficulties have arisen about the transfer of the posts and telegraphs to Japanese hands. The trouble is due to a difference of opinion in the Cabinet.

## PRINCE KARL.

On the 5th instant Prince Karl visited the Palace. The Emperor, being indisposed, was unable to meet the Prince, and His Majesty was represented by the Prince Imperial. There were present at luncheon Princes Yamashina, Kacho and Kanin, the German Minister, Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Marquis Tokudaiji, Baron San-nomiya, Baron Komura, General Terauchi, Baron Yamamoto, Viscount Ito, &c.

On the 6th the Prince lunched with Marquis Yamagata at the latter's Meguro villa, and on the 7th he left Tokyo by the 10.30 a.m. train.

Prince Karl gave a farewell entertainment at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 6th instant. Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, was among the guests, and the Prince handed to him a sum of 500 yen to be used for any municipal purpose approved by Mr. Ozaki.



## CHINA.

Saturday, May 6.

It is stated (*Nichi Nichi's* Peking correspondent) that when the Chinese Government recently came to the decision to build, on its own account, a line of railway from Peking to Changkiakow, the Russian Government immediately instructed M. Lessar to apply for a concession for a Russo-Chinese line from Kiakta to Kulong and from Kulong to Changkiakow. This application threw the Peking Government into a state of considerable perturbation. China has had ample experience of what is involved in railway concession to Russia. She possesses an abundance of political shrewdness but even though she were the most thick-headed of nations she could not fail to read the object lessons of the East Chinese Railway. In truth one is astounded at the magnificent assurance of Russia in preferring such a request. It shows that St. Petersburg's plans of empire are perennially expansive. All the loss and suffering that have been entailed by Russia's attempts to turn to fullest account the political potentialities of a modern railway, have not deterred her in the least. She is just as ready now as she was before her interrupted disasters of 1904, to undertake the same aggressive enterprises against China from Mongolia that she undertook seven years ago from Manchuria. Truly there is something stupendous, something awe-inspiring in this spectacle of immortal greed. One asks, is it never to be checked or appeased? Is the Far East condemned by fate to be the scene of perennial conflicts because Russia's appetite for expansion is insatiable? In the case of the Kiakta-Changkiakow road China gained a moment's respite by M. Lessar's demise. But she feels that M. Pokatiloff will take up the threads his predecessor so assiduously wove into a pattern of empire, and that the trouble is merely deferred not ended. China is not strong enough, or thinks herself not strong enough, to indulge in the luxury of saying a flat "no" to such a state as Russia. Perhaps she has more strength than she imagines but we strongly suspect that her recourse in this dilemma will be to abandon her Peking-Changkiakow road.

M. Pokatiloff is expected to reach Peking in June. He is travelling *via* Siberia and Mongolia, a fact which does not tend to allay the apprehensions of Peking officials.

An attempt has been made to murder Wang Chih-chun, Governor of Canton. The assassin succeeded in inflicting a wound but happily not fatal.

It is stated that just before his death M. Lessar sent to St. Petersburg a long telegram saying that the best plan for Russia is to continue the war.

Tuesday, May 9.

A telegram from Peking to the *Jiji* says that Chao Erh-hsun has been appointed Governor of Mukden in succession to General Tseng. The new official has no very notable record. He has served as prefect of Kuei-yang; as judge-commissioner in Anhui and Shansi and as financial commissioner in the New Dominion. He returns from mourning to assume the duties of the somewhat difficult post to which he is now appointed.

The Russian Representative in Peking continues his pressing applications to have the boundaries of Mongolia definitively fixed. His alleged object is to limit the arena of the war, but of course his real purpose is quite plain, namely, to place a neutral area along

the railway westward of Harbin, and thus to guard Linevitch's communications with Europe. Russia has not the faintest sense of humour. Actually at the very moment when she herself is violating the most elementary rules of neutrality in Indo-China, we find her clamouring in Peking for the establishment of a neutral zone which would inure solely to her own strategical advantage. Her diplomacy is clumsy to the point of ridicule. So long as the Japanese were on the south of the Shaho and outside Port Arthur, she had not a word to say about the neutrality of the West-Liao regions or of Chinese ports, because from both that region and those ports she was drawing supplies for her own use. But when Port Arthur had fallen and when her position at Mukden became liable to turning movements from the west, then immediately we heard her outcry about the neutrality of Chefoo, of the Miao Islands and of the West-Liao region. Again in the days when Mongolia served as a source whence her own armies drew supplies of horses, cattle, sheep and fodder, not a whisper was heard about defining its borders and enforcing its neutrality. But now when by converting Mongolia into a buffer state the railway westward of Harbin would be guaranteed against being cut by the Japanese, Russian diplomats are clamouring for neutrality. Is it not all an exquisite farce?

The German Representative in Peking is reported (*Hochi Shimbun*) to have complained to the Chinese Government that the native press has been attributing sinister designs to his country in Shantung. He has requested that contradictions of these designs shall be published, and he is also said to have called on the Japanese Minister for the purpose of conveying assurances that Germany's policy in Shantung is of the most legitimate character. It is to be regretted that the very mischievous and erroneous statements made by prominent Germans before learned societies of their countrymen can not be subjected to censorship such as the German Representative asks for in the case of Chinese newspapers.

Mr. Lin, the great capitalist of Fuhkien and Formosa, is reported to be at the head of an association of Chinese business men who have put up a capital of four million taels for the purpose of securing railway concessions in Fuhkien, in preference to Frenchmen who are seeking to secure similar concessions. That is a very legitimate manner for the Chinese to exercise their patriotism. By this time they must be fully alive to the fact that every railway concession granted to foreigners within the limits of the Chinese Empire is destined to be a source of political trouble if not an actual factor of aggression.

Thursday, May 11.

The Chinese Government is reported to have determined to open Changkiakow and Kulong to foreign trade and to have already issued the necessary instructions.

The new-Governor-General of Manchuria, Mr. Chao, has had farewell audience with the Empress Dowager, who is said to have instructed him to establish good relations with the Japanese and to spare no pains to establish order in the regions under his control.

Japanese journals report that 52 Chinese students have just graduated from the Police School of Japan. Of these students 34 are from Peking and 18 from Hupeh. They have received practical instruction in the discharge of police duties. There remain still

studying in the same school the following numbers:—

Peking Students .....	8
Hunan " .....	18
Szechuan " .....	27
Hupei " .....	53
Kiangsu " .....	20

Total.....126

There is a telegram (*Asahi*) from Peking that the Dalai Lama intends to leave Kulong for Llassa on the 17th instant, but it is thought probable that he will remain in the former place long enough to have a meeting with the new Russian Minister to China, who is travelling to his post *via* Siberia.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister at Peking, having declined to transmit to the Foreign Office a telegram signed by more than seventy British merchants, with regard to the Mackay treaty, Mr. Edward S. Little writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* that he has sent the telegram direct to Lord Lansdowne. It is worded as follows:—

"British merchant draw Government's attention to fact China ignores Mackay Treaty rendering same ineffective. In most essentials China actively opposes currency, mining, taxation, navigation stipulations. Beg British Government insist on Treaty being made immediately operative."

The public, Mr. Little adds, will probably be interested to know that the same telegram has been forwarded to the China League with the special request that Members of Parliament, who are also members of the League, will urge the question on the Government in the House of Commons. I understand also that the China Association has wired to its London Committee, requesting them to back up this telegram.

H.M.S. *Centurion* while outside Hongkong harbour on the night of the 15th April received a large number of wireless telegraphic messages which her officers were unable to decipher on a first and second reading. It is not known whether they were ultimately read, but the messages were evidently not intended for her.

The second ordinary meeting of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., was held on the 15th April, when \$1 per share dividend was declared.

The number of bodies "dumped" in Hongkong during 1904 was 1,171, 12.8 per cent, of which were plague infected.

The French cruiser *Sully* remains on the rocks near Saigon and the reports as to the probability of getting her off are conflicting.

H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Railway, turned the first sod of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on April 25th, at Shanghai.

On the 22nd April, says the *North China Daily News*, the *Sinwenpao* came out with an editorial in which the main idea was that, as it was almost a physical impossibility for the interned Russian warships to leave the harbour, the constant dispatches from the Acting Japanese Consul-General to the Shanghai Taotai about the suspected intentions of the officers and crews of the Russian vessels to make a dash of it to join their comrades of the Baltic Armada, were, to say the least, superfluous. To this the Japanese Acting Consul-General replied by addressing a dispatch on the 24th to the Shanghai Taotai, protesting against the *Sinwenpao* editorial and saying that it has been purely a matter of friendship for the Chinese to put them on their guard against any possible defiance of Chinese neutrality, since China has been too weak to enforce her neutral rights on the interned vessels and their officers and crews. Moreover, since the Russians refuse the Chinese authorities their right to personally inspect what is going on board their ships, how is anyone to know for certain that the Russians have not since secretly made good the various important parts of gun and engine mechanisms that had been taken away by Chinese authorities at the vessels' disarmament? Any properly-minded Chinese would appreciate the

help the Japanese Consular authorities have afforded the Chinese Government here, but the writer of the dispatch is hardly surprised at the tenor of the *Sinchen-pao* editorial, since he long before observed that paper has turned pro-Russian in its policy. As the Japanese Acting Consul-General, however, considers that there is an intention in this editorial in question to vilify him, he cannot permit it to pass unquestioned, since by doing so it might create doubts of an unpleasant nature in the minds of the general public, and moreover might militate against the friendly spirit which has always characterised Japan's attitude towards China. In view of this, therefore, the Shanghai Taotai is requested immediately to instruct the Shanghai Taotai to instruct the Mixed Courts Magistrate to summon the editor of the *Sinchen-pao* so that he may be severely punished for any remissness of which he may be guilty, and also that he may be made to apologise to the Acting Consul-General for his conduct.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, has telegraphed to the Waiwupu with regard to the sentence on the sailor Ageef belonging to the Russian cruiser *Askold*, for the accidental killing of the Chinese, Chou Seng-yu on Shanghai Bund last year, that the Russian Government has consented to increase his sentence to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Peking dispatch to Shanghai papers reports that the Empress Dowager has lately been feeling quite unwell, suffering from insomnia and considerable rheumatic pains, and that the efforts of the members of the Imperial College of Physicians to relieve her Majesty have so far been futile.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that three white women and their half-caste children, who were assisted by Customs officers to escape from their Chinese homes up the West River, arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd ult. Two are Australians and the third a Chilean. They were duly married, but found when they got to their husbands' homes that they were only second wives, and were ill-treated by the first wives accordingly.

Shanghai papers contain stirring accounts of the baring of the Indo-China S.N.C. steamer *Yuenwo* on the Yangtze below Tungchow. Of the ten foreign passengers on board all escaped, but a number of Chinese—varying from 40 to 60—are missing. The *Yuenwo* is a steel twin-screw steamer, 273.5 feet in length, 40.5 feet in breadth, 13.1 feet in depth, and of 2,522 tons' gross and 1,538 tons' net register. She was built in 1888 by Messrs. S. C. Farnham and Company for her present owners. She was still burning on April 26 when the *Suian* passed her.

A mission composed of English and Chinese officials has started on a journey to the Burmo-Chinese frontier north of latitude 24 degrees 35 minutes. The English Commissioners are Mr. Hilton, Consul at Tengyueh (Moulmein), and Mr. Leverson, Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo. They will meet the Chinese Taotai of Tengyueh at Kurlung. The British representatives will be accompanied by an escort of forty Gurkhas with a native officer, and some military police. The Taotai will have an escort of the same strength. The object of the expedition is to examine the conditions on the frontier, but no delimitation is contemplated. It will return to Burma in June.

The *N.-C. Daily News* learns from a letter from Hachoa, Che, that on April 18 Mr. James V. Latimer, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, went outside the West Gate to see a procession. While standing in the company of spectators he was attacked by six or eight carriers, who had stopped to rest. He was struck in the face and about the back and shoulders; also once over the head with a carrying pole. He was able to break away and run; and was followed for about a mile by ten or twelve men. By fording one canal, and ferrying another, and by hiding in a bamboo thicket for a couple of hours, he was eventually able to make his way back into the

city. The attack was wholly unprovoked and was, apparently, simply, an outburst of anti-foreign feeling. In the trouble Mr. Latimer lost a kodak, and a Chinese friend, who was also attacked because of his being with a foreigner, was beaten and robbed of his watch, ring, umbrella, and money.

Regarding the new Russian Minister at Peking, a writer in the *North China Daily News* says: M. Pokatilow is very well known to the people attached to the Court, and while in Peking during the period following the Boxer troubles was especially friendly with the Empress Dowager's most powerful favourites such as the Chief Eunuch, Li Lien-ying, the Taoist Abbot of the White Cloud Temple (Paiyun Kuan) and the Buddhist abbot of a Monastery, both of Peking, (the latter personage being also a favourite protégé of Prince Ching). These three are acknowledged by all China to wield exceptional power and influence over the Empress Dowager, influence that is known as "backstairs," and, therefore, though felt, is still unseen. With such very powerful friends and allies at his back, the Russian Foreign Office could not have made a better selection, under the present circumstances, than the Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank and whatever of prestige Russia may have lost in Peking during the present war is likely to be recovered by the new Minister, and on a larger scale.

A Peking dispatch translated by the *N. C. Daily News*, states that the late Feng Ch'uan, Imperial Resident to Lhasa, met his death, as a matter of fact on the 5th of April at a place called Hungtingtse (Red Pavilion) in Patang district, which is about 450 miles north-west of Tachienlu, Su, as the crow flies. Owing to the distance and the bad hill roads, the news of his late Excellency's death did not get to the Szechuan Viceroy at Chengtu until a fortnight afterwards, and was not reported to the Throne by the latter until the 21st of the month. It appears that the late Imperial Resident, who had been ordered by special decree from Peking to make a detour from his journey to Lhasa and proceed to Patang to investigate a recent murder of a Chinese military officer and five or six soldiers by Lamas in that district, suddenly came across, on the 5th of April, a body of Tibetans at Hungtingtse who made a pretence of opposing his way. Upon attack being made on the Tibetans they gradually retreated, followed by the late Resident and his guard of about a hundred and twenty men, until the latter had got into a narrow gorge, when the Tibetans faced back and charged the Chinese. In the meanwhile an ambushed force of Lamas suddenly appeared in the rear of the Resident's party while others above them above the gorge began hurling down rocks on the doomed Chinese. The result was that the Resident and the majority of his party were killed and only about eight or nine men made prisoners. A party of Lhasa Tibetans who accompanied the late Resident's train were also nearly all killed by their compatriots, but the few who escaped finally succeeded in getting to Tachienlu in a half-starved condition and reported the news of the catastrophe to the officials. From the almost incoherent tale brought by these there are hopes that the Resident may have been only wounded and perhaps spared by the Patang Tibetans, but the chance seems small as these people are habitual brigands and constantly rebelling against the Chinese authority. The leader of the punitive expedition sent by Viceroy Hsi Liang to the Taining Lama Monastery to avenge the deaths of the late Imperial Resident and the Chinese officer and his party of half a dozen soldiers, reports that upon the arrival of the expedition at the Monastery the Lamas fled into the mountains, leaving the cattle and goats. These were all taken possession of by the troops and the base of operations against the rebellious Tibetans of Patang who had aided the Taining Monastery Lamas in killing the late Imperial Resident and his party. In the meanwhile General Ma, who is at the head of the Expedition, has sent up a Tibetan officer to Patang, which is about 120 miles from the Monastery, to call upon the Tibetans there to hand over any prisoners in

their possession and deliver up for punishment their leaders who were guilty of the murders. Failing this, the General declares that he will march upon Patang and lay waste the whole district and spare none of its inhabitants. The severe measures of the Chinese at Taining Monastery (the scene of the first murders) is stated to have struck terror into the hearts of the Tibetans living round about that portion of Eastern Tibet.

Several big wins by punters both on the pari-mutuel and in the sweepstakes, are recorded at the Shanghai Spring Races. The biggest win was on the third day, in the "Nil Desperandum Cup," when *Subterfuge*, a total outsider, came in first. Only one ticket had been taken for a win and five for a place. The lucky holder of the "win" ticket received \$1,201.50. In the cash sweeps the first prizes varied from \$800 to nearly \$16,000.

Although, says the *North China Daily News*, there seems to be a feeling that the Dalai Lama of Tibet who ran away from the British Expedition last year has been deposed and the Panshen Lama of Tashilumbo appointed to take his place, a Peking correspondent, writing on the subject of evident reluctance of the Dalai Lama to leave Urga for Lhasa, states that he has not been formally deposed by the Imperial Government and that he is being sent back to Lhasa to resume his post of Chief Buddhist Pontiff there. Our correspondent further states that, in spite of his solemn promise to the Imperial Resident of Urga, Mongolia, and the Assistant Tibetan Resident at Hsining, Kuri, to start from Urga for Lhasa on a certain date, the Dalai Lama still lingers in Mongolia and refuses "to budge." This made the two Manchu officials exceedingly wroth, with the result that they recently presented a joint memorial to the Throne complaining of the dilatory movements of the Dalai Lama and his broken promise, and recommending that he be formally deposed from the Pontificate as a punishment for his remissness—a step doubtlessly eagerly desired by this Tibetan who does not seem to be desirous of returning to Lhasa, which may mean going back to his death. The recommendation to depose the Dalai Lama has, however, been promptly refused by an Imperial Rescript which also commanded the memorialists to send the Tibetan back without further delay.

The captain of the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* was summoned at the Hongkong police court recently for neglecting to put rat flanges round his ship, while lying alongside the wharf; the excuse made was that the ship enjoyed the status of a man-of-war and was not amenable to the bye-law, but this was overruled by the court; defendant was dismissed with a caution.

The Messageries Maritimes have been fined \$50 in the Hongkong Police Court for burning coal on the steamer *Tonkin* of such poor quality as to cause a public nuisance.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes as follows:—One cannot pass through the Japanese Concession here without being impressed with the activity of that nation. Many new buildings are under construction or nearing completion, ponds and waste land are being filled in, much of it being well back from the river and one would think not likely to be built upon for some time to come. But even so, it is a great blessing to have it filled in, and thus decrease in our more immediate vicinity the unsanitary conditions. So far as we are aware, not so much is doing in any of the other concessions, perhaps more in the French than in any other. Last year the Russians built a large Consular building in their Concession, which is on the east side of the river opposite the British. A few buildings are being erected in other Settlements. While there are no special indications of speedy peace yet all are hoping for it soon, and more or less expecting it in view of the present situation in the north and in Russia. Business has been much affected by the war, and it may

be that peace will bring about the return of better times in the north.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of May 2 asserts that the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wenchow*, Captain Puckett, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Chefoo, met with an adventure which is almost unique in the annals of shipping. She left Shanghai on the 20th of April and arrived at the N. E. Promontory at 9.18 a.m. on the 23rd. Alceste Island was passed at 9.40 a.m., and twenty minutes later the Captain and chief officer, who were on the bridge, keeping an eye open for mines, discerned a black object two points on the port bow, which on examination proved to be a whale blowing. While watching it, it sounded, and a minute after struck the *Wenchow* on the port bow under water, shaking her from stem to stern. It then passed under the bottom of the ship, causing her to quiver all over, and got foul of the propeller, almost bringing the engines up standing for two or three revolutions, as the blades slashed into the huge mass. Clear of the ship it reared its enormous head out of the water for fully 50 feet, spouting blood and colouring the sea all round. Down it dived, lashing the sea into red foam with its tail. Then up again and over, showing the fearful gashes on its side. Down and up it rolled and tumbled in its death throes, each succeeding movement getting weaker. The last those on the *Wenchow* saw of the whale it was lying quivering on the surface of the water. It was judged by those on board to be over 100 feet long.

#### POWER STATION OF THE TOKYO ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

On the forenoon of the 6th instant the fires were lit for the first time under the boilers at the Tokyo Electric Railway Company's Power Station. The building of the station was commenced last year at Shibuya in the Azabu district of Tokyo. It is a solid brick structure of the best type, and the machinery placed in it is universally pronounced by experts to be the finest of its kind in the Orient. The great firm of Dick Kerr and Company has furnished the machines, and the whole of the work has been carried on under the supervision of a highly skilled engineer of long experience, Mr. Schultz. It is a matter of common knowledge that among the four electric railways of Tokyo, the Denki Tetsudo Kaisha makes incomparably the best showing, alike as to road-bed, rails, cars and general equipment. Thus far only a small section of the line has been opened; a section not yet sufficiently extended to tap the populous districts included in the area of the Company's charter. But in two or three months, when the whole road has been completed and the power station is in full working order, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Denki Tetsudo's enterprise will prove fully as profitable as that of any similar company in Japan. The lighting of the fires on the 6th instant was preceded by a Shinto ceremony of purification; the ceremony of exorcising all malign influences. Shinto rites scarcely differ appreciably whatever be the occasion of their performance. There is the offering of sacred meats; there is the reading of a document—it may be an invocation to the tutelary deities; it may be a threnody for the dead; it may be a prayer for prosperity—; and there is the placing of sprays of *sakaki* on the altar. The funeral ceremony is probably familiar to all our readers, and it will therefore suffice to say that, to ordinary observers, the ceremony at the Power Station on Saturday last differed from a burial service only in the language of invocation and in the rite of purification with a branch of *sakaki* carrying pendent periapts.

After the Shinto priest had done his part, Mr. Schultz rose and explained that they had met to-day to see the fires lighted for the first time in the Power Station. Mrs. Hama, wife of the Chief Director, had kindly consented to start the furnaces, and he trusted that they would burn with uninterrupted vigour for many tens of years while the Company flourished and grew always more prosperous. He begged Mrs. Hama's permission to present to her a small memento of the occasion (a gold girdle-clasp set in brilliants), and he then handed her a brass rod (afterwards to be replaced by a silver one) with a mass of burning tow at one end. The doors of the furnaces were then thrown open in succession by Mr. Kodama, the Japanese electrical engineer of the company, and Mrs. Hama applying the torch, eight fires were speedily roaring under the huge boilers. It is understood that the ceremony of starting the engines will take place in a few days. The Power Station is most conveniently situated, being within a stone's throw of the railway and on the banks of a stream which furnishes an ample supply of water.

#### SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. *Fushiki Maru* reports having sighted floating mines at two places, namely, 120°30' E. Long. and 38°10' N. Lat.; and 122°20' E. Long. and 37°36' N. Lat. It is further stated that dense fogs prevail in the seas of China and Japan, rendering navigation very perilous.

The S. S. *Hokuto Maru* (3,220 tons), the property of the Itaya Company of Hakodate, ran on the rocks near the Tsushima lighthouse on the 8th instant. Her crew were taken off by the *Wakamatsu Maru*.

It is reported that the *Chuyetsu Maru* has come in contact with a floating mine, but the extent of the injuries suffered is not stated.

This steamer collided with a floating mine near the Miao Islands and suffered such injury that she escaped sinking only by running ashore. There were no casualties to life or limb.

The British steamship *Adato*, Captain Brodie, which arrived at San Francisco on April 10th, twenty-four days from Karatsu, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire while in mid-ocean. On March 28 in latitude 47 north and longitude 174 east, a stove in the cabin was accidentally overturned and the vessel at once caught fire. A furious gale was blowing at the time and a tremendous high sea was running. For four days the fire raged, and before the crew succeeded in extinguishing the flames the vessel had been damaged \$15,000. The *Adato* was in ballast and consigned to the O. & O. Steamship Company.

Owing to dense fog, four vessels collided on May 7th in Moji Straits. The *Fiji* reports that the fog was very heavy, more dense than has been experienced for ten years past, so that many ships were collected in the Straits awaiting clear weather.

The British steamer *Highlander*, which went ashore on May 4th in the neighbourhood of Mutsure island has been floated. Some damage has been caused to the hull.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Chiga Maru* stranded on the morning of May 7th off the village of Torii, Iwami province, having been driven ashore by a sudden storm while at anchor in a dense fog at Kinetaki. She sustained some damage. The 5th *Heian Maru* saved the passengers and crew as well as a portion of the

cargo, after which she towed the ship to Oonsen-tsu.

According to Tokyo journals, the P. & O. steamer *Banka* arrived on May 8th at Kobe from Bombay with cotton. This ship went ashore on the previous day in the neighbourhood of Oishima off Kitaura, Yamaguchi prefecture, and sustained damage about the bow. Having shifted a portion of the cargo, she floated and reached Mutsure island where temporary repairs were made.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Moji to the effect that the steamers *Sendai Maru* and *Kotohira Maru* and ashore on the afternoon of May 7th of Dairi. Both sustained damage.

The steamer *Hokuto Maru* (3,278 tons), returning from Korea struck a rock off the northern shore of Tsutsu-ura, Tsushima, at 3 a.m. on Monday and was wrecked. Her crew, numbering 20, were taken off by the *Waka Maru* and reached Moji on Tuesday.

#### A STRANGE INCIDENT.

On Monday, May 10th, the Tokyo police visited the house of a well known resident of Tsukiji and instituted a careful search, at the same time placing a guard and detaining, if not actually arresting, one of the European inmates. Wild rumours are in circulation, but we refrain from reproducing them, and confine ourselves to stating that the charge preferred is illicit correspondence with the enemy. As the persons implicated occupy high social positions and enjoy wide popularity, it is to be sincerely trusted that the accusations against them may be found without basis.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The annual meeting of the Jizenkai Hospital was held on the 28th April, at the Red Cross Building, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Madame Sufu, the President, was in the chair. The Report for the year was read, and proved very interesting, details of the help afforded to needy and distressed persons being given. A statement of accounts was also given. It is only possible here to say that the receipts for the year were yen 3,688,455, expenses, yen 2,580,149, leaving a balance of yen 1,108,306. The Japanese ladies have made strenuous efforts this year to help the funds and have raised yen 8,963,393, which amount is invested in Government Bonds. This brings in something over 40 yen per month. They hope to increase the sum during the year to yen 10,000, which is to be kept as an Endowment Fund for the Hospital.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed a sum of ten thousand yen to the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Our readers are aware that since August last the Association has been conducting work on very practical lines for the comfort, recreation and instruction of soldiers at the various important military bases in Manchuria. Reports of the measures organized and of the success attending them have appeared from time to time in the columns of the press. The work has received the hearty endorsement of the officers in the field and has now been recognised in this munificent manner by Their Imperial Majesties.

It has been more than once reported that the Japanese authorities approached Russia on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but that Russia showed no disposition to respond. Now, however, the mood of the

Russians seems to have changed and rumour says that an exchange is likely to be effected soon. There are not many Japanese prisoners in the hands of the Russians. So far as we can ascertain the number in January totalled 464, but among these only 261 were combatants. It is a custom quite peculiar to Russia to detain non-combatants in captivity, and a question will naturally arise whether an exchange of non-combatants against combatants is permissible.

The *Katori* is to be launched on the 4th of July. Prince Arisugawa will be present at the launch, his trip to Germany being completed at the time.

The subscriptions to the Fifth Loan total 490,666,225 yen, of which 28,880,250 yen was above the minimum price. Subscribers will receive from 16 to 17 per cent. of their applications. It is worthy of note that the subscriptions to the Fourth Loan totalled only 480 millions.

While dealing with a Russian shell in a store at Maruyama, Moji, on the morning of the 7th instant, an explosion took place, resulting in the death of 2 men and 4 women, and the wounding of 2 men and 9 women.

An accident occurred at Mayebashi also on the afternoon of the 6th. Three sheds at Iwahama, used for the manufacture of powder, blew up, killing 3 men and 3 women and injuring 3 men and 2 women. As the scene of the explosion was at a considerable distance from the powder-magazine, the latter escaped intact.

The *Official Gazette* of the 8th instant contains an Imperial Ordinance directing that civil governors and other administrative officials shall be appointed in the occupied districts of Manchuria. Nine classes of officials are specified, including engineering experts, interpreters, police and gendarmes. This is the system that the Japanese adopted in the war of 1894-5. We observe that the salary of a governor is to vary from 3,000 to 4,000 yen annually.

The following intimation sent to a client by one of his tradesmen may serve to show how useful the dictionary may be when scanned with discrimination:—

Roof Maker  
Slates. Shingles. Tiles.  
Roofs. Plaster

With the above kinds and I am wishing to get a work of the General roofs and also that is to make for the rains. Leak or a repair But this cost it can be very cheap and at fast. there fore No relative at more or less. Please get me a business

April 1905  
The Residence

The Naval Authorities have warned ship-masters not to navigate within six nautical miles of the coast of the Pescadores, as there are temporary dangers to be apprehended.

The *Official Gazette* announces that 144 men of the Russian sanitary and medical corps and 2 non-combatants who had been temporarily detained as prisoners are to be sent home. They were handed over to the French Consul in Kobe on the 22nd of April. The detail is 3 surgeons; 2 civil officials; 78 nurses; 62 sanitary officials and a merchant.

The Japanese Admiralty advertises the sale of 22 steamers sunk outside Port Arthur. Tenders are invited. Each tender must be accompanied by surety money amounting to 5 per cent. (fractions of yen being counted as yen) of the amount of the tender, and no tender must be for less than 2 ships. All

particulars may be obtained by application to the Kansai Hombu at the Naval Department up to the 25th instant.

The preliminary settlement of the accounts of the concert held at the Uyeno Academy of Music on the 29th ultimo for the benefit of the Tokyo School for Foreign Children shows that the event was most successful financially as well as in other respects. The net profits, including the gracious contributions of Their Imperial Highnesses the Princesses Kanin, Nashimoto, Higashi-Fushimi, Yamashina and Kuni, amount to considerably more than yen 1,200, which will suffice to guarantee the establishment of the School Dormitory and its management for the first year.

The School is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of the many friends whose efforts made the concert musically and socially, as well as financially, such a brilliant success.

It is reported by telegram from Nagano that three young persons—two women and one man—committed suicide on May 9th by throwing themselves into the crater of Asama volcano.

#### YACHTING.

It will be remembered that the race for the Cruising Class on the opening day of the season was not completed, owing to scarcity of wind. The majority of owners of the yachts concerned did not wish the race to be sailed on Saturday, the 6th, but to meet the wishes of the minority a private race was arranged over the Widow Buoy course. *Asagao* joined in, although her owner had intended to go cruising. There was a fresh southerly wind blowing, and *Kathleen* did not start, *Asagao* and *Wanderer* only facing the music. The big yawl was beaten very badly by *Asagao*, the latter leading from the start, and increasing her distance all round the course. She completed the course in quick time, finishing about an hour ahead of *Wanderer*. *Maid Marion* having not yet completed her fitting out for the season, there was no race in the 39 rating class. The Larks were down for a race but did not go.

The Mosquito Club had a race around the figure of eight course. *Pele*, *Winsome* and *Sunbeam* started. It was a good contest between *Pele* and *Winsome* all the way round, the former eventually winning. Just after crossing the finishing line *Pele* was unlucky enough to split her sail.

#### UNION CHURCH.

A general meeting of members and congregation of the Union Church was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Van Schaick Hall, the Rev. E. S. Booth presiding.

The Chairman explained that in addition to the annual general meeting held in February it was customary to hold general meetings in May and October, when any reports in connection with the working of the Church might be presented.

The Secretary (Mr. J. McBeth) read the minutes of the last annual general meeting and also of the extraordinary general meeting held in April last, the same being unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting was read and accepted, as were one or two other reports.

The "body of seven" elected at the extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of raising funds and acquiring a site on the Bluff for the erection of a Church, school and manse reported that a lot had been purchased on No. 49 Bluff upon favourable terms. Yen 4,000 was to be paid at the beginning of next month, the remaining amount being paid in instalments extending over a period of two years. The Ladies' Auxiliary had handed over yen 1,600 of the sum promised (yen 2,000) and the balance would be handed over in a few days. The treasurer, Mr. D. H.

Blake, said they would have enough to meet the sum it was necessary to pay on the 1st of June.

The committee appointed at the extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering the constitution of the church as affected by the new conditions brought about by the election of the "body of seven" reported through Mr. Pollard. He said they had met and carefully considered what steps were necessary, and had found two clauses which clashed with the resolutions passed, so that their work could not be considered as yet finished.

After remarks by the Chairman it was decided that the revision committee should continue to act until matters were finally set upon a sound legal basis.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. W. Karl Vincent and Mr. J. T. Griffin for their work in connection with the recent organ recital.

Several speakers referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Vincent's excellent work in the musical affairs of the Church, and it was unanimously resolved to increase his honorarium.

After some discussion upon various other matters, the meeting closed with the Benediction.

#### ORGAN RECITAL.

The Evensong Service at Christ Church, on Thursday, at which Rev. W. P. G. Field officiated, was followed by an organ recital which was listened to with rapt attention by a large congregation. Mr. Hugh Horne was organist and it is the merest justice to say that his share of the programme was performed with the finest taste and with deep expression. Undoubtedly, however, the numbers that most effectually reached the listeners were the solos of Mrs. Lee Lee and Mrs. W. A. Harrison. Liddle's rendering of "Abide with me" the former lady sang most admirably, indeed comment except in terms of the very highest praise would be presumptuous. Mrs. Harrison's glorious voice was heard to great effect in "O Divine Redeemer," and Mr. Maitland rendered with the happiest appreciation the number that fell to him. Altogether the programme was sincerely enjoyed by those who listened to the music and it may fairly be hoped that the offertory has furnished a substantial accretion to the Church funds. We append the programme:—

1. .... Adagio. (Concerto I)...Mendelssohn.
2. .... "Abide with me." .....Liddle.  
Mrs. Lee Lee.
3. .... Cantilene.....Salome.
4. .... "Four serious songs." No. 3...Brahms.  
"O Death, how bitter art thou unto him that dwelleth in peace, to him that hath joy in his possessions, and liveth free from trouble, to him whose ways are prosperous in all things, to him that still may eat. O Death, how welcome thy call to him that is in want and whose strength doth fail him, and whose life is but a pain, who hath nothing to hope for and cannot look for relief."  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.
5. .... Toccat.....Dubois.
6. .... Hymn No. 165, "O God our Help." .....
7. .... Prelude and Fugue.....Mendelssohn.
8. .... "O Divine Redeemer." .....Gounod.  
Mrs. W. A. Harrison.
9. .... "And the Glory." (Messiah).....Handel.

#### MEMORIAL DAY.

A meeting of American ladies was held on Thursday forenoon at the American Naval Hospital under the presidency of Mrs. Bellows to consider suitable means of celebrating Memorial Day. There was a large attendance.

The report and accounts for last year were read and adopted and a Committee for the present year's celebration were elected as follows: Committee for Collecting Flowers—Mrs. James Walter (President), Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Pollak, Mrs. D. L. Smith.

Mrs. McIvor was entrusted with arrangements as to music.

Mrs. Thorn was elected Honorary Treasurer, and Mrs. Branham, Honorary Secretary.

It was decided to celebrate Memorial Day by holding services at the American Naval Hospital on May 30th, at 2 p.m. The services will probably be conducted by Rev. E. S. Booth.

## RUSSIA'S PROGRAMME IN MANCHURIA.

**O**CCASIONAL offered to comment recently on a programme said to have been mapped out by the Russian General Staff, the main feature being that re-inforcements totalling 400,000 men were to be sent to Manchuria with all possible speed. The expectation was that this great force could be carried to Harbin in four months, so as to reach the field by the end of July, and that the armies confronting the Japanese would then aggregate 600,000. This estimate did not bear very close scrutiny. It rested on two large assumptions: the first, that the Siberian railway could transport over 90,000 men monthly with all their stores; the second, that during four months the position in Manchuria would remain such as to permit the incorporation of these re-inforcements into duly organized bodies. Neither hypothesis appeared tenable, and it is therefore not surprising to find the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* telegraphing to that journal on March 27th:—

General Linevich's army is now apparently prepared to hold its ground, but it is doubtful whether it will persist in view of the impending occupation of Kirin by General Kawamura, who would thus threaten Linevich's communications.

The General Staff are busy preparing plans for a summer campaign. There is no longer any question of the original project of sending out 400,000 men. All such ambitious plans have been definitely abandoned. It is proposed to conduct Fabian operations in the hope of exhausting the enemy. Linevich has nominally six European corps, five Siberian corps, and one cavalry corps, which, with the re-embarked reinforcements now arriving, represent under 250,000 men. The calling out of last year's reserves, ostensibly for the annual training, has really been ordered with a view to manning the depot battalions which are providing drafts for Linevich's reduced regiments. The War Office further proposes to send 50,000 men selected from various corps to stiffen the army in the field. These makeshift measures are all that are possible in view of the disturbed condition of the country, which renders mobilization highly imprudent.

General Dokhtoureff, who was to start to-morrow to join the staff of General Kaibars, died yesterday evening as the result of a stroke from running upstairs in the War Office to thank the Minister for his appointment. General Dokhtoureff was 70 years of age, and had been the hero of several campaigns. He begged that he might be allowed to go to Manchuria because he wished for a soldier's death.

Commenting upon the above editorially *The Times* says:—

The telegram from St. Petersburg which reaches us this morning demonstrates with exceptional impressiveness the intimate connexion between the internal situation in Russia and the prosecution of the war. All the grand schemes for despatching a fresh host 400,000 strong, who, under the generalship of a Grand Duke, should hurl Oyama's armies back upon their ships, have been abandoned. The War Office are busy with their plans for a summer campaign, but it is to be a campaign of most modest aspiration and proportions. Its object is to be nothing more ambitious than to exhaust the enemy, and no suggestion is made as to how even this much can be accomplished, unless the enemy chooses to renounce the prudence which has hitherto distinguished his strategy. The forces at the disposal of the Russian commander will be small enough even for the purpose of marking time. It is hoped to scrape together 50,000 chosen from different units in order to stiffen the field army. There is not much starch in reinforcements of that kind, of which the officers and men neither know each other nor their future comrades. Drafts are also to be supplied from the depot battalions of the regiments at the front, and these are to be replaced from last year's reserves which are being called out, nominally for their annual training. By the aid of these dribbles it is hoped to bring up the 250,000 men or less who are supposed to remain with Linevich, if the reinforcements now arriving be reckoned, to a strength sufficient for the fulfilment of the revised plan of

campaign. The reason, we are told, for this surprising confession of weakness, in the face of all Europe and of all Asia, by one of the greatest of military Powers is the domestic situation. They have come to see at St. Petersburg what has been pointed out as obvious in these columns for many weeks, that, in the present condition of Russia, mobilization on a grand scale would be rash in the extreme.

That is exactly the question—how is the waiting policy to be carried out? How are the Japanese to be worn down? The drama in Manchuria has not resolved itself into a game of chess in which each side must attend the other's good pleasure to move. The choice of time is with the Japanese, and will remain with them unless the Russians can create a situation completely turning the tables. It was conceivable that Fabian strategy might have been usefully employed by KUROPATKIN had he avoided anything like a decisive battle and fallen back steadily towards Harbin, completely wrecking the railway behind him and gathering constantly, as he went, large accessions of defensive power. But the actual situation now is that the Russians have been driven with crippling losses from all their fortified positions in southern and central Manchuria, and that they, not the Japanese, are to-day the *corpus vile* of the wearing-down process. There is a limit to their retreat and that limit is the Harbin-Vladivostock line. By and by it will be necessary for them to choose between abandoning Harbin and saving their communications with Russia, or clinging to Harbin at the risk of being cut off from their source of supplies. It must be remembered that hitherto in order to sever the enemy's communications the Japanese would have had to place themselves in his rear since he has always been fighting with his front at right angles to the railway. But very soon he will have the railway parallel to his front, and a simple outflanking movement will then disconnect him either with Vladivostock or with Lake Baikal. To talk of a waiting game under such circumstances is unintelligible. The waiting will not continue a day longer than Japanese convenience dictates. Nearly two months have elapsed since the battle of Mukden, and only now, apparently, are the Japanese resuming their advance. It would seem that LINEVITCH intends to prepare for their onset along the Kirin-Changchun line, but the course he contemplates if he be driven from that line has not been discussed by military experts. Vladivostock would be the natural direction of retreat, but it is imperative that the railway westward of Harbin should be covered, which involves leaving Vladivostock to its fate. To say that the situation in Manchuria has become quite hopeless for Russia from a strategical point of view would be no exaggeration. The fact should be recognised, for its recognition would go far to dispel the apprehension entertained in some quarters that Russia can prolong the war indefinitely. She can indeed refrain from making peace, but it would be at the cost of losing the Amur region; in other words, losing her whole empire-building work done during the past

sixty years. Such a loss need not be vital, but it would certainly be irreparable, and thereafter what compensation could Russia expect by remaining under arms?

## NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

**T**HE well known writer on naval topics, Mr. H. W. WILSON, has a most interesting article on the above topic in the *Monthly Review*. It is the first general summary of the kind that has been published. "The British Admiralty," Mr. WILSON says, "has been in the closest touch with all that has happened, but the results which it has ascertained have naturally not been communicated to the world, though the influence of the war is plainly to be seen in various new departures of British naval policy." Accordingly, Mr. WILSON undertakes to sun up the lessons as they present themselves to him. His method of calculating the relative strengths of the two navies is not quite clear. He assigns to the Russians 7 first-class battle-ships and to the Japanese 6, but he gives to the former only two modern armoured cruisers against 8 belonging to the latter. Yet surely the *Bayan*, the *Gromovoi*, the *Rossia* and the *Rurik* were "modern armoured cruisers," and cruisers, too, of a very high type. Then again, Mr. WILSON puts the "other cruisers" of the Russians at 9 and those of the Japanese at 16. But his figures require amendment:—

	Japan.	Russia. Mr. Wilson's Figures.	Russia. Real Figures.
Battle-ships .....	6	7	7
Armoured Cruisers .....	8	2	4
Other Cruisers .....	16	9	19
Destroyers .....	19	23	25

The inferiority on the side of the Russians was in armoured cruisers only, and they were superior in battle-ships and cruisers.

Mr. WILSON thinks that the first lesson taught by the war is the advantage of a prompt offensive. The sudden attacks delivered by Japan at Chemulpo and Port Arthur deprived Russia of all chance of obtaining the command of the sea with the fleet she had then in the East. But, we note with surprise that Mr. WILSON seems to imply some censure of Japan for not following up this success by an immediate attack upon Dalny. Something similar and with equal appearance of unreflection, has been said of Port Arthur. How could Dalny or Port Arthur have been taken? The only route open to an attacking force was an over-sea route, and surely a moment's thought will show any one that to carry a large force of troops over-sea to Dalny and land them there on the morrow of the torpedo exploit at Port Arthur, would have been the most extraordinary and reckless feat ever essayed, even assuming that the Japanese, or any other nation, could have made arrangements for such a coup. Armies can not be summoned from the empyrean and can not be supported upon air. Dalny and Port Arthur were both strongly fortified places which no war-ships could have approached. Still less could a flotilla of trans-



ports carrying soldiers and military stores have ventured within range of their guns. It is really curious that such comments should be made.

Another point which Mr. WILSON does not understand, being insufficiently informed, is the fact that when Admiral KAMIMURA had the *Gromovoi* and the *Rossia* apparently at his mercy, he did not sink them, as he had sunk the *Rurik*. According to Mr. WILSON "the undoubted explanation was that he feared to uncover the Straits of Korea, and turned back to meet the Port Arthur fleet," which, says Mr. WILSON, "seems to have been another error, for a pursuit of the battered ships would have placed him in a position to meet any Russian refugees off Vladivostok." The true reason of Admiral KAMIMURA's apparent want of thoroughness was a very simple one: his ammunition had given out. He found himself in command of vessels virtually as helpless for offensive or defensive purposes as deal boxes, and not knowing what stores of spare projectiles the *Gromovoi* and the *Rossia* might possess, he naturally sheered off. It was a splendid chance forfeited by a pure accident, and had Mr. WILSON been familiar with the fact, it would have furnished a new lesson, namely, that, in time of war, ships should have their magazines full whatever prospect may lie immediately before them.

Concerning the tactical lessons of the war one of the most interesting, as noted by Mr. WILSON, is the comparative inefficiency of the torpedo. The Japanese used the torpedo as skilfully and as boldly as any sailors in the world could have used it. Yet what did they accomplish? In their first great essay at Port Arthur, where the Russian vessels were at anchor and the Japanese craft had slowed down to 5 or 6 knots, only three hits were made with 23 torpedoes. Then on three other occasions determined attacks were made with the torpedo but the results were virtually nil. Finally, the long and protracted assaults that had to be made against the *Sevastopol* showed that against a ship properly protected the torpedo is almost powerless. It is true that the size and weight of torpedoes may be increased, but then larger vessels will be needed for employing them, and thus the final conclusion is that "the danger to be apprehended from destroyers and submarines appears to be much less than has been supposed."

With the mine, however, a different record has been achieved. Its work has been terrible. At the head of its victims stand the *Petropavlosk* and the *Hatsuse*. In the case of these two ships the mines appear to have exploded right under the magazines, which were thus fired, and the big ships were rent in two. Of minor vessels the victims were, on the Russian side, the *Boyarin*, the *Yenisei*, the *Boby*, the *Gilyak*, the *Gremiastchi* and several torpedo-boats and destroyers. On the Japanese side the *Heiyen*, the *Saiyen*, the *Miyako*, the *Kaimon* and one torpedo-

boat. As for the *Yashima* her fate still remains wrapped in obscurity, but that she no longer figures in the fighting line seems certain. To the credit of the mine, therefore, stands incomparably the longest list of victims. But the circumstances under which mines can be used are now found to render them so dangerous to neutral commerce that we shall probably see the Hague Tribunal pass some strongly restrictive legislation after the war.

Another thing proved by the war is the high value of protection and heavy ordnance. The battle-ship and the armoured cruiser emerge with all the honours, and in view of the great ranges at which all the actions were fought, it is evident that anything smaller than an 8-inch gun is comparatively worthless. This is a lesson of the greatest importance to the Japanese. Their battle-ships are badly armed according to the new experience, for against only four 12-inch guns in each vessel there are a number of 6-inch pieces of little value for long-range fire. England's new battle-ships will carry nothing smaller than 9.2-inch weapons. "The effect of the war on the navies of the world," says Mr. WILSON in summing up, "will inevitably be to stimulate the construction of battle-ships and large armoured cruisers, and to increase the attention already given to organization."

#### THE SAMURAI'S CREED.

AN essay on the philosophy of *harakiri* appears in the *Independent* for April 13th and is reproduced elsewhere in these columns. It is a very interesting exposition of the views entertained by the Japanese themselves on a subject which has provoked much discussion among foreigners. Strangers, observing the apparent unwillingness of Japanese officers and soldiers to survive incidents regarded in the Occident as normal to battles and campaigns, are apt to infer that life has little value in Japanese estimation, and on this inference have based criticisms unfavourable to the civilization of the new great Power in the East. Mr. ADACHI, the writer of the essay in question, partially admits this deduction. He says that in the eyes of his countrymen human life is only as one page in the great volume of existence, and he implies that to obliterate the page is but to turn over to a new and more glorious leaf. Therein he expounds the philosophy of the Zen sect of Buddhism, whose tenets had much to do with the education of the *bushi*. The *Zen-shu* religionists taught and teach that the world and all things belonging to it are mere phenomena, deriving their apparent reality from the spirit of the observer. The higher a man rises above such an environment, the less importance does he attach to it and the closer does he get to the true philosophy of existence which assigns to moral obligations an importance far outweighing all earthly associations. The rule of conduct resolves itself, therefore, into an

analysis of what constitutes a moral obligation, and it is here that a difference of opinion really exists between Occidental and Japanese points of view. An Occidental holds that life is sacred and should never be sacrificed if it can possibly be preserved. A Japanese holds that life, mere continuance in mundane being, is a small thing compared with the dictates of duty. We thus reach another point of divergence. A European will tell you that duty—whatever its definition—is fully discharged when its continued performance would entail death. There may be exceptions, but that is the broad principle. And if pressed for a fuller analysis, he will tell you that since man can not gauge the future uses of his life, he has no right to surrender it so long as any chance of safety offers. The Japanese reply is that precisely because no such forecast is possible, a man is bound not to look beyond the requirements of the task immediately before him. If from statements of theory we turn to the practical operation of the two creeds, there is some strong testimony: on the one hand, the testimony of the South-African war when surrender in order to save life unquestionably weakened the fighting capacities of both combatants; on the other, the testimony of the Russo-Japanese war when the principle of subserving life to surrender is obeyed by men constituting the best type of fighting material the world has ever seen. If the proof of practice were conclusive, we should have here reached a conclusion. But a rejoinder may be made that the Japanese carry their system to excess; that valuable lives are squandered on the altar of an ideal. It may be so; probably it is so. No system that ever suggested itself to human intelligence is capable of adaptation to all occasion. The Japanese argue, however, that to err on the side of devotion is better than to err on the side of self-preservation. Discretion, they say, is a dangerous factor to admit into such affairs. The soldier who runs away in order to fight another day is not a soldier at all in the sense they attach to the term. Nor can any one deny that if the aim of war be to win victories in the most rapid and decisive manner, *bushido* furnishes material unequalled for that purpose. The gift of animal courage is probably distributed pretty equally among all nations, but the courage to use men as they must be used if great successes are to be achieved in battle seems to have been impaired by Occidental civilization. It is extremely doubtful whether any English Admiral would have assigned to his officers and men such a task as the blocking of Port Arthur, or whether any English General would have deliberately made the sacrifices that were accepted by the Japanese at Liaoyang. Yet, after all, can there be any question which is the more logical mode of warfare? A Japanese General knows that the sanction of public opinion will never be withheld from him because he asks his soldiers for the lives which they placed at their

country's disposal when they became soldiers, and a Japanese soldier knows that he will never obtain the sanction of public opinion if he avoids a soldier's fate. The outcome of this dual knowledge is a grand instrument of war. Occasionally, perhaps, there has been a needless sacrifice. But who can tell? Who will venture to affirm that the self-inflicted death of this Japanese officer or of that may not, by nerving the arms of his comrades, have contributed more to his country's cause than his life, if preserved, could possibly have contributed in the future? It is difficult to determine which, if any, element is superfluous in a system that has produced such results as the world has seen in this war.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The question of what amount of change is desirable and possible in doctrine and practice is in one form or other troubling all Protestant Churches. What Dr. Takagi has been writing week after week in the *Gokyo* about the Methodist Churches in Japan applies to other bodies. One sees in the religious world precisely the same thing as is perpetually witnessed in the political world. When there is great uncertainty in the minds of leaders of thought as to the result of active interference, things are allowed to drift until a big crisis is reached. Dr. Takagi is of opinion that there is grave danger to the Protestant Church in Japan in ignoring the fact that educated laymen, while still professing Christianity, have not the slightest respect for the doctrines still habitually taught from the pulpit. Dr. Takagi thinks that the Church cannot afford to lose the sympathy and the services of her most intellectual sons and daughters and that since no Church can claim infallibility, it is incumbent on all earnest-minded teachers to examine the articles of their creed afresh in order to determine whether some of them may not be relinquished. Relinquishment of articles of faith has gone on more or less in most Protestant Churches during the past 50 years as knowledge has advanced. Dr. Takagi's attempt to deal with a grave situation in a business-like, honest manner must commend itself to all right-minded Christians. Dr. Takagi's contention is that the separation of educated laymen from the Church will not only be a great loss to the Church, but will almost certainly end in the entire rejection of Christianity by these laymen. We should say that nothing is more sure than that the majority of Japanese Protestant Churches will not consent to have their creed fixed for them by Foreign Mission Boards many years hence. The claim to revise the creed is being put in by one Protestant body after another. To this claim some missionaries reply, "Revise as much as you see fit." While others point out that they cannot obtain the permission of the home bodies to allow such liberty to Japanese converts. Anyhow, as Dr. Takagi observes, the question can't be everlastingly shelved as too unpleasant to be gone into. It is the church's duty to try and find a satisfactory solution for the problem, and Dr. Takagi's recently published articles, now 8 in number, have this object in view. An epitome of articles I. and II. was given in our last Summary. We now proceed to deal with several of his subsequent articles. In Art. III. Dr. Takagi protests earnestly against the folly of pursuing the policy of drift. He quotes from the letter of Mr. Takaki Nobutake, (published in No. 693 of the *Gokyo*), who questions whether the present is a suitable time for inaugurating reform. Things don't succeed unless the time is ripe for them, says Mr. Takaki. It is not within our power to

force the pace in these things. To this the editor of the *Gokyo* replies that no great religious reform has been brought about quite suddenly without any previous preparation in the minds of men. Luther was successful because there were many people in Europe who had been inclining to his opinions for over a century. It is perhaps true to say that the great Reformation of the sixteenth century began with John Wycliffe in the fourteenth century. It takes a long time to prepare men's minds for changes. Though reforms cannot be placed on a permanent footing till the time is ripe for their being carried into practice; thorough discussion of their nature and scope is most desirable. Dr. Takagi tells us that after a most exhaustive analysis of the contents of the letters sent in he finds that the following assertions are confidently made and supported. (1) That the intelligence of the churches to-day is defective. (2) That there is dissatisfaction with the ministers and evangelists in office. (3) That the spirit of churches is not what it ought to be. (4) That there is defective organization. (5) That the policy adopted by the Church as a whole to-day is out of harmony with modern existing conditions. (6) That our modern Christians are lacking in essential qualities. (1) Taking up the first point, Dr. Takagi quotes passages thereon from the various letters published in Art. IV. and then proceeds to epitomize the opinions thus:—It is maintained that whereas 20 years ago the Church of Christ in Japan led public opinion on a variety of subjects, it now no longer pretends to fulfil that function. It contents itself with the reiteration of rusty, orthodox doctrines. It fears the higher criticism. It condemns free inquiry. It scents heresy from afar and denounces anybody suspected thereof. At theological colleges references are made to the new criticism and new interpretation of the Bible, and at these institutions some young men imbibe new ideas, but when they become preachers they do not feel at liberty to give expression to their real convictions. They are expected to repeat the old shibboleths and state doctrines for which they know there is no solid foundation. Some of them make a point of denouncing investigation and the increase of knowledge as inimical to faith. The burden of their message is "believe, believe." It is no wonder that they alienate educated men. Some readers of these articles, continues Dr. Takagi, may be disposed to think that the writers quoted are overstating the real situation. Such is not our conviction. We believe they represent the real position of affairs in the Church generally (*Aruiwa tan ni san shi sha* [三四者] *no shigen* [私言] *ni sugiu to nasu nimo aran ka naredozo, kore wa jitsu ni waga kuni no kyōkai no genji ni shite, ikan nagara wagahai wa shoshi no in tokoro ni dōi sezaruru bekarasu*) When one looks back 10 or 15 years one sees how different was the position occupied by the Protestant Churches to what they occupy now. In the days when Dr. Eby used to lecture in Tōkyō, when Mr. Uemura Masahisa's *Shinri Jpan* was the talk of everybody, when the learned philosophical articles that appeared in the *Rikugō Zasshi* month after month drew the attention of scholars to Christian Theology, educated laymen in the Church felt quite different from what they do to-day. The church has become dormant. There is next to nothing being done to make the Bible better known to the outside world. How poorly provided the country is with valuable commentaries on the Bible! Here we have Mr. Ueda Bin, an unbeliever, who only values the Bible as a fine literary repository, reminding us of our neglected duties as Christian scholars, of our obligations to make biblical thought known in the country. Our ministers are content to preach the most ordinary of sermons Sunday after Sunday to the few Christians who congregate in the Churches. Some will say there is Mr. Uchimura Kanzō. Does he not edit a Biblical Exposition (*Seicho no Kenkyū*)? He does, but the trouble is that he shows no signs whatever of being acquainted with modern Biblical criticism and hence what he writes will not satisfy thoughtful men. In Osaka a new publication has been issued called *Seicho Kōgōroku*, which promises well; but looking elsewhere, we find nothing but a dreary waste where we might reasonably

expect high Christian thought. No Protestant magazine has been started to replace the *Rikugō Zasshi*. Outsiders like Mr. Kuroiwa Shinroku give the world their ideas on the deeper questions of life in a form that wins thousands of admirers. Mr. Kuroiwa's *Tenjinron* has run through over 200 editions, and yet the author is a *home* newspaper writer. There is enthusiasm among agnostics and materialists, but our churches make no effort to keep abreast of modern thought. Is it any wonder that educated laymen should turn their backs on them?

The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* (Congregational) advocates the establishment of a Theological University. In a leading article on this subject it maintains that the Church in Japan has not kept pace with the progress of education during the past ten years. In 1887 the Lōshisha was no whit inferior to the Keiōgijin and the Waseda Semmon Gakkō, and there were persons who thought that it lost nothing by comparison with the Imperial University even, says the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*. But where is Christian education to-day? Quite behind in every respect. When our Mission schools were first started they showed up well in comparison with secular schools. But to-day a comparison of the graduates of these schools with those of secular schools would not reveal any superiority on the side of Christianity. Even in the case of female education where we claim to have effected so much, we have our doubts as to the alleged moral superiority of the girls who graduate at mission schools. (*Shika mo jijitsu ni chō shite kwanishi* [實私] *gakkō no sotsugyōsei to Mission School no sotsugyōsei to wo hikaku suru ni hadashite kansen taru yūriten wo sono toku ni uye ni miru koto wo mite juu, sukumaden mo ōko* [—] *uo ginon nari to iwazarubekarazu*.) We do not wish to be understood, continues the *Kirisutokyo Sekai*, as regretting that in secular education Christian schools have been left behind. On the contrary, we rejoice that education has so far advanced as to render such schools to a large extent unnecessary. We are not advocates of the Church's attempting to compete with the Government and private schools conducted by outsiders in secular education. If she can get hold of the graduates of these schools and influence them for good it is as much as we can expect of her. But in the matter of high Theological training, the Church ought certainly to move ahead. In Germany, England and America there are Chairs of Divinity at the great Universities. But we can hardly hope to establish a Chair for teaching Christian Theology at either of our Imperial Universities. Hence the necessity of the various bodies combining to found a Divinity College that shall be qualified to take rank with the colleges which form parts of our Imperial Universities. The need of highly educated pastors for our Churches is felt to-day more than ever before. Supposing that a graduate of the Imperial University wishes to take a course in Theology, there is no institution in this country to which such a student could be sent. A high class Divinity Hall is not only needed for the training of pastors, it is required as a centre and a source of Christian literature. Why is it that among us Protestants so few high class books are published? Why is it there is no serious attempt to bring out a better translation of the scriptures than that now existing? Ordinary Christian Ministers are far too busy to devote leisure to the writing of books or to extensive translation. The want of a first-class theological training college prevents our getting hold of highly educated young men for the ministry. The intellectual status of our ministers is at present too low to suit the times. We must take steps to raise it or be left behind.

In an article discussing the mental training which the nation will need in the future the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* (No. 1,122) contends that notwithstanding all that has been written in praise of the Bushidō, it will never prove adequate to purify the Japanese home, to raise the status of women, to adjust the various relationships of life as they need adjusting. The Bushidō has been compared to the Stoic philosophy, but in some important respects it is less explicit than was that philosophy and less suited for

\* This journal is now regarded as a Unitarian organ and hence, we presume, would not be deemed a safe medium of expressing Methodist thought.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

application in time of peace to domestic and business life, says this organ. As a code of morals it has a certain narrowness of view which was no doubt the result of the special feudal influences which controlled its development.

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The *Nichipō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) commenting on Mission Schools and the alleged widespread immorality among students, says:—It is asserted by newspaper writers and by a number of other people, including police authorities, that the behaviour of a large number of boys and girls attending Government schools is disgraceful and that even Primary School lads are gradually getting corrupted by the examples set them by older boys. There is a kind of panic among officials over this subject. But is it one of the consequences of the ultra-secularization of education. Our Mission Schools ought to be able to turn out a number of boys and girls whose superior character should form a striking contrast to the ordinary Middle School student. But unfortunately the tendency of Mission Schools in recent times has been to go in for numbers and showiness rather than for training Christian young men and women. By putting the Bible on the shelf and teaching English the number of pupils may be largely increased. But this is not what Mission Schools exist for. They should be content to turn out a few first-class Christians.

The *Nichipō Sōshi* says that the success of the Japanese in the war has helped the cause of Missions as far as England is concerned. There are those in England who have affirmed that England's alliance with Japan makes it obligatory on her part to preach the Gospel to the Japanese and thus render them fit for the discharge of the new duties which their high rank among Eastern nations will impose on them.

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The *Koyō* (Roman Catholic) continues to publish Christian casuistry questions and their answers. We quoted a few of these last month. We now add a few more. They reveal the working of the minds of Roman Catholic Christians and the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan. Question XIII concerns the purchase and subsequent sale of a scroll. A Christian in a country town purchases at a second-hand shop a pretty scroll for 3 yen. He takes it to Tokyo and is told by connoisseurs that it is worth over 100 yen. Two years after he finds himself heavily in debt, and succeeds in selling the scroll to a foreigner connected with one of the Legations for 150 yen. Is this Christian under any obligation to give a part of the money to the original owner of the scroll? The answer is an emphatic no; as in the first sale the price was fixed by the seller. Many of the questions relate to fast-days. Here are a few specimens. According to the rules of the Church men engaged in arduous labour are excused from keeping fast-days, as it interferes with their work. Supposing that a workman gets a holiday and the holiday falls on a fast-day, is he to fast? The answer is: yes, if he can do so conveniently. If by abstaining from food he unfits himself for work the following day, then he is not under any obligation to do so. But Christians who are in doubt on such a point should apply to a priest for advice. Question XV runs thus: Are school-teachers and such like persons exempted from fasting? They spend a number of hours in arduous work. The answer is yes. They are regarded by the Church in the same light as those engaged in manual labour. Mental work and manual are all one. They both cause weariness that makes fasting injurious. Question XVI concerns fasting during journeys. The Church exempts, says the inquirer, travellers on foot from fasting. But what about those who travel in jinrikisha or railway trains? Must they fast? The answer is yes, if they are not too tired to do so. Travelling causes great fatigue to some and abstinence from food in their cases is not desirable. The course to be adopted must depend largely on the amount of physical strength a Christian has. Anyhow, the Church allows a little food in the morning even on fast-days, and with strong persons this should suffice. The next question asks whether all old persons are exempt from

fasting, however strong they may be. The reply is in the affirmative. According to a rule of the Church a man at 60 and a woman at 50 are not under an obligation to fast. Fasting in their cases not being good for health, however strong they may feel or seem to others to be. Are people, asks Question XVII, who in order to avoid fasting undertake some non-urgent arduous work or set out on a journey guilty of sin? The answer is yes; since they are creating circumstances to prevent their obeying the laws of the church.

The *Koyō* (No. 330) has an article entitled "A Dispute in the Religious World" which draws attention to fundamental differences of opinion between religious teachers. We give the substance of the article below. In Europe, America and Japan outside the Roman Catholic Church opinion on religion may be said to have divided off into two schools of thought. There are those who say that religion depends chiefly on feeling and those who affirm that it depends chiefly on the intellect. Most of the Protestant sects hold the former view in one form or other; while Buddhism especially and certain Protestants champion the latter view. Those who favour the first named theory state their argument pretty much as follows. Religion is principally emotional. A man or woman who approaches religion for the first time is prompted by a feeling of dissatisfaction with his or her lot, with the amount of comfort to be had in this life, entertaining the notion that appeal to a higher Power will bring solace to him or her. When in trouble such persons appeal to religion. It becomes their one comfort in life. They don't reason about it. They just accept it for the sake of the comfort it brings them. This is one kind of proof that religion as it exists to-day consists chiefly of feeling, or sentiment. Then, again, consider the relations that certain persons allege to exist between them and the Being they call God or Buddha; it is all a matter of emotion. They cannot by means of their intellect understand this Being at all; nothing whatever that concerns such a Being is clear to their minds, but they feel that they are communing with Him nevertheless. All the proof of the existence of God that they need is their own feelings. Religion, then, with this class of minds consists of feeling only, and the intellect occupies an entirely insignificant and subordinate part even if it is allowed to assert itself at all.

To the above considerations the defenders of the opposite theory referred to above reply in the following terms. There is nothing more unreliable than human emotion, and to trust to it principally for guidance in religion is most dangerous, opening the road to the wildest superstitions. Man's mind is composed of three distinct faculties: the intellect, the will and the emotions; and so when a man is seeking for a religion that shall satisfy his whole nature, he cannot afford to ignore his reasoning faculty as though it were inferior to his emotions. There is nothing more fickle, erratic and thoroughly unreliable than feeling. To base religion principally on it must involve the acceptance of gross errors as a substitute for truth.

If reliance is chiefly to be placed on the intellect, rejoins the emotionalists, how is it that people find that intellectual research and activity does not lead them to religion? No amount of thinking can make religion plain. One can only get to know religious truths by experience, that is, by feeling. Among Buddhists and Protestants this problem has never been solved and never will be, says the *Koyō*. To Roman Catholics the question is no problem at all. The Roman Catholic religion draws a line between the human part and the Divine part in the religious progress of individual souls. It teaches that up to the time of a man's entering the Church his intellect must be his chief guide. He must examine the evidences for the truth of a religion by this means. If he fails to do this, then nothing can save him from becoming the victim of plausible counterfeits of the one true creed. But having satisfied himself that our Church is the only true vehicle of Divine Revelation, the only means of bringing him into contact with Divine influences, he will enter it. After doing so he will accept without question the teaching of the Church. He will not allow his intellect to question any part of the Divine

Revelation. With the Church to guide him, he can never go astray. Once inside our church and this troublesome question of the prominence to be given to intellect or to feeling vanishes. The Roman Catholic believer commits his soul to the safekeeping of the Church and his whole nature is controlled by the spiritual influences which the Church brings to bear on it. To allow the intellect and the feelings to go on battling for ever as is the habit with the adherents of other religions and of other Christian sects is to confess impotence to solve a question that the Roman Catholic Church solved ages ago. In the solution of this question lies one of the proofs of the truth of Roman Catholicism.

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The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) writers are keen observers of passing events and evidently read newspapers and magazines with considerable attention, and hence their articles are not of the high and dry sort found in some Christian organs. In not a few religious periodicals there is little but a wearisome reiteration of doctrines that are perfectly familiar to everybody, and the writers seem quite unconscious of what the great outside world is saying or thinking. The editor of the *Seikyō Shimpō*, the Rev. K. Ishikawa, Mr. Yamada Matsujō, and several other writers on the staff of the magazine, are not men of this type. They deal with interesting topics and urgent questions.

The great increase of immorality among Japanese school girls Mr. Ishikawa takes to be an indisputable fact. But he sees no use in penning severe articles against the young maidens who so easily go astray. The root of the evil he thinks to be with the lads and young men who associate with weak-minded school girls. Mr. Ishikawa says that modern Japanese writers follow those of Tokugawa days in regarding women as the chief cause and source of immorality, whereas the women are just what the men have made them. The present outcry against school-girls, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, will certainly lead many parents to keep their daughters away from school, and thus it may happen that the many benefits conferred on the women of the country by education will be lost to them. The abuse must be attacked at its root, which is the license allowed to school boys at the age of 16 or 17.

Mr. Yamada Matsujō writes in the April 1st *Seikyō Shimpō* on Christian Literature. He thinks that neither of the three sections of Christendom in this country has paid sufficient attention to the subject. The desirability of having a Japanese translation of the scriptures that while faithfully giving the meaning of the original shall possess literary merits of a high order is felt to a certain extent by Protestants, Roman Catholics and the Greek Church Christians; but the efforts made to supply such a translation, says Mr. Yamada, have been very feeble. What Christian literature there is to-day mostly consists of translation. Christian books written in an attractive and powerful literary style practically don't exist in the language. The majority of Christians seem to have no literary taste. They are content with defective and misleading translations of the sacred scriptures. With a view of reaching a higher level the Roman Catholics some years ago engaged the services of Mr. Takahashi Gorō, a Protestant, to translate the 4 Gospels from the Vulgate. But this measure was not altogether successful and did not meet with the support it merited. In the Greek Church we have for a long time used the translation of the New Testament made by Bishop Nicolai and a Japanese assistant some years ago. Of the old Testament only the book of Psalms has so far been issued, though other portions, are, we hear, ready for the press. The criticism of this translation we prefer to leave to other religious bodies. Large portions of the Greek Church liturgy have been issued, amounting to over half of the whole. In the translation of the Bible the question of style in a country like this is a very difficult one. In connection with this is the experience of Dr. R. Morrison, the veteran English Missionary and lexicographer, who laboured in China so many years, has special interest. When he was about to commence the preparation of a Chinese

version of the Scriptures he was much exercised as to the best style to follow. Speaking generally, there are three styles of writing in China. (1) The Classical, (2) The Colloquial, and (3) A style that occupies a middle place between these two. The classical style is that of the *Gokyo* (五經) and the *Shisho* (四書). The Colloquial style is that in which modern novels, tales, biography, &c., are written. It is also the style of the *Shing-yu* (聖諭). (3) The style that ranks midway between the classical and the colloquial is that employed in the *San-kuo-che* (三國誌). At first Dr. Morrison decided that style No. 2 was to be preferred on account of its wide intelligibility, but later on he reached the conclusion that to give the Chinese the Bible in this language would be to rob the Sacred Writings of the solemn dignity which it is essential they should ever retain, and so he finally determined that the style of the *San-kuo-che* should be adopted for his translation of the scriptures. Now, one would suppose that to the Protestant translators of our Japanese Bible the same difficulties would present themselves. How have they solved them? In a most unsatisfactory manner. They have given us a Bible that though easily understood is entirely lacking in dignity of diction, in impressiveness of style. And the hymns in use in Protestant churches and the extempore prayers of their pastors are in point of language most inferior and, moreover, the translation of the Bible is here and there incorrect. Protestants should pay more attention to sacred literature, concludes Mr. Yamada.†

In an article entitled *Fukunisho ni arawaretaru ni Kirisuto* (The two Christs that appear in the gospels) written by Mr. Y. Ishida and published in the March number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* it is maintained that there is a pessimistic Christ and an optimistic Christ an Essene Christ and an Anti-Essene Christ in the Gospel record. In the course of a longish article Mr. Ishida makes the following observations. It is alleged by many modern Christians that, in opposition to Buddhism, Christianity is essentially optimistic; but nothing seems more certain than that primitive Christianity was pessimistic. Entire separation from the world, self-denial, asceticism, celibacy—these were its distinctive characteristics. To the early Christians it seemed that the most important part of Christ's message to the world was, "Forsake father and mother, wife and children, brother and sisters and all worldly possessions if you would enter the Kingdom of God." To applicants for admission to the select company of his disciples, Christ invariably said, "Be prepared for poverty, reproach, and worldly discomfort," that is, he preached asceticism. To the early Christians the "world" and "sin" were synonymous terms. The "flesh"

\* This term is used in various senses in China. It sometimes refers to a book on political morality composed by a late Emperor and paraphrased on certain days of the month by a Vice-Governor. But it often stands for an Imperial proclamation only. It is customary for high officials to use the *Shing-yu* as a text for instructing under officers once a fortnight.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† As this subject is important and Mr. Yamada's language is very strong we give his *ipsissima verba* thus:—*Shikaru ni sōchō* (莊重) *kinen no yōsō wa kore wo kakitaru wo mōte, sono buntai samman* (敬重) *mushumi ni shite, kuōru ni goyaku no umai wo mōte su. Ai kaku no gotoki buntai no Baiburu wo yomi, setsuaku* (拙惡) *naru sambika wo utai, shikashite gen ni mo, bun ni mo arizaru isshu no heitai no sokuseki kito wo shō* (誦) *su. Sejin ga Kirisuto Kyō bungaku ni taishite tsume ni chōshō wo kuōru wa mata ichi ni naki ni aranu. Protestant uo shintōtaru mono suberakaku sansai* (三省) *suru tokoro aru beki nari.* "But it (the Japanese Bible) is wanting in the essential elements of solemnity, dignity and impressiveness, and is written in a style that is slovenly and insipid, and in addition to this, it contains mis-translations here and there. This is the kind of Bible the Protestants read. Then they sing badly composed hymns and repeat extempore prayers in an eccentric style of language that is neither colloquial nor classical. So it is not altogether without reason that Christian literature is treated with scorn by the outside world. Protestant Christians should give earnest attention to this subject."

was always in opposition to the "spirit." The service of mammon meant rebellion against God. To them Christ seemed to preach poverty as essential to the appreciation of the higher truths of the Gospel. But we see in the Gospels another Christ; a Christ who mixed with publicans and sinners, who attended a wedding feast, who blessed little children that belonged to worldly people, and who bestowed on them the highest of encomiums when he said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"; who watched with interest the domestic life of Martha and Mary; who in many other ways showed sympathy with the customs of his country; and especially with the difficulties encountered by various classes of the Jewish community. The two Christs are not irreconcilable to each other by any means, in fact, it is the combination of optimism and pessimism throughout its teaching that constitutes the chief strength of Christianity and saves it from extinction. Life is neither all good nor is it all bad. Thorough renunciation of the world by the Church of Christ would defeat the chief end of Christianity, the leavening of the whole lump of society with its own leaven. The admiration of nature's many beauties, love of art and the like are encouraged by certain parts of Christ's teaching. What then is the Christian ideal? To be in the world and yet not of it. To mingle with mankind, but to refuse to succumb to what is evil. Christianity is neither optimistic nor pessimistic. It neither altogether renounces the world nor approves of it. Total separation from the world and total absorption in it are alike objectionable. It would seem then that the early Christians did not altogether understand the Christ of the Gospels as he is understood by Christians to-day. Modern thinkers cannot whole-heartedly follow a religion like Buddhism that is essentially and unalterably pessimistic.

#### SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., R. D. Robison, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sufu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman (Absent); A. J. Easton, Esq., Acting Chairman; T. C. Anderson, Esq., J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., F. M. Tegner, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.

HONORARY TREASURER:—T. C. Anderson, Esq.

SECRETARY:—Geo. Hood, No. 72.

The opening day of the Spring Meeting was favoured with bright and cheerful weather, though in the latter part of the afternoon the wind blew somewhat bleakly over the high-lying course and clouds began to gather. The turf was in capital condition after the recent rains and succeeding sunshine, and made good running. The attendance was fully up to the average for a first day and excellent sport was afforded by the eight events on the programme. A new departure was made in abolishing the interval for tiffin and starting the first race at 1.30 p.m. instead of 12.30 as on former occasions. As to whether the change was an improvement, opinions varied, but the eight events were concluded in good time—by 5.15. In the first race, for the Champagne Cup, only two starters appeared, neither of whose owners were previous winners, but two events, the first Australian and the first China Griffins, produced fields of thirteen and twelve respectively, and showed very good sport. Bamboo proved to be an exceptionally good China pony, and scored two wins, the second time in a field of twelve runners. Hyacinth justified the high opinion entertained of her quality, disposing of the other Australian Griffins with ease in the five furlong spin. Chitose's win in the Melbourne Stakes was

a surprise to those who had watched the form of Texas in the practice galops, and Daylight's and C.O.D.'s victories in the seventh and last races respectively were also unexpected by "the fancy." The Town Band, as usual, performed a selection of music on the Lawn during the afternoon and the arrangements were satisfactorily carried out by the officers of the day, who were: Judge, Mr. V. A. Caesar Hawkins; Clerk of Scales, Dr. E. Wheeler; Starter, Mr. D. Marshall; Handicapper, Mr. F. H. Bugbird; Timekeeper, Mr. F. J. Hall; and Stewards, Messrs. E. C. Davis, G. Barclay and M. Blümer.

A new rule had been posted up at the Pari Mutual, which read as follows:—When two or more horses belonging to the same owner run in a race all the chances on such owner's horses will be pooled together and payment made to holders of tickets on all the winning owner's horses.

The various events were as follows:—

1.—THE CHAMPAGNE CUP, (Presented by Messrs. C. H. Munn & Co.); for Australian Subscription Horses of 1901 and thereafter that have not run at more than two meetings; to be won three times in all by horses the *bona fide* property of same owner or owners, with yen 300 added by the Club until the cup is finally won, when the second horse will receive the added money; weight 145lb. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Swarby's Parisienne, 145lb. .... (Sugiyama) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Miyoshino, 140lb. .... (Kawasaki) 2

Only two contestants appeared for this event, neither of the former winners of the prize sending a representative to the post. Parisienne started favourite but Miyoshino also found many supporters. The favourite got away with the best of the start, Miyoshino's jockey unaccountably holding back. Parisienne increased her lead on the way round and won as she liked by half a dozen lengths. Time 1.55½.

PARI MUTUEL.—Parisienne 717, Miyoshino 335. Total yen 4,734. Parisienne paid yen 6.50.

2.—THE PEKIN STAKES, value yen 350, the second to receive yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners in Japan at date of entry 5lb. extra, of 3 races excluded. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 147lb. .... (Higaki) 1  
Mr. Virginia's Flounder (late Fluchling), 155lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 2

Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot (late May-duke), 155lb. .... (Mr. Easton) 3

Mr. Astral's Sunbeam (late Torpedo), 155lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0

Mr. May's May-oui (late Hanabusa), 153lb. .... (Mr. Andreis) 0

Coot was the first favourite with Flounder next, Bamboo made the running after a capital start, with Flounder next, and held the lead to the finish, winning easily by four or five lengths, Flounder second and the favourite, Coot, a poor third. Time 1.35.

PARI MUTUEL.—Sunbeam 74, May-oui 77, Coot 431, Bamboo 247, Flounder 260; Total yen 4891. Bamboo paid yen 20.

3.—THE COLONIAL PLATE, value yen 600, the second to receive yen 150, and the third yen 75. For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; Winners of 3 races or less at date of entry Weight for Age, of more than 3 races 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 137lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Izumo, 146lb. .... (Goto) 2

Mr. May's May-mie, 143lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 3

Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 132lb. .... (Kawasaki) 0

Kachidoki was made the favourite in the Pari Mutual but the others all found friends. The favourite got away first, with May-mie close up, and the two kept very close together till the straight when Izumo ran into second place, Kachidoki finishing about a length to the good, and May-mie third. Time 1.20½.

PARI MUTUEL.—May-mie 293, Ohgon 195, Kachidoki 733, Izumo 250. Total yen 6619. Kachidoki paid yen 9.

4.—THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; Weight for Age; Entrance yen 5. Five Furlongs.

Mr. G. Barclay's Hyacinth, 137lb. .... (Horikoshi) 1  
Mr. H. Leleber's Flame, 137lb. .... (Omino) 2

Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-nin, 137lb. .... (Miyagawa) 3

Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 137lb. .... (Hakodate) 0

Mr. Astral's Yokohama, 140lb. .... (Higaki) 0

Mr. Norfolk's Puritan, 137lb. .... (Mayeda) 0

Mr. S. Sato's Iwate, 137lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0

Sir Claude M. MacDonald's Gollywog, 137lb. .... (Fujiwaki) 0



Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Tatsuta's Hotei, 137lb. ....(Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Green's Chiyoda, 137lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Asahi, 137lb. ....(Goto) 0  
Mr. Lefroy's Eileen, 137lb. ....(Jimba) 0

The big field of thirteen griffins turned out for this trial race, Hyacinth being a hot favourite. After two attempts a fair start for such a crowd was effected. The favourite got away with a jump and led the field, gradually increasing her lead to the finish and winning as she liked from Flame, who had run into second place and finished three lengths ahead of Ten-nin, third. Time, 1.07.

PARI MUTUEL.—Daybreak, 92, Ten-nin 25, Yokohama 42, Puritan 15, Iwate 21, Flame 17, Gollywog 12, Hyacinth 607, Dekimas 168, Hotei 43, Chiyoda 9, Asahi 11, Eileen 16. Total yen 5,242. Hyacinth paid yen 7.50.

5.—THE FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1905; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 147lb. ....(Higaki) 1  
Mr. Northfolk's Pagoda, 153lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. J. Koerting's Gulyasch, 147lb. ....(Horikoshi) 3  
Mr. Astral's Sunset, 147lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 150lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Swarby's Gogai, 147lb. ....(Uchi) 0  
Major Trick's Petit Canard, 147lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Sport's Conundrum, 144lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. Cotton's Dairen, 144lb. ....(Rikizo) 0  
Dr. Wheeler's Formalin, 141lb. ....(Omimo) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Harukaze, 150lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. Green's Kobe II, 145lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0

All the entrants, twelve in number, faced the starter. Gulyasch and Bamboo were both fancied for this race, the former, however, carrying the most money. A very poor start enabled The Miller to get away with a lead of a length or two but Bamboo displaced him in the lead at the Trees. Coming down the Straight Pagoda ran into second place and challenged the leader, but Bamboo, going well in creased his lead and won by three lengths or more from Pagoda who finished a length or two before Gulyasch, the favourite. Time 1.38.

PARI MUTUEL.—Sunset 10, Pagoda 21, The Miller 134, Gogai 11, Petit Canard 49, Gulyasch 603, Conundrum 20, Dairen 84, Formalin 9, Harukaze 12, Kobe II 25, Bamboo, 532. Total yen 6,799. Bamboo paid yen 13.

6.—THE MELBOURNE STAKES, value yen 550, the Second to receive yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weight for age; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 Races 3lbs. extra for each win. Entrance yen 5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Chitose, 143lb. ....(Sugiyama) 1  
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 137lb. ....(Rikizo) 2  
Mr. May's May-nooth, 137lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. Swarby's Folly, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Texas carried most of the money but May-nooth and Chitose also found friends. A capital start was made, and the four ran well together to the Shakespeare when Texas showed a little ahead of Chitose. Turning the corner however, Chitose got to the front by a little, and after a fine race down the Straight won cleverly by about half a length, a length between Texas and May-nooth. Time 1.23.

PARI MUTUEL.—May-nooth 61, Folly 87, Chitose 636, Texas 534. Total yen 5,931. Chitose paid yen 9.50.

7.—THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Friends' Daylight, 137lb. ....(Hakodate) 1  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 137lb. ....(Horikoshi) 2  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kurama, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hinode, 137lb. ....(Goto) 0  
Flash was the favourite. Daylight got away first, on the rails, but was overhauled by Flash at the Houses. Daylight however again ran to the front and won a good race by a couple of lengths, with Kurama third, a length behind the favourite, Flash. Time 1.55.

PARI MUTUEL.—Daylight 264, Kurama 83, Flash 683, Hinode 39; Total yen 4,810. Winner paid yen 18.

8.—THE CRITERION PLATE, value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100; for All China Ponies; weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lb. allowance. Entrance yen 5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Finales's C. O. D., 142lb. ....(Takahashi) 1  
Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot, 145lb. ....(Mr. Easton) 2  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Wakashima (late Ashtaka), 142lb. ....(Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 142lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. May's May-king, 147lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 0  
Mr. Samuel's The Spirit, 150lb. ....(Mayeda) 0  
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 145lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0

Wakashima was first favourite and May-king next. After a good start C.O.D. made the running, with Coot close up. C.O.D. kept the lead and after a fine race down the straight with Coot, won, cleverly by half a length, the favourite third, a length behind Coot. Time 1.38.

PARI MUTUEL.—Ten-yu 38, May-king 383, Wakashima 508, C. O. D. 131, Coot 21, The Spirit 12, Flounder 46. Total yen 5,103. C. O. D. paid yen 39.

## SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 6TH. THE EMPEROR'S CUP DAY.

The weather conditions on Saturday, the Ladies' day, were anything but propitious. All day a strong south-westerly wind blew in gusts, raising clouds of dust in the enclosures at the Racecourse, while for the latter part of the afternoon a deluge of rain appeared imminent, though only a very brief shower actually fell about 5 p.m. The number of ladies amongst the visitors was consequently not up to the average, and those who braved the weather were glad for the most part to take advantage of the shelter of the Grand Stand. Amongst the visitors was a strong contingent from the Foreign Legations in Tokyo. Several of the events brought out fairly large fields and all the races were well contested, so that visitors could not complain of the sport afforded. The Ladies' Purse, the blue ribbon of the meeting, was won once more by Mr. Mottu, on Mr. Kawakita's excellent China pony Wakashima, and the coveted prize was presented to him by Mrs. Warming, who said:—

"I have been asked to present you with this purse with the compliments of the Ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama, who all, I am sure, like myself, feel flattered when called upon to admire and uphold manly sport. You have just ridden a splendid race and I congratulate you on your energy and keenness which have enabled you to win this much coveted prize. May you be as successful on many coming race days as you have been to-day. Mr. Mottu, on behalf of the Ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama I have much pleasure in handing you this souvenir."

Mr. Mottu, in a graceful little speech expressed his thanks and a regret that the Ladies' day had not been more satisfactory as regarded the weather. Later in the day Mr. Mottu scored another victory on Wakashima, by winning the China Derby, a mile and a half race. The Emperor's Cup was presented after the race to the owner of Kachidoki, the winner, by Baron Sannomiya, Master of Ceremonies, and at the close of the presentation three cheers were called for His Majesty the Emperor by Sir Claude Macdonald, President of the N.R.C., which were heartily given by all present.

The events were as follow:—

1.—THE THIRD AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring, 1905; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-nin, 137lb. ....(Miyagawa) \*  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kurama, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) \*  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hinode, 141lb. ....(Goto) 3  
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 137lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Astral's Yokohama, 140lb. ....(Higaki) 0  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flame, 132lb. ....(Omimo) 0  
Sir Claude M. MacDonald's Gollywog, 137lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0

Mr. Satsuma's Britannia, 132lb. ....(Fujisaka) 0  
Mr. Snipe's Ibuki, 137lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. Green's Chiyoda, 137lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0  
\* Dead Heat.

This was considered a fairly open event, Flame and Britannia being, however, most fancied by backers. Tennin and Kurama jumped to the front after a very fair start for so large a field, and with Chiyoda close up the way all round. Entering the Straight a little behind Tennin, Kurama gradually closed up with the leader and finished a fine race a dead heat, with Hinode, who had displaced Chiyoda in the distance, third. Time 1.25.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 47.50 on Tennin and yen 16 on Kurama.

2.—THE YOKOHAMA DERBY, value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75. For All Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Izumo, 146lb. ....(Goto) 1  
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 149lb. ....(Takahashi) 2  
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Annemarie, 137lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 3  
Mr. R. Loonen's Rose de France, 149lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0

Suma and Annemarie were the most favoured of the four starters. After a good start Rose de France made the running and led by a length on first passing the stand, with Izumo next. Between the hill and the Houses the field closed up and ran well together till entering the Straight when Izumo drew away and gradually increasing her lead, won by about three lengths from Suma, with Annemarie a short length behind the latter for third place.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 33.

3.—THE LADIES' PURSE, presented. The Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100, for All China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale with 5lbs. added; winners at date of entry 5lbs. extra for one win, 7lbs. for two or more wins; winners at the Meeting 5lb. extra; to be ridden by Full Members of the Club, or Visitors, whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the Meeting and approved by them. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Wakashima, 159lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 1  
Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 157lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. May's May-oui, 163lb. ....(Mr. Andreis) 3  
Mr. Swarby's Gogai, 152lb. ....(Mr. Marquetti) 0

Wakashima started a hot favourite, carrying more than half the money in the Pari Mutuel. Raubgraf made the running for a quarter mile, when the favourite got to the front and won as he liked by several lengths from Raubgraf; May-oui a poor third. Time 2.13.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 8.50.

4.—THE EMPEROR'S CUP, presented by His Majesty the Emperor. The Second to receive yen 200 and the Third yen 100. For all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry weight for Age; winners of more than 3 races at date of entry 3 lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15 lbs. in all; Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their Second Meeting 3 lbs. allowance; Horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5 lbs. allowance, allowance accumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12 lbs. allowance; winners after closing of entries to carry 5 lbs. extra, cumulative. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 137lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon 132lb. ....(Kawasaki) 2  
Mr. May's May-mie, 143lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. Swarby's Parisienne, 157lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. G. Barclay's Hyacinth, 125lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Kachidoki and Hitachi were the favourites, being nearly equally backed. After several tries the horses were sent away to a very poor start, of which Ohgon, Kachidoki and Parisienne got the best and galloped together to the rise from the dip. At the Shakespeare Parisienne fell behind and Hyacinth came into third place. At the Trees Kachidoki shook off Ohgon and increasing her lead, won by several lengths from Ohgon, with May-mie, who passed Hyacinth in the Straight, a fair third. Time 1.49.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 12.

5.—THE FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; weight for age; winners at the Meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 132lb. ....(Omimo) 1  
Mr. Friends' Daylight, 143lb. ....(Hakodate) 2  
Mr. S. Sato's Iwate, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 3  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Asahi, 137lb. ....(Goto) 0  
Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 137lb. ....(Sugiyama) 0

Flash was first favourite and Daylight second. The latter showed in front for the first quarter mile, when Flash came up and took the lead, which she held to the finish, winning by two lengths from Daylight, with Iwate, lengths behind, third. Time, 2.11.

Later on Flash was disqualified on an objection raised against foul riding on the part of her jockey, and the race was awarded to Daylight. The evidence clearly proved that Flash interfered with three horses in the race by pulling across them to take the rails from Daylight, who was leading, the latter's rider having therefore to pull back and go outside. The rider of Flash acknowledged that he was ignorant of the Rule with reference to crossing another horse, although it is printed in his licence.

PARI MUTUEL.—paid yen 10.

6.—THE SYDNEY STAKES.—Value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904; weights for Age; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 races 3lbs. extra for each win; winner of Melbourne Stakes, First Day, excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong.



Mr. Cotton's Texas, 137lb .....(Rikizo) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Miyoshino, 140lb.....(Kawasaki) 2  
Mr. May's May-nooth, 137lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 3

Only three starters appeared, of whom Texas was favourite, and an easy winner. May-nooth ran close with the favourite till after negotiating the hill, when she had to be pulled up by her rider, having picked up a stone, which lamed her. Texas cantered in five lengths ahead of Miyoshino. Time 2.12½.

PARI MUTUEL,—paid yen 8.

7.—The CHINA DERBY, value yen 450, the Second receive yen 100. For All China Ponies; Weight as per scale; Subscription Ponies 5lbs. allowance; Winners at the Meeting 7lbs. extra; Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Wakashima, 149lb.(Mr. Mottu) 1  
Mr. Finale's C. O. D., 149lb. ....(Takahashi) 2  
Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot, 145lb .....(Mr. Easton) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 142lb.....(Kawasaki) 4  
Mr. May's May-king, 147lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 5  
Mr. May's May-oui, 148lb .....(Mr. Andries) 6  
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 145lb .....(Mr. Dietrich) 7

Wakashima started first favourite, though a goodly number of backers fancied Coot. Wakashima got the lead almost from the start and kept it to the finish, winning by several lengths. Coot and C.O.D. had a tussle for second place, the latter just obtaining it by a length. Time 3.26½.

PARI MUTUEL,—Paid yen 12.50.

8.—The SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE, value yen 250, the Second to receive yen 100 and the Third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1905, Weight as per scale. Winners at the meeting excluded, Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. J. Koetting's Gulyash, 147lb.....(Horikoshi) 1  
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 150.(Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. Cotton's Dairen, 144lb. ....(Rikizo) 3  
Mr. Astral's Sunset, 147lb .....(Sugiyama) 4  
Mr. Norfolk's Pagoda, 153lb .....(Hakodate) 5  
Major Trick's Petit Canard, 147lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 6  
Mr. Sport's Conundrum, 144lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 7  
Dr. Wheeler's Formalin, 141lb.....(Omimo) 8  
Mr. Alexander's Harukaze, 150lb.....(Kawasaki) 9  
Mr. Green's Kobe II, 147lb. ....(Tsoubouchi) 10

Ten ponies faced the starter and were kept waiting for about half an hour by Kobe II., who got away without his rider and dodged a little army of bettoes all round the course before he could be driven into the compound. When at last the field got away, The Miller made the running with Petit Canard and Sunset close up. Gulyash, the favourite, came through his horses near the Shakespeare and before entering the Straight obtained the lead and won by about a length from The Miller, who had run a very good race from the start; Dairen third. Time not taken.

PARI MUTUEL,—Paid yen 8.50.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM FOR DEPOSIT.

A case in which Y. Sakamoto, a merchant in Tokyo, claims a thousand yen from Mr. V. Menil, No. 166, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, came up in the Yokohama District Court on May 5th before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Suzuki and defendant by Mr. Watanabe.

Plaintiff's counsel stated that in May, 1903, his client ordered defendant to dye certain pieces of *unsai* cotton to be employed for soldiers summer coats, and the parties made a formal contract. The Japanese deposited with defendant a thousand yen which was a portion of the estimated cost of the dyeing, and at the same time he presented the colour sample to the dyer. After the cloth was finished the colour was found different from sample, so that the whole of the *unsai* cotton was rejected by the Military Clothing Office. This failure he attributed to the negligence of defendant. The contract should be regarded as null and void and consequently the deposit of one thousand yen should be repaid to plaintiff.

Defendant's Counsel declined to admit that the colour was different from sample, and contended that the Japanese merchant promised the French dyer to deliver at least a hundred pieces of cotton in June, 1903, but he did not do so. Therefore, Mr. Menil sustained a loss in keeping his vats unemployed for a long time and thus suffered damage estimated at over two thousand yen. Owing to this loss, Mr. Menil would not return the deposited money.

The parties produced evidence in Court, after which plaintiff's Counsel asked for leave to examine M. Ikeda and K. Amemiya of Tokyo as

witnesses. The Court granted the request and adjourned the case till May 17th.

#### CLAIM AGAINST THE O. & O. CO.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case instituted by a Chinaman named Lee Huan Tang, No. 164, against Mr. B. C. Howard, Yokohama agent of the O. & O. Steamship Company, claiming yen 108.90 came up again on May 5th in the Yokohama District Court when Judge Nakanishi gave judgment dismissing plaintiff's claim and ordering him to bear costs.

The Yokosuka Prize Court has given decisions confiscating the British steamers *Easby Abbey* (4,963 tons gross), *Venus* (3,558 tons) and *Aphrodite* (3,949 tons) and their cargoes. The *Easby Abbey* with 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal, was captured on March 3rd, the *Venus* with 5,222 tons of Cardiff coal, on March 4th and the *Aphrodite* with 5,600 tons of Cardiff coal, on March 6th, all in the North Sea of Japan on their way to Vladivostok. They were the 43rd, 45th and 46th respectively captured.

#### MISS DE WETTE v. S. H. KUHN.

In the Yokohama District Court, an action lodged by Miss Sophie Anne Barbe De Wette, a Belgian subject, of No. 16, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against Mr. S. H. Kuhn, an Austro-Hungarian subject, whose residence according to the complaint is not known, began on May 8th before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Sato, and defendant was not represented.

At the outset of the hearing yesterday plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to give decision declaring the marriage between Miss De Wette and Mr. Kuhn invalid and ordering the defendant to pay forty yen monthly until the daughter of the parties shall attain twenty years of age. As to the grounds of the claim, plaintiff's Counsel stated that by mutual consent, Miss De Wette and Mr. Kuhn agreed to enter into a contract of marriage, and asked Rev. E. S. Booth, an American missionary residing on the Bluff, Yokohama, to solemnize the ceremony. But the mother of defendant and the parents of the plaintiff strongly opposed the parties' intention on the ground that the defendant is a Jew, and Miss De Wette a Christian, and that at the time of the proposed marriage, the parties had not reached legal age, Belgian law providing 24 years as the limit, and Austro-Hungarian law 21 years. In these circumstances, they could not obtain the consent of their parents (the father of the defendant was dead). At the request of the parties, however, Rev. E. S. Booth performed a religious ceremony on January 14th, 1903, when they were not accompanied by any of their direct relatives. Previous to the ceremony, Mr. Kuhn had promised Mr. Booth that he would register the marriage with the Japanese authorities in accordance with the relative laws. After the marriage, the parties lived together and the defendant told the plaintiff that he had so registered the marriage. On March 18th, 1904, plaintiff was delivered of a daughter upon which the defendant paid a visit to Mr. Booth and confessed that he had not made the necessary registry. He also asked what he should do. This showed, counsel contended, that the marriage was accomplished by deceit on the part of Mr. Kuhn. The defendant further deceived Miss De Wette in saying that he had registered the marriage in a Japanese office. Subsequently the plaintiff found that the statements by Mr. Kuhn as to registry of the marriage and of the birth were untrue. As to the validity of the marriage, Mr. Sato held that it must be regarded as invalid in accordance with Arts. 775 and 778 of the Japanese Civil Code as the parties were residing in Japan when they were married. In December, 1904, the parties commenced to live separately, Miss De Wette taking with her the child. Previous to the separation, defendant promised to pay plaintiff forty yen every month as the expense of bringing up their daughter until she should reach her majority. Mr. Kuhn, however, paid only one term—40 yen—in December, 1904, and he left the country in January this year.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced a letter referred

to above as the promise of Mr. Kuhn to pay an allowance.

The Court—Under what provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure do you claim an allowance?

Plaintiff's Counsel—It should be for damage inflicted by the desertion of the defendant without making provision for their child, and the amount yen 40, was agreed upon between the parties.

Mr. Sato asked the Court to include in the record the prosecution by Mr. Kuhn against Miss De Wette—or his wife, Mrs. Kuhn—for adultery, and said that it was dismissed by the Public Prosecutor on the ground that the marriage between the parties was invalid. That record should afford guidance in the present action.

The Court rejected the request and intimated that it would give judgment on May 12th.

#### CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The hearing of a case initiated by Mr. F. G. Thomas, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. H. C. Morf and Co., against B. Kobayashi, claiming yen 1,241.26 was resumed on May 11th in the Yokohama District Court.

As there has been an alteration in the organization of the Court, the parties repeated the statements they gave in previous hearings, after which Plaintiff's Counsel produced the record of another case between the same parties in the Tokyo Appeal Court, and contended that Defendant made a contract on Feb. 8th, 1898, to purchase from Messrs. Morf and Co. 50 cases containing velveteens; on March 2nd, 30 cases containing the same goods; on March 8th, 5 cases of plush cloth and 15 cases of velvet. These goods arrived in Yokohama in November of the same year, but the defendant refused to take delivery on account of a fall in the market.

Defendant's Counsel stated that after investigation his client found that G. Hiramatsu and S. Hirai, employees of the bankrupt firm, made the contract using the name of Defendant, such speculative business being a habit among *banto* employed by foreign firms. Counsel further held that no contract was made by Defendant. The false contract was not produced by Plaintiff; if it was taken into Court, criminal proceedings must be taken against the two Japanese employees. Defendant's Counsel asked the Court for leave to summon an expert to testify as to the commercial usage regarding the obligation of defendant in such a case. The Court decided to examine a foreign merchant and adjourned the hearing till May 30th.

#### CLAIM FOR MERCHANDISE.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Thomas Bernstein, a Russian merchant, No. 124 Yokohama, against Miss Helene Schmidt, No. 106, claiming yen 73.75 for wine, etc., sold to her was resumed on May 11th before Judge Iyeiri when a Japanese was called as a witness. On the protest of Plaintiff's Counsel, the Court decided not to examine him. The hearing having been concluded, the Court decided to deliver judgment on May 13th.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand the A. D. C. hope to stage "Our Boys" on May 25th at the Public Hall, Yokohama.

The collection taken at the Organ Recital given in the Union Church on Thursday amounted to yen 212.60.

A telegram from Maidzuru reports that an officer belonging to the defence forces has been missing for some days.

Mrs. Richardson, a British volunteer nurse, returned on May 9th from the front, arriving Ujina by the *Kosai Maru*.

The crews for the "Born in Japan" v. "The World" four-oar rowing race to be held at the Spring Regatta on May 27th are as follows:—"Born in Japan" J. Helm (stroke) P. E. Nicolle (3), D. Weed (2), and L. Stornebrink (bow).

"The World" H. E. Hayward (str.) J. S. Cartwright (3), H. G. White (2), and R. C. Bowden (bow).

Mr. G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Seoul, who is now in Tokyo on official business will return to his post on May 10th.

A suspected case of plague has appeared at Hamaguri-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient is a youth named C. Sato, the eldest son of a coolie. He was removed on the morning of May 10th to the Honjo Hospital.

The Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association hope to give an "At Home" early in June when friends will have an opportunity of seeing the new furnishings and decorative scheme which Mr. Kennan's lecture made possible.

Mr. Den, Vice-Minister for Communications, arrived on May 6th at Shinonoseki by the *Dairen Maru* from Korea. According to him, the machinery of communications was being transferred from the Korean to the Japanese authorities and the work would be completed in June. From July 1st, the organization will be taken up by the Japanese.

In the compound of the Isejima Shrine, Yokohama, public bodies of the city on May 5th held a *Kito-kwai*—supplication—for the future happiness of the officers and men who have died at the front. At 10 a.m., representatives assembled in the City Hall, Honcho, and an hour later started for the hill where the rites were performed. High officials of the local government offices were present. During the service, bombs were sent up on the hill, and all the streets were dressed with the national flag. At night, the usual lantern decorations and illuminations were shown throughout Honcho and other prominent streets. Several small processions were organized in the evening.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE MEANING OF "SHASAI."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I see in both Mr. de Becker's and the *Japan Times*' translation of the Law of Trusts that Shasai continues to be translated Debenture, and I venture to say that I consider this wrong. In talking with a number of Japanese I find they consider the English word debenture to be the loan or debt itself, and not simply its certificate.

In Article 35 the word Saiken 債券 occurs. This I contend is the proper word for Debenture, but both Mr. de Becker and the *Japan Times* translate this "Debenture Certificate," though in Article 52 Mr. de Becker calls it "Debenture," and the *Japan Times* has it as "Certificate."

I would like to know whether these translators wish to imply that the Law refers to two distinct documents i.e. Shasai=Debenture, and Saiken=Debenture Certificate?

I do not wish to discredit the translators' work, it fills me with admiration, but I should like, if possible, to get at the real English legal meaning of the word Shasai.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

IGNORAMUS.

##### THE MINING LAW.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th ult., you published a letter signed "Ignoramus," and as the question he raises may probably be of some interest to students of Japanese, I would endeavour to explain it as follows:—

The word *shu-yo* (收用) — "to take and use"—as employed in the *To-chi Shu-yo Ho* (土地收用法) — "Law Relating to the Acquisition of Lands for Public Use"—refers to a legal act performed by one to whom the power has been lawfully delegated, in exercise of the right of "Eminent Domain" possessed by the State to condemn private property to public use, and to appropriate the ownership and possession of such property for such use, upon paying to the owner a just compensation to be ascertained according to law.

There are two technical terms denoting acquisition. The word *shu-yo* (收用) is employed when the estate is permanently acquired and paid for outright on the basis of a remuneration determined in accordance with the provisions of the law; while the word

*shi-yo* (使用) is employed when the estate is only used and a rental paid in respect thereto on the basis of rents current in the neighbourhood.

The word "purchase" in its ordinary acceptance refers to the act of acquiring property by payment of a pecuniary consideration, but in its legal sense it embraces every mode of acquisition of estate known to the law.

For the above reasons the term *shu-yo* may be variously translated "purchase" or "employed by purchase," or "compulsory purchase." No doubt the word "expropriation" is more or less correct, but not exactly.

The fact is the term *shu-yo* has been specially coined for the purposes of the Japanese law relating to the acquisition of lands for public use, and I cannot find any one single English word that will convey its exact significance. If "Ignoramus" will read the provisions of the *To-chi Shu-yo Ho* (Law 19, 22nd year of Meiji) Article 1, he will get the idea of the terms *shu-yo* and *shi-yo*.

I quite agree with "Ignoramus" that a Legal and Scientific Dictionary is much wanted, but the question is how many purchasers would there be for such a work; and what practical use would it be when finished? To simply consult a dictionary and to slavishly adhere to its definitions would probably result in considerable confusion. It is not sufficient merely to know a word but it is necessary to know its meaning and history, and the principles of the laws in which it is employed, and this practically involves devoting oneself entirely to the studies of the legal profession.

With a view to attempting the compilation of a dictionary of legal terms, I have prepared a list of several thousand words arranged in alphabetical order and written both in *romaji* and Japanese. If any qualified gentleman can be found willing to devote himself seriously to the task of working this material up into a legal dictionary, I shall be only too happy to place it at his disposal as it stands, because I have not the leisure to devote to the completion of the task.

With regard to any further explanation which "Ignoramus" desires, I would suggest a visit to his lawyer, who will, no doubt, be pleased to furnish him—professionally and in consideration of a suitable honorarium (the Cincian law being obsolete!)—with all necessary information and advice.

Yours obediently,

J. E. DE BECKER.

Yokohama, May 5th, 1905.

##### THE FLOATING DOCK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in your issue of the 3rd inst., on the "Launching of the Kobe Floating Dock from the yard of the Mitsu Bishi Co., Nagasaki, I should like to state, as the representative of Messrs. W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ltd., that the complete pumping plant for this dock was manufactured in England by them. The pumping plant consists of seven vertical-spindle centrifugal pumps. These vertical-spindle pumps are now being extensively adopted for dock work, for which they are most suitable, the pumps being able to be placed at a lower level than the engines and yet be direct-coupled to the same by means of a vertical shaft, which can be of any desired length, the engines in this case being of the horizontal type, instead of the vertical type generally used for centrifugal pumps, and consist of a compound engine for each pump, with the cylinders arranged at right angles to one another. It was specified that six of these pumps should deliver 11,000 tons of water in 165 minutes against a head of 24 feet, that is, 2,500 gallons per minute each. These pumps are of exactly the same type as Messrs. Allen have supplied to the floating docks at Durban and Bermuda and to the graving dock at Colombo, now in course of construction. The new dock at Chatham was supplied by them last year with two sets of similar pumps, only on a much larger scale, the two pumps being capable of discharging 66,000 tons of water against a head of 38 feet in four hours. The adoption of this type of pump by the Mitsu Bishi Dock Co. illustrates once again the desire of this firm to keep abreast of the times.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

VIVIAN SANGUINETTI.

Tokyo, May 5th, 1905.

##### CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With considerable interest, I have read and re-read your article of Feb. 11th on "Christianity in Japan." It was perhaps well that such a word of caution be given. And it is quite likely that some Japanese will not "respect the ideals of Christianity" because of the practical type it presents for her observation "in the acts of the Russians in this war," and "in the acts of her Christian teachers themselves." So far as that is concerned, no one, Chris-

tian or non-Christian, outside of Russia approves of these deeds.

Have you not, however, allowed this to over-influence and over-weigh? All Christendom hat, had discernment enough to recognize these intolerant, bigoted, even ferocious deeds as the result of a perverted and corrupt type. And due weight has been given to the dictum that "war is hell." Cautious men do not attach much importance to the heated words and deeds of a time of intense passion. Doubtless many Christians in Russia even deeply regret these very things which you call "practical types." Even "the man on the street" who is utterly negligent of Christianity, observes these distinctions. The writer has heard non-Christian men in America observe time and again that you can not lay up Russia's actions against Christianity.

Do you not, therefore, do injustice to the discernment of our Japanese friends when you expect them to be largely influenced by the type of Christianity Russia presents? And do you not do violence again to their discernment when you think they will fail to recognize the intensity of passion in a time of war?

Moreover, the Japanese are reasonable enough to recognize "practical types" of Christianity presented in their own land. What about the loyalty and bravery of her Christian soldiers and sailors? What about the sympathy of the whole Christian body in Japan, expressed in the practical type of gifts for the relief of the widows and children of the brave fellows whose lives have been given in sacrifice to country? What about the "comforts" prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Yajima, and approved by the Government? What about the unselfish work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the army camps? What about the kindly efforts of missionary and Japanese Christians in the army hospitals? Will not the Japanese see in all these things, rather than in the corrupt types presented by Russia, the real animus and spirit of Christianity? For our part, we prefer to honour the discernment and reasonableness of the Japanese by so thinking.

Faithfully Yours, HARVEY BROKAW.

Williamsport, Pa., U.S.A., April 8th, 1905.

##### WAR STAMPS: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to make a suggestion which perhaps might prove helpful to the charity work going on just now. Would it not be profitable to issue war stamps at the price of 5 *sen*, 10 *sen* and so on to fifty *sen*, which might be attached to the envelope besides the regular postage fee? The profit thus obtained might be contributed to the funds of the relief society for the families of men serving at the front. I feel almost sure that these stamps would not only be bought on a large scale in this country, but that they also would be in great demand by stamp collectors abroad.

Yours, etc.,

A. B.

Tokyo, May 9th, 1905.

##### DE WETTE V. KUHN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I shall be greatly obliged if you will permit me to correct certain mis-statements made at the recent hearing of this case. I refused my consent to my son's marriage, not because of the difference in religion, but because I did not consider the marriage suitable. My son did all he could to have the marriage registered, but the Japanese authorities refused to recognise the union as legal because the Consul for Austria-Hungary declined to register it—the latter alleging as his reason that my son had not done his duty to his country, having refused to serve as a soldier.

Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) B. KUHN.

Yokohama, May 10th, 1905.

##### THE "MARS" DISASTER.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Board of Trade Enquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the British steamer *Mars* on March 17th off Cape Maimoto, Kunishiri, Kurile Islands, was opened on Friday morning at the British Consulate. Mr. Hobart Hampden, the Vice Consul, sat as President, and with him were Captain Robertson of the steamer *Kishu*, and Captain Clark of the steamer *Lincolnshire*, sitting as assessors. The extension of the protest made by Captain Samuel Shirley, George Frederick Everley Pope, chief mate, and Martin White, third mate, was put in and read. It stated that the vessel left Barry Dock on November 25th last bound to Vladivostok via the Suez Canal with a cargo of coal. She was staunch and strong, well manned and victualled, the cargo properly stowed and the hatches well secured, and in every respect fit to perform the voyage. Nothing worthy of remark happened until

December 29th when the day opened with the wind and sea rapidly gaining strength and the vessel rolled heavily. This continued until January 1st when the weather improved. They arrived at Singapore on January 6 and bunkered. After leaving that port the vessel encountered heavy weather which continued onwards till, on January 22, when they were experiencing the full force of a southerly gale with heavy seas. The vessel shipped large quantities of water and laboured and strained violently. On the 28th a fresh gale from the N. N. W. sprang up, and repeated squalls caused the vessel to pitch and lurch violently. The 27th opened with a moderate breeze and sea, and the vessel was then in Kunishiri Straits. At 6 a.m. the lighthouse at Cape Morimoto was bearing S. S. W. distant 11 miles. From 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. they met large patches of broken field ice which struck the vessel heavily across the bows. Later the patches were less frequent and violent and by noon the steamer got clear. At 6.10 p.m. they ran into another large block of ice, after which they found she was making water in the fore peak. As the ice appeared to be stretching right across the bows they steered to the northward. The engines were eased and on examination it was found that the peak was considerably damaged, the plates were buckled, seams started, and rivets loosened. The ballast donkey engine was unable to keep the water under and the crew was set to work baling and ultimately working the coal from No. 1 to No. 4 holds. The 31st January found them with the vessel fast frozen in the ice. The engineers and carpenter were employed stopping the leaks in the fore peak, and a hole was drilled in the bulkhead and a flap valve fitted to enable them to work from the deck as the peak pipe appeared to be leaking badly in No. 1 tank. This continued till February 18th when the day closed with thick blinding snow squalls, and a vast field of ice drifting across the stern of the vessel struck the rudder carrying away the wheel and chain. As the vessel grounded the bolt on the port side of the cross head struck the port guide of the screw steering gear, breaking off both bolts in the cross head, bending and breaking the port guide. The 19th opened with the wind fresh from the westward, clear weather, vessel frozen in, surrounded by ice, and drifting towards Cape Morimoto, stern pointing eastward. It was about noon on that day that the vessel struck the rocks. The ice began to crack and break round her and she swung round and went broadside on to them. At that time the soundings showed 30 feet of water from the stem to abreast of the saloon and the same quantity aft. A large sunken rock laid astern shelving down to the vessel's keel. Boats were swung out and steps taken to abandon the vessel, the engineers reporting that the main engines had been moved out of position. Three boats with provisions landed near the lighthouse and various journeys were undertaken to and from the vessel till she finally broke in two. It was during the evening of March 19th that the final attempt was made to reach the shore. The boat manned by the Master, mate, second engineer and steward set out, but a vast floe coming down upon them the boat was stove in and began to take in water. They pulled for the land before a strong northerly wind and choppy sea. The boat at dawn appearing to be about 15 miles from the Lighthouse. They made little progress, every one now being weak and almost exhausted, having no food save two bottles of preserved fruit and two of sauces, with a few uncooked beans. By noon the boat had drifted on to the ice again and they hauled it on to a small floe intending to stop the leak. At 1.30 p.m. they launched the boat again and continued rowing, and by four o'clock the 2nd mate became unconscious and delirious, the 2nd engineer being also very weak and well nigh exhausted. The day closed with the boat still endeavouring to make the land. At 1.10 a.m. the following day John G. Stubbs, the 2nd mate, expired and two hours afterwards the 2nd Engineer died. They then pulled the boat on to a block of ice and buried the bodies. After resting, the surviving members of the boat's crew started at 7 a.m. to walk to the shore, but finding the ice breaking up they turned back and got the boat into clear water. They eventually touched land at 3.45 p.m. at a point at Tok-i Sing. On March 26 Captain Shirley with four quartermasters visited the steamer. She had then opened out about 18 feet. Her stern and amidships were then resting on the rocks, and the afterhold was full of water rising and falling with the tide. The two following days attempts were made to get on board the vessel, but owing to the ice it was impossible to do so. On April 3rd Captain Shirley went round to Atsuya intending to again board the wreck, but it was still surrounded by ice, and the two ends of the vessel were submerged, the bridge only being above water, but nothing was seen of the funnel, that having evidently gone overboard. The Captain then returned to Shironuka and remained till the 23rd when they left for Hakodate.

Samuel Shirley, the master of the *Mars*, in the course of his evidence, said in answer to the President that he was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of his officers and men, and that they had behaved themselves remarkably well under the painful circumstances which had surrounded them. He had had the latest charts obtainable regarding the voyage he was undertaking, and the disaster which had befallen the vessel was due wholly and solely to the elements. The officers and engineers were engaged on the ordinary articles while the crew signed for the run out, but when the vessel reached Singapore the Consul would not allow the crew to be discharged in the usual way and as they were lascars they were sent to Calcutta, and a crew of Chinamen were shipped. The agreement contained the usual Federation clauses as to the limits of the voyage, and the articles were signed under the ordinary Board of Trade conditions. On reaching the Kunigiri Straits he met with small blocks of ice continually increasing in size, and as they were placing the vessel in danger he thought it best to keep to the Northward in the hope of clearing the obstructions. From what he had learned since he found that he was right in his surmise, for the Captain of the *Tacoma* had told him that he had passed to the northward some days previously and found the sea clear of the ice. He had a consultation with his officers and they decided upon the best course to take, as it was impossible to go to the southward under the extremely dangerous conditions in which they were placed. They were about three miles from the Lighthouse when she struck, and they endeavoured to get her off but as soon as she moved she swung round and commenced filling up. The engine room and No. 2 hold had about twelve feet of water half an hour after she touched the reef, and the condition of the steamer was such that they decided to abandon her. They made several journeys to the vessel but found it was useless to think of doing anything with her for she was then a total wreck.

The President: Did you receive any instructions from your owners to try any particular route?

Witness: No, it was left to my discretion.

Where there any defects in the ship which contributed to the mishap?—No, Sir!

Can you give the locality of the wreck?—Yes! She is in 44.28 N. 146° E. The lighthouse keepers say that the reef runs out seven miles instead of three.

Had you any sailing conditions? Yes! I had the newest edition of the Japan Directory.

In further answer to the Court the witness said that the lighthouse keepers said that there was an unusual quantity of ice floating in the channel this year and that the severe weather had been much earlier than in previous years. From the moment the vessel became encased in the ice every effort was made to secure the safety of the ship. He received every assistance from his crew and the best discipline was maintained. He did not make any enquiries at Singapore as to the state of things in the North and nobody said anything to him as to whether the passage was open or not. He had spoken to several Captains who were going to try to force the passage, and who had stated they had a lot of experience, but he did not think some of them had made the attempt. He could not say whether any other steamers had got through, neither had he heard anything about the *Romulus*. His opinion was when he started out that the Japanese were still keeping a watch round there and guarding the channel, and he believed that it was only because the Japanese warship was a little to the southward with another prize that he did not get captured. He considered he had acted with the greatest caution, and had had much experience in sailing through icy seas.

The President: What is your opinion as to the cause of death of the two officers?—They died from want and exposure. In a blinding snowstorm I was rubbing the second mate's face with snow for hours. I had his body across my knees for some time trying to keep the life in him. He died from the bitter cold and exposure.

The President: I have received a telegram from the Consul at Hakodate stating that under all the circumstances of the case no one is to blame.

W. J. Lamb, the third engineer, then gave evidence that the engines were in good condition and that they were in no wise responsible for the loss of the ship.

Mr. Pope, the Chief Officer, and Martin White gave evidence that everything was done that could be to save the ship, and Adolphus Jones, the quartermaster, spoke as to the satisfaction of all on board as to the action of the Master.

The finding of the Court was delivered at 4 o'clock. It ran as follows:—

The loss of the *Mars* was caused by that vessel being surprised by ice in Lat. 45° 26' N. Long. 146° 20' E. on the night of January 27, 1905, thereafter drifting in the grasp of the ice, and at the mercy of tide and weather, first in a southern direction and then eastward along the coast for a period of

17 days until she was carried to the rocks near Cape Morimoto in Lat. 44° 28' N. Long. 146° 35' E. and there became a total wreck.

The vessel was well found, in good condition, and free from any defect which could have contributed to the casualty. In approaching the question of the master's responsibility it is to be remarked that the advent of the ice was exceptionally early this year and at first the appearances were deceptive. When, on the evening of January 27th, the master had reason to believe he had passed the ice, and when unexpectedly the floes descended upon the vessel at night it was already too late to turn back; the ice already hemmed the ship in, and escape had become impossible. Throughout the difficulties and dangers preceding, attending and following the wreck discipline was maintained. The master handled his ship in a proper and seamanlike manner and acted with energy and fortitude. The Court absolves him from blame, as also the other officers and men, who are to be commended for their conduct at a time of great stress and hardship. A most regrettable incident which followed the wreck was the loss of two lives, John E. Stubbs, the second officer, and Edmund Porter, the 2nd engineer, who had in the first instance safely landed, and when the ship was finally abandoned were in the last boat to leave. Under the circumstances detailed in the foregoing narrative this boat took 44 hours to make the land and the above named officers died from exposure. They met their deaths in the performance of their duty, and no blame attaches to any one in connection therewith.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF HARAKIRI.

By ADACHI KINOSURE.

Said an American friend of mine the other day: "There is one thing I do not understand about your soldiers. It is the *harakiri*. Why should you make any effort to kill yourselves? It would cost life, ammunition and trouble; what is the reason that you would not give that job to your friend the Russian?"

"When our men start out to the 'battle-field,' I said, 'they enter the gateway made famous by Dante. With the soldiers of Nippon to enlist means to give their lives to the country. After that, all they want is to make their lives count for the utmost. The power of endurance, the education of the stomach and of the muscle, the skill in handling the modern machinery of war—all of these, most certainly, the Nippon army takes a thorough account, just as the armies of the West. Only our army goes a step further. The homeland of the soldiers and his Majesty, whom they serve, expect of their soldiers a little more than a mere human could accomplish. You know quite as well as I that there is a power in man which is quite beyond the boasted understandings of modern science."

"Now, the strength of the Nippon army is not so much in the quantity of muscle, neither is it in the nature of the men, nor even in the Spartan training which they receive. I do not hesitate to say that the real strength of our army—that which accomplishes the feat which appears to the Western eye not far short of being miraculous—is psychic."

"When the Nippon soldier commits *harakiri* he does so because he is convinced that his death awakens this mystic force in his comrades; because he believes that by his death this real strength of the Nippon army is so much the more strengthened. You yourself, if you were convinced that by dying you could strengthen the army of your nation much better than by living, would you not yourself die rather than live?"

"But how, in what way, does this *harakiri* work this miracle?" was the next question from my American friend.

"The explanation lies in the traditions of the *samurai*. It is as deep and extensive as the *bushido*."

"In the first place, then, you must know that the distinction of the *samurai* lies in the fact that he is the master and the arbiter of his own life, and this even in the hour of humiliation and dishonour. And that is the reason that when a *samurai* was found guilty of a crime in the braver days of our country he was not executed as other criminals. To them was extended the courtesy of the 'three-inch-and-half,' which is the length of a dagger by which he committed the rite of *kappuku*, as the ceremony of the *harakiri* is commonly called among the *samurai*. Now, even in battlefields it has been considered something of a shame for the *samurai* to be slain by the sword of his opponent. The *samurai* has always prided himself in knowing the season and the hour in which he should die; just as the cherry flower in the ancient flower lore of our land is reputed to see the hour when it is bravest and best for her to scatter. It is written in the code of the *samurai* that he shall never survive dishonour. And remember that nothing is more dishonourable than a

failure—it matters not how adverse the circumstances may be—of accomplishing the duty toward the State and the Emperor. These are questions of sentiment, to be sure, and the civilized might say of them that they are foolish. But we of the primitive race and training might be permitted to retort and say that it is not a whit more foolish than that a peaceful citizen should shed his blood upon a battlefield in trying to kill his neighbour of another country, who, like him, is fighting for the cause, or a blunder, as is often the case, for which he himself had not the slightest blame. Foolish or wise, it is certainly very absurd for any one to close his eyes against the existing condition of things.

"Moreover, in the military annals of our country it has always been held that the death of an officer at the hand of the enemy reflects discredit upon the men under him, who have not been able or thoughtful enough to prevent such a shameful death to their officer.

"An officer, his sword broken, fatally wounded, committed *harakiri* in front of Liaoyang. The men under him dashed ahead like a band of demons with one thought of avenging the death and of carrying to completion the work he had left undone. This officer knew these things:

"First, he knew that the bullet had pierced through his heart; he knew that his life was like unto a candlelight in front of a stormy wind; second, he knew, also, that as long as his breath was within his body his men would cling around him in their desperate efforts to save him from hostile bullets and hostile swords; third, he knew, also, that his men looked upon him as a *samurai* of the first water. They were the men fostered upon the old ideals of the Nippon soldier. Every one of his men would rather have given their lives than have discovered a jarring note in the make-up of their commanding officer. Rather than find their officer lingering like a coward, reluctant of this earthly life, they would have given their lives if they could but apologize thereby for the fault of their commander. Every officer is an embodiment of his men's ideals. Their officer who expects them to look upon the earthly life quite as lightly as upon a particle of dust, when the question of the State, of the honor of the flag, is at stake, is, to their way of thinking, a man who also looks upon life even lighter than they themselves are required to look upon it. The all-important thing upon the battlefield for the Nippon soldier is to accomplish his duty. Through the combination of circumstances a Nippon soldier finds himself powerless to carry out the work to completion. He is not expected to spend time and thought in apologizing for the unkindness of fate or the combination of circumstances. He faces one fact—namely, the failure of accomplishing his duty to the State. He finds himself utterly useless. He takes upon himself to shed the useless abode of himself. Fourth, moreover, he knows, also, that under the circumstances to him was given one opportunity to make himself either a good or a coward in the eyes of his men and in the eyes of the army.

"And this, then," remarked my American friend, "is simply a question of sentiment; there is no rational basis therefor? And you, yourselves, then admit that the practice of *harakiri* is unreasonable, that it is not consistent with the ideals of the civilized life?"

"Perhaps," said I, "only remember that the Nippon officers of to-day in Manchuria are not put at the head of their men to argue the rationality or the irrationality of the heroic tradition of their country. To them certainly is not given time sufficient to revolutionize the sentiments and ideals of the army. By taking his life when he finds his body utterly useless for the purpose to which he is dedicated he takes it himself. This act proclaims him in the eyes of his men a master of life, a man to whom death is a mere incident. Fifth, he knew also that by so doing he would not only inspire his men with a fire as from above, but his example in showing himself a *samurai* of the old standard would inspire the morale of the entire army to the extent that his example would count more than the reinforcement of a thousand men; for if you could fire the enthusiasm of men to such a pitch that a thousand men could accomplish miracles which are beyond the power of five thousand men, your death, which, after all, is the death of one individual, is counted for the reinforcement of many thousands.

"Moreover, it would be easier to the Western way of looking at things to understand the philosophy of *harakiri* if the West could see into the question of life and death as the Far East looks upon it. There, in the benighted land of the sun and of heathenism, we hold that there is one entity in the universe and we call it life. It is the *noumenon* of which all the empirical world is nothing, a mere expression, the world of phenomena. Life, we say, is something that is super-sensual. You have never tasted, smelt, heard or touched life. When one says he has killed a man, or when you see a flower plucked and withered, you have seen the passing away of one of the myriad phenomena of the true entity, the life of which

you have no empirical knowledge. Now, death, to our way of thinking, is nothing but a mere destruction of one of the innumerable expressions of life. With us, then, to die is quite as trivial an affair as to sleep. Upon our transport *Kinsu Maru* and as a fog-wrapped moon was sailing over the midnight sky of April 25th-26th, 1904, under the storm of shells from the Vladivostok squadron, you could find Captain Shima at the head of his fellow officers unsheathing his sword. With the calmness of and quite as solemnly as he who presents his respects to his prince he seated himself upon the deck of the sinking vessel. He performed the rite of the *harakiri*. To-day the men of the Nippon army talk of him as one of the guardian ghosts of the land of the gods.

"In the first place he saw that his life was useless. He would either be a Russian prisoner or go down with the ship. He had dedicated his life when he left his home to serve under the imperial colours. He had not dedicated his life to squander away his hours in a Russian prison. He knew the moral effect of his death after the ancient rite of the *samurai*. He knew that if he cast away his body, his life, which is imperishable within him, will assume another form, and he will continue the work which he has left undone. Death was nothing to him, the accomplishment of his work was everything to him. Face the situation yourself. Could you have done otherwise than what he did to himself?"

"Commander Hirose wrote upon a piece of paper with his own blood the following: 'Through nine cycles of existence shall I come back to earth till I see my work accomplished.' He wrote it on the day when he started upon his first attempt at bottling up Port Arthur. Not many days ago, in the city of Tokyo, in the Aoyama cemetery, you could see Admiral Togo attending the funeral rites of the men who had died before Port Arthur, and here is his address to the spirits of the dead:

"Since the opening of the war, for over ten moons, both you and I have all passed in and out between life and death over the field of battle. Many were the things that I expected from your able hands, and already you have, shouldering upon yourselves the glory of having served the country with your lives, started on the far away journey," etc.

"If those sailors who had served under him were facing him at that hour he could not have spoken to them in a more intimate style. In the eyes of the Admiral, as well as in the eyes of all of us, the men who have passed into heroic memory are as vividly existent as any of their surviving comrades. You of the West say that you believe in the immortality of the soul, and so do we; only we go a little farther than merely saying it. Because we look upon life and death from the standpoint of the larger zone of which the earthly life is nothing but a page, and a very small one, too, are we to be considered misguided and benighted, mere heathen to be pitied? Now, with this conviction, which is common throughout the Far Eastern land, our men commit the *harakiri* with a rather cheerful grace. Our men go into action. Upon the battlefield they are not surprised to meet death; in fact, that is the only thing they expect to meet there. It is this high, and perhaps over-sensitive, regard—superstition, if you will—for the higher honor of the fighting men that makes of a company of Nippon soldiers a force which is irresistible. All the knowledge of modern medical science has never been able to translate a mere mortal into a miracle worker. Over and over again history has testified that that enthusiasm which thrills the hearts of Nippon men, which has thrilled the hearts, fired the enthusiasm, of generations of *samurai* gone by, has once again translated an army of mere mortals into something akin to an army of gods. It is to maintain this sense of honor, it is for the preservation of this supreme fire that quickens the spirit and electrifies the enthusiasm of the Nippon soldier, that many officers among us throw away our lives, as you would call it, in performing the rite of the *harakiri*."

"But it is such a painful thing to go through," remarked my civilized friend. "Is there not another form less painful and much more comforting to the common sense, and much more in harmony with the conscience of the civilized Occident that might serve this purpose quite as well as the old rite of the *samurai-harakiri*?"

"Perhaps. Of one thing I am quite sure—that if such were to be found, desirable and happy as indeed it would be, it would take more than a few days to introduce this as a substitute for the time-honored and painful rite of the *harakiri*."

#### JAPAN'S TASK IN KOREA.

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

Japan has before her the delicate and difficult task of placating Korea, and winning the hearts of this conservative people. It will cost nothing to take possession of Korea and of Korea's government, but

it will tax all her skill to win Korea's heart and confidence.

There is in the peninsula to-day, there has been for a thousand years, an ingrained dislike of Japan and the Japanese. As naturally as the Korean says Kong-ja-nim (The Master Confucius) he says of Japan Wai-nim (倭西) or Keu-gajie-nim (Contemptible wretch). It is in most cases an unreasonable, foolish dislike, but it is a part of his bone and fibre and breaks forth from him on all occasions.

Down through Korea's official records Japan has been marked 倭 with no character to do her honour or single word written in her favour. She holds a lower place even than the Mongols or Manchus.

Turning to a history written about 1485 by order of King Sung-jong I find the first mention of Japan runs thus "In the year Shin-mi (50 B.C.) the Japanese (倭人) sailed over and plundered our coast, but when they heard of the virtue of our illustrious King they withdrew ashamed." Unfortunately, to-day, Japan will have no occasion to withdraw on any such grounds.

Again in the year 417 A.D. the brother of the King of the Silla, or Kerim as the state was frequently called, was held a hostage in Japan. How he came there I know not but the fact would seem to indicate that Silla was a subject at that time to the Eastern Empire. Great was the mourning on the King's account. He himself spoke of his brother as the loss of his strong right arm. "Who was the man could set him free?" A minister by the name of Pak Ché-sang volunteered. Said he, "You might expect to win over other states by fair words, but not Japan, to outwit her is the only hope. My life is at the King's pleasure and such meagre gifts as I have. One request only: Please imprison my wife and family when I am gone."

He took ship at Yul-po and his wife wept bitter tears at the parting.

"This must not be," said he, "I have given my life for my country and your part is to act though I had been a rebel and was escaping from life King."

The Japanese were in doubt at first about this fugitive, but hearing that his wife was imprisoned, and seeing him act his part so well, they believed, and ere long he became a minister in full standing in the Silla Empire. Little by little he laid his plans and one day, unexpectedly, he smuggled the king's brother away and sent him westward home through a thick fog where he eluded all attempts at capture. Pak himself was caught and the whole weight of the Emperor's wrath fell on him.

He asked "How did you dare to act so and set this man free?"

Pak replied "I am the servant of Kerim and my king so desired it."

"You are my servant," said the Japanese, "what do you mean by Kerim?"

His Imperial Majesty then prepared five kinds of punishment and with these in full view he said,

"If you'll consent to be my servant I'll reward you."

Pak replied "I may be a dog or a Kerim pig, but a servant of Japan never. I would gladly accept whip or rod from Kerim but would scorn office from Japan."

The Japanese King then stripped his legs of flesh and made him walk barefoot over sharpened reeds,

"Now whose servant are you?"

"I am Kerim's."

He made him dance on red hot irons and the question was again asked "whose servant?"

"Kerim's" was the last reply.

He was burned alive, and to-day a shrine stands in South Korea in his honour, and people who know scarcely anything else of Korean history talk of the immortal Pak, who died at the hands of the "perfidious" Japanese.

The great invasion of 1591 is still referred to as though it had happened yesterday or the day before. In those days they burned down the huts and drove sharpened stakes through the helpless children, and mothers still, when youngsters cry, say "Ch'ung-chung-i will catch you," Ch'ung-chung-i being Kato Kyomasa, the General of the first division. Records regarding Japan are a tale of woe only and lead one well along into the region of present day thought, where the natural heart of the Korean is all against the Japanese.

A Chinese army might march through this country, plunder it from coast to coast, and commit all kinds of outrage, but its evil deeds would be forgotten tomorrow. A hundred thousand Japanese might pass along the same way, silent as the dumb except for their tramp; paying for every bag of rice and every string of eggs, molesting no one, orderly and well-behaved, perfection itself, and yet be talked of as a plague, "Wai-nim," thieves, robbers, wretches.

Recent events such as the murder of the queen in 1895 and the demand for waste lands, have unfortunately deepened the conviction that Japan is Korea's natural enemy, and here the matter hangs.

What are the causes of this unnatural and extravagant dislike of the Japanese on the part of Koreans?



Let me say first—disposition. The Korean says that the Japanese is deceitful and untrustworthy. No land could possibly make a greater showing for bribery and corruption than Korea herself. On no piece of ground have men deceived and been deceived more universally than in this peninsula. No Government ever existed that was more infected with rottenness to the bones, cheating, lying, defrauding. But Korea has grown accustomed to and unconscious of her own way of doing such things and sees only the faults of others.

"But," they say, "Japanese are such small people, little in thought and disposition and are so exacting about particulars." This is true; the Japanese are past-masters of detail, as is proved by the present war. Nothing is forgotten. To the smallest items everything is planned for, and no doubt their success is largely due to this. Korea on the other hand is the most careless country imaginable. She never dreams of planning definitely or of carrying out exactly. "Any old way" is quite sufficient for her purpose. This is one characteristic that divides these peoples widely, and until Korea is willing to learn from Japan and come somewhat to her way of doing things she will never amount to anything.

Another matter that divides them is their difference in customs and ceremony. The Japanese are a most punctilious people, not only in forms of expression but in genuflections and scrapings. Korea has not a shadow of this, except from the servile class. She stands erect and says "Peace," and there it ends. She will push by in the rudest way, she will puff smoke into your face and expectorate all round the horizon without regard to king or courtier. So different is she from Japan in all matters pertaining to forms of deportment. The Korean puts down all of Japan's polite expressions to innate deceit. Why should a man bow twice to you if he does not intend to deceive or to knife you? Why should any human being suck in his breath so unless he is going to tell a lie? Japan's way is not Korea's, and therefore it is at once open to doubt and suspicion. Because of his lack of ceremony and seeming rudeness the Korean often meets with a sharp open hand from the lower class Japanese, and, as he never dreams of the cause, he proclaims himself horribly outraged. One is a land of outward ceremony and one is not. Still Koreans are really a polite, considerate, and well-meaning people. They do not know how to express it in ceremonial form, but everyday life with them soon convinces one of this fact.

Another great dividing barrier is dress. In Japan as we all know the freest easiest custom imaginable prevails. A man is never hanged for appearing in public in simply a loin-cloth or for even going stark naked. In Korea, however, to act thus would be dreadful. Koreans never expose their bodies in any such way. A woman shows off her breasts in triumph to proclaim the fact that she is the mother of a son, but to expose the body otherwise is the mark of a barbarian. I once journeyed with an Englishman who pitched his tent up on the hillside away from the village, where he would be unmolested. His habit was to strip on a snowy morning and to pour cold water over himself right there in view of the public. Anyone could see him on the hillside going through the delightful exercise. Of course all the village turned out to see. I lived in an inn and slept meanwhile. The village elders called on me and said:

"You are a civilised guest and act as men ought to act, but the honourable gentleman up on the hill yonder outrages the whole wide world by standing there naked and pouring cold water on himself. Think of our women and girls."

I remarked that I was mortified beyond words to express, but that the gentleman had an inside mind that required cold water all over his outside body every morning and that if they would not look at him it would be well.

"What country is he from?" they asked.

"From Yung-guk" (England) I replied.

"Dear me, we thought England civilised."

"So it is," I said, "but this honourable gentleman has lived long in Japan and drunk much Japan water, hence his present ways." That explained it all. The Japanese were barbarians, and no man, not even an Englishman, could live there and not degenerate. So it is; Japan is responsible for everything.

The Chinese have smuggled along the coast and fished *bêche-de-mer* for years. I have sat on the rocks and watched them, and yet only the Japanese are fish thieves and pirates.

Still another reason for this dislike is the fact that their ideals are different. Japan is a land of *jūjutsu* and the two-handed sword. Mere babies of the sunrise Empire wear soldier caps, carry make-believe guns and shout "Banzai." Their world is the battlefield and their ambition is to rout Kuropatkin. The Korean has no such thought. The goal of his desire is scholarship where he can pose as Confucius or the Yellow Emperor, and lecture his fellow-citizens

in the language of the ancients. One is the land of the sword and one is the land of the pen. With what contempt the Korean regards the Japanese cross-strokes and down-stroke and short-stops and dots. Not one of them will do. Every one of them is lacking in strength, finish, and form. The rascal may rout 400,000 Russians, but he is not civilised, "see how badly he writes that character and even the horizontal stroke one."

Korea is saved from insular disgrace by being stuck fast to the mainland, while in this Japan fails also. The Japanese are referred to as "island savages" or barbarians, while Korea is "little China." Among all the thousands of Chinese characters that express respect and honour, Japan accorded not one of them, but is referred to by the ideograph 倭 (dwarf) a miserable character, undignified in thought and sound. Away back before the invasion of 1591 the King of Korea dreamed that he saw coming in at the Palace gate a wench with a rice sheaf on her head. He called the soothsayers in and made inquiry: "A she-man with a rice sheaf on her head." The soothsayers pondered over it and at last brought forth the character, first the man (人) then rice (禾) and underneath it the female sign (女), making in all (倭) and thus Japanese invasion was first announced.

In religion too they differ. Buddhism has been regarded by Korea as the lowest form of cult for 500 years. Not a priest in Korea, be he ever so learned, but has shot at him day by day lowest forms of address. He may be an old man and gentle as the spring zephyr, but gray hairs are forgotten in his case and he is commanded with a "Ya!" by the commonest riff-raff of the country. A land where Buddhism flourishes must of necessity be an inferior land. Korea, the land of the Master (Confucius), can never come to terms with the land of Sakamoni.

In the matter of surnames likewise in which Korea is so particular they differ also. Kim (金) and Yi (李) and Pak (朴) and Ch'ung (鄭) and a few others hold sway. Usually but a single character is used for surname, and that always in accord with what China has sanctioned, but in Japan no such civilized custom prevails. A man may have one character for surname, or two, or three, or four. Such surnames as were never dreamed of, are being printed in all the newspapers. Even General Hasegawa is ruled out by reason of his name. "Long (長) Valley, (谷) Stream. No excellence of ability can quite atone before Korea for such a surname as this. Some men are even named Miyama (Dog-mountain). A name like this would make a Korean give up the ghost.

This is the way Korea reasons. To win a hundred fights against Russia means nothing in view of Japan's disposition, customs, dress, ideals, and religion. She is hopelessly short of stature and unacquainted with the eternal fitness of things.

To sum up the whole matter Korea's view of Japan is based, not wholly, but to a large extent, on prejudice, ignorance, and superstition. A dislike of Japan is a part of Korea's bone and fibre and to eradicate it will tax Japan's skill to the utmost. She is wise, however, in her day and generation, and doubtless will win in this fight too.

ESSON THIRD.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### KING EDWARD ON THE CONTINENT.

London, May 5.

After lunching with the Marquis de Breteuil yesterday the King had over an hour's interview with M. Delcassé, of whom one of the guests said that he returned to the Foreign Office manifestly highly pleased. Considerable importance is attached to the incident, in French official circles, especially in view of the fact that King Edward had twenty minutes close conversation with the German Ambassador after the dinner at the Elysee.

### THE KING'S RETURN.

Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Akers Douglas met the King at Victoria Station and at His Majesty's desire presented a reprint. The King had some minutes conversation with them before driving off.

### A GERMAN ORDER.

The German Representative is instructed

to present to the Sultan (? of Morocco) the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle set in brilliants.

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Viscount Hayashi presided at the dinner of the Japan Society. Lord Redesdale, toasting the Mikado, extolled the remarkable achievements during his reign and expressed the hope that when the time came to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance it would be renewed in no grudging spirit.

### RUSSIA AND SOUTH AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

London, May 5.

The *Times*' correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the report that Russia has acquired the Chilean and Argentine navies continues to be denied, but it is intimated, from a good diplomatic source, that these warships will be brought to the Baltic, to serve as a nucleus for a new navy in case Admiral Rojestvensky comes to grief.

London, May 6.

The Argentine Government denies the sale of warships. It says it is willing to sell them but would not dare to deliver them during the war.

### NAVAL MANOEUVRES POSTPONED.

The official grand naval manoeuvres of the British Navy arranged for next month have been postponed as they may cause inconvenience if carried out as planned. If not carried out entirely it is thought they may still afford lessons which it was apparently desired to inculcate by the worldwide manoeuvres mentioned in a telegram of Dec. 10th last. The postponement is possibly due to the desire to have a large fleet in home waters on the occasion of the visit of the French Squadron.

### THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, May 7.

Despite the police prohibition a great secret meeting of delegates of numerous provincial Zemstvos has been held in Moscow to formulate the principles for the establishment of a national assembly.

### STRENGTHENING THE SQUADRON.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent learns that H.M.S. *Cadmus* has been ordered, along with H.M.S. *Clio*, to join the China station.

### THE POSTPONED MANOEUVRES.

Later.

The countermanding of the British naval manoeuvres is evoking speculation of every description, but it is generally understood that it is due to the continuance of the war and to an apprehension that world-wide manoeuvres such as were intended would cause a delicate situation while the battle fleets of Russia and Japan are at sea. Besides it would be inconvenient to deplete the China Squadron at the present moment.

### THE TZAR AND HIS OFFICERS.

London, May 8.

The Tzar addressing 1,150 cadets who have been promoted to be officers, at Tzar-selo, mentioned that they had been promoted four months earlier than usual owing to the heavy loss of officers in Manchuria.

### RACE HORSE SALE.

Bass, the owner of Sceptre, has bought the stallion Cylene for 30,000 gns.

### DISTURBED RUSAW.

London, May 9.

There is a strong anti-Semitic feeling in Warsaw in consequence of the Jewish shopkeepers and cab-drivers ignoring the socialists' manifesto.

Prominent persons are persuading the Governor to investigate the disturbances of



the 1st of May with a view to allaying popular irritation.

#### "THE TIMES" ON FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, May 9.

A significant article appears in *The Times* declaring that no more deplorable error can be committed by France than to suppose that the complaints of Japan can be treated lightly. While everything must be done to prevent any rupture of the present *entente*, France must remember that Great Britain can have no choice but to comply with her obligations if the facts alleged by the Japanese are established and Japan calls upon Great Britain to fulfil the conditions of the alliance.

#### THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

The Japanese Minister at Paris (Mr. Motono) had a prolonged interview with M. Delcassé on Sunday. The markets are weak on account of the international situation.

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS TO FRANCE.

It is understood that Lord Lansdowne has made earnest representations to France with reference to the necessity of a strict observance of neutrality.

An official statement issued at Paris declares that the French Government not only sent positive instructions to the authorities in Indo-China to enforce the neutrality regulations but have unremittently seen to the execution of those instructions.

#### ROJESTVENSKY'S DOINGS.

London, May 9.

In reply to Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P. for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, stated in the House of Commons that the French Ambassador had supplied him with the following information: As soon as Rojestvensky's presence at Kamranh was known, representations were sent to St. Petersburg, the result of which was that the Tsar himself ordered instructions to be telegraphed to Rojestvensky to leave Kamranh Bay immediately. The Russians were subsequently reported at Honkohe Bay a few miles north, when Admiral Jonquières was sent there to inspect. He found Rojestvensky's Squadron there, though not within territorial waters. Thereupon the Governor-General of Indo-China, who had been instructed to see that neutrality was respected, sent the Resident at Nhatrang to ask Rojestvensky to leave, and Rojestvensky promised to leave on May 3.

As regards assistance from French authorities at Kamranh Bay, Mr. Balfour was informed that only two Frenchmen were there, neither of whom was an official but both were only holders of concessions from the French Government.

#### THE QUESTION OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, May 10.

The Japanese Minister in Paris, M. Motono, in his interview with M. Delcassé, pointed out to the French Government the facilities accorded to Russia for concentration and victualling on the coast of Indo-China.

M. Delcassé assured the Japanese Minister that France scrupulously respected her neutrality.

The papers admit that the situation is unsatisfactory, but do not consider it critical. ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY SAILS.

London, May 11.

It was reported from Nhatrang on the 9th of May that Admiral Rojestvensky, who has been cruising off the Bay of Banfong for several days, left to-day with the whole of his fleet.

#### SIBERIAN RAILWAY BLOCKED.

The circum-Baikal railway is blocked owing to avalanches.

#### PROPOSED RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has drafted a scheme, liable to modification, for the establishment of a form of parliament. It would consist of two houses, whereof the lower consists of 550 elected deputies, while the existing council of the empire would constitute the Upper House.

#### PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN ROME.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have been received at the Quirinal, Rome.

#### THE MACDONELL INCIDENT.

The House of Commons has rejected a vote of censure moved by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in connection with the Macdonnell incident.

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarter; 6th inst.)

#### NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

Our troops advancing northward from the Tunghwa direction, gradually drove back the enemy's cavalry, and on the 1st instant reached Tiao-yutai (about 28 miles north of Tunghwa).

In the Changtu direction on the forenoon of the 4th about 2 sotnias of the enemy's cavalry accompanied by Hunghtsz approached Sufangtai and Rhshihlipau (some 8 miles north of Changtu) but were driven back by our troops. The enemy left 2 dead, 2 wounded and 4 riding horses.

Our troops which are advancing from the Fakumun direction northward towards Feng-hwa, drove back the enemy at Rhsiaotun and Tahsiatun (about 32 miles north of Fakumun) on the 4th instant, and at 7 p.m. occupied Papautun.

[This brings the Japanese within 20 miles of Feng-hwa.—Ed. J.M.]

(Received at the Imperial Head Quarters.)

#### BATTLE OF YINGEPIENMUN.

On the 9th instant at 10 a.m. a force of the enemy consisting of about two regiments of infantry, five sotnias of cavalry, and one battery of artillery advanced against our position at Yingepienmun from the direction of Nanshanchingtsz, which is some 15 miles east of Yingepienmun. From about 2 p.m. they attacked resolutely under cover of artillery fire. They pushed up to within 100 metres of our position. Our troops in occupation of Yingepienmun returned the fire, inflicting heavy losses, and at 4 p.m. the enemy retired in the direction in which they had come. In this fight the enemy left 60 dead and 160 wounded on the field. Further, a number of killed and wounded, in Chinese costumes, were carried off on stretchers. The enemy's total loss cannot have been less than 400. We had one soldier killed and 50 wounded.

There is no change in other parts of the field.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

#### THE VLADIVOSTOCK RAID.

The Mayor of Sapporo telegraphs as follows:—"On the 5th instant at 11.30 a.m. four torpedo-boats of unknown nationality surrounded a sailing ship off Mochida and were heard to fire two shots. The sailing vessel took fire and the torpedo-boats stood out to sea steering in a northerly direction. Boats were sent out to succour the vessel but they were unable to accomplish anything owing to the state of the wind and the tide."

The Chief of the Hokkaido Administration telegraphs as follows:—"The torpedoers mentioned in my last report were Russian.

Three of the four were about 100 feet long each, and the fourth was 130 feet. They were all two-funnelled. They approached Mochida Cape from the offing, and surrounding the sailing vessel, ordered the crew to leave her. They then threw kerosene on the deck and discharged two shells which set her on fire. They made a prisoner of the master and steamed off northward, but the crew, ten in number, have arrived safely at Kotaniishi.

#### THE THIRD SQUADRON.

News has been received in a trustworthy quarter to the effect that the Third Squadron, consisting of the *Nicholai First*, the *Oushakoff*, the *Apraksin*, the *Seniavine*, the *Vladimir Monomakh* and 7 transports, passed the Straits of Malacca before dawn on the 5th instant.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

The question of extending the franchise to women has long been on the tapis in Queensland (Australia). A bill has now passed both houses of the legislature and has received approval, conferring the franchise on all females from 20 years upwards. From the date of this new law's promulgation female voting will become an accomplished fact.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

The master of the French S. S. *Hongkong* which arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant from Haiphong, reports that the French Government has ordered Rojestvensky's Squadron to leave Banfong Bay, and that he is now about to change his anchorage to Hainan Island. Part of his ships are already on their way thither and another part should have arrived there. This intelligence was received on the 3rd at the Haiphong office.

A telegram from Singapore says that the Third Russian Squadron passed Malacca on the 4th at 3 p.m., and on the 5th at 5 p.m. passed Singapore. Ten vessels, 6 of them being war-ships, were seen from Singapore but owing to the state of the weather the exact number of ships could not be distinguished.

#### GERMANY AND NEUTRALITY.

The Police Officials at Lübeck have put an embargo on a torpedo-boat under construction by the Germania Company at Kiel, apprehending that it is intended for export to Russia in violation of German neutrality. The boat was to have been taken apart at Kiel and sent by rail to Lübeck, whence it would have been shipped to Helsingfors in Finland.

#### AIMS OF RUSSIAN IMPERIALISTS.

According to a Russian telegraphic agency, the Imperial party at Moscow published on the 5th inst., a manifesto, of which the following is the gist:—

The object of our party is to secure the continuance of tranquillity. If the Emperor deems it necessary to adopt a stronger course than at present our party will always lend assistance to the Government. The reforms should be carried out after domestic disorders have ceased and after victory has been gained over Japan. As for the nature of reform, its object should be to strengthen the unlimited power of the despotic government; to make the country great and at the same time to freely develop the moral enlightenment of the people and to add continually to the peace and prosperity of the farmers and artisans, thereby promoting the independence of local finances and making the Empire greater and more powerful.

## PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Naples on the 7th inst.

## GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that General Kuropatkin will soon retire to his native place in the interior of Russia, and that, according to a statement made by the War Office, General Sarbaeff, now commanding the Fourth Siberian Army, will succeed him.

## ADMIRAL CHIROFFSKY.

The Central News Agency Correspondent in St. Petersburg wire that Admiral Chiroffsky will have command of the Fourth Squadron.

## RUSSIAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

According to intelligence from Moscow the representatives of the provincial zemstvos now in session there adopted the following resolutions on the 8th instant:—(1) By 127 votes to 8 that the ordinary system of election be adopted. (2) By 87 to 49 that the elections be direct. (3) By 107 to 29 that there be two houses. A proposal that the house of representatives be merely an office for answering questions was rejected, and so were two proposals that the representatives be elected by each class of the people separately and that the elections be secret. These decisions were prompted by an apprehension that the agricultural class, having little political intelligence, might be awayed by the administration or the local officials.

Referring to the optimistic view held by some persons that the Government would make all needful concessions without being pressed by the people, a representative pointed out the error of such a view and cautioned the people not to be deceived by the Government's promises.

It is said that the persons present at the above meeting entertain the belief that unless the present bureaucracy be suddenly attacked by the people's party, it will continue to wield power for 2 or 3 years longer.

## THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

With reference to the behaviour of the Russian Squadron in Honkohe Bay, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 7th instant made to the Japanese Representative in Paris a reply of which the following is the gist:—

"Since the Kamranh Bay occurrence the French Government, adopted due measures to instruct its civil and military officers that a strict watch must be kept along the coast, and that should any war-vessels or merchantmen of a belligerent Power attempt to enter French territorial waters, they must be ordered to depart. Further, on receipt of intelligence that the Third Russian Squadron was drawing near, the French Government again adopted due measures to instruct its naval officers that a look-out must be kept and that every precaution must be adopted to prevent either war-ships or merchantmen of a belligerent state from entering France's territorial waters. A communication was addressed to the Russian Government also in that sense."

Subsequently to giving the above reply the French Government informed the Japanese Legation in Paris that an official report had been received from the naval authorities in Indo-China in the sense that, on the morning of the 9th instant, not one Russian war-ship or merchantman was visible within Honkohe Bay or immediately outside it.

## THE RECENT RAID.

General Linevitch reported to the Russian Emperor on the 7th instant that, on the 5th

instant, Russian torpedoers, in addition to the Japanese sailing vessel previously surrounded by them, captured another sailing vessel 15 miles off the coast of Japan, and, having taken off her crew of 9 men, sent the vessel to Vladivostock.

## CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY BLOCKED.

A telegram from Irkutsk to St. Petersburg says that the circum-Baikal Railway has become impassable owing to a landslide.

## MARTIAL LAW.

The same news agency reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Wilna, Grodno and two other towns.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

## NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

The new Russian battleship *Paul I* is to be soon launched. She will be commanded by Captain Yakufureff, one of the survivors of the *Petropavlovsk*. The *Paul I* will have a displacement of 16,630 tons, a speed of 18 knots, and a principal armament of four 12 inch and four 8 inch guns.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Hongkong, May 4.

A ship's crew who arrived here this morning, say that on the 28th of April they saw 40 Russian ships at Banfon. The *Peterfrei* and another cruiser were keeping guard outside. Further, a ship called the *Hein* which arrived from Bangkok, saw the Russians at Banfon on the 30th of April.

(Banfon is on the north of Binkan Bay and the south of Hanko Bay. The part within Banfon Bay near the shore is Hanko Bay. In fact, Banfon is the entrance to Hanko).

Four battle-ships belonging to the Third Squadron and several ships of war have been sighted in the Malacca straits, according to a telegram. This morning a steamer is said to have sighted the Third Squadron near Penang.

[We can not find that there is any official news of the Third Squadron reaching Penang. Nevertheless the *Hochi's* intelligence may be correct.

It is stated in Tokyo that certain transports having been observed carrying northward the coal stored at Saigon, an inquiry was addressed to the French local officials as to whether the coal was intended for the Baltic Squadron. They replied certainly not, and explained that the coal was for transport purposes. It may be inferred that the Baltic Squadron is at some point north of Saigon.

As for the statement that the Baltic Squadron, or part of it, is in Lingshuiwan on the south coast of Hainan, there are very good reasons for doubting whether such is the case. This bay has a length of 15 miles and a depth of 4 miles. In the middle there are several sand-banks, and on the west near the Bay are two very small islands, between which and the shore there is no good anchorage. Near these islands on the bank of a river there is a town of some size called Tongkin, and at the west point on the south of the Bay stands a light-house. The Bay is completely open to the south-east, and not only does it not offer any safe anchorage at any time, but also just at present it is particularly perilous on account of cyclones. Nothing seems less likely than that the Russians should have chosen such a harbour, and doubtless the reports circulated that they have done so are inspired by some special motive.]

## THE ARGENTINE STORY.

London, May 6.

News from St. Petersburg says that three steamers with marines and ammunition on board are leaving Kronstadt and that their object is to take over the war-ships purchased by Russia from the Argentine Republic.

## JAPAN AND FRANCE.

*Le Matin* denies that there has been any conference between the Secretary of the Japanese Legation and M. Delcassé with regard to the neutrality question.

## CONTINUED DISTURBANCES IN POLAND.

The disturbances continue in Warsaw and Lodz.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## THE VLADIVOSTOCK RAID.

Tsugaru, May 6.

The *No. 3 Yawata Maru* has been fired on but her crew are safe. The light-houses at Inaho, Hiraiso and Kamitake have extinguished their lights. A telegram has been received that the Russian vessels subsequently passed Rijiri Island going north.

## SOUTH AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

London, May 5.

It is publicly denied that Russia has acquired the war-ships of Chili and Argentine, but in diplomatic circles the rumour is that these ships have entered the Baltic and are to form the nucleus of a new Russian navy should Rojestvensky's Squadron be destroyed.

## RUSSIA WANTS TO SELL RAILWAYS.

It is reported that Russia wants to sell her three most profitable railways for 800 millions sterling.

## THE VLADIVOSTOCK CRUISERS.

Hakodate, May 11.

A sailing ship, the *Yeioku Maru*, which entered Esahi this morning at 7 o'clock reports that on the 9th at a point 20 miles N.W. of Fuka-no-ura, in Awomori Prefecture, 2 Russian war-ships were sighted steering towards Hakodate. One had 3 masts and 4 funnels; the other two masts and 4 funnels. The *Yeioku Maru* was stopped and visited but allowed subsequently to proceed.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

It has been decided to appoint three foreigners as members of the advisory board, or consulting engineers, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, one from Great Britain, one from Germany, and a third from France. Each of these governments has been asked to designate an engineer for the board.

It is announced that the Canadian Government has decided to grant a bounty of \$6 per ton to encourage steel shipbuilding in that country. The city of Halifax and the other municipal authorities, some time ago, offered a joint cash subsidy of \$300,000 to any company that would establish a shipbuilding plant at Halifax.

Richard Creedon, a labourer of New York, met one of the strangest accidents that could possibly happen to a man a few weeks ago. While working in the Brooklyn and Manhattan subway lines and while attempting to stop a leakage with bags of sand, the whole roof was blown out and the tremendous force of the compressed air drove him through the hole and twenty feet above the water of the East river. He was rescued by bystanders.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, throws some light on the much discussed question of where the gold output of the world has gone since 1890. He says that of the \$2,800,000,000

gold shown this year in the reserves of the world's banks of issue, and in that of the United States Treasury, a little more than one-half has been accumulated since the great expansion in gold output, or since the above date.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works during the month of March broke not only its own record for a month's production, but that of any single locomotive works in the world. During that month the company completed 216 new locomotives, of which 216 have been shipped to the buyers, and the other ten were ready for shipment. The Baldwin Works are still very busy, and nearly 15,000 men were working day and night, so April promised to be also a heavy one.

Professor Charles Frederick Chandler, dean of the school of mines of Columbia University, has fallen in love at the age of 70 years. His engagement has been announced to Augusta Berard, daughter of the late Charles Berard of New York. As a consulting and analytical chemist, Professor Chandler stands at the head of his profession. He has held the chair of chemistry at Columbia since 1864, and was retained recently to analyze the air in the subway when physicians declared that it held dangerous impurities.

The terms of a quit claim deed filed in the recorder's office at Clayton, Mo., recite that an estate of \$10,000 is to go to one of the four single daughters of H. W. Hough who remains unmarried. According to the deed, the sisters are to share equally as tenants in common while they remain single. If one marries her interest is to inure to others. If all marry but one, she is to have the fee simple to all the property. If, however, she, too, marries, she is to be deprived of all interest in the property. In that event, the deed stipulates, "the whole of the property shall vest in either of them who shall be a widow."

The number of tourists and other visitors who have "done" Mexico during the past winter, has broken all previous records. It is a noticeable fact, too, that each succeeding year witnesses a decided improvement in the character of this influx of strangers. Gradually there is manifested more interest in industrial and commercial conditions and opportunities in proportion to the passion of examining old churches and historic mounds, looking through pawn shops, visiting bull fights and purchasing antiquities of more or less doubtful authenticity. The change is encouraging.

Professor William Bailey of Yale University publishes in the *World To-day* his statistics of the expenses of Yale students. Bailey concludes: "For every dollar spent by the poorest men the wealthiest spend \$8.43. They spend a little over four times as much on stationery, six times as much on necessities, eighteen times as much on pleasure and eighty-two times as much on tobacco and intoxicants. This shows the danger of too liberal an allowance in its clearest light. Except for travelling, clothing and books, there are but slight differences in the amounts spent on those things which are indispensable by a man with an allowance of \$100 and his classmate with \$2,000. The proportion which goes to pleasure and intoxicants is entirely too large. It not only demands a large expenditure of time that could be better applied to college work, but it renders the student less fit to do the studying required."

#### COMPARATIVE TEST OF BOILERS.

H. M. S. *King Edward VII.* returned to Devonport on Feb. 24th after a series of exhaustive steam trials, and competitive tests of the relative value of the two types of boilers fitted in her, viz., the Scotch cylindrical and the Babcock and Wilcox's water-tube boilers. So far as coal consumption and development of horse power are concerned, the water-tube boilers proved their superiority, as is shown by the following table of the results of four trials, each of eight hours' duration, which took place that week:—

	Babcock & Wilcox boilers.	Scotch cylindrical boilers.	Babcock & Wilcox boilers.	Scotch cylindrical boilers.
Boiler steam pressure gauge	196	191	188	190
Revolutions	66.4	65.2	87.1	84.3
Air pressure	Nil.	Nil.	0.8	0.95
Indicated horse-power	3,739	3,634	7,510	6,689
Coal consumption I.H.P. (lbs.)	174	1.8	1.87	1.88
Water lost, tons	8.48	7.9	Not taken.	6.52

During the trials the gun crews were exercised at quarters with the dummy guns, to test their value as training instruments for rapidity of loading. The results were highly gratifying. In the test of the 6in. gun dummy, fifteen rounds were loaded and expended by an untrained crew in 1.35 min., and the maximum expected, viz., ten rounds in one minute, was attained. The trial of the main machinery was in the highest degree satisfactory, the engines working with perfect ease throughout. The joints of the pipes and all the parts which entailed accuracy and mechanical care stood every test to which they were subjected. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the engine contractors, and their officers are to be congratulated on the splendid results attained.

In the course of the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Pretyman, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, observed that the Admiralty hoped to effect a further reduction in expenses next year, but, on the other hand, there might be an increase. The trial of oil fuel had now passed the purely experimental stage, and now not only ships, but squadrons, were able to burn it. Every ship now under construction would be built to carry oil as well as coal. The two would be burned in combination. As to boilers, the Boiler Committee at first recommended that ships should be fitted in the proportions of one-fifth cylindrical and four-fifths water-tube boilers. Further experiments, however, convinced them that the Yarrow and Babcock and Wilcox types of water-tubes were so efficient that cylindrical boilers could be dispensed with, and accordingly the ships under construction were being fitted with these water-tube boilers only. The Admiralty did not contemplate any return to the Belleville type.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Lyra	Su. May 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. May 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	Th. May 18
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	China	F. May 19
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Byern	Sa. May 20
America	F. M. Co.	Korea	Su. May 21
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polytechnic	Th. May 25
America	B. T. Co.	Pleades	M. May 26
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. May 31
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. June 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Albatross	F. June 2
America	F. M. Co.	Siberia	W. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17

- 1 Left Vancouver on the 1st inst.
- 2 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
- 4 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Roon	Sa. May 23
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	M. May 15
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Lyra	M. May 15
Shanghai	C. P. R. Co.	Vancouver	W. May 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	F. May 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	F. May 19
America	F. M. Co.	China	Sa. May 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Simons	Sa. May 20
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Korea	Th. May 25
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. May 25
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Th. May 25
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. June 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. June 2
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Albatross	Sa. June 2
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Siberia	F. June 14
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Hedwig Menzell*, German steamer, 980, C. Shan-hai, 4th May.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 30th April, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 5th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, Melheuch, 5th May.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Ocean Monarch*, British steamer, 2,945, Murray, 5th May.—Tacoma, Wash., 14th April, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 6th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 18th April, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. Harris, 6th May, May.—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 5th May, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Marie Valerie*, Austrian steamer, 2,648, P. Berberovich, 6th May.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.  
*Poonah*, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 6th May.—London via ports, and Kobe, 5th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th May.—Vancouver, B.C., 17th April, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. F. S. Porter, 8th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 8th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 7th May, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Langbank*, British steamer, 2,966, W. J. Rout, 8th May.—Antwerp via ports and Shanghai, 3 May, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*African Prince*, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 8th May.—New York via Port Natal and ports, and Kobe, 7th May, General.—American Trading Co.  
*Forest Dale*, British steamer, 2,285, H. T. Noall, 9th May.—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—Comes & Co.  
*Standard*, Norwegian steamer, 908, A. Hansen, 9th May.—Chefoo, Bean Cake.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Wonga Fell*, British steamer, 2,583, Fell, 9th May.—Sydney, N.S.W., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Indamayo*, British steamer, 3,370, R. J. Craven, 10th May.—New York via Suez and ports, and Shanghai, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Schuldt, 11th May.—Portland, Ore., and Astoria, 20th April, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.  
*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, G. Bourdon, 11th May.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 10th May, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.  
*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pope, 11th May.—Rangoon, Rice.—Otto Reimers & Co.  
*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas Seddon, 11th May.—Saigon via Hongkong, Rice, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

##### DEPARTURES.

*Thyra*, Norwegian steamer, 2,419, P. M. Fayn, 5th May.—Mojito, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Higo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th May.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Tremont*, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, May.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Dumbea*, French steamer, 2,785, Boyer, 6th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.  
*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, E. Beetham, 6th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Tjilatjap*, Danish steamer, 2,475, H. Koops, 6th May.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.  
*Telemachus*, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 6th May.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Dolores*, American schooner, 120, V. A. Herrera, 5th May.—Guam, General.—H. MacArthur & Co.  
*Lincolnshire*, British steamer, 2,567, Clark, 7th May.—Yokkaichi, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 8th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Poonah*, British steamer, 2,878, C. R. Longden, 9th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
*Dardanus*, British steamer, 2,992, Melheuch, 9th May.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Indrapura*, British steamer, 3,152, J. T. Horne, 9th May.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
*Marie Valerie*, Austrian steamer, 2,648, P. Berberovich, 9th May.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

vich, 9th May.—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.  
*Mongolia*, American steamer, 8,700, W. P. S. Porter, 9th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Senegambia*, German steamer, 2,657, Jaburg, 9th May.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Ocean Monarch*, British steamer, 2,945, Murray, 10th May.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Nubia*, German steamer, 2,234, Habel, 10th May.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Sheikha*, British steamer, 2,828, C. Jones, 10th May.—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Elrickdale*, British steamer, 2,468, R. McKenzie, 10th May.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,530, A. Harris, 10th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 10th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
*Fallodon Hall*, British steamer, 2,206, F. Wickham, 11th May.—Hankow via Karatsu, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.  
*Hedwig Menzell*, German steamer, 980, C. Schvenburg, 11th May.—Mojito, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Altshol*, British steamer, 1,354, W. W. Adam, 11th May.—Otaru, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

#### PASSENGERS. ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. C. W. Allen, Miss C. Allen, Mr. E. Balio, Mr. John Becker, Miss M. B. Bull, Mr. A. Du Brul, Mr. Chas. Calman, Mr. C. A. Davenport, Miss C. B. Farnum, Miss L. H. French, Miss Vera C. Flynn, Mr. H. D. Heathfield and wife, Capt. H. Leonard, U.S.N., Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. W. T. McChesney, Col. E. J. McClelland, U.S.A., Mrs. E. J. McClelland, Mr. C. M. Miller, Mr. H. B. Miller and wife, Miss L. Miller, Miss W. Miller, Miss C. Ainslie, Mr. J. R. Horse, Mr. E. J. Parker and wife, Mr. C. V. Rice and wife, Miss M. A. Rockhill and maid, Mrs. G. W. Townsend, Mr. M. Tsukahara, Major L. L. Seamans, U.S.A., Mr. J. Stiven, Mr. F. O. Van Gorder and wife, Mr. G. Van Gorder, Mr. E. J. Byrne, Miss E. R. Forbee, Mrs. B. M. Holman, Mrs. F. R. Hutchinson, Miss A. M. Peddar, Mr. Geo. Watson, Mr. J. Inouye, Mr. R. Engel, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mr. G. P. Morgan, Mr. H. Motley and wife, Mr. F. Robleda, Mr. W. W. Rockhill and wife, Mr. Thos. Sammons and wife, Mr. Wheeler Sammons, Miss A. R. Townsend, Mrs. E. H. Tuska, Mr. K. Seko, Mr. J. C. Woodbury and wife, Miss M. Woodbury, Mr. F. Vin, Mrs. H. Forbee, Mr. R. N. Graham, Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, Mr. S. H. Peddar, Mrs. M. M. Sawyer, Mrs. S. M. Watson, Mr. G. Kuntz, Mr. F. H. Applebaum, and Mr. H. J. Rosencrantz, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. J. Chalfant, and Mrs. B. F. Billingham, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. H. H. Pratt, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. E. G. Adams and wife, Mr. A. Ballard, Rev. P. Keller, wife and child, Mr. J. L. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Miss May Dyer, Miss L. Natties, Mr. Hubart Vos, Mr. P. Arnold and wife, Miss Lena Johnson, Miss B. F. Miller, Miss M. H. Wilkinson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. R. E. Armstrong, Mr. C. A. Black, Dr. J. L. Davis, Mr. J. R. Douglass, Mr. R. T. Edwards and wife, Mrs. L. Ferguson, Miss E. T. Hicks, Mr. G. W. Kline and wife, Mr. A. Magee and wife, Mr. T. E. Moss, Mr. M. D. Silverstone, Mr. A. Sproul and wife, Miss Martha Sproul, Mr. A. A. Van Voorhis and wife, Mrs. R. P. Wheat, Mr. B. O. Holt, Mr. Otto Beniz, Miss Douglass Bomar, Mr. R. G. Dieck, Mrs. Douglass and child, Miss May Faurete, Dr. H. C. Fleming, Miss E. Howard, Mr. A. Macauley, Miss M. Macauley, Mr. S. Silverstone, Mr. A. H. Silverstone, Mrs. Alina Sproul, Mr. J. G. Sweerer, Mr. R. J. Van Voorhis, Master Wheat, Mr. J. Reed Elliott, Mr. L. C. Bishop, Mr. C. M. Cotterman, Mrs. Cotterman and child, Dr. W. P. Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop and two children, Mr. C. H. Heiser, Mr. C. H. King, Mr. E. Macauley, Rev. P. McHale, Mrs. S. Silverstone, Mr. M. L. Silverstone, Miss Emily Sproul, Miss Sue Sweeney, Mr. A. G. Vioman, and Dr. E. Waterhouse, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. I. Winkler, Mrs. Winkler and 2 children, Mr. Isaac Jawitz, Dr. C. McDougall, Mr. C. Caines, Miss Mattie L. Fish, Mrs. F. W. Southcombe, and Miss F. E. Cameron, in cabin; 4 Chinese, and 3 Japanese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Anhui*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and two babies, Mr. and Mrs. Nishi, and Mr. Wakayama, in cabin; 23 Japanese, and 28 Chinese, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Pennycook, Miss R. Pennycook, Mrs. A. E. Moir, Mr. W. N. Brenner, Mr. Wong Sai Chan and servant, Mr. Wong Joe Hay and servant, Mr. Won Shien Hong, Mrs. E. W. Mills, Mr. W. Nunn, Miss Young, Mr. R. Steinberg, Miss Hoffstat,

Miss Ludwig, Mr. C. Matteson, Mrs. Matteson, Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. Thomas Cowan, Mr. W. Douglas and servant, and Mrs. W. Douglas, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rear Admiral M. Miller, U.S.N., Capt. F. J. Diake, U.S.N., Capt. F. E. Sawyer, U.S.N., Capt. Briggs, U.S.N., Lieut.-Com. J. E. Craven, U.S.N., Lieut.-Com. J. W. Ombell, Lieut. K. M. Bennett, U.S.A., Dr. C. M. Oman, U.S.N., Dr. J. G. Sley, Mr. S. T. Houston, Mrs. Houston and son, Mr. Tong Gee, Mrs. Tong Gee and infant, Mr. Leong Yek, Master Leong Hing, Mrs. C. E. Grosvenor, Mrs. M. E. Polly, Miss C. Shibayama, Mr. A. E. Harris, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Mrs. G. M. McDonald, Mr. H. H. McKee, Mrs. McKee, Mr. H. S. Hodgson, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. R. B. Howell, Mr. W. Nottebohm, Mr. E. M. Holbrook, Mrs. Holbrook, Mr. J. H. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Mr. A. Boyes, Mr. D. Haskell, Mr. E. D. Haskell, Mr. G. F. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards and two children, Major J. Sears, Mr. W. W. Tobin, Mr. A. M. Morgan, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mrs. Othberg, Dr. J. N. Force, Mrs. A. N. Force, Mr. G. B. Pond, Mr. J. C. Hawley, Mr. T. W. Bowley, Mrs. Bowley and infant, Mrs. C. Hatfield, Mr. J. Putnam and servant, Master C. Putnam, Mr. J. W. M. Marion, Mrs. L. Gennell and two children, Mr. W. W. Nichols, Mr. W. V. Handy, Mr. G. N. Brink, Mrs. Brink, Mr. N. R. Baugh, Master N. R. Baugh, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. B. Orkoff, Mrs. Orkoff, Mr. J. G. Carnaghan, Mr. W. A. Denbigh, Mr. E. H. Hunrod, Mrs. G. Fitch, Mr. E. Elekt, Mr. A. G. Hempler, Mr. A. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. H. Zimmerman and servant, Mrs. S. Zimmerman and servant, Master H. Zimmerman, Miss H. Zimmerman, Master A. B. Zimmerman, Master Zimmerman, Mrs. R. Schwartz, Mr. E. Walter, Mr. Jas. S. McLaren, Mr. John Griffith, Mrs. John Griffith, and Master Griffith, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Roon*, from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. F. K. Howard, Mr. Howard Bowen, Mr. Ominelle, Mr. and Mrs. Kraftmeier, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. John Boil, Mr. Otto Meyer, Miss E. Horstmann, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Naumann, Miss Heyall, Miss Clements, Mr. Law, Mr. H. Plowright, Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. J. H. Lind, Mr. T. G. T. Weall, Mr. J. A. Bennett, Mr. N. Faedelle, Mr. R. C. Turner, Mr. R. W. Gensen, Mrs. Petersen, Mrs. E. Meiners and son, Miss Fr. Jaques, Miss L. Phillips, Miss Coulson, Mr. W. Loof, Mr. E. de Stoutz, Mrs. Seale, Mr. von Obenkussen, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mr. Korman, Mr. G. von Walart, Mr. B. Mantle, Mrs. Devel, Mrs. Formin, Mrs. Kawasaki, Mr. Li See Cheang, Mrs. Y. Fauson, Mr. S. Onda, Mr. Loh Sang, Mr. Sun Loong, Mr. Loong, Mr. Hip Sing, Mr. Lo Chang Sang, Mr. Yen Chunksin, Mr. Chan, Mr. Leung, Mr. Cle Van Yik, Mr. Lee Yeekam, Mr. Kong Van, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Dr. F. Perzynski in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Yoshitaro Watanabe, Mr. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Tudelin, Mr. and Mrs. de la Marcke, Mr. E. B. Creasy, Mr. Nakagawa, Mr. Shibuya, Mr. A. Pfeiffer, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Com. W. T. Coffin, Mr. Tung Sui Don, Mr. P. E. Burns, Mr. R. E. Itadinske, Mr. S. E. Large, Miss Takeuchi, Miss Monikawa, Mr. Jallon, Mr. Johannes Joseph, Mr. Adams, Japanese, Mr. Maurice Trial, Com. H. Asterhaus, Mr. Lasown Nisseine and boy, Mr. H. Vegelin, Mr. Spirates, Mr. and Mrs. Francois, Mr. Jules Godard, Mr. V. A. Bradley, Mr. Jebser Hall, Mr. Dees, Mr. Iburg, and Capt. J. Pery, in cabin.

#### DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Dumela*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Carpentier, Mr. C. Wenger, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Newmarch, Mrs. W. P. Elliott, Mrs. G. C. Murray and infant, Mr. Khoe A. Fan, Mr. A. Devez, Mr. Y. Colomb, Mr. and Mrs. Launay, Mr. Ilton, Mr. H. Rochiram, Mr. J. M. Master, Mr. G. F. Pope, Mr. S. Lie, Mr. G. Pohl, Mr. N. Thus, Mrs. Murray and amah, and 2 Chinese, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. L. S. Abbey, Mr. R. Abott, Mr. D. J. S. Anderson, Mr. T. D. Anglemeier, Miss E. M. Beach, Capt. C. K. Bushe, Mrs. C. K. Bushe and child, Mr. L. E. Charnie, Miss I. S. Clarke, Capt. S. S. Connaught, Mr. W. Davies, Rev. C. S. Davies, Miss M. W. Davison, Mr. H. Hannan, Mr. T. C. S. Healy, Mr. Helmer, Mrs. Helmer, Mr. I. P. Hyatt, Miss B. M. Jamieson, Mr. J. Korenaga, Mrs. J. Korenaga, Mr. H. A. Lane, Mrs. J. W. Lannon and infant, Mr. R. Landon, Mr. J. Legg, Mr. B. C. Martin, Mr. T. Masters, Mr. E. Melhuish, Mrs. E. N. Morrison, Miss A. Morrow, Mr. C. A. Newbaker, Mr. T. L. O'Neill, Dr. Pakenham, Mrs. Pakenham, Miss F. L. Rich, Mrs. Lily Rogers, Mr. P. W. Ruston, Mr. Shearer, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Simmins, Mrs. M. Silverstein, Mr. J. G. Silverstein, Mr. W. N. Stace, Mrs. N. Steele, Mr. C. Trusler, Mr. W. Trusler, Mr. G. Trusler, Mrs. G. Trusler, Miss Trusler, Master Rolt Trusler, Master Harold Trusler, Rev. G. G. Warren, Miss Waterman, Miss H. R. Watson, and Mr. W. Wilmer, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. D. Adams, Mrs. G. D. Adams, Miss M. Adams, Mr. H. C. Anderson, Miss Jessie Baker, Mr. F. Barker, Mr. N. R. Baugh and son, Mr. J. M. Belden, Mrs. J. M. Belden, Mr. C. S. Benedict, L. K. M. Bennett, U.S.N., Mr. A. Beyer, Mr. W. Bowie, Mr. T. W. Bowley, Mrs. T. W. Bowley and infant, Count H. von Bray, Countess H. von Bray and maid, Dr. Wm. von Bray, Capt. J. B. Briggs, U.S.N., Mr. G. N. Brink, Mrs. G. N. Brink, Mr. J. G. Carnaghan, Mr. Townsend Church, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Craven, U.S.N., Mr. N. L. Davids, Mr. W. A. Denbigh, Mr. J. L. Densham, Mrs. J. L. Densham, Capt. F. J. Drake, U.S.N., Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. R. F. Edwards, Mrs. R. F. Edwards and 2 children, Mr. C. Eblere, Mr. A. Elked, Mrs. G. Fitch, Mrs. A. N. Force, Dr. J. N. Force, Mrs. L. Frings, Mr. E. A. Gearon, Mr. Fong Gee, Mrs. Fong Gee and infant, Mrs. J. A. Gennell and 2 children, Mr. J. C. Goodrich and infant, Mr. Jno. Griffith, Mrs. C. E. Grosvenor, Mr. W. Y. Handy, Mr. A. E. Harris, Mr. D. Haskell, Mr. E. D. Haskell, Mrs. C. Hatfield, Miss E. L. Hayes, Mr. J. C. Hawley, Mr. A. G. Hempler, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. H. Hunrod, Master Leong Hing, Mr. Benji Hirose, Count Kinjira Hirose, Mr. H. S. Hodgson, Mr. E. M. Holbrook, Mrs. E. M. Holbrook, Mr. J. H. Hopkins, Jr., Mr. S. T. Houston, Mrs. S. T. Houston and child, Mr. C. L. Howard, Mr. R. B. Howell, Mr. T. Huga, Mr. C. G. Huse, Mrs. H. C. Huse, Mr. Rud. Ibach, Mrs. Ibach, Mr. Toshiwo Iisawa, Mr. Atsuakira Itakura, Mr. L. Jerkowski, Mr. S. Kaneko, Mrs. Kirby-Smith, infant and amah, Mr. C. E. Koerper, Mrs. C. E. Koerper, Mr. Keijiro Kusume, Mr. G. Thompson Lane, Mr. H. W. Lee, Mrs. H. W. Lee, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Capt. H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., Mr. J. W. Manion, Mrs. G. M. McDonald, Mr. H. H. McKee, Mrs. H. H. McKee, Mr. Jas. S. McLaren, Mrs. Chas. S. Miller, Miss C. E. Miller, Rear-Admiral M. Miller, Mr. A. E. Morgan, Mrs. E. S. Montefiore, Mr. J. H. Morse, Mrs. J. H. Morse, Mr. Makoto Morioka, Mr. Naoye Nakano, Mr. M. Nathan, Mr. W. W. Nicholls, Mr. Shotaro Nishiwaki, Mr. J. S. W. Nottebohm, Mrs. J. S. Oakley, Miss M. Oakley, Mr. G. Oberlander, Mr. C. M. Oman, U.S.N., Lieut.-Com. J. W. Oman, U.S.N., Mr. B. Orloff, Mrs. B. Orloff, Mrs. Othberg, Mr. A. K. Ozawa, Mr. Fred'k Penfield, Mrs. Fred'k Penfield, Mrs. M. E. Polly, Mr. H. B. Pond, Mr. K. Pierce, Mrs. W. K. Pierce, Miss M. A. Purcell, Mrs. L. Putnam, Master C. Putnam and servant, Miss P. P. Rand, Mr. Hyobu Saruta, Capt. F. E. Sawyer, U.S.N., Miss R. Schwartz, Mr. C. S. Scott, Major J. W. Sears, Mrs. G. C. Sellner, Dr. J. G. Sley, Mr. P. A. Staples, Miss C. Subjian, Mr. Setsuzo Sugli, Mr. Kozo Tatani, Mr. M. Thiel, Mr. W. W. Tobin, Mrs. H. Thompson and child, Master De Witt Thompson, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. G. L. Waldron, Mr. E. Walter, Mr. A. P. Wood, Mrs. A. P. Wood, Miss Wood, Mr. Toyochi Yamaoka, Mr. Leong Yek, Mr. H. Zimmerman and servant, Mrs. H. Zimmerman, Master H. Zimmerman, Jr., Master A. B. Zimmerman, Miss H. Zimmerman, Mr. S. Zimmerman and servant, Mrs. S. Zimmerman, and Master Zimmerman, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. G. Adams, Mrs. E. G. Adams, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mr. P. Armand, Mrs. P. Armand, Rev. R. F. Armstrong, Mr. Balio, Mr. A. Ballard, Mr. Otto Beniz, Mr. L. C. Bishop, Mr. C. A. Black, Miss Douglass Bonar, Mr. C. M. Cotterman, Mrs. C. M. Cotterman and child, Mr. A. J. Chalfant, Mr. J. L. Davis, Mr. E. G. Dieck, Mrs. R. F. Dillingham, Mr. R. Douglass, Mr. R. Douglass and child, Dr. W. F. Dunlap, Mrs. W. F. Dunlap and 2 children, Miss May Dyer, Mr. R. T. Edwards, Mrs. B. T. Edwards, Mr. J. Reed Elliott, Miss May Faurete, Mrs. L. Ferguson, Dr. H. C. Fleming, Mr. C. H. Heiser, Miss E. T. Hicks, Mr. B. G. Holt, Miss E. Howard, Miss Lena Johnson, Rev. P. Keller, Mrs. P. Keller and child, Mr. C. R. King, Mr. G. W. Kline, Mrs. G. W. Kline, Mr. A. Macauley, Mr. E. Macauley, Miss M. Macauley, Mr. A. Magee, Miss L. Matties, Rev. P. McHale, Miss B. F. Miller, Mr. T. E. Moss, Mr. H. H. Prui, Mr. Francis Robleda, Mr. J. L. Ragers, Mr. S. Silverstone, Mrs. S. Silverstone, Mr. A. H. Silverstone, Mr. M. D. Silverstone, Mr. M. L. Silverstone, Mr. A. Sproul, Mrs. A. Sproul, Mrs. Alia Sproul, Miss Emily Sproul, Miss Martha Sproul, Mrs. J. G. Sweeney, Miss Sue Sweeney, Mr. A. A. Van Voorhis, Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhis, Mr. Herbert Vos, Mr. A. G. Vioman, Dr. E. Waterhouse, Mrs. H. P. Wheat, Master Wheat, Miss M. H. Wilkinson, Mr. Thos. Sammons, Mrs. Thos. Sammons, Mr. W. Sammons, Mrs. Geo. L. Bradley, Miss Edith M. Bryant, Mr. W. U. Caldwell, Mr. Arthur J. Cowdry, Mr. H. Crombie, Mrs. H. Crombie and servant, Miss Ethel Crombie, Mrs. S. Eddy, Mr. H. Cangriva, Mrs. E. T. McCormick, Miss F. Mendelson and servant, Mr. H. S. Newton, Mrs. H. S. Newton, Rev. F. Parrot, Miss E. La Prietsua, Mr. E. H. Tuska and servant, Mr. W. B. Wells and Mr. C. H. Wilcockson in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 12.

No change of any importance to record.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V. 3.50 to 4.40  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches 3.50 to 4.40  
 Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton-Italians and Salteens... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.35 to 0.50  
 Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... V. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles... —

Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 260.00 to 280.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 300.00 to 320.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 460.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

Business continues dull.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward... V. 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized Iron sheets... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/8 to 1 1/2 inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

Little or no change.

American... \$3.16

Russian... 3.08

Langkat... 2.89

## SUGAR.

Still a quiet market.

Brown Takao... V. 10.30 to 10.60

Brown Manila... 10.80 to 11.80

Brown Daitong... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton... 10.50 to 12.50

White Java and Penang... 13.40 to 14.40

White Refined... 15.40 to 18.00

## INDIGO.

No business to note.

Java, Medium to best... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Kupah), Medium to best... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Moderate business continues and the market is

strengthened by indifferent reports as to the progress

of the New crop in China. Here the prospects have

brightened with the change in the weather and from

all accounts no irreparable damage as been done.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse... 920 to 930

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 940 to 950

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... —

Common—Coarse... —

Re-reels—Extra... —

Re-reels—No. 1... 950 to 960

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2... 930 to 940

Re-reels—No. 2... —

Kakedas—Extra... —

Kakedas—No. 1... —

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2... —

Kakedas—No. 2... —

# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itching, and chafing, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for clearest weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA PREPARATIONS are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Dose and Cases. Other, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

## WASTE SILK.

Small daily doings—but there is no life in the market and the remaining stock is of undesirable qualities.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noahi—Filatures, Best... —  
 Noahi—Filatures, Good... —  
 Noahi—Oshiu, Best... —  
 Noahi—Oshiu, Good... —  
 Noahi—Oshiu, Medium... —  
 Noahi—Shinshiu, Best... —  
 Noahi—Shinshiu, Good... —  
 Noahi—Bushi, Best... —  
 Noahi—Bushi, Good... —  
 Noahi—Bushi, Medium... —  
 Noahi—Joshiu, Best... —  
 Noahi—Joshiu, Good... —  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra... 120 to 125  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best... 105 to 110  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good... 45 to 50  
 Kibiso—Bushi, Fair... 35 to 40

## TEA.

Arrivals continue but hardly on a sufficiently large scale to constitute a market.

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 12.

In the absence of news up to noon from London and China no change has been made in local rates, and in the afternoon the N. R. C. rates take place.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Bills on demand ... 2/0 1/2  
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/0 1/2  
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 255  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 259 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 260 1/2  
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... per \$100. 93 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight do. 91 1/2  
 Shanghai—Bank sight ... 76 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 78 1/2  
 India—Bank sight ... 15 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 15 1/2  
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2  
 Germany—Bank sight ... 207 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211  
 Bar Silver (London) ... 26 1/2  
 \* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, May 12, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	1 year.	Q'tion.
	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.65
1st Issue	100	5	90.65
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	92	5	85.70
2nd Issue	100	5	83.35
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	83.40
War Bonds (Ganji)	100	5	76.20
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	81.80
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	81.80
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	92.80
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	87.70
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	88.20
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	10	86.00
Sanyo Railway	50	10	64.20
Kyushu Railway	50	8	57.30
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	81.20
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	62.80
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	77.40
Tokyo Street Railway (Shibai)	50	12	82.20
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	32.80
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	54.00
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	35.70
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	44.50
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	73.20
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	33.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	21.60
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	78.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	64.60
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	64.10
Yokohama Dock	33	10	45.40
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	89.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	75.40
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	31.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	95.00
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	86.50
Tokyo Gas	50	14	86.30
Tokyo Gas, new	12.50	—	35.50
Osaka Gas new	25	—	40.20
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	18	101.00
Tokyo Rope, new	35	18	79.00
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	106.50
Nippon Sugar Refined new	2.50	—	49.80
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refining	45	20	101.00



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sauces, gravies and  
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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, May 13th, at  
9 a.m., the "ROON."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
May 13th, the "ERROLL."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about May 15th, the "EMPRESS OF  
CHINA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., May  
15th, the "LYRA."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May  
17th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVORLICH."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., May 19th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS  
OF JAPAN."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., May 19th,  
at 2 p.m., the "KANAGAWA MARU."—Nippon Yu-  
sen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about  
May 20th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—American  
Trading Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May  
20th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M.  
S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, May 20th, at Noon, the "BANTU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New  
Guinea, May 20th, the "PRINZ SIGISMUND."—  
H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 20th, at  
3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about May 23rd, the "KOREA."—  
P. M. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, May 23rd, at Daylight, the "SOCOTRA."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May  
23rd, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LAEISZ."—C.  
Illies & Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., May 25th, the "ARABIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
May 30th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), May-  
31st, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about June 1st, the "COPTIC."—  
O. & O. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), June 2nd,  
the "EASTERN."—Carnegie & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 3rd, the  
"DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 3rd,  
the "NINGCHOW."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., June 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Can-  
adian Pacific Railway Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, MAY 20TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	395
The Baltic Squadron .....	396
An Alleged German Escapee .....	398
A German Journal .....	398
The King of England and the Russian Prisoners .....	398
The Press on the Situation in Indo-China .....	399
An Opinion in St. Petersburg .....	399
The German Press and Prince Arima .....	399
Manchuria .....	399
Coal .....	399
The Vladivostok Squadron .....	399
The Russian Brigade Order .....	399
Korea .....	399
Port Arthur .....	399
Figured Matting .....	399
The Tsukiji Affair .....	399
One of the Olden Times .....	399
Baron Kose .....	399
The French Minister's Announcement .....	399
China .....	399
"The Statesman's Year Book" .....	399
Death of Dr. Weipert .....	399
The House Tax .....	399
Notes on Current Events .....	399
Leading Articles .....	399
The Neutrality Question .....	399
Russia and France .....	399
The Question of the Day .....	399
Russian Prisoners in Japan .....	399
"The Far East" .....	399
The Imperial Donation to the Funds of the Y.M.C.A. .....	399
The Japan Baptist Conference .....	399
Yokohama General Hospital .....	399
Do we Believe? .....	399
The Law Courts .....	399
Yachting .....	399
Imperial Recognition of the Y.M.C.A. .....	399
Spring Meeting of the Nippon Race Club .....	399
Korean Trade in 1904 .....	399
Telegrams .....	399
News of the Week .....	399
Latest Shipping .....	399
Latest Commercial .....	399

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 20TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

On the 13th inst., at No. 172 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, the wife of E. M. HOBART-HAMPDEN, of a Son.

## DEATH.

On the morning of the 13th inst., at No. 179-E Bluff, Yokohama, DONALD, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stuart Edwards, aged 3 years and 2 months.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE destroyer *Hatsushimo* ("first frost") was launched on May 13th at Yokosuka.

A CASE of small-pox was reported on May 11th among the crew of the British steamer *Kintuck* at Nagasaki.

THE *Kanagawa Maru* arrived on May 13th at Moji with yen 450,000 of Japanese gold coins from Shanghai.

GENERAL BARON KAWAMURA, Commander of an Army in Manchuria, has been promoted to the Third Senior Rank.

CAPT. PRICE KUNI, who has been at the front since the outbreak of the war, will return before the beginning of July.

MR. T. SATO, a police-inspector of the Yokohama Central Police office, has been appointed to the Korean Police Bureau.

IN the Yokohama District Court, G. Kikuchi and K. Taniguchi, two jailers of Negishi Prison, Yokohama, were sentenced on May 15th to four years' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance. The charge was that

they sold the private clothes of convicts. The accused lodged an appeal on May 16th in the Tokyo Court.

NINE guns, seven ammunition wagons and sundry other spoils captured at Mukden were brought on May 12th to Moji.

THE dividend for the second half year of 1904 declared by the Hokkaido Railway Co. is 3 per cent., or 6 per cent. per annum.

ON Sunday, 245,000 *kin* of new tea was put on the Yokohama Market; 204,800 *kin* were sold, and 243,500 *kin* went into stock.

COLONEL ISHIWARA has been appointed staff officer of the Eleventh Division (Marugame) and he left Kochi on May 12th for the post.

THE death is announced of Zit Seng Foo, the comrade of the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

FOUR Russians who recently escaped from prison at Fukuchiyama were arrested on May 11th at Shirosaki, Tajima province, near Kobe.

AN official telegram says that on the night of May 12th fire broke out in a village of Oukai, Yamagata prefecture destroying 52 buildings.

A DEAD rat infected with plague was found on May 13th at Hamaguricho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, where two cases of the disease had been reported.

A CASE of plague has appeared in Kanda-machi, Naniwa, Osaka, the patient being a young girl three years old. She died on the night of May 9th.

PRINCESSES TSUNE and KANE, the daughters of the Emperor, returned on May 15th from Odawara, arriving at Shimbashi by the 2.10 p.m. train.

THE friction between Lord Kitchener and General Elles, the military member of the Viceroy of India's Council, is of the acutest character.

THE *Jiji* publishes a telegram from Moji that at the present time, floating mines are repeatedly observed in the Gulf of Pechili, and dense fogs are being experienced.

MAJOR-GENERAL IMAHASHI, who had been under treatment in the Himeji hospital, having recovered, left there on May 14th. By the evening train he started for Tokyo.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha will hold an ordinary general meeting on May 26th and will declare a dividend for the last half year of 6 per cent. or at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

THE construction of a railway between Seika and Kolston (20 miles) a portion of the Taipei-Tainan Railway, Formosa, having been completed, traffic was opened on May 15th.

R. YAMAGISHI, a bookseller of Tokyo, has been sentenced in the Tokyo District Court to one month's imprisonment on a charge of having published several pictures injurious to public order.

THE steamer *Chuyetsu Maru*, which recently sustained severe damage by coming into contact with a floating mine off Port Arthur, was brought to Dairen on May 16th to undergo repairs.

M. TANIDO (32) formerly an employee of the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from one of the guests—the name being given by the police as

Miss K. Miller—while he was employed at the hotel. On searching his dwelling, several valuable articles, which are suspected to have been likewise stolen, were found.

CAPTURED steamers still under examination by the Yokosuka Prize Court are: the British ships *Scotsman*, *Apollo* and *Harborton*, the American *Tacoma*, the German *Romulus* and Norwegian *Nery Balkow*.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAKAMURA having recovered from the wounds which he sustained at Urlung-shan, Port Arthur, returned on May 10th from Atami, and was appointed to the Military Education Department.

ABOUT noon on Saturday, fire broke out in the compound of the Yokohama Railway Station causing damage to thirty-five bales of American cotton. It was put out before further damage was sustained. The cause was tobacco ashes.

COUNT M. ASUKAI and VISCOUNT HONAMI of Kyoto, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, have been punished in the Nagoya Appeal Court with four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and fined yen 50 respectively, on a charge of fraud.

THE Seoul-Fusan Railway Company intend to present four porcelain vases to the Korean Court in commemoration of the opening ceremony of the railway which will shortly be celebrated. The vases were forwarded on May 14th from Tokyo to Seoul.

THE OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA's chartered steamer *Teucer* arrived on March 11th at Nagasaki with about two hundred passengers from Takao, Anping and other ports of Formosa. Many of them are women and children. According to the crew, the general state of the island is quiet.

THE Japanese Admiralty has decided to sell by tender on May 12th the German steamer *Romulus* (2,640 tons gross) which lies off the village of Misawa, Kamikita, near Sapporo, stranded. She was captured on February 25th on her way to Vladivostok with 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal.

THE steamer *Sarthe*, which the Naval Department recently purchased, has been renamed *Sarukashi Maru*, and the German steamer *Soverus*, which was captured on Feb. 24th, *Shibetoro Maru*. The former belongs to the Sasebo Naval Station and the latter to the Kure Naval Station.

MR. NOGUCHI ICHITARO (known as Neisai in literary circles), a well-known poet of Tokyo, who was suffering from brain fever, died on May 12th. He was 39 years old. The funeral took place on May 14th at the Aoyama Cemetery. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Noguchi Shoyo, a widely known Chinese scholar in Tokyo.

THE captain of the British steamer *Woodford* now in port has sent to the Harbour police a dirty Japanese cloth, a silver watch and a purse containing a small amount of money which were found on board the ship on the night of May 12th. The police believe that the property may belong to a thief who was discovered by the crew that same night but escaped capture.

YOKOHAMA was visited on Thursday forenoon soon after ten o'clock by a rain-storm which exceeded in violence and duration any recent down-pour. The storm lasted some twenty minutes and its effect was to fill some of the streets in the Settlement above the pavements, the drains failing to take away the water quickly enough. No actual damage has been reported, but so sudden was the descent of rain that a considerable quantity of water found its way into the basement of the Hotel de Geneve and had to be bailed out.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Friday, May 12.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that news having been received in Peking of the arrival of Rojestvensky's ships at Hainan, the Japanese Representative urged upon China the importance of enforcing her neutrality. But what can China do in the way of enforcement? The Russian Admiral has shown himself wholly unscrupulous as to the neutrality of other nations, and, having exhausted France's patience, he will probably now commence his trespasses in Chinese ports.

Meanwhile there is a lull in the receipt of news about the movements of his vessels. Assuming that he is no longer at Honkohe, it would follow that he left that place at some time between the 7th and the 9th for he certainly was still there on the 6th. As to Hainan, there is no general belief in his presence there yet, though some of his cruisers may have gone thither. One report, which still awaits confirmation, says that after leaving Honkohe Bay Rojestvensky proceeded south. At any rate it is strange that if he steamed away on the 9th his squadron has not yet been sighted.

Hongkong says that not only are the Indo-Chinese telegraphs under strict censorship, but that messages are actually held up without the knowledge of their senders. It also says that the Governor-General is sincerely desirous of enforcing French neutrality, but that his subordinates sympathise so strongly with Russia as to defy his orders.

The *S. S. Coromandel* which has just reached Singapore, says that on the 9th instant she saw 22 Russian warships and 10 transports at anchor in Vangong Bay (?) and at midnight on the same date she sighted 4 Russian ships off Padran Point (?). By "Vangong" may be meant "Vangan" which is the western entrance to Haitan Strait, but that is very doubtful; and as for "Padran Point," we can not identify it at all.

Saturday, May 13.

There is a dispute about the detention of the German steamer *Taiwan* at Shanghai. The *Taiwan* has a cargo of Cardiff coal in bags. There can not be any reasonable doubt that the coal is intended for the use of the Baltic Squadron. The Taotai applied to the German Consul-General to detain her. He answered that Shanghai being a Chinese port, it was for the Chinese authorities to detain the vessel if they pleased, in which case they would have to bear the responsibility. The master of the steamer declares that the coal is not intended for the Russians, and threatens to claim damages if he be longer detained. To that the Taotai has replied by asking for guarantees that the steamer will not supply coal to the Russians. The German Consul-General declines to call for any such guarantees.

Sunday, May 14.

According to the *fiji Shinbun* a telegram has been received in Tokyo saying that although the French Government announced the departure of the Baltic Squadron from Honkohe Bay on the 9th instant, or to speak more correctly, declared that no Russian vessels were to be seen inside the Bay or in its vicinity on the morning of that day, the ships were actually seen in the Bay on the afternoon of the 9th. The *Asahi Shinbun* also alleges that according to information received in a trustworthy quarter, the ships were at Banfon on the 9th. There may appear to be here a contradiction in the places named, but as a matter of fact Banfon is the name

of a bay at the southern entrance of Honkohe. The entrance to Honkohe is guarded by three islands, the largest, Kua, being on the north and the two others at the south. The space inside the two smaller islands takes the form of an inlet having Honkohe point for its innermost cape. This space is Banfon Bay. Inside Honkohe point lies Honkohe Bay. Again, the space inside the large island of Kua and the mainland is called Binkoi Bay. Thus the various references recently made to Honkohe, Banfon and Binkoi are all indicative in reality of the same place.

Hongkong alleges that the French local officials are endeavouring to enforce their country's neutrality, but that Rojestvensky is evading their efforts by cleverly shifting his anchorages while nevertheless enjoying the benefit of the shelter of the Indo-Chinese coast.

The hospital ship of the Third Squadron arrived at Saigon on the 13th instant. This vessel necessarily belongs to the category enumerated by the French Government's reply as being forbidden to enter France's territorial waters. It will be interesting to learn whether she was ordered out of Saigon.

Another telegram from Hongkong alleges that the British ship *Cahrus* (?) is now at Saigon where she is transferring ammunition to the Russian ships. That is quite incredible.

It is not believed in Tokyo that two of the Russian cruisers have reached Vladivostok as St. Petersburg reports. No sign of any Russian ship has been seen at any of the portals of the Sea of Japan.

Monday, May 15.

Shanghai telegraphs that the place is virtually a Russian base. Steamers are purchased and sent out, some with supplies, others to reconnoitre and one to cut the Japanese sub-marine cable. The effect upon the trade of the place is said to be serious. Meanwhile the Commissioner of Customs has refused clearance papers for the steamers *Constantine* and *Taiwan*, in compliance with instructions that clearances are not to be granted to any steamers carrying coal unless the Consul of their nationality gives a written assurance that the coal is not for the use of either of the belligerents. The Russian organs in Shanghai are very vehemently condemning this veto, and are endeavouring to intimidate the Chinese Government by declaring that it will expose itself to all kinds of claims and that China is fast becoming as subservient to Japan as Korea already is.

In two trustworthy sources in Tokyo news was received on Monday forenoon that the Baltic Squadron—the Second Squadron—after leaving Honkohe Bay on the 9th instant, probably in deference to French protests, subsequently returned thither and were quietly at anchor in the Bay on the 12th instant. That is exactly what Rojestvensky did at Kamranh Bay, and his proceedings gave rise to just the same perplexity as they did for a moment at Honkohe. He steamed out of Kamranh on the 22nd of April, having lain there since the 12th of that month; he returned on the 24th, and finally left on the 26th, to repair to Honkohe Bay, 40 miles farther north.

This intelligence imparts a character of complete farcicality to the alleged neutrality of Indo-China and to the protestations of the Government in Paris. As the question is now assuming a character of unhappily the gravest importance, we republish the statement of the French Government made to

the Japanese Representative in Paris on the 7th instant and supplemented on the 11th:—

"Since the Kamranh Bay occurrence the French Government, adopted due measures to instruct its civil and military officers that a strict watch must be kept along the coast, and that should any war-vessels or transports of a belligerent Power attempt to enter French territorial waters, they must be ordered to depart. Further, on receipt of intelligence that the Third Russian Squadron was drawing near, the French Government again adopted due measures to instruct its naval officers that a look-out must be kept and that every precaution must be adopted to prevent either war-ships or transports of a belligerent State from entering France's territorial waters. A communication was addressed to the Russian Government also in that sense."

Subsequently to giving the above reply the French Government informed the Japanese Legation in Paris that an official report had been received from the naval authorities in Indo-China in the sense that, on the morning of the 9th instant, not one Russian war-ship or transport was visible within Honkohe Bay or immediately outside.

It is true that the Russian Government has virtually denied an important part of the Paris declaration, but as between Russia and France there can be no difficulty in assigning the credit of veracity. At all events no one ventures to allege that the French Government did not, by the above official announcement, formally pledge itself not to allow Russian war-ships or transports to enter its territorial waters, or that it did not adduce the departure of the Baltic Squadron from Honkohe Bay as an evidence that French neutrality had been asserted.

Yet now Rojestvensky is once more anchored in the Bay, thus openly evincing his supreme contempt for Japan's protests and his firm conviction that France has no serious intention of discharging her neutral obligations. Rojestvensky is in daily communication with his own Government by telegraph and it follows that he must be acting with his Government's approval. Is it because St. Petersburg has deliberately resolved to behave in this arbitrary manner that the Russian Foreign Office denies any change in the neutrality situation or the adoption of any official steps by France "since the transmission of Japan's first protest." A more perplexing state of affairs it would be difficult to conceive. The one fact which emerges clearly is that Russia is doing just as she pleases, and is freely using Indo-Chinese ports as bases of war-like operations against Japan. Nothing could be more correct than the official attitude of the *Quai d'Orsay*; nothing more strikingly futile. Paris is making immaculate announcements and assurances to Japan; St. Petersburg is denying them. France is proclaiming a definite policy of the strictest neutrality; Rojestvensky and the French officials in Indo-China are making a mere plaything of her proclamations. And Japan is all the while suffering grievous wrong.

Tuesday, May 16.

It is thought certain that a portion of Rojestvensky's Squadron is at Hainan, namely, some of his transports and guard-ships. The telegraph is said to be not working, but whether there has actually been a break-down or whether the Chinese authorities are deliberately suspending the passage of messages, can not be ascertained. At all events the Russian Admiral, having outraged French neutrality to his heart's content, is now violating Chinese. Not that he has abandoned the former lawless practice. On the contrary, he continues to use Honkohe as a Russian port. Meanwhile it appears that the French local authorities are still exercising a strict censorship of the telegraphs in the interests of Russia. Correspondents of Hongkong journals who have proceeded to Kamranh Bay are unable to

get any messages sent across the wires. It is unnecessary to descant upon the significance of such conduct on the part of the French officials, if it be true.

The case of the *Taiwan* at Shanghai appears to be still a subject of controversy. She flies the German flag, and the German Consul, while not denying that she may carry coal to the Baltic Squadron, insists that not until she is proved to have done so can any steps be taken against her. The Chinese, on the other hand, reasonably ask for some guarantee that she will not violate neutrality. These facts are sent by the *Asahi's* correspondent. If correct they seem to indicate that the German Consul is seeking to promote rather than to prevent breaches of neutrality.

The length of time spent by the Third Squadron in reaching Singapore after passing Penang is regarded as showing that some of the ships have suffered more or less injury. But indeed the movements of this Third Squadron are a mystery. What has become of it? It ought to have joined the Second Squadron long ago, but there is as yet (Tuesday morning) no news of its having done so. A theory is entertained in some quarters that Nebogoff and his old, slow vessels have been ordered to make straight for Vladivostok, and are now creeping up towards Soya Strait. That is possible. But certainly they can not yet have passed the Strait. To get to it they must first make their way through Kunajiri Strait. It was when she made Kunajiri en route for Soya that the *Novik* was reported, and the Japanese immediately steaming round from the west of Tsugaru Strait, intercepted her. We may therefore be sure that Nebogoff has not passed Soya. Indeed there is every reason to think that the Russians will give Soya a wide berth. Their choice must lie between Tsugaru and Tsushima.

Things are reported to be very quiet at the Pescadores. Most of the women and children have been sent away, and the male inhabitants have formed themselves into a militia of 300, one part of which is to look after conflagrations, another to help the sick or wounded, and the third to succour the remaining women and children.

#### Wednesday, May 12.

It is evident that Rojestvensky has pursued at Honkohe Bay exactly the course adopted by him at Kamraah. He left the latter on the 22nd of April and returned on the 24th of last month; and all the evidence goes to show that he left Honkohe on the 9th of May and returned thither on the 11th. Whether he is lying there now or has made some fresh excursion, we do not know.

As for the Third Squadron, it is believed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Condore Islands, which form an integral part of Indo-China.

Hongkong continues to allege that all the telegraphs in Indo-China are under strict censorship in Russian interests, and that no intelligence of Rojestvensky's movements is allowed to be sent over the wires unless it be misleading intelligence. This is one of the strangest features of the situation. It seems to show that the French local officials are deliberately conniving at Rojestvensky's breaches of neutrality and are themselves actively espousing the Russian cause in a manner irreconcilable with the most elementary principles of fairness or justice.

At Singapore several steamers, British, German and Norwegian, which are suspected of supplying coal to the Baltic Squadron, have been forbidden to leave the port.

The Authorities at Hongkong also are

said to be exercising the strictest surveillance for the purpose of preventing any export of fuel or provisions for the belligerents.

Moji is said to have sent only some 4,000 tons of coal to Saigon during February, whereafter there has not been any demand. But the statement is contradicted by facts, for an immediate result of the newly imposed veto was the detention of the steamer *Hatas*, which was just about to sail for Saigon with some 4,000 tons of fuel, alleged to be for use by pacific Frenchmen. The *Hochi Shinbun* says that the Miyashima Firm, by which the *Hatas* was chartered, is under contract to export 180,000 tons of coal during the present year nominally for French use, and that the firm is much embarrassed by the issue of the recent veto.

From Peking comes news that Russian ships have been seen in the vicinity of Halmun Bay near Swatow, and that torpedo-boats have been sent thither and other steps taken to assert China's neutrality. These statements are said to have been telegraphically conveyed by the Governor of Kuangtung. It is probable that Rojestvensky, since he pays no attention whatever to French neutrality and since he does not hesitate to make France an object of ridicule, will have small compunction in his behaviour towards China. We are not surprised to learn that the Peking Government is much perturbed by the conviction that the Baltic Squadron has no intention of respecting Chinese neutrality. Poor China! She is veritably between the devil and the deep blue sea.

A French steamer reports having seen some Russian ships in the vicinity of the Paracels Islands.

Viceroy Chou-fu seems to be adopting a very resolute course in Shanghai. He has ordered the Taibai to veto the exit of any ships if suspicions are entertained concerning them.

The *Chuo Shinbun* says that the Japanese Government has again addressed a protest to the French Government, and the *Niroku* asks what is the use of repeating these verbal protests. What would the *Niroku* do, we should like to know.

There are reports from Europe that a fourth Baltic Squadron is soon to set out, but not much credit can be placed in this rumour. The *Slava*, which was to have formed part of the Third Squadron, is only now making her trial trip.

The Japanese press is editorially silent about the Baltic Squadron and its doings. Probably the papers feel that nothing remains to be said.

#### THE "SHANTUNG'S" EXPERIENCE.

The Taikoo Sugar Refinery Company's steamer *Shantung* arrived in harbour on Wednesday morning with a full cargo of rice from Saigon. She left that port on the 3rd instant having on her downward trip met the Russian fleet cruising about fifteen miles off the Annam Coast. The vessels were enfiling in single column, closing in and widening out at short intervals, with several cables length between each. Passing through the breach the *Shantung* was challenged, and the reply that she was bound to the French port was satisfactorily received, and she proceeded onwards without any molestation. The whole of the vessels seemed to be in a dirty condition generally, the hulls having the appearance of being considerably weatherbeaten, and as they rolled to the sea heavy sea weeds and thick barnacles could be observed stretching along the sides. They were stripped for action, only boat awnings on the bridges, and the torpedo nets of such as had them were ready for lowering. The old Admiral *Nachimoff* towered up ahead of the column with her long tiers of guns, and the *Russ*, the Admiral yacht present-

ed to Rojestvensky by Count Stroganoff, passed up and down the lines as a patrol, her clipper bow standing out in bold relief and engaging the heavy swell with seeming pride. Inside Saigon were four of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which had been waiting there for over three weeks for coal and provisions, which had been refused them, but on the 2nd instant permission had been given them to receive supplies, and on the day the *Shantung* left port they had commenced to take in coal and all kinds of provisions. Outside Saigon on the 4th instant there were from 25 to 30 German steamers laden with Welsh coal awaiting orders, and there were a few others a mile or two to the South which had discharged their cargoes, and were also awaiting fresh instructions, it being generally accepted that they would be ordered to load up at some of the intermediate ports on the Eastern Asiatic coast as soon as a definite plan of onward progress had been decided upon.

The Saigon provision dealers are reaping a big harvest over the appearance of the Armada in Annam waters, and fabulous prices are being charged for foodstuffs, every possible help being given to the Russians.

#### Thursday, May 18.

Telegrams from Hongkong received just as we go to press suggest that the Russian Squadron has finally left the coast of Indo-China and is passing out into the Pacific through the Ballintang Channel, namely, between Luzon and the Batan Islands. The Associated Press correspondent in St. Petersburg professes to have learned on good authority that the destination of the Squadron is Petropavlovsk, or in other words, Avacha Bay on the south-east of Kamchatka. That may be true, but we cannot regard Petropavlovsk as his final goal. What is possible, however, is that he intends to pass the Kurile Strait, then hold a westward course as far as the north of Saghalien, and finally steaming down between Saghalien and the mainland, reach Vladivostok via the Gulf of Tartary. It would be a long journey of some 6,000 miles, but possibly there are stores of coal at Petropavlovsk where Rojestvensky could call en route. Four thousand miles' steaming would take him to the Kamchatkan littoral, and he could easily do 4,000 with the stores of coal he took in at Indo-China. If that be his programme nothing more is likely to be heard of him for 17 or 18 days, by which time he should reach Petropavlovsk, supposing him to steam at the uniform rate of 10 miles an hour. Then if he stays a week at Petropavlovsk before resuming his journey, he might enter Vladivostok at any time between the 20th and the 25th of June.

But it does not at all follow that because he has passed out into the Pacific through the Ballintang Channel his purpose is to steer for the Kurile Strait. We have frequently suggested that he was not likely to steam up the Formosa Channel, which is emphatically a zone of danger, and that there was always a very strong probability of his entering the Pacific through the passage between the Philippines and Formosa, thereafter heading for some one of the straits of Tsushima, Tsugaru or Soya. If Tsushima be his bourne, and if he left Honkohe on the 14th instant, then as the distance thence to Tsushima is 2,300 miles via Ballintang, he ought to reach the strait in 10 or 11 days; namely by the 24th or the 25th. If he steer for Tsugaru, he has to cover 3,600 miles, approximately, and he will not be off the strait until about the 30th. If, finally, he intends to try the Soya passage, he should be on the ground by the 31st of May or the 1st of June.

If the Manila telegram be correct and also that of the French cruiser, Rojestvensky's

Squadron must be divided into widely separated sections. For supposing him to have left Honkohe on the 14th, he could not reach the Ballintang Channel before the 19th, and could not possibly have been sighted from Manila on the 15th. Thus the leading section of the Squadron seen from Manila must have been some 4 days ahead of the main body. That suggests one of two things: either that Rojestvensky does not expect to have to fight at all, or that he intends to fight in sections.

News carried to Hongkong by steamers indicates that Rojestvensky is lingering on the coast of Indo-China but keeping well outside the three-miles' limit. That much latitude can not well be denied him in the existing state of international law. But what if he be overtaken by one of the cyclones that ravage the China Seas at this season? Will he then be granted the renewed hospitality of Honkohe Bay or some other French port?

The departure of the steamers *Taiwan* and *Matilda* from Shanghai has been vetoed in deference to the vigorous protests of the Japanese Consul. It has been further decided that no steamer carrying Cardiff coal will be granted clearance papers by the Customs Authorities unless she gives adequate security that her cargo is not to be supplied to either of the belligerents.

The reporter of the *China Mail* boarded the German steamer *Forstich* in Hongkong on May 9th and obtained the following note:—

After their long trip out, during which calls were made at several ports, the *Forstich* was picked up by a Russian man-of-war off the French coast and escorted to Kamranh Bay about April 20. There they found about 30 ships, mostly war vessels, and no time was lost in commencing to unload their cargo of coal. Discharging had not been completed, however, when the Russian ships decided to move round to Honkohe Bay and the collier accompanied them and completed her discharging there leaving early on the morning of May 5. They had plenty of chances of observing the Russian ships very closely and confirmed the statement that they were in good condition. They were plentifully supplied with men and well armed and the transports were also armed and carried large numbers of men. The officer did not form a very high opinion of the Russian sailors and thought that they were stupid and slow. He doubted if they knew much about the war at all and was convinced that they were having the time of their lives and did not mind how long the war lasted. They went about their duties in a not very seaman-like manner and from some manoeuvres that he saw he considered that the ships were only fairly well handled. The health of the fleet was apparently excellent from the fact that only one hospital ship accompanied it and there were at that time no cases of sickness. The Admiral seemed to be drilling his men and several times took the largest ships out to sea for a cruise and returned again during the night. After dark the torpedoes and other small craft went out and scouted round the entrance of the bay. He considered that the Russian Admiral was well informed as to the movements of the Japanese but did not think that he at present contemplated making a run for the north.

#### AN ALLEGED GERMAN ESCAPE.

Thursday, May 18.

The *Fiji Shimpō* seems slightly disposed to treat seriously the report that Germany has raised her flag at Haichou. It refers to various questions which have recently been under discussion between Berlin and St. Petersburg, though it does not for a moment profess to believe that Haichou has been occupied. Other journals suggest that Germany may be treading the same route pursued by her at Kiaochow, namely, occupying Chinese territory by way of diplomatic protest and then retaining possession of it by way of extending the German empire. But it is not credible that the public would have remained in complete ignorance

of any complication warranting such a measure. The explanation probably is that a German war-vessel has been surveying the northern coast of Kiangsu, and that a party of marines landing and raising a flag to fix a trigonometrical point have been mistaken for territory-grabbers.

A representative of the *Fiji Shimpō* waited on the German Minister in Tokyo and sought his opinion. The reply was that the alleged occupation could not be credited and probably had its origin in some exaggeration or misapprehension.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, is evidently inclined to believe the story. It says that Haichou Bay is the best harbour between Kiaochow and Shanghai and that Germany has long coveted it. Moreover, the steamer *Chefoo* was sent thither last month with provisions and building materials.

We mention these views because they show that suspicion is easily excited where certain Powers are concerned, but we adhere firmly to the conviction that the Haichou tale is a mere canard. Germany is not in the least likely to fly in the face of her convention with England, and in the face of the policy which the Kaiser is now so loudly proclaiming.

Telegrams received in Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon show that the alleged occupation (*senryo*) of Haichou by Germany was nothing more than an operation of surveying (*sokenryo*).

Friday, May 19.

Tokyo journals are by no means disposed to dismiss as groundless the rumours of a German occupation of Haichou Bay. They allege that the visit of a German man-of-war to the Bay is beyond all question. They want to know what she is doing there. One telegram says that she landed marines who carried on gun-practice. That, if it occurred, was certainly unlawful without the permission of the Chinese Government. A plausible conjecture is that since Germany is pressing for the privilege of engaging in the coastwise trade between Kiaochow and Shanghai, and since Chou-fu, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, is opposed to the application, a German war-ship has been sent to make a demonstration at one of the intervening ports. Another conjecture is that this demonstration is connected with Germany's demand for permission to construct an overland line of telegraph from Tsingtau to Shanghai, and yet another refers to the proposed building of the Tsin-Ching railway. But in view of the fact that the German war-ship is said to have left Haichou, there is not much more to be said, we think. Germans in Shanghai are represented as alleging that the vessel was sent thither in connexion with some complication arising out of a service of steamers established by a German firm between Tsingtau and Haichou, but the German Consular authorities profess ignorance of this. We believe that the story of the occupation is wholly discredited in official quarters in Tokyo.

In this context may be mentioned a report that a Chinese official, travelling by the German railway in Shantung, was recently suspected of being a Japanese spy, and was compelled by the Germans to alight, whereafter he was subjected to much indignity. The affair resulted in the removal of the German station-master, but apparently had the supposed Chinese official been a Japanese, the Germans would have supported the station-master. It is a curious incident, so suggestive that without confirmation we hesitate to credit it.

#### A GERMAN JOURNAL.

Hamburg is one of the greatest commercial marts in Germany and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is Hamburg's leading journal. What this journal recently found to say about the war is the following:—

"It is certainly to be conceded that the Japanese are foes who, in very respect, must be taken far more seriously than in time past the Boers were taken by the English. We think such an outcome of the war to be likely. That (Russia's final triumph) we desire and hope for above all things, not only in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of Europe and the whole civilized world. Much as has been said and written hitherto regarding the grave danger which final victory for Japan and her establishment as the dominant Power in East Asia—that is, as protector and guide of China and of her 400,000,000 inhabitants—would involve for Europe and Europe's most important economic and political interests, we are convinced that all these considerations convey but the faintest idea of the greatness of the peril in store for the white race and its civilization in the event of Japan's obtaining the upper hand. The well-known admonition: 'People of Europe! defend your holiest possessions!' would then acquire a new significance, far transcending any conception of it hitherto current. Evidence is already to hand that even the United States of North America, which, like England, let all its sympathies go out to Japan notwithstanding its official neutrality, and deemed its interests served by a triumph of Japan over Russia, is now contemplating with a certain anxiety the risk even to itself arising from an enduring Japanese success in the Far East."

As an unequivocal declaration of racial prejudice this diatribe has never been surpassed. Europe is to combine for the purpose of crushing Japan simply because the Japanese are not a European race. There is no other reason. The *Hamburg Journal* does not attempt to give any other reason. It quotes the Kaiser's famous—may we not say "infamous"?—words written beneath his most uncivilized picture, "People of Europe! defend your holiest possessions"; but the admonition is veritable bathos in the face of the fact that modern Japan represents European ideals and has assimilated the best products of European progress, always excepting the barbarous racial prejudice which informs the writings of newspapers like the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Into what paltry insignificance do interchanges of princely visits or the conferring of ribbons and stars sink as factors of international amity compared with utterances such as the above! The *Hamburg Journal* and the large section of German public opinion which it and its congeners must be assumed to represent, are labouring with all the ability that providence has unhappily bestowed on them to create a yellow peril, but ostracising Japan, by making her a pariah among Western nations, and by proving to her that the only consideration she can ever hope to win, must be won at the point of the sword and the muzzle of the rifle.

#### THE KING OF ENGLAND AND THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

It is mentioned in Japanese papers that a high official of the Imperial Household Department having recently sent to the King of England twelve pictorial post-cards representing scenes connected with the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama, His Majesty replied by letter through a private secretary. The secretary, who dates his letter from Buckingham Palace, says that the post-cards were immediately submitted to the King, who, after examining them carefully, expressed much satisfaction at the evidence they afforded of the excellent treatment given to the Russian prisoners by the Japanese. The letter is dated April 3rd.



THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN  
INDO-CHINA.

Saturday, May 13.

The view universally held by the Japanese press this morning is that in spite of the declarations of the French Government the Russian ships are still in Honkohe Bay; or, if not in Honkohe Bay, that they have merely moved out in nominal deference to the French pronouncement and have betaken themselves to some neighbouring port of Indo-China, where their continued presence would be just as great a breach of neutrality as ever. This belief is not based on definite evidence. It is due to the fact that no news has been received of Rojestvensky's appearance elsewhere, whereas, had he left Honkohe, he must necessarily have been sighted at some other point. It is also due to a consideration of past events. The French Government's protestations about Kamranh Bay were quite as unequivocal as their protestations about Honkohe, yet not even in the case of Kamranh were those protestations translated into effective action, and, further, the Russians were suffered to transfer themselves to Honkohe, another French harbour, and to lie there uninterrupted for a space of 15 days. Would it not be extremely credulous, the Tokyo papers ask, to assume that the sequel of the Honkohe incident is not the same as was the sequel of the Kamranh affair. As for the places unidentified in connexion with late advices, namely "Bangon" and "Pataran," it now appears that they are both on the south of Kamranh Bay, and the inference is that Nebogadoff's squadron was then making its way up the coast of Indo-China to join Rojestvensky.

It is plain that the Japanese are much incensed about this whole affair. They feel, as the *Fiji Shimpō* says, that they are being made the victims of paltry evasions. M. Delcassé's answer lays much stress on the point "territorial waters." Doubtless he intends to pretext the old-fashioned limit of 3 miles. If that limit be applied strictly, the absurdity would arise that the entrance of Honkohe Bay being 7 miles across, a vessel lying exactly in the middle would enjoy a space of one mile which might be said to be outside the limits of French territorial waters. That is obvious silliness. Besides there are islands in the fair way of both Kamranh and Honkohe Bays, and the three-miles radius would have to be measured from these islands also. Japan is not so silly as to be put off with such quibbles. She wants to know whether France intends to allow the Russian Squadron to make use of the coasts of Indo-China for purposes of equipment, rendezvous and communication. That is the question. It must not be obscured by recourse to paltry technicalities. The facilities enjoyed by Russian ships owing to the accessibility of French ports constitute assistance of a material character for the prosecution of a campaign against Japan, and so long as such facilities are granted, just so long is French neutrality non-existent. Neutrality has a purpose; it is not a gew-gaw to be sported with. Its purpose is to prevent one belligerent from receiving substantial aid from a neutral to the detriment of the other belligerent. Such aid could not possibly take any form more real or more vital than that taken by the aid Rojestvensky is receiving from France, since without that aid he could never have attacked Japan at all. In the face of such facts meticulous subterfuges about 3-mile limits are only an insult to the

commonest intelligence. The unobscurable fact is that bays and inlets surrounded on three sides by French territory and thereby secured from inclemencies of weather as well as dangers of attack, are freely used by Russian war-vessels; that the shores washed by the waters of these bays and inlets are freely accessible to the Russians for carrying on communications in connexion with their belligerent operations, and that provisions and fuel are supplied to the ships from these shores. No one can honestly pretend for an instant that such a state of affairs is consistent with the most elementary principle of neutrality. France may now honestly intend to enforce a new system, but she has no just reason to be offended if, in view of the past, the Japanese await the evidence of facts and decline to trust that of words. It is unnecessary to quote at length the comments of other Japanese journals. They agree that the French Government has made some *amende* and has thereby averted the immediate crisis, and they agree that England acted the part of a loyal ally. But they point out that France clings to the provision as to territorial waters, and that there can be no feeling of confidence until clear testimony is forthcoming as to her interpretation of that provision. Japan wants substantial realities not academical hair-splitting. She wants to know that her enemy is not receiving material aid from a neutral. The fact is what concerns her, not the fashion.

The proposal that the united chambers of commerce should agree to suspend all commercial transactions with French citizens has been withdrawn in deference to the advice of the moderates. Political parties, however, are beginning to busy themselves. The Progressists have already passed a strong resolution condemning France's attitude, and the *Seiyū-kai* have decided to send a deputation to the Premier, after which they will determine their own line of procedure.

The *Nippon* has a somewhat prolix article urging a necessity which must be obvious to every one, namely, that Japan must avoid taking any active step without full assurance that she carries England with her. Whatever wrong may be suffered at France's hands, it would be calamitous to challenge her open enmity at this juncture unless the coöperation of England could be counted on.

Sunday, May 14.

*Le Temps* is reported to have editorially advised Japan to deprive the Baltic Squadron of the advantages of the Indo-Chinese coasts by attacking it there. Naturally Japanese journals are much amused by this suggestion, which indeed is somewhat ridiculous. The idea of the French journal seems to be that France is not able to discharge the duty of asserting the neutrality of the whole Indo-Chinese coast, but the obvious significance of such a statement is that France admits her inability to assert sovereign rights within her own dominions.

The Council of the *Seiyū-kai* held a meeting on the 13th instant with reference to the neutrality problem. Messrs. Matsuda and Hara reported that they had had a three-hours' interview with the Premier on the 12th instant, and had convinced themselves that the Government was adopting a proper course with regard to this question and that France was really desirous of duly performing her neutral obligations. They had also learned that the conduct of Great Britain in connexion with the matter was loyally adapted to the circumstances. Therefore it was decided by the Council that no further steps need be taken for the moment. Representatives of the Tokyo press and

the news agencies met in the Kairakuyen, Nihonbashi, on the night of the 12th instant and passed the following resolution:—

"In spite of the French Government's recent assurances that the laws of neutrality should be strictly enforced, the Russian squadron is allowed to freely take measures in French territorial waters for promoting the convenience of its plan of campaign, and is not prevented from performing repeated acts of that nature. This is manifestly rendering warlike assistance to Russia and we are unable to endure such lawlessness. Therefore we shall move public opinion and will invite England also to put an end to this situation."

Monday, May 15.

There is reason to fear that Rojestvensky and his ships were still lying in Honkohe Bay on the 12th inst. The steamer *Derwent* passed within 12 miles of the Bay on that day, and saw over 17 vessels anchored in the Bay. Among these vessels only 7 were battle-ships, from which it is conjectured that up to the 12th instant no junction had yet been effected between the two squadrons. It is stated that the main occupation of Rojestvensky at present, apart from procuring coal and provisions, is to maintain constant telegraphic communication with the Russian Admiralty. From the latter he receives full information—or, at least, the fullest information obtainable—about the movements and whereabouts of the Japanese fleet. Saigon is his ultimate basis of telegraphy, but he also employs the wireless telegraph, for which purpose he has erected a station on the shore, that is to say, within French territory.

It is not unnatural that in the face of such events excitement should be growing in Japan. There have been two meetings, one consisting of non-parliamentary members of the Progressist Party, the other of students of the Waseda, Keiogijuku and other Universities. At both of these meetings, as well as at an assembly of the Koshin Club, which consists of independent members of the Lower House, resolutions were passed protesting strongly against France's method of asserting her neutrality. The resolution of the Koshin Club was very circumspect. It declared that France's last reply was satisfactory, but that should her subsequent practice fail to comply with her professions, there would be no occasion for the Japanese Government to renew its protests: it must immediately take active measures. The other two meetings did not shrink from boldly declaring their conviction that France's action is quite inconsistent with any reasonable theory of neutrality.

Tuesday, May 16.

It need scarcely be said that the news of Rojestvensky's return to Honkohe Bay is regarded by the Japanese press with profound astonishment and indignation. The *Fiji Shimpō* does not doubt the sincerity of the French Government's declarations made in answer to Japan's protests. In Paris there is a genuine desire to see the obligations of neutrality honorably discharged. But St. Petersburg has declared that any attempt to carry the Paris promises into effect will be regarded by Russia not merely as unfriendly but as a hostile act. France is thus impaled on the horns of a dilemma. She recognises her duty and has publicly formulated it. But to discharge it she would have to sacrifice her alliance. She has announced the issue of stringent instructions to her Indo-Chinese officials forbidding the entry of any Russian war-ship or transport into French territorial waters,

but Russia, on the contrary, insists that her war-ships and transports have the right to coal and provision within French waters. In a word, Russia declines to allow France to be neutral and insists on treating French declarations and orders as mere waste paper. We have thus says the *Figaro*, the spectacle of this great and hitherto universally respected Power, France, treated with deliberate contumely by Russia, forfeiting the confidence of the world and stripped of her titles of civilization. It is a regrettable spectacle but Japan is not responsible and France must take the consequences.

The *Asahi Shimbun* declares that the peace of the world is now again threatened. The only difference between the situation to-day and the situation of last week is that whereas the responsibility formerly seemed to rest on France alone, it is now seen that Russia's lawless and reckless conduct is equally concerned. Russia is defying France, is treating her official declarations with contempt and is interpreting her neutrality with absolutely arbitrary reference to Russian convenience alone. It is pitiable to see a great state like France flouted thus openly. Yet, when we go to the base of the matter, the fault lies with France. The defects of her system of neutrality are coming home to her. Had she laid down suitable regulations and enforced them from the outset, this trouble would not have occurred. Nevertheless her existing regulations would have sufficed had they been firmly carried out, for although they do not include the 24-hours' clause, they do distinctly say that French ports must not be used as a base for belligerent operations. Let the French Government ask the Russian to say for what purpose the Baltic Squadron has been using Indo-Chinese ports during more than a whole month. There can be only one answer. As for Russia's behaviour, it exceeds the range of comment. She is deliberately defying France. Rojestvensky's return to Honkohe Bay and St. Petersburg's declaration that it did not propose to permit any strict enforcement of France's neutrality were evidently parts of a concerted line of action. Russia is flouting her own ally, challenging Japan's and deliberately threatening the peace of the world which is now far more imperilled than it ever was.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, however, writes in a very calm strain. It does not attempt to defend France's action or to explain the incidents which are astonishing the world. The line it takes is, broadly speaking, that the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is, not to draw any third Power into the conflict, but to prevent anything of the kind. The Japanese naval authorities were always more or less prepared for this Indo-Chinese episode and they have doubtless laid their plans accordingly. There is no reason whatever to be perturbed. Should the limits of the conflict be now extended the terms of its settlement will be similarly enlarged. If other Powers are drawn into the strife, other Powers also will sit in the council chamber at the hour of final discussion. Does Japan desire that? Would it conduce to her interests and promote her purposes? Thus, in effect, the *Kokumin* strongly recommends its nationals to possess their souls in patience. France, our contemporary believes, would rather break with Russia than with England, but it would be most unwise policy to force the choice upon her.

We (*Japan Mail*) agree entirely with the *Kokumin*. Most assuredly Japan is suffering a great injustice, but as between the practical

effects of this breach of French neutrality and the consequences of resenting it arms in hand, the difference is immense. Resentment is natural, yet to be carried away by it to the extent of forgetting expediency would be calamitous. Which European Power would be the sole gainer were this war extended so as to embrace France and England? That is a point worth considering.

The perplexing feature of the situation in Indo-China is the difficulty of reconciling the avowals of the French Government in Paris with the inaction of its officials in the East. Even Rojestvensky's conduct is almost inexplicable, for one can scarcely conceive that if he were aware of the orders issued from Paris he would nevertheless deliberately steam into French territorial waters. Still assuming him careless of everything save the achievement of his own naval purpose, one can imagine him defying France who, he probably believes, would not under any circumstances resort to actual violence for the purpose of imposing her will on her ally. But what are we to think of the French Government? M. Delcassé has announced *urbi et orbi* that French officials in the Far East have been explicitly instructed not to permit any Russian war-ship or transport to enter the territorial waters of Indo-China, and has further announced that a French squadron, visiting Honkohe Bay with the object of enforcing the order, found on the 9th instant that the Russian ships had left the Bay. Yet by the 12th instant they had returned thither. It is out of the question that Paris should be ignorant of these things; Paris which is in daily communication with Saigon. It is equally out of the question that St. Petersburg should be ignorant, for the French wires are at Rojestvensky's service. Therefore M. Delcassé knows that his assurances to Japan were converted into a farce almost before the ink with which they were written had dried, and the Tsar knows that his naval officers are openly flouting the legitimate exercise of his ally's sovereign authority. Surely a strange situation.

#### AN OPINION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

At the end of March the Paris correspondent of *The Times* sent the following note to that journal:—

The St. Peter-burg correspondent of the *Main* says that every one now considers that the war has lasted long enough. In this connexion he sends a striking estimate of the Russian losses, both in men and money, during the last 14 months. The official figures give a total of 162,000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners in the engagements preceding the battle of Mukden. At Mukden 175,000 were killed or placed *hors de combat*. This, added to the 7,000 sick per month, makes an approximate general total of 435,000. The same correspondent concludes that Linevitch cannot have at his disposal at present more than 300,000 men. As for the expenses, 900,000,000 roubles (£90,000,000) is given as the cost of the Manchurian Railway with the keeping up of the line, the losses caused by the Chunghuses, the construction of the city and port of Dalny, the organization of the maritime service in connexion with the railway, and the item of Port Arthur. War expenses and foreign loans amount to 570,000,000 roubles (£57,000,000). State securities 150,000,000 roubles (£15,000,000), the loss of 1,486 guns 10,000,000 roubles (£1,000,000), confiscation of merchantmen 10,000,000 roubles (£1,000,000), and the loss of the fleet 160,000,000 roubles (£16,000,000). Thus including the recent internal loan, the war has cost, so far, two milliards of roubles (£200,000,000). Yet 5,000 Russian wounded are dying weekly at Kharbin largely owing to want of proper care.

The correspondent of the *Matin* looks forward to peace for the month of May.

The above estimate of Russian losses in men would account for the great number (760,000) said to have been sent over the

Siberian Railway from the beginning of the war, as compared with the number now supposed to be available for Linevitch's fighting line. But it appears to us that the sum assessed for war expenses, namely, 72 millions sterling in all, is much too small. Japan spent nearly if not quite that amount from February 1904 to the end of March 1905, and there can be no question that Russia's outlays were much larger than Japan's.

The peace rumours referred to in the above and so much talked of during March, were ultimately shown to have been started in St. Petersburg with the evident intention of persuading the world that Japan was in a suppliant mood. What purpose inspired such a manoeuvre remains still a matter of conjecture, but the most agreeable interpretation is that Russia wanted to prepare an easy path for herself to tread. As for the prediction of the correspondent of *Le Matin* that the month of May would see peace restored, who can say that it would not have proved true had not France, by allowing her neutrality to be grossly abused, called into existence a new element of resistance on Russia's side? Our own conviction is that had not Rojestvensky been helped by France into the arena, this sanguinary war would now be very near its end.

#### THE GERMAN PRESS AND PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

German newspapers are quoted in a Foreign Office telegram as alluding in enthusiastic terms to the visit of Prince Arisugawa, which they hope will have the effect of radically improving the relations between the two empires. When peace is restored, they say, Japan's position will be very high among the nations of Europe, and it is appropriate that the intercourse between her Imperial Family and that of Germany should be close. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* observes that the open door is Japan's policy in the Far East, and beyond the open door Germany desires nothing. Therefore that journal trusts that the Prince's visit may be regarded as a happy augury of the prevalence of the open-door principle in trade.

Germany has of late been distinctly assiduous in associating herself officially with the open-door policy, and her adherence to its principles is very much to be welcomed. But neither the declarations made in that sense by the Government nor the utterances of the press can effectually remove the unpleasant impression conveyed by the addresses that German business-men recently delivered before important societies. These addresses suggest only too plainly that German merchants in the East are not disposed to accede to Japan the same measure of trade freedom as they claim for themselves, and that they regard with distinct apprehension the outcome of granting equal trade facilities to the people of the newly arisen Power in the Far East. So long as such utterances are placed on record it can scarcely be expected that the hopes now expressed by the German press will be realized, nor shall we be accused of unfriendliness to Germany if we say that what is wanted to correct the sentiment between herself and Japan is, not an interchange of princes' visits, but the abandonment by German merchants of their distrustful and harsh attitude towards Japan.

## MANCHURIA.

Saturday, May 13.

The Russian attack at Yingepienmun was evidently a reconnaissance in force. A great deal of misfortune attends these reconnaissances in Russian hands. They repeatedly entail losses which are not in the original programme. Apart from that, however, the Russians are under a very urgent necessity to employ every possible means of reconnoitering the movements of the Japanese in the east of the field. They are perplexed to discover the Japanese plan of campaign, and vague rumours have long been current of an important flanking operation which would sever the communications between Vladivostok and Harbin. Linevitch must be absorbingly anxious to find out whether such an operation is in progress, and if so, what its dimensions are. Therefore we may expect to hear of constant efforts in that direction. The loss of four or five hundred men is a heavy price to pay for collecting information, but to remain in ignorance would probably be more costly.

Wednesday, May 17.

Since the battle of Mukden Japanese engineers have been busily reconstructing the bridges and relaying the rails of the Shaho-Tiehling railway. On the 7th instant the line was opened to traffic and several trains are now travelling daily between Liaoyang and Tiehling, a distance of 80 miles. Tiehling is a centre of communications, both by land and by water, in northern Manchuria, and is a main emporium for south Mongolia also. Another section of the line, as far as Kaiyuan (23 miles) is expected to be opened shortly. We take these particulars from the *Asahi Shimbun*.

Thursday, May 18.

Rumours continue to come in the sense that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Harbin and retreat to Chita. That would be indeed a drastic measure. It would take the Russians entirely out of the arena of operations, and would leave not only the whole of Manchuria but also Vladivostok and the Amur region at the mercy of the Japanese. The distance from Harbin to Chita is much greater than the distance from Port Arthur to Harbin, which fact is sufficient to show what would be involved in a retreat to Chita. There is much difficulty in crediting this rumour. By abandoning the Amur region and Saghalien Russia would be giving up all the fruits of her forward policy in Eastern Asia since the days of Muravieff, and by leaving Vladivostok, to be invested she would be virtually condemning herself to exclusion from the Pacific, since she would have no naval base whatever in Far Eastern waters. It is true that the Japanese could scarcely follow her to Chita; but what are we to say about a method of fighting which consists in placing yourself out of reach of the enemy's assaults and beyond your own attacking range? That is very like abandoning the field altogether.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Yinkow saying that dysentery and typhoid are rife at Harbin; that there are about 300 fresh cases daily; that very few of the patients recover, and that a very bad panic prevails in the Russian army.

In direct contradiction to the above rumours as to the evacuation of Harbin, there is news (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that the Russians are exerting their whole strength to carry out defensive works. They

are fortifying the Hailungching-Yehhoching-Pamienching line, and they are also constructing big works in the neighbourhood of Kirin, Changchun, Fenghua and Hwaiteh. In fact, their policy seems to be the checking of the Japanese advance pending the arrival of fresh troops from Russia. That is much more conceivable and intelligible than the policy indicated by the above rumours, namely, the evacuation of Harbin and retreat upon Chita.

Friday, May 19.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* information from the front in Manchuria is that the three Japanese columns advancing from Kaiyuan, Changtu and Fakumun, respectively, are confronted by a Russian army of considerable strength—it recently received 20,000 re-inforcements—with its left at Yehhoching, its centre at Supingchien and its right at Hsiashien. On the immediate north of Yehhoching near Huoshihling there is a fine commanding position facing southward. Here the Russians have constructed defensive works including two or three forts. Similarly on the north of Supingchien lies Tapingling (marked Pinglingching on the map) where a range of hills some 20 metres high, extends for a distance of about 4 miles. This also is an excellent defensive position and has been strongly fortified. Further, a fort has been built in the neighbouring village of Panlamun. On the immediate south of Pamienching runs a river, not wide or deep, but having high, steep banks along which entrenchments have been constructed by the Russians. Altogether, therefore, the pending engagement in this quarter is likely to be severe. If our readers consult the map of April 23rd, they will find that the Yehhoching-Supingchien-Pamienching line, along which the Russians are deployed, extends about 42 miles.

The main positions in rear of this line are Itungchou and Fenghua. There constant arrivals of re-inforcements are taking place. Spies report that after the battle of Mukden and up to the 31st of April the fresh troops which reached Harbin numbered some 60,000. The Russians are running military trains as far as Supingchien.

## COAL.

A very marked deficiency has of late been observable in the supply of coal in the Japanese market. Thus the Kyushu mineral, which in April was procurable at Moji for from 5 to 6 yen per 10,000 *kin*, has suddenly risen to as much as 10 yen. At the fall of last year great stocks of the mineral were on hand. In Kyushu alone about a million tons were piled up, whereas now there are not more than 120,000 or 130,000 tons at Moji and Wakamatsu, and the reserves at the various mines are said not to exceed 100,000 tons in all, which quantities are already contracted for. Hokkaido and Iwaki do not make a more favourable showing. What is the cause of this deficient supply? The *Shogyo Shimpō* propounds that question and answers it thus:—Exports are not responsible. Prior to the advent of the Baltic Squadron considerable quantities of coal certainly left the country, but the price of the Japanese mineral rules lower at present in Hongkong, Singapore, Australia and India than it does in Japan, and, as a matter of fact, the total exports during the current year have been 580,000 yen smaller than those of the corresponding

period last year. One cause is doubtless the reduced carrying power of the railways. Great demands have been made on the transport capacities of the lines in connexion with the war, and the rolling stock has proved unequal to meet these demands while simultaneously discharging its ordinary functions. For example, Tokyo's daily consumption of coal gives employment to 500 waggons of the Nippon Tetsudo whereas at present only 400 cars can be allotted to the task. There is, however, a more potent factor at work, namely, the development of Japanese industries since the fall of Port Arthur and the Mukden victory. Electric railways, gas-works, cotton-spinning factories have all become exceptionally active, and their demand for coal is proportionately great. It is estimated that during March the demand on these accounts showed an increase of 30 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year. Besides, there has been a largely augmented consumption at the arsenals and dock-yards of the army and navy, and in connexion with railways laid or working in the belligerent area. The principal coal mines are putting out supplies three times as great as last year's, yet the quantity threatens to be insufficient. In 1904 all exports of the mineral to Manchuria were virtually suspended, but now they are far more active than ever. The opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway alone must make a conspicuous difference. Our contemporary does not expect, however, that the present state of the market will continue. So far as concerns the transport capacities of the railways, no improvement need be anticipated for some time, but the lines are adding to their rolling stock and, besides, maritime carriers are beginning to lend assistance. Then the consumption of coal for domestic purposes will be reduced by the advent of warm weather, while, at the same time, the various mine-owners are taking measures to increase their output. The Tankō Kaisha of Hokkaido, for example, is about to open a new shaft. Altogether, therefore, it may be assumed that the period of scarcity is over, though the whole incident suggests that as Japanese supplies of coal fail the importance of China's vast carboniferous fields will become more than ever prominent.

## THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

In official circles implicit credence does not seem to be placed in the report that two Russian war-ships have been seen steering towards Hakodate. The description of the ships would seem to indicate the *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi*, but the whole thing is hazy, and in view of the fact that already two similar reports have been proved baseless there is a disposition to distrust this latest story. If the *Yutoku Maru* was really visited by the Russians, that would dispel all doubt, but even the fact of the alleged visit is queried. Meanwhile another report comes from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's coasting vessel *Hirari*. She says that between 6 and 7 p.m. on the 10th she saw, at a distance of 18 or 19 miles, seven columns of smoke proceeding apparently in the direction of Sado. It is difficult to dismiss all these reports as baseless.

Meanwhile nothing has been heard in Japan of the sailing vessel which the Vladivostok torpedoers are said by Linevitch to have conducted thither as a prize. The statement may be true, but it is certainly strange that no ship is anywhere reported missing.

## THE RUSSIAN BRIGADE ORDER.

Saturday, May 13.

Among Russian documents captured by the Japanese, it is officially announced that there was found a brigade order numbered 3 and dated the 9th of the second month 1905 (corresponding to the 22nd of March). The place of the order's issue was Shwilo-patal, and it formed part of the archives of the First Brigade of the Thirty-first Division. It ran thus:—"Soldiers are warned that before attacking they must stab to death any Japanese soldiers they find lying on the ground, especially those lying face upwards. This is because Japanese soldiers, pretending to be wounded, allow our skirmishers to pass and then fire on them from the rear. Some of them also call out "here" or "come here," especially on dark nights, and care must be exercised as to this. They even call out the numbers of our companies for purposes of deception. Pass-words should be employed by our troops for distinguishing friend from foe, and such pass-words should have one or two *l's* in them, as *liulika*, for example, since there is no *l* in the Japanese language and it can not be easily pronounced by the Japanese."

It is declared that all this story about Japanese soldiers pretending to be wounded and firing on Russian skirmishers from behind is a pure invention, and that the fable was concocted for the purpose of effecting the slaughter of Japanese wounded without actually ordering such an atrocity in so many words. Certainly people sighted with only ordinary powers of imagination will find some little difficulty in conceiving that soldiers should behave in the manner ascribed by the Russians to the Japanese.

Tuesday, May 16.

A Japanese expert in military and international law discusses the recently discovered order issued to the troops of the First Brigade of the Thirty-first Division of the Russian Army, the order that all Japanese soldiers found lying upon the ground, especially those with their faces upwards, should be stabbed to death. But there does not appear to be much occasion for discussion. Such instructions to soldiers are permissible in savage warfare only. Should it come to the notice of a commanding officer that his men have suffered from treacherous acts on the part of the enemy, acts of the kind described in the Russian order, namely, feigning death or wounds in order to gain an undue advantage, his plain duty is to prefer a complaint to the General on the other side, and in the event of the complaint failing to secure attention, there might be a necessity to resort to an extreme measure. But the Russians do not seem to have addressed any complaint whatever to the Japanese. The general order directing the wholesale slaughter of the wounded was the first notice the Japanese had, and unless the order had fallen into their hands as it did, they would have remained in total ignorance as to this official sanction of shocking barbarity. When confronting a savage or semi-savage enemy with whom all civilized communication is impossible, there may be imperative occasion to employ drastic object-lessons. Such incidents have occurred in war more than once. But with opponents who, like the Japanese, conduct war in strict obedience to the most enlightened canons and are easily accessible for all interchange of communications, the unprefaced issue of an order like the above is brutal. Yet, we venture to predict, the incident will attract very little notice.

Europe and America seems to have agreed that there shall be no criticism of Russian abuses in this war. From the sanguinary struggle at Homutang on the 1st of May, 1904, till the Battle of Mukden eleven months later, the records show instance after instance of terrible cruelties perpetrated by Russian soldiers. Nevertheless, although detailed publication has been frequent, no general impression appears to have been produced. Many allusions have been made to the matter in these columns. Not because we believe the Russian soldier to be exceptionally wanting in kindness of disposition. Those that know him best do not attribute to him any specially ruthless tendency. But it is our conviction that just as Japan is expected by Western nations to live up to a standard of international morality which they themselves do not seriously try to attain, so in their own conduct towards her they practise and sanction a degree of licence which they would not think of exercising towards one another. The Russians have been influenced also in the present war by a species of religious fanaticism. They have had the doctrine preached to them that the extermination of the Japanese is a pious duty, and probably their soldiers have often acted upon that principle. They are not to be called to account, however, at the bar of public opinion. It seems to be agreed that there shall not be any severe scrutiny of their methods of conducting war.

## KOREA.

Mr. Min Yong-hwan and two other Korean Ministers have resigned. These gentlemen are the first victims of the Baltic Squadron, if reports may be credited. In the approach of Rojestvensky they see a hope of evading the arrangements for the transfer of the machinery of communications to Japanese hands and for the granting of coastwise facilities to Japanese ships. But their opposition has entailed their own removal from the Cabinet. If Korean statesmen had any policy more rational than that of out of the frying pan into the fire, one could sympathise with their opposition to the "Japanizing" of their country. But when the choice lies between Japan and Russia, one fails to see where patriotism comes in.

The *Kokumin* quotes a person who has just returned from Korea as saying that although the Russians withdrew some time ago to the left bank of the Tumen, they have again crossed the river and sent a force of 4,000 men as far south as Kilju. There are no troops of theirs at Sonjin (15 miles south of Kilju), but the Vladivostock torpedoers occasionally put in an appearance there. The Koreans, however, have laid aside their apprehensions since the advent of a Japanese force, and are quietly proceeding with their agricultural pursuits. Nearly all the oxen in this part of the country were requisitioned by the Russians last year. It is stated that the Russian forces at Possiet Bay have been increased.

The Korean Government has at length agreed to extend to Japanese ships the privilege of engaging freely in the coastwise trade of the island empire. It was necessary for the Emperor to bring pressure on the Cabinet in order to overcome the latter's hesitation. Were there the least prospect of Korea developing a mercantile marine of her own, she might justly desire to reserve her coastwise trade, but her helplessness want of enterprise places her in a special category.

## FORT ARTHUR.

It is stated that closer examination has disclosed the fact that in addition to the vessels known to have been sunk in Port Arthur, no less than 80 steam-launches have also been found, and that, further, an enormous number of rifles, pistols and other articles of war are reposing on the bottom. At Dairen the water is muddy and objects can not be discerned, but the bed of the Port Arthur harbour being rocky, it is comparatively easy to make investigations. Divers have disclosed the above facts, and it is thought that the Authorities will now be obliged to enlist the assistance of outsiders in order to raise all the matters sunk by the Russians. A party of 400 expert divers have already started from Sascho. The fact that a great number of small-arms must have been put out of sight somehow or other was suspected from the first, since the number of rifles found in the fortress was actually less than the number of the prisoners. But the recent discoveries appear to indicate a state of affairs much more signal than might have been anticipated.

The *Fiji* says that the work of raising the ships in Port Arthur is proceeding rapidly. Two steamers were raised a few days ago, one of 10,000 tons and one of 4,000. They are new vessels and will not require much repair. A force of blue-jackets has been sent from Sascho, probably to navigate these vessels to Japan.

An officer who has just returned from Port Arthur to Moji is quoted as saying that six Russian war-vessels, from battle-ships downwards, sunk at Port Arthur, are very little damaged and can certainly be utilized. The *Pallada*—armoured cruiser, 6,630 tons—he specially mentions as likely to be fit for use very soon.

## FIGURED MATTING.

Following up its legislation to check the adulteration of *habutaye*, the Japanese Government, on the 15th instant, issued the following regulations with regard to figured matting (*hana-gosa*):—

I. Figured matting may not be exported unless it has undergone examination at the Inspection Hall. But this restriction does not apply to such kinds of figured matting as are indicated by the Minister of State concerned.

II. Persons applying to have figured matting examined must pay the examination fees.

III. The amount of the examination fees and the manner of collecting them shall be fixed by the Minister of State concerned.

IV. In the case of figured matting exported without examination or after the mark of examination has been removed, a fine of 200 *yen* or under shall be imposed.

The above ordinance is to go into operation from the 1st of June next. It does not apply to figured matting which, prior to the promulgation of the Ordinance has been examined and marked in accordance with the regulations of guilds or associations organized under the provisions of the Law of Principal Staples Guilds.

In the *Official Gazette* which contains the above, full sized reproductions are given of the various marks of examination. The marks of the first and second classes are "A (passed)" and "B (passed)," respectively, and then follows the mark *P* in a circle, which signifies merely "passed." There are also the marks "(rejected)" and "(corr'd)," as well two marks signifying shortage of length, viz., (1 yd. sh.) and (2 yds. sh.)

## THE TSUKIJI AFFAIR.

Tuesday, May 16.

Reuter is obviously misinformed as to the alleged action taken by the French Government in the case of Captain Bougouin. There can not have been any official demand for evidence. Since the abolition of consular jurisdiction this kind of diplomatic interference with the course of justice is not tolerated. The law must take its way, and until publicity is permissible in the ordinary routine of judicial procedure, the nature of the evidence forthcoming will not be submitted to the French Representative or to any other diplomatic official. Meanwhile it is certain that pending such publication Captain Bougouin's numerous friends will remain entirely convinced of his innocence, which is the just and proper mood. They may rest assured, also, that the fullest justice will be done in his case. Captain Bougouin was almost as much liked and trusted by the Japanese themselves as by other nationals, and there will be not less anxiety in Japan to see his reputation cleared than there is in France.

We may mention here that some misunderstanding seems to exist with regard to the object of secrecy prescribed by law pending the public trial of a suspect. That object, we apprehend, is to guard the reputation of an innocent person against the scandal which inevitably attaches to the mere fact of arrest. Until guilt is definitely proven the assumption of innocence is unequivocal, and the ideal system of criminal procedure is one which shrouds as far as possible from public observation the apprehension and preliminary trial of a man who may ultimately be found altogether guiltless. That principle does not appear to have been appreciated by the foreign local press of Japan. While the leading Japanese newspapers carefully refrained from mentioning any names or stating any charge in connexion with this lamentable affair, the Tokyo correspondent of a Kobe journal telegraphed all the names and particulars as far as they could be ascertained, and certain Yokohama journals did not hesitate to reproduce the intelligence, thus showing that their previous silence had been due to ignorance not to deliberate and proper reticence.

Thursday, May 18.

The *Japan Daily Advertiser*, a journal usually edited in the fairest and most enlightened spirit, has a very strong article about the treatment of suspects in Japan. "When," says our contemporary, "the facts which we are now prohibited from publishing in regard to the recent arrest of foreigners, become a matter of common knowledge, it is very probable that there will be aroused in every Anglo-Saxon breast a deeper regret than ever that Japanese law has been based upon the French principle that a suspect is to be regarded and treated as a criminal until he proves himself innocent. The thing is so manifestly an outrage upon every sentiment of justice upon which all Anglo-Saxons have been nurtured, that any conspicuous illustration of its workings is sure to arouse indignation, which will not be tempered by the fact that the French boomerang has turned to plague its inventors. If the rigours of Japanese law, which it is well known permit of no discrimination and no variation from its letter, have been visited upon Captain Bougouin, in the well known delicate condition of his health and in spite of his brilliant record and universal popularity, it will constitute just such a conspicuous illustration, and arouse anew the Anglo-Saxon sense of the flagrant injustice and

inhumanity of the principle upon which Japanese law is based."

All this is very perplexing. We doubt, indeed, whether our contemporary had given the matter due thought before penning this very strong indictment. When a man is arrested in Japan on suspicion he is not regarded or treated as a criminal. A criminal is called *shujin* under the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure; a suspect is called *keiji no hikoku-nin*. There is all the difference in the world between the two terms. Again, the place where a condemned criminal is incarcerated is called *kangoku*; the place where a suspect is detained is called *miketsukan*. Here too there is all the difference in the world, for whereas the former means "prison" the latter signifies literally "undecided place" (house of detention). A man who has been consigned to the *kangoku* is treated as a convict, being in fact a convict. He has to comply with all prison rules, eat prison fare and, if so ordered in his sentence, perform hard labour. A man confined in the *miketsukan* is permitted to live just as he would in his own home, with the single difference that he is not free to go abroad. The particular suspect to whom our contemporary alludes is understood to be sleeping on a bed specially sent from his own house and to be receiving his meals from a foreign hotel. These facts will show that our contemporary labours under a very grave misapprehension, and that nothing could be further from the truth than to allege that a suspect in Japan is regarded and treated as a criminal until he proves himself innocent. The two salient differences between Japanese and Anglo-Saxon procedure is that in Japan the preliminary examination and everything connected with it are *in camera*, and that a suspect is not allowed to be represented by counsel. The latter feature is condemned by many critics, though it means, not that a suspect may not have the benefit of counsel to advise him, but merely that he may not be represented by counsel before the examining magistrate. The former feature, however, is designed to avert publicity; an obvious desideratum since men arrested on suspicion may be subsequently released as innocent, and in such cases it is most desirable that even the fact of arrest should be concealed, if possible. This indeed, is a plain illustration of the error committed by those who imagine that a suspect in Japan is regarded and treated as a criminal until he proves himself innocent. The secrecy of the preliminary proceedings is suggested precisely with the object of discriminating between the suspect and the criminal.

## ONE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

By the death on March 31st of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, whose descendants, it has been well said, make up of themselves a miniature "Burke's Peerage," a venerable and charming personality has passed away. She was the mother of 14 children, and her direct descendants are said to number 245, of whom something like 160 survive. Five of her seven sons are living and hold leading positions in the world of politics or public affairs, and also five of her seven daughters, those who predeceased their gracious and accomplished mother being the Countess of Durham and the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe. The daughters living are the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Winterton, the Marchioness of Blandford, and

the Marchioness of Lansdowne. It was only last year that, in her latest great-grandson, the son of the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, a successor to the Dukedom of Abercorn was born. Her descendants include two dukes, Abercorn and Marlborough, the heirs to the dukedoms of Leeds and Buccleuch, the ultimate heir to the dukedom of Devonshire, through Mr. V. Cavendish, M.P., whose wife is a daughter of Lady Lansdowne, and the heirs to the marquises of Lansdowne and Waterford. Among her great-grandsons were no fewer than five prospective dukes. It is also interesting to remember that 15 of her descendants took part in the South African war. That the Dowager Duchess was one of the beauties of the Victorian era there is abundant testimony. Before she was in her teens she attracted attention at a children's party given by King George IV. at the Brighton Pavilion, and it was at another children's ball—this time at Carlton House—that the charming Lady Louisa Russell, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Bedford, first met her future husband. She was then only 14, but it is related that the young folks made arrangements for the alliance which was duly celebrated in 1832. The Duke of Abercorn was less than two years older than his wife and made his mark as Viceroy of Ireland in very troublous times. Although the Duchess took a prominent part in the social life of her time, she was a woman of strong religious feeling. At one time she was addicted to the prophetic ministry of Dr. Cumming, and *The Times* recalls the current joke that, whereas other mothers of marriageable daughters invited desirable young men to their opera-boxes, Lady Abercorn would ask them to share her pew in Crown-court.

## BARON ROSEN.

We learn with the greatest satisfaction that Baron Rosen is to succeed Count Cassini as Russian Ambassador in Washington. The sympathy felt with Baron Rosen in Japan has always been profound and general. It has been well understood that if the action of any Russian official could have prevented a breach of the peace, Baron Rosen would have been that official. We can not tell whether Baron Rosen fully appreciated the quality of Japan's resolution, or whether he advised his Government in a sufficiently warning sense. It may be that he too shared the characteristic Russian conviction as to Japan's total impotence *vis-à-vis* the Colossus of the North. That is a secret which must remain entombed in St. Petersburg's official archives. But that no man more ardently desired peace than Baron Rosen or entertained friendlier feelings towards Japan, is certain. Fate directed events with sinister injustice when he became vicariously responsible for the outbreak of war, but none the less it might reasonably have been feared that since diplomatic justice is proverbially blind, his official career was ruined. But happily the apprehension has not been confirmed by events. He goes as Ambassador to Washington in place of Count Cassini who is relegated to the comparative obscurity of Madrid. Count Cassini is an official who, so far as we can judge, has been conspicuously wanting in all the qualities of diplomatic ability. He has been eminently a carrier of fuel to the fire of international ill-will, and we rejoice to think that his sphere of mischief will henceforth be circumscribed. Russian interests in America will have a very different guardian in Baron Rosen.



## THE FRENCH MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 12th instant the following notice was posted at the French Consulate in Yokohama by order of the French Minister in Tokyo:—

Tokyo, May 12, 4.10 p.m.

Contrary to the telegraphic information published yesterday morning, I am in a position to declare that the relations between France and England are more intimate and cordial than ever, and that the correctness of our attitude is recognised and appreciated everywhere in England.

It will be seen that in some important respects this notification is directly opposed to news previously telegraphed from London. The discrepancy is all the more remarkable inasmuch as the views expressed by leading English journals, notably *The Times*, were telegraphed verbatim and there could not be any reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the intelligence. M. Harmand has not only the competence but also the right to describe the nature of the relations between his country and Great Britain, and we heartily reciprocate his satisfaction at their intimacy and cordiality. But we doubt his competence and we question his right to pronounce what is "recognised and appreciated everywhere in England." It is distinctly misleading to affirm that "the correctness of France's attitude is recognised and appreciated everywhere in England." The impression conveyed by such an assertion is that the British nation sees nothing to condemn in the nature of the neutrality observed by France in Indo-China; which is equivalent to denying the existence of any sense of justice among Englishmen. Probably M. Harmand will say that in thus constituting himself the interpreter of English feeling, he has in mind only Great Britain's view of France's last reply to Japan's protests. With that limitation it may indeed be said truly that the correctness of France's attitude is recognised and appreciated. But that limitation is not applicable in this context, for M. Harmand explicitly defines his statement as being "contrary to the information published yesterday morning," and the information published on the morning of the 11th was as follows:—

London, May 9.

A significant article appears in *The Times* declaring that no more deplorable error can be committed by France than to suppose that the complaints of Japan can be treated lightly. While everything must be done to prevent any rupture of the present *entente*, France must remember that Great Britain can have no choice but to comply with her obligations if the facts alleged by the Japanese are established and Japan calls upon Great Britain to fulfil the conditions of the alliance.

## THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

The Japanese Minister at Paris (Mr. Motono) had a prolonged interview with M. Delcassé on Sunday. The markets are weak on account of the international situation.

## BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS TO FRANCE.

It is understood that Lord Lansdowne has made earnest representations to France with reference to the necessity of a strict observance of neutrality.

An official statement issued at Paris declares that the French Government not only sent positive instructions to the authorities in Indo-China to enforce the neutrality regulations but have unremittently seen to the execution of those instructions.

## THE QUESTION OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, May 10.

The Japanese Minister in Paris, M. Motono, in his interview with M. Delcassé, pointed out to the French Government the facilities accorded to Russia for concentration and victualling on the coast of Indo-China.

M. Delcassé assured the Japanese Minister that France scrupulously respected her neutrality.

The papers admit that the situation is unsatisfactory, but do not consider it critical.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, May 8.

In connexion with the alleged breach of neutrality

by France, the Marquis of Lansdowne, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has presented to France a strong note in which he said that should the allegations of Japan be true in fact and should she in the sequel ask Great Britain to enforce the obligations imposed on her by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the latter could have no course open except to comply with Japan's request.

The *Times* believes that the French Government and people have been sufficiently warned as to the situation, which is growing grave. Japan has shown her desire to limit the sphere of the war between herself and Russia. This limitation, however, is conditional to a certain extent, and it is not to be expected that Japan will be willing to limit the war if a third Power fails to fulfil its obligations.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

## RUSSIAN ABUSE OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

London, May 8.

The opinion is gaining ground that the Russian aim is to embroil France and Great Britain. If Japan can be tempted to commit an overt act against France, Russia will then find an escape out of her present difficulties.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has made strong representations to the French Government, in connection with the continued abuse of French neutrality.

The *Times* admits the gravity of the situation, remarking, "We cannot afford to treat the Japanese Press with indifference." Public feeling in England is staunch in its support of the Alliance at all costs.

This information referred to the situation prior to the publication of France's second reply, and is consequently quite independent of M. Harmand's announcement unless we extend the latter so as to include England's view of the incidents which have occurred in Indo-China as well as of the attitude ultimately assumed by France. It is for this reason that we call M. Harmand's statement misleading, for we emphatically deny that the English nation regards the Indo-Chinese story as reconcilable in any sense with the dictates of justice or with the spirit of international law, and we venture to express the opinion, M. Harmand *non obstante*, that the French nation itself does not differ materially from the English in its estimate of that story. The "attitude" of the French Government is one thing. *Qua* attitude it is unimpeachable, and all of us applaud it as worthy of France. But there is an enormous interval, an interval as wide as that which separates heaven from earth, between the attitude of the Cabinet in Paris and the apparent acts of French officials in Indo-China, and we begin to be very apprehensive lest in France's case to-day, as in Russia's two years ago, the man at the front, by obeying his sympathies in defiance of his duties, may bring about a terrible calamity.

## CHINA.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an important telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the Canton men at that place have held a meeting with reference to the Chinese exclusion legislation of the United States. They passed the following resolutions:—

- (1) That all purchases of American imports should be suspended.
- (2) That all Chinese subjects in the employ of Americans as compradores or secretaries should resign.
- (3) That no labour should be provided for loading or unloading American ships.
- (4) That copies of these resolutions should be sent to all Chinese in America, and that the Chinese Representative in Washington be urged not to sign any convention pointing to discrimination against his countrymen.

The Fuhkien Chinese were to hold a meeting on the 15th instant for the purpose of passing similar resolutions.

Another telegram says that the Canton citizens are equally excited and that this affair is likely to assume serious dimensions. Indeed it is plain that if the Chinese be

roused to united action they may take reprisals which will prove most inconvenient to American trade. Nor can we be at all surprised that the greatest resentment should be felt with regard to this exclusion policy.

On Saturday a telegram received at the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha announced that the steamer *Sobranuse*, when at about 8 miles off Port Arthur on the 12th instant at 11.30 a.m. struck a floating mine and sank. Boats put off from Port Arthur and succeeded in saving 67 out of 89, crew and passengers. The passengers totalled 28, of whom 18 seem to have been rescued, 5 Japanese and 7 Chinese being lost, and of the crew 8 Japanese and 2 Chinese seem to have perished. The steamer was an old boat—built in 1884—of 1232 tons. She had been chartered from her Chinese owners by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The place of the accident was north latitude 38° 39' 50" and east longitude 121° 13' 30". It has now been announced by the authorities that great danger must attend any attempt to navigate the space comprised between the parallels of north latitude 38° 20' and 39° 10', and the meridians of east longitude 120° 55' and 122°. All vessels are advised to give this area a wide berth.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Shanghai alleges that the Russians are apparently seeking to send home some of their able-bodied seamen and to detain in their place the maimed men released by the Japanese from Port Arthur. That would be a pretty trick; a worthy way of repaying Japanese magnanimity.

The Fuhkien population of Shanghai have added to the resolutions adopted by their Canton fellow-residents, as reported in our last issue. The additions are that no Chinese youths shall attend American Schools, and that no Chinese subject shall act as cook or servant in an American household. These resolutions, however, are not to have effect for the space of two months, during which it is hoped that the United States will abandon the objectionable legislation.

Two Chinese are awaiting trial at Weihaiwei for the alleged murder, or manslaughter, of another Chinese. The accused are the brother-in-law and son-in-law of the deceased. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, is preparing the indictments, and after they are ready Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, who in the absence of Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, has been appointed acting Judge of the Weihaiwei Court, will go up to that place to try the charges. Mr. Ellis will appear for the defence.

The members of the Shangpu (Ministry of Commerce) have been lately conferring with regard to the immediate establishment of a Mining and Railway School as an annexe of the Ministry. The teaching staff will be composed of the best that can be engaged from abroad, and it is proposed to make it compulsory for all members of the secretariat of the Ministry to attend classes, so that in course of time they may fit themselves for posts as superintendents and inspectors of mines and railways under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

The report of the China Agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the year 1904 is an interesting record of what this old-established Society has done in the way of disseminating the Scriptures during the past year. There are about a dozen sub-agencies and principal depôts in widely-separated districts of the Empire, in addition to which there are also eight depôts under the superintendence of missionaries. The total issues for the year were as follows:—16,923 Bibles, 38,643 Testaments, and 1,135,785 portions, making a total of 1,191,351 as compared with 1,447,475 in 1903. The circulation for the year was 14,074 Bibles, 40,523 Testaments, and

1,032,836 portions, making a total of 1,808,333 for the year as compared with 933,965 for 1903. The contributions to the centenary fund reached a total of \$10,618.06, of which \$4,589.59 was contributed by foreigners and the remainder by Chinese. This sum, however, includes \$480.69 contributed to the centenary fund in 1903.

The news has just reached Shanghai of the death in England of Mr. H. R. Hearn, who was for many years a partner in the firm of Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co. Mr. Hearn arrived in Shanghai in the sixties and was connected with at least one other firm before he joined that with which his name is principally associated. A keen business man, both on his own behalf and that of the public, he was a good sportsman also, and he was for some time President of the Shanghai Cricket Club. Few men have been more personally liked, and he took with him the sympathy of all when, suffering from severe physical affliction, he left for home about four years ago. Mr. Hearn never married.

The steamer *Whampoa*, which until recently belonged to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, left Shanghai on May 6th for Europe, taking a number of Russians who have lost their reason through the horrors of war. Elaborate precautions were taken for their safety, the vessel having been placed in the hands of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. at the Old Dock in order to have padded cabins, etc., fitted up. Wire-netting was put up all round the ship to prevent any of the lunatics from jumping overboard. A number of soldiers also went to act as an escort to these unfortunate men. It is said that no less than 3,000 Russians have become demented as the result of the fighting in Port Arthur and round Mukden.

Students of Chinese prior to 1900 were accustomed, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, to call the Boards of Civil Appointments, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment and Works, the "Six Great Boards," institutions which have been in existence in China for nearly twenty centuries. After the events of 1900, the decrepit Tsungli Yamen, or Foreign Office, which was established about thirty-five years ago, was abolished and the Waiwupu or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, added to the six already existent, making seven in all. In 1903 the Shangpu, or Ministry of Commerce, came into existence, and now after much unnecessary procrastination, in view of the schools and colleges of modern learning springing up everywhere, it is decided to establish a Wenpu, or Ministry of Education, making Nine Great "Boards," or Ministries in all. It has been found that without such a Ministry, the officials in charge of colleges and schools in the provinces have persistently ignored instructions sent them by the Hsiowu-ch'u, or Bureau of Education, in Peking, under the two Chancellors of the Peking University, and these two high officials have therefore obtained their Majesties' approval to the creation of a Ministry of Education, which will then bring all colleges and schools under its jurisdiction. The first President of the new Ministry, it is reported, will be Yung Ch'ing, the present Manchu Chancellor of the Peking University.

#### "THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK."

The table given by "the Statesman's Year Book" for 1905, showing the strength of the Japanese Navy, has attracted some criticism in Tokyo where one journal, accepting this publication as accurate, is disposed to blame the Naval Authorities for observing reticence in Japan with regard to matters which are well known in Europe. But to us the most notable feature of the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1905, so far as its Japanese section is concerned, is the obsolete and misleading character of its information. When it undertakes to describe the organization and establishment of the army, it does not even embody the important changes made last year, nor are its numbers more modern than 1900.

As for its remarks about the Navy, they are based chiefly upon the experiences of the China-Japan War, now ten years old, and so much at sea is it when the present war occupies its attention that one is quite perplexed to understand where it can have obtained its data. For example, it tells us that the *Hatsuse* and the *Yoshino* were "torpedoed" by the Russians and that the *Yashima* was sunk by "mines." It is scarcely conceivable that the compilers of a book enjoying a high reputation should be so ill-informed. The *Hatsuse* was never "torpedoed" nor was the *Yoshino*. The former ship, as every schoolboy knows, was sunk by a mine and the latter by a collision. As for the *Yashima*, no definite information has been published about her. She may have fared as the "Year Book" states. Then, again, the volume puts the number of Japan's armoured cruisers at "7 or 8," a delightfully vague statement, and in its numerical table does not assign to her any other cruisers whatever. Such looseness and inaccuracy throw discredit upon the whole work.

#### DEATH OF DR. WEIPART.

News has been received in Tokyo of the death of Dr. Weipart by his own hand—a pistol was used—at Bordeaux last month. No particulars are given nor is any cause assigned. It is a profoundly sad event. That this brilliant scholar, universally beloved and with a fine career before him, should have taken his own life is as inexplicable as it is shocking. Dr. Weipart was in the prime of life. He was one of the most learned students of the Japanese language and of everything relating to Japan in the world.

#### THE HOUSE TAX.

The House Tax Tribunal met at the Hague on the 15th instant and closed its meetings. It is expected that judgment will be given towards the close of June. There had been some prospect of the Tribunal having to postpone its sitting owing to Mr. Motono being detained in Paris on account of the French neutrality question, but happily he was able to attend, and there is now a prospect of this weary business coming to an end.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read in the *Fiji Shimpō* that great success has attended the opening of the naval factory at Minegori in Yamaguchi prefecture where coal briquettes are produced. Recently Cardiff dust-coal has been used, and although the machines have only just begun to work, about 150 tons of briquettes are produced daily. One or two years hence when the factory is in full working order, it will be able to produce 150,000 tons of briquettes yearly, which will suffice for the ordinary purposes of the Navy, and by slightly increasing the plant, a supply sufficient for time of war can be obtained.

The final result of the subscriptions to the fifth domestic loan is:—

	Yen.
Above the selling price .....	29,437,275
At .....	468,823,950

Total..... 498,261,225

This makes the ratio of allotment 16 per cent.

Another case of pest has occurred in Hamaguri-machi, in the Fukagawa suburb.

On this occasion the victim was a boy of twelve. The place of the occurrence was within 300 yards of the house where a little girl died a short time ago. The Tokyo Municipality announces the opening of the pest hospital in the Honjo district.

There has been a marked appreciation of quotations on the share market. The settlement of the complication with France and Baron Rosen's nomination to Washington are assigned as reasons.

These considerations must be supplemented in the case of the Tokyo Electric Railway Company by the fact that another section of the line has been opened, and has brought a very large increase of traffic. This had been foreseen by all persons acquainted with the conditions of the line.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from London says that the Emperor of Germany, addressing his officers, declared that in view of the repeated defeats suffered by Russia, the duty of checking the Yellow Peril might devolve upon Germany. We greatly doubt the truth of the telegram. Only a few days ago, His Majesty—of whom even his warmest admirers must admit that he prepares a great many surprises for the world—informed the public that the Japanese were a special dispensation of Providence, and that their role in the great organization of the universe was to punish the backsliding of the nations from Christianity as Attila the Hun and as Napoleon the First had punished them. One or other of these utterances assigned to His Majesty must be erroneous, and as the latter does not bear the impress of an invention, we are inclined to assign that character to the former.

The number of Russian prisoners now in Japan is stated to be:—

General Officers .....	10
Staff Officers .....	70
Junior Officers .....	884
N. C. Officers .....	8,558
Rank and File .....	50,769

Total ..... 60,291

No definite statement has been published as to the prisoners taken in the battle of Mukden, but it would appear from the above total that they were not so numerous as was at first stated. It will be remembered that after the original report a rumour was received to the effect that the same returns had been counted twice over by accident, and that the real total would have to be accordingly reduced, but the exact dimensions of the reduction have not been stated.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa were received in audience by the King and Queen of Italy on the 9th instant, and their Majesties returned the visit the same day. These meetings are said to have been most cordial. Subsequently the Prince and Princess dined at the Palace. The King conferred on Prince Arisugawa the highest Italian order, and also decorated several of his suite. On the 10th instant the Prince visited the barracks in the King's company, and His Majesty subsequently accompanied the Prince to the latter's hotel. On learning of these things the Emperor of Japan conveyed a warm message of thanks to the King of Italy. On the 13th instant the Prince and Princess left Rome for Paris.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have contributed a sum of 1,000 yen to the prison-door relief work of the Christian association organized by Mr. Hara Taneaki. Mr. Hara's enterprise commenced in 1898

in connexion with the amnesty granted on the occasion of the funeral of the late Empress Dowager. He has had the assistance of Count Hijikata, Viscount Okabe, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Miyoshi Taizo and Mr. Shimada Saburo, and his organization has assisted 653 persons.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi (Junior) who proceeds to Korea in recognition of the recent visit of a Korean Prince to Tokyo, left Shimbashi yesterday at 6 p.m. He will be present at the official opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway on the 25th instant.

The new destroyer *Hatsushimo* was launched at Yokosuka on the 13th instant.

Quite a considerable disturbance is reported from Hiroshima. It arose out of a trivial act of insubordination on the part a Russian prisoner, and it ultimately assumed the dimensions of a struggle between large numbers of men. Four of the Japanese guards were slightly hurt.

The largest known diamond in the world has reached London and been placed on exhibition. The extreme dimensions of the stone, which has been named the "Cullinan" diamond after the chairman of the Premier Diamond Company, are about 4 in. in length,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. in height, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. in breadth, its girth being  $8\frac{3}{4}$  in.,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  in., and  $11\frac{1}{4}$  in. according to the position in which the measurements are taken. It is remarkable in that its base is almost perfectly flat, and it has two other areas of considerable size which are also flat; this suggests that it may be merely a piece broken off from a still larger stone. Its total weight in its present uncut condition is  $3,025\frac{3}{4}$  carats, and it is thought that it will cut down to a very deep brilliant weighing about 1,200 carats and free from flaws, with "chips" ranging from 20 carats downwards. The cost of cutting is estimated at £30,000, and one million sterling is spoken of as its total value, though it is obviously premature to say much on that point until a purchaser has been found. In regard to purity and colour it is considered to be of high quality.

Tokyo journals announce the gift of a large quantity of cholera belts to the troops at the front by Miss Bovill. A letter addressed by that lady to Lt. Colonel Horiuchi of the Head Quarter staff, is quoted. We learn from the letter that a friend of the writer and her aunt, the Countess of Grafton, desiring to contribute something which would be of use to the soldiers, sent from England a large quantity of flannel which Miss Bovill, following the example set by Mrs. Colonel Hume, caused to be made into cholera-belts. It appears that the tradesman who packed the flannel obtained some inkling of its destination for he planned to the roll a card bearing the words, *Nippon bansai bansai*!

It is stated that the coal taken by the Japanese Port Arthur totalled 100,000 tons; consisting of Cardiff briquettes, 30,000; common Cardiff, 50,000, and Japanese coal 20,000. The value of the whole is assessed at 1,900,000 yen.

The *Asahi's* London correspondent telegraphs that in St. Petersburg naval circles Rojestvensky's success is regarded as assured. Captain Mahan, however, does not take that view, neither does Admiral Freemantle. Assuredly had Rojestvensky not been able to freely use the ports of Indo-China as bases for re-equipment, rendez-

vous and communications, his circumstances would be radically different from what they are. But even with that great advantage resulting from the flagrantly imperfect nature of French neutrality St. Petersburg's confidence is decidedly sanguine.

At some time last year the *Spectator*, in one of its many emotional moods, avowed a conviction that Providence seemed to have Russia under special charge, since in every crisis of her national existence a great general was found to lead her hosts, a Skobeloff, a Todleben or a Kuropatkin. That appreciation was penned after Kuropatkin had accomplished what the onlooking world chose to regard as a signal feat; after he had been driven from the strategical centre of Manchuria which he had spent months fortifying, but in losing the position had not lost his army also, which saving clause constituted his sole merit. It was then the fashion to decry the Japanese Generals, and to pronounce them lacking in all the great qualities of leadership. Most curious did the public's judgment appear, seeing that the Japanese captains had invariably been victorious, the Russian invariably vanquished. The verdict is changed now, however, radically changed. And of Kuropatkin the hardest things are said by old General Dragomiroff, who has always been considered the leading military authority in Russia. "Kuropatkin's reputation," we read in the Paris correspondence of *The Times*, seems to Dragomiroff quite undeserved. He has, in the latter's opinion, none of the qualities of a commander-in-chief, although at the head of a brigade or division he might have been a success. He is lacking in both audacity and intuition, as well as in continuity of purpose. He invariably revoked his orders, he broke up his army corps, and, from a jealous fear lest he himself should not have all the honours of victory, he avoided choosing competent subordinates.

General Dragomiroff's nephew goes further still, accusing Kuropatkin of being an ardent self-advertiser. The old general is even reported to have said, "If a single one of the Japanese generals had had any real comprehension of this war and known how to divine the character of the Generalissimo, the Japanese armies would have long ago been at Kharbin."

Mr. Tajima, who is well known to the public in connexion with his beautiful publications the *Shimbi Daikwan*, "Masterpieces of Motonobu," "Masterpieces of the Kōrin School," etc., has just returned from a protracted trip to Europe and America. During his absence the *Shimbi Daikwan* and his other periodicals have necessarily been suspended, but we learn that he is now engaged upon the preparation of three magnificent volumes which will appear in June, July and August respectively, namely *Nansō Meigwa-yen* (No. III), *Korinka Gwashu* (No. III) and *Motonobu Gwashu* (No. III). He has further signalled his return by resuming the publication of the remarkably artistic and charming pictorial post-cards (*fuzokugwa no yehagaki*) previously noted in these columns. Three Sets have just appeared, "Geisha in the Four Seasons" (No. 7), "Girls of the Upper Classes," (No. 8) and "Familiar Figures" (No. 9). These are all most attractive, and we strongly recommend our readers to order them from the "Shimbi Shoin, 52 Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo."

Work on the grand trunk line of Formosa, temporarily suspended on account of the

war, was resumed vigorously some time ago, and having been carried on day and night, was to be brought to a conclusion on the 15th instant. This means that Keelung and Takau—separated by a distance of 250 miles—are now in railway communication, and that a traveller leaving Taipei at 6 a.m. finds himself in Tainan (200 miles) at 9 in the evening. The permanent bridges have not yet been fully completed, but temporary structures are available. The journey from Keelung to Tainan can not be performed in one day—a night's stoppage at Changhua is necessary. It seems only yesterday that we were hearing of these various places in connexion with insurrections and riots.

The Japanese Government has forbidden the export of coal to Indo-China for the present.

No one will be surprised that the Japanese Government has thought fit to interdict all export of coal to Indo-China. There are ample reasons to believe that coal purchased in this country and carried to Saigon nominally for the uses of ordinary trade, is furnished to Russian war-ships. The easiest way to put a stop to that abuse is the way now adopted. Doubtless the veto will greatly inconvenience the Messageries Maritimes, which keeps a depot of Japanese coal at Saigon. That is to be regretted, but the directors of the great French S.S. Company will themselves be ready to recognise the imperative character of Japan's act.

An Imperial Decree dated the 12th of May and numbered 160, declares the law of siege applicable to the whole of Formosa in view of the fact that the island has become continuous with the belligerent area. The decree goes into operation from the day of its promulgation. The Governor-General of Formosa, or in his absence the officer commanding the garrison, is nominated to direct matters connected with the new order.

Telegrams indicate that the anti-Semitic riot at Jitomir involved the deaths of 120 Jews, and that the troops were subsequently guilty of most lawless acts. No one can pretend to think that Russian administration has not been fully tried in the balance and found wanting. One may decline to sympathise with violent methods of self-assertion, but truly there seems to be no room for anything else in Russia.

Floating mines have accomplished another disaster. At 9 p.m. on the 11th instant the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's S.S. *Maiko Maru* (1,178 tons) struck one of these engines of destruction and sank in 50 minutes. Her crew were all saved by the *Aichi Maru*. The place was north lat. 35 25' and east long. 120 55'.

Prince Karl left Nagasaki on the 16th instant. The Prince was present at a farewell banquet given in the Nagasaki Hotel by Colonel Nagayama, Viscount Matsudaira and the other members of the committee who had attended on him during his travel. He spoke in very warm terms of the welcome he had received from the Sovereign of Japan and her people; he declared that he would never forget it, and he wished to the Japanese nation all prosperity and success and to the Japanese empire a brilliant career. He sent presents of money to the municipalities of the various Japanese towns visited by him, and to those who had attended him throughout his travels he handed handsome souvenirs.

## THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

FRANCE has again made a declaration which, so far as words go, is of a most unequivocal character. No warship or transport of either belligerent is to be allowed to enter her territorial waters. That is a more drastic veto than any other Power has hitherto issued. Even the strictest neutrality has been supposed to be satisfied with the twenty-four hours' limit, but France apparently has adopted the rule that admission shall be denied *in toto* to the war-ships or transports of a belligerent. The only inference is that the French Government has recognised the magnitude of the injustice Japan was suffering by ROJESTVENSKY's licence, and in order to put an end to all opportunities for such outrages, has adopted a canon of neutrality unprecedentedly severe. This may be taken as proof of a fact recognised by thoughtful Japanese throughout the complication, namely, that France has not deliberately connived at the flagrant violations of her neutrality perpetrated by the Russian Admiral. She has merely drifted from one thing to another, not foreseeing what an immense evil ROJESTVENSKY would take for every little inch granted to him. That is the most friendly view to entertain of France's procedure, and naturally there is in every responsible quarter an earnest desire to regard France's case with friendly eyes since the results consequent upon an open rupture with her would be calamitous in many respects. But, on the other hand, it is not surprising to find that the declarations of the Quai d'Orsay are regarded with much distrust by the organs of Japanese public opinion. Such newspapers as the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* justly recall the fact that this is not France's first profession of strict neutrality, whereas as yet there has not been a single evidence of her taking practical steps to enforce her promises. She has informed the Japanese Representative in Paris that no sign of the Russian ships was to be seen in Honkohe Bay or its vicinity on the 9th of May. The Russian ships entered Kamranh Bay on the 12th of April, and it is regarded, apparently, as a due assertion of French neutrality that they should not be in Honkohe Bay on the 9th of May; an interval of virtually a whole month. For a whole month they have been using French ports as naval bases, where they equipped themselves for attacking Japan. Was all that time needed for France to awake to a consciousness of the terrible injury she, as a professed neutral, was inflicting on one of the belligerents, and of the immense advantage she was conferring on the other? And even now there is no guarantee that the newly proclaimed neutrality will be enforced. A month ago any official declaration from France would have received immediate and implicit credence. But it can not be forgotten that on the very morrow of her announcement about Kamranh Bay, ROJESTVENSKY calmly returned to

that port. He left it on the 22nd of April by way of nominal deference to France's professions. He returned to it on the 24th just as though no such professions had ever been made, and he remained there until the 26th, then finally, in his own good time, taking his departure for another French harbour 40 miles distant. The public are now informed that he was not to be seen in or about this second harbour on May 9th. Is there to be a second rehearsal of the Kamranh comedy? Is the Russian Admiral to return to Honkohe after a day or two; or is he merely to repair to some other French port of refuge a few miles distant? There are those that endeavour to defend France by quoting her municipal laws. Municipal laws are entirely out of place in this context. A country can not escape its international responsibilities by pleading its own municipal laws. What Japan asks for is common justice. What she demands is that a neutral Power shall not place at her enemy's disposal such facilities as greatly augment his belligerent capacity. What she demands is, not that some technical triviality about a three-mile limit shall be satisfied, but that France, in her character of neutral, shall not permit the Russian Squadron to convert her harbours into naval bases for re-equipment, rendezvous and refuge. It is a perfectly plain issue. When France has evinced a genuine determination to supplement her promises by corresponding performance, Japan will be re-assured. Until then the Japanese nation sees itself in the presence of a diplomatic nebula which may apparently assume any shape that the Russians choose to give it. France is in a difficult position. That is granted and fully appreciated. But Japan is in a difficult position also. For her the paramount consideration must be that she is suffering vital wrong. When a man's house is feloniously confagrated, he does not pause to examine whether the incendiary employed some alien hand to hold the torch or whether he undertook the task himself. The destruction of the house is the paramount fact of the situation. Does France really intend to act up to her professions, or does she intend to take refuge behind some technicalities of three-miles limits or unimplemented instructions? These are the questions now asked by leading Japanese journals. They are distrustful, and truly a review of the career of ROJESTVENSKY since he left the Baltic amply justifies this mood of distrust. At the same time it is evident that the good intentions of the French Cabinet are not doubted. France, as represented by her Minister of Foreign Affairs, has now publicly declared that to allow Russian vessels to enter and make use of her territorial waters is to inflict a wrong upon Japan, and she has also publicly declared that if such entry or use be hereafter made it will be because of dereliction of duty on the part of her own officials, or because of deliberate violation of her neutrality by the Russians. That much

at all events is certain, and in the face of such certainty it is scarcely conceivable that the outrage witnessed during the past month will be continued or repeated.

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

AGAIN we are informed by Reuter that the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg is endeavouring to discredit France by denying that, in spite of her assurances to the Japanese Government, she has taken any steps to assert her neutrality, or that any change has occurred in the situation. It will be remembered that when the Quai d'Orsay made its first reply to Japan's protest—a reply couched in conciliatory and frank terms—St. Petersburg was reported to have adopted a similarly strange course, alleging that France had done no thing to implement her declarations and that no intimation had been conveyed by her to the Russian Government, though M. DELCASSÉ distinctly affirmed the contrary. One can not be certain what degree of credence should attach to this news sent by Reuter. If it be true, the plain inference is that Russia seeks to embroil France in the war. The public will naturally hesitate to endorse such a conjecture. France's entry into the arena could not materially benefit Russia, for it would at once summon England to Japan's aid, and we need hardly discuss what that would involve for all the belligerents. There has been propounded in some quarters a theory that Russia desires to extend the dimensions of the struggle in order to find a comparatively easy exit for himself, but truly one fails to see how that object would be promoted by adding Great Britain to her enemies. Therefore this news from St. Petersburg must be received with the utmost reserve. Whatever basis of truth it has is probably limited to the easily comprehensible fact that the Russian Government desires to justify ROJESTVENSKY's proceedings, and to maintain that there has not been any real violation of France's neutrality. So far as England and Japan are concerned, we believe that both are equally reluctant to witness any extension of the area of strife. Indeed there is only one of the great European Powers to whom such a catastrophe would be welcome. Nevertheless much diplomatic skill and patience will be necessary to avert it. The sheet-anchor of those that hope for a peaceful settlement is the eminently correct and conciliatory attitude of the Paris Cabinet. Nothing could be better in tone or less equivocal in terms than M. DELCASSÉ's assurances. Unless and until the most authentic facts can be adduced in proof of wilful negligence on France's part such assurances must command all credence. As to the fact that ROJESTVENSKY's ships are reported to have been lying in Honkohe Bay on the 12th instant, we must wait for confirmation or contradiction. It may be that in spite of the clear and conscientious desire of the French Government to do the right thing, French

officials in Indo-China have no disposition to obey any instructions calculated to embarrass Russia. That would not excuse France, but it would explain a great deal. Japan has undoubtedly suffered a heavy wrong, and if it is to be continuously inflicted on her she can not tamely endure it. The use of French territory by ROJESTVENSKY as a basis of communications for the purpose of planning and coördinating the movements of his squadrons is a fact in which even the most partial advocate must recognise a gross and flagrant breach of neutrality. But the question has now reached a stage where anything like agitation or intemperance on the part of the public would be worse than mischievous. The Governments in Tokyo, Paris and London may be trusted to find a satisfactory solution if such a solution exists.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

OUR readers will have perceived from our translation of the announcement made by the French Government to the Japanese that a point of great obscurity existed. It was this. The announcement speaks of Admiral JONQUIÈRES having cruised along the coast of Indo-China from St. Jacques Bay as far as Tourane, which is in 16° north latitude. Had the Admiral simply stated that throughout that interval he did not discover any Russian ship of war or transport, the announcement would have been clear enough. But he goes on to describe Xuaneday, which is 50 miles above Honkohe, as the most northerly port available for the anchorage of war-ships. Xuaneday is not marked on any map in our possession, but from the indications given as to distance we infer that it is in the immediate neighbourhood of, if not identical with Phu-yen. At any rate the inference is that the French Admiral's cruise did not extend beyond Xuaneday, which place is in north latitude 13°, approximately. A Havas telegram, however, received at the French Legation and communicated to the *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Kokumin*, intimates that Admiral JONQUIÈRES' cruise extended as far as Tourane, in 16° north latitude, and that in the whole space between that place and St. Jacques Bay he found no trace of Russian ships. That explanation appears to be accepted by the Foreign Office in Tokyo also, and we gather plainly from the Admiral's telegram that Xuaneday (50 miles north of Honkohe) is the last point on the Indo-Chinese port where a war-ship, steaming north, can find suitable anchorage. Considering that the Indo-Chinese coast extends as far as north latitude 22°, it seems strange that no port of refuge should exist in the whole interval between latitude 16° and the northern limit, but of necessity the French Admiral is more competent than any one else to make a conclusive declaration as to that. The *Fiji Shimpō* seems disposed to doubt the sincerity of the declaration, and to read between its line some traces of

evasion. But, after all, the main point is that there can no longer be the smallest uncertainty concerning France's present interpretation of her neutral obligations. She has declared to the world in the most unequivocal manner that she considers her neutrality violated if Russian war-ships or transports enter her territorial waters for the purpose of coaling or provisioning. More than that can not reasonably be expected of her. It is true that this recognition of her duties comes very tardily; comes after ROJESTVENSKY has practically enjoyed the hospitality of her ports for some five weeks at the most critical period of his enterprise, and after he has in the most arbitrary manner, converted the coast of Indo-China into a basis of warlike operations against Japan. The French Government will probably say, however, that its own rendering of its neutral responsibilities was never equivocal, and that the whole fault lies with the Russian Admiral's lawless conduct. That may be. No one can confidently undertake to decide which is the true version. But as matters now stand one of two conclusions is inevitable. The first is that France has radically modified her rules of neutrality in view of their obvious insufficiency and after a great injustice has been proved against them. The second that her rules were always correct but that, owing to the negligence of her officials in failing to enforce them or to their defiant violation by ROJESTVENSKY, they have proved almost wholly impotent. Every one must be anxious, meanwhile, to rest content with the reflection "better late than never" in such a case as this, and to forget the great wrong that has been done to Japan.

The next question is China's neutrality. Tokyo journals seem to be apprehensive that ROJESTVENSKY, having shown himself altogether reckless of French neutrality, will treat China's with equal indifference, and that complications of a most serious nature will arise. As to that there is one point to be observed. ROJESTVENSKY and the St. Petersburg Government seem to have contended that their action throughout was not in violation of French neutrality as outlined in her regulations, and probably an unscrupulous special pleader who paid no attention whatever to the true spirit and purpose of neutrality, might be able to construct an argument out of the loose language of France's neutrality laws. But in China's case there is no ambiguity. China has pledged herself to the 24-hours' limit, and if ROJESTVENSKY attempts to use her ports, or rather to abuse them, as he has done in the matter of the Indo-Chinese harbours, there will be no margin for prevarication or subterfuge. Will he openly resort to procedure which must proclaim him an outlaw and a wholesale law-breaker? It is doubtful. Yet he must find ports of refuge. Unquestionably the situation has now become most critical for him. When he passed the straits of Malacca no one doubted his intention of resolute-

ly advancing north and engaging the Japanese fleet in a desperate struggle for the mastery of the sea. But now very strong doubts may well be entertained of his intentions. Forty days have elapsed since his ships steamed proudly and defiantly past Singapore. He has had ample time, more than ample time, to do all the coaling and equipping that is possible to him. Already indeed he has begun to exhaust his renewed stock of fuel and provisions, nor can he have any prospect of fresh and adequate supplies. Yet there is no sign of his coming north to put his fate to the test. It has been supposed that he is waiting for the Third Squadron, but a situation now confronts him in which the exhaustion of his own resources by waiting may easily counterbalance whatever accession of strength the Third Squadron would bring him. And where is he now to wait? Indo-China is closed to him. He must perforce consider it closed at length. China alone remains, and if he makes use of Chinese ports he will be a malefactor in the eyes of the world. His only alternative is to steam out into the Pacific and head for one of the northern passages.

#### RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

According to the *Official Gazette* of May 17th, Russians prisoners in Japan at the end of April were stationed at the following places:—

	Generals.	Staff Officers.	Junior Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Men.	Total.
Narashino ...	—	—	—	423	2,571	2,994
Sakura .....	—	—	—	49	251	300
Takasaki ...	—	1	19	103	417	541
Sendai .....	—	1	36	198	1,839	2,074
Shizuoka ...	—	6	103	3	107	219
Toyohashi ...	—	—	40	3	37	80
Nagoya .....	8	2	100	186	921	1,217
Hamadera ...	—	—	51	4,142	23,681	28,174
Otsu .....	—	—	—	253	1,244	1,497
Fushimi .....	1	—	15	179	1,335	1,530
Yamaguchi ...	—	3	47	103	4,447	600
Kumamoto ...	—	—	24	159	799	982
Kurume .....	—	—	—	193	1,256	1,449
Kanazawa ...	—	4	35	697	4,844	5,580
Tsuruga .....	—	—	—	84	408	492
Sabae .....	—	5	15	1	19	40
Himeji .....	—	—	—	350	1,834	2,184
Fukuchiyama	—	—	—	151	949	1,100
Matsuyama .	1	47	374	530	3,091	4,043
Marugame ...	—	—	—	35	315	350
Osato .....	—	—	—	173	828	1,001
Kokura .....	—	—	23	144	957	1,124
Fukuoka .....	—	—	2	419	2,317	2,738
Total .....	10	70	884	8,559	50,768	60,291

The prisoners in hospitals at Kokura are not included in the foregoing figures.

#### "THE FAR EAST"

This magazine, of which the third number is now to hand, seems to improve in interest. The article "On the upper Hoangho" by L. Filchner is most readable and the observations made by this indomitable explorer and his companion Dr. Tafel should be of the greatest value. The late Dr. Edkins has a note on "The Hebrew Bible in China," distinguished by evidences of his wonderful erudition. A description of the convicts at Saghalien by C. F. Kleye will, we doubt not, be read with appreciation and Mr. Bach's note on the country and people of Pakhoi and its hinterland will attract. The number is altogether a very attractive issue.



# THE IMPERIAL DONATION TO THE FUNDS OF THE Y.M.C.A.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It was announced in these columns on the 8th inst., that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress had been graciously pleased to contribute the sum of ten thousand yen to the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. One cannot but feel the greatest admiration for such magnanimity on the part of their Imperial Majesties. It is perhaps pertinent to ask ourselves whether any European sovereign would be equally liberal to a party of Buddhists sent by a rich Buddhist sect to teach his troops how to play ping-pong, how to use the harmonium, &c., &c.; supplying Buddhist tracts and sacred writings to those who asked for them. We are very much afraid that there would be a big outcry in England, for example, against assisting Buddhist propagandists in such a direct manner. Of course the applicants for royal assistance would say to King Edward—"Your Majesty, these Buddhists are quite satisfied to amuse the troops without converting them. Religion is not pushed in any way. It is, on the contrary, placed in the background as much as possible. The social entertainments and the preaching services are kept quite distinct. Your Majesty is only asked to subscribe towards the former, for of course as Head of the Church and Defender of the Protestant Faith, your conscience would not allow you to fill the coffers of the priests of an alien creed." Would our English King be convinced by such arguments, and would he subscribe? We doubt it very much. He would say, if the troops want the magic lanterns and the violin playing, if they want paper and envelopes and novels to read, why cannot our Christians provide them?

It is not improbable that there will be people in England, America and elsewhere who will misinterpret the significance of this gift of their Imperial Majesties, and argue that it shows a leaning towards Christianity. Let such people not deceive themselves. It shows nothing of the kind. It shows, on the contrary, how very successfully the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association has secularized its work among the soldiers, how inoffensive, unaggressive, and intensely tolerant Christianity as manipulated by them has become. So far has the toning down of the creed been carried that the ruler of a great non-Christian people, a Monarch who has an ancient creed of his own that is radically different from Christianity, still feels that without doing violence to his inmost convictions he can help forward the social work conducted by the representatives of an alien faith. The example set by their Majesties will no doubt be followed by leading men all over the country. The feeling that Japanese gentlemen have on this subject is just this. Foreign missionaries and others have been laying out large sums of money in providing recreations for our troops. It is our duty to reimburse them as far as possible. We cannot accept this help as a form of charity. That would be undignified on our part. Neither can we accept it as ordinary missionary effort, as part of the machinery needed for making converts; for we are not prepared to say that our troops would be any better than they are now even were they all baptized. As a religious movement we can't support it, but as a secular and social movement we can do so, and were it carried out by Mahometans or Parsees our feelings would be the same.

But when we turn to another aspect of this interesting incident and ask how much Christianity is there in the whole of the Manchurian Social Entertainment work, the truthful answer is, very little indeed. Ping-pong is not Christianity, neither is music. Magic lantern slides don't convert anybody. The connection of all the forms of recreation which the Young Men's Society are providing for the troops with the Christian creed cannot be seen by ordinary people. And it is because this is so that the Japanese can afford to be liberal with their money

without doing violence to their own consciences. But that this handsome donation by their Imperial Majesties shows astonishing liberal-mindedness and common-sense on their part must be admitted by everybody. Few if any Christian Monarchs would display the same magnanimity under parallel circumstances. We do not wish to be understood as disapproving of the giving of social entertainments to the men at the front or of providing comforts and conveniences for the soldiers, but only to point out that there is nothing essentially and exclusively Christian about such work.

## THE JAPAN BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the Japan missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union was held in Arima, May 7-11. There were about thirty in attendance, not including visitors. Among the visitors were Rev. W. L. Curtis (Cong.), of Osaka; Miss Holland (C. M. S.), of Osaka; Mrs. and Miss Holbrook, of Kobe; Miss Sainz, of the Baptist Mission in the Philippines; Mr. M. G. Boynton, of Yamaguchi, whose beard was a unique feature; and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Briggs, of Boston, Mass. The last mentioned were on a visit to their brother, Rev. F. C. Briggs, of Kobe, and often favoured the conference with their delightful music. The session as a whole was an unusually pleasant and profitable one, at which much was accomplished.

The conference began on Sunday, May 7th, with a series of religious services, which filled the day full. These included a morning prayer service conducted by Rev. A. A. Bennett, D.D.; a sermon by Rev. F. C. Briggs; a service for over one hundred soldiers, to whom Dr. Bennett and Rev. C. K. Harrington made addresses; a vesper service led by Rev. F. W. Steadman; and a sermon by Rev. W. B. Bullen, a new recruit, who reached Japan last fall. Besides these Sunday religious services, every morning and afternoon session was opened with at least half an hour of devotional exercises.

The business sessions were also interspersed with papers, as follows: "Money and Missions," \* by Rev. J. L. Dearing, D. D.; "Helps and Hindrances to Closer Fellowship between Missionaries and Native Christians," by Miss M. A. Whitman; "Helps and Hindrances to Spiritual Growth among Japanese Christians," by Miss Lavinia Mead; and "Mission Work as Viewed from Far and then from Near," by Rev. Fred Merrifield, another new recruit.

The business sessions of the Conference began on Monday, May 8, and were held each morning and afternoon, except on Thursday, when a morning session was enough to finish up. The officers of the Conference were as follows:—

President ..... Dr. Bennett.  
Vice-President ..... Dr. Dearing.  
Secretary ..... Mr. Scott.  
Statistician ..... Mr. Hamblin.  
Preacher (1906) ..... Mr. Steadman.  
Alternate (1906) ..... Mr. Merrifield.  
Executive Committee. { Mr. Scott.  
                                  { Mr. Axling.  
                                  { Miss Mead.

It is unnecessary to go into details concerning the business of the conference. The reports were in general encouraging, although it was quite apparent that the force of workers is insufficient to attend properly to the work which is opening up.

It was very gratifying to learn that the plan for co-operation by the American Baptist Missionary Union and the Southern Baptist Convention in ministerial education had been approved by both the home boards. It will probably go into effect by another year, when the joint Board of Trustees will take over the management of the Theological Academy at Yokohama.

Duncan Academy, Tokyo, has entered upon a new era through official recognition of the Department of Education as a Semmon Gakko (Special School). The privileges of admission into higher institutions and postponement of conscription naturally follow this recognition; but as the process involves red tape, it may take several months. The academy has also in-

creased its usefulness by means of an extension to its recitation-hall.

The girls' schools all made encouraging reports, which showed that female education under Christian auspices has a very important place. The schools in Tokyo and Himeji have been rendered more efficient by additions to their buildings. The kinder-gartens also are in a good condition and are proving valuable auxiliaries to the Sunday schools and churches, especially in reaching mothers.

The reports of evangelistic work were most encouraging from almost all sections of the Empire. Special emphasis was, of course, laid upon the many "open doors" in connection with the work of comforting the soldiers in hospitals. There were many testimonies to the good influence of Anglo-Saxon sympathy for Japan in removing barriers of prejudice.

Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Bullen were permanently designated to Sendai; and Rev. F. G. Harrington was instructed to devote his time to translation work principally.

A plan for a kind of Tremont Temple in Tokyo met with the heartiest approval; and the sum of 25,000 yen was asked to start the work.

The social evening, with its music, poems, etc., was very interesting. A special feature was the granting of a diploma to Miss Grace A. Hughes, who is the first to complete the course of study adopted a few years ago. C.

## YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Financial Report on the working of the Yokohama General Hospital for the period from November 1st, 1904, to April 30th, 1905.

### WORKING ACCOUNT.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
To Provisions .....	2,764.62	
Wages and Salaries .....	3,861.82	
Medical Fees .....	937.00	
Medicines and Drugs .....	705.76	
Light and Heating .....	1,164.65	
Laundry .....	300.46	
Sundry .....	336.76	
Infectious Ward (Wages &c.) .....	384.26	
Interest .....	39.51	
Ground Rent & Insurance .....	583.95	
Balance .....	346.61	
By Earnings during the period ...		11,427.40
	11,427.40	11,427.40

### IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Medical Appliances .....	31.30	
Furniture .....	97.14	
Repairs and Alterations .....	1,605.47	
Outward Passage of Assistant Nurse .....	434.34	
Balance .....	1,540.93	
By Donations & Subscriptions ...		3,709.18
	3,709.18	3,709.18

### PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Deficit brought forward from 1904 .....	3,533.83	
By Working Account .....		346.61
Improvements Account .....		1,540.93
Balance .....		1,646.29
	3,533.83	3,533.83

### BALANCE SHEET.

	Dr. Yen.	Cr. Yen.
To Loans .....	3,552.43	
By Chartered Bank .....		871.08
Sundry Debtors .....		1,018.40
Cash in hand .....		16.66
Deficit at date .....		1,646.29
	3,552.43	3,552.43

### RECORD OF PATIENTS.

	Room	Ward	Special	Charity	Total
Admitted to date .....	57	39	0	0	111
Discharged .....	52	29	0	0	95
Deaths .....	3	5	0	0	8
Under Treatment .....	2	5	1	0	8

H. J. NEVILLE, Hon. Secretary.

\* To be published in Japan Evangelist.

## DO WE BELIEVE?

(COMMUNICATED.)

Most people are agreed in thinking that newspaper controversy on religious subjects does no good, that is, that nobody is either enlightened or convinced by it. This, we should say, depends very much on the spirit in which the controversy is carried on and on the mental calibre and education of the writers who take part in it. Rather a noted discussion on the subject of Christian belief was carried on in the columns of the London *Daily Telegraph* for three months at the close of last year. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have now published in book form the principal letters that were written. The discussion was started by a correspondent calling himself "Oxonienis." He says that the Church Congress assumes that people are all Christians, that they all believe. "But do we believe? and if so, what? Are we all Christian, and if so in what sense of that ambiguous term?" He says that all forms of Christianity postulate a future life, infinitely more important than this life, but that hardly anybody acts as though he believed this. The ideals of Christianity as set forth in the Sermon on the Mount and illustrated by the life of Christ are, says "Oxonienis," "poverty, humility, absence of revenge, self-sacrifice, innocence, purity of thought as well as action and love towards enemies." The ideals of the world in all Christian countries are "wealth, ostentation, notoriety, self-assertion, selfishness, compromise (the ideal of the politician) and fashionable impurity." Which of these two creeds do the majority of Englishmen believe, "Oxonienis" asks. They are absolutely antithetical and contradictory. The letter was immediately answered by a correspondent signing himself "X." To the question "Do we believe?" He answers, "No. What realistic mind dare speak for the majority and affirm the contrary?" But "X" thinks that while belief in dogma is gone, devotion, which he thinks to be of the essence of religion, still remains. It is stated that among the communications sent in, some of which were published and some suppressed, there were many more letters from believers than unbelievers and that those written by the latter displayed lack of acquaintance with what has been said by the educated on both sides of the question. Over thirty years of observation of newspaper controversy the world over has convinced us that as a rule the men who are best qualified to write in defence of agnosticism and who themselves are agnostics of a noble type, inferior in no respect to believers in Christian supernaturalism, do not as a rule take the trouble to state their opinions in newspaper columns. Some of course have no time to do so. Consequently it happens that vociferous conservatives shout down everybody else. The London controversy made one thing quite clear and that is that the majority of those who still call themselves Christians care not one jot for forms or creeds. "Almost all admit tacitly or explicitly," says the *Spectator*, "that unless the Church will comprehend those believers whose creeds are shorter than any formula of any Christian sect, her numbers will be woefully small." This means that the majority of professing Christians are nothing more than very liberal-minded Unitarians and that the supernatural basis of Christianity is no longer deemed essential—Christian morality can fall back on the firmer basis of utility and rationality, says public opinion in England.

If such a discussion does nothing else, it should help to enlighten the clergy as to the real state of thought among the laity. Education has become so general that there are very few subjects if any on which modern clergymen can enlighten scholarly laymen. Hence the habitual absence from church, and the gulf that divides clergy from laity. As the old doctrines no longer draw large audiences, other attractions are mingled with Christian services. Christianity everywhere as far as the Protestants are concerned relies more and more on secondary influences for its popularity.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## DE WETTE v. KUHN.

The case instituted by Miss Sophia Anne Barbe De Wette (otherwise known as Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Mr. S. H. Kuhn) against Mr. S. H. Kuhn petitioning for affirmation of the invalidity of the marriage between them and claiming an allowance for a certain period came up again in the Yokohama District Court on May 12th when Judge Nakanishi gave judgment dismissing plaintiff's action.

The Yokosuka Prize Court gave a decision on May 11th as to the German steamer *Severus* (2,133 tons) confiscating the hull and cargo on the ground that no petition had been lodged during the time notified by advertisement. This steamer was captured on Feb. 23rd in the Soya straits by the converted cruiser *Hongkong Maru*. The same Prize Court has given another decision as to the German steamer *Palos* (2,398 tons gross) confiscating the hull and cargo. She was captured on Feb. 10th in the neighbourhood of Hokkaido on her way to Vladivostok laden with materials for ship-building, food-stuffs, etc.

## OHARA v. WRIGHT.

A case lodged by T. Ohara against Mr. W. N. Wright, proprietor of Wright's Hotel, claiming yen 18.25 for gravel, sand etc., supplied and work done in laying a concrete floor in a stable belonging to plaintiff, came up again on May 16th in the Yokohama Local Court.

Judgment was given on March 30th in favour of plaintiff on account of the absence of defendant's Counsel, and the latter subsequently presented a protest and the case was reopened.

K. Sadzaki, a contractor, was examined as an expert witness. He stated that the work rendered by plaintiff might be imperfect, but the quantity of line, cement, sand, etc., supplied was insufficient, being only half of that commonly needed.

Plaintiff said that he did the work with the materials Mr. Wright had supplied him and that Defendant specified the quantities. Plaintiff further contended that he was not a contractor but a workman so that he had no responsibility for the insufficient quantity of the materials. He merely worked at his best. After the completion of the work, he asked Mr. Wright for payment but the latter refused it. Plaintiff went to the Kaga-cho Police Office, together with four other workmen, and asked the authorities to advise defendant to make payment, but was unsuccessful.

While admitting the cost of materials, defendant's Counsel contended that the number of workmen mentioned by plaintiff as having been employed in the work seemed excessive, and his client would not pay for them.

At this stage, the Court exhorted the parties to settle the dispute amicably out of Court. Defendant's Counsel said that his client was willing to do so, but Plaintiff refused to make an amicable settlement when Counsel approached him.

Plaintiff replied that he would take time for consideration. The Court adjourned the hearing for ten days.

## PRIZE COURT DECISIONS.

On May 15th, the Sascho Prize Court gave a decision regarding the British steamer *Silviana* confiscating the hull and 6,534 tons of Cardiff coal which formed her cargo. The ship was captured on February 19th in Korean waters on her way to Vladivostok. Another decision was given on the same day, on a petition lodged by Captain Eckart of the Russian Army, who is now in Matsuyama as a prisoner, asking for the release of 67,000 roubles. The Court confiscated the money. The money had been shipped in one of the captured steamers and was destined for Vladivostok.

The Sascho Prize Court decided on May 16th to confiscate the Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* together with her cargo of 6,897 tons of Cardiff coal. This vessel was captured on January 16th in Korean waters.

The owner of the British steamer *Bawtry* and

shippers of her cargo have lodged in the Sascho Prize Court petitions asking for the release of the hull and goods concerned. This ship (2,407 tons gross) was captured on January 17th in Tsushima strait on her way to Vladivostok with ship-building materials, etc.

Viscount Tanaka, President of the Supreme Prize, Tokyo, has delivered a decision on an appeal lodged by the Kamchatka Commerce and Industry Company, owners of the steamer *Talia*, against the judgment given by the Yokosuka Prize Court confiscating the hull. The Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that the ship did not leave Hakodate within the due days provided by the Imperial Edict.

This steamer was captured by Lieutenant T. Tajima, an officer of the Imperial Japanese cruiser *Takao*, on April 13th 1904, at Hakodate while she was undergoing repairs in the compound of the Hakodate Dock Co.

## CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DEPOSIT.

In the Yokohama District Court, the hearing of a case in which Y. Sakamoto, a merchant in Tokyo, claims a thousand yen from Mr. V. Menil, Yokohama, was resumed on May 17th before Judge Nakanishi when two Japanese named M. Ikeda and K. Narushima were examined as witnesses.

M. Ikeda stated that he was one of the witnesses who placed their signatures to the contract produced by plaintiff as evidence.

Sakamoto, the plaintiff, received an order from the Military Clothing Office for thirty-thousand pieces of *musai* cotton dyed a yellowish brown. He opened negotiations with Mr. Menil as to the dyeing. Having obtained from Mr. Menil a certain sample of the dyed cotton showing the required colour, Plaintiff presented the sample to the office, and the specimen was accepted. Subsequently Plaintiff made a contract with Mr. Menil for dyeing the cloth and deposited a thousand yen as guarantee with the latter. Witness believed that if the Military Clothing Office cancelled the order, the contract between the parties would become null and void. *Nusai* cotton of a yellowish brown is only used as summer clothing for the soldiers and there is no demand in the common market for it. Mr. Menil was well informed of the fact. Referring to the contract of the parties, witness said that the responsibility as to the dyeing was to be borne by Mr. Menil, and that Mr. Menil had no right to refuse the refunding of the deposit without consultation with the witnesses who attached their signatures to the contract. After the contract, May, 1903, Plaintiff handed to Mr. Menil a few pieces of the cotton, and the latter dyed them in accordance with sample. When the dyed cotton was delivered at the Military Office, it was found that the work was imperfect. With regard to the testing the authorities exposed the cloth to rain for some days when the colour is said to have been spoiled. The authorities, therefore, cancelled the order.

K. Narumiya deposed that he also attached his signature to the contract. However, he did not participate in the business. He did not know whether Plaintiff had delivered a hundred pieces of cotton to Mr. Menil before June 10th, 1903, which was provided for in Art. 10th of the contract. He was asked by Mr. Menil nothing about a deposit of a thousand yen. Plaintiff did not deliver the cotton cloth to Mr. Menil as the official order had been cancelled and as a result any deposit should be paid back to Plaintiff.

As the conclusion of the examination of witnesses, the Court adjourned the hearing till May 20th.

## RUSSO-CHINESE BANK v. DOURILLE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Russo-Chinese Bank against Mr. P. Dourille, No. 164, Yokohama, claiming yen 26,676.77 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from May 21st up to the execution of judgment, began on May 18th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Nagashima and Defendant by Mr. Ideura.

At the outset of the hearing, Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to give the bank a permit to seize

the property of Defendant. He then stated that Defendant drew two drafts of *Francs* 28,252.90 and 28,449.15 on Oct. 1903, and another for *Francs* 13,858.05 on Oct. 19th in the same year aggregating *Francs* 70,560.10 in all—payable six months after date respectively in Lyons—and he received yen 26,676.77 from the Russo-Chinese Bank by discounting the three bills in accordance with the current rate of exchange. The bank sent the bills to its branch in France to collect. When the drafts were presented to the firm upon which they were drawn in Lyons, they were refused. On June 20th, 1904, Plaintiff informed Defendant that the drafts had been dishonoured and asked him to refund the bank. After negotiations between the parties, Defendant gave a promise on July 2nd to repay the whole amount within a certain time. Subsequently the bank asked Mr. Dourille to hypothecate some property in Shanghai as guarantee of the promise. On July 2nd, Mr. Dourille consented to the request. On August 6th the bank again asked Mr. Dourille to furnish security in Yokohama for the same purpose, and Defendant complied. On the due date, Plaintiff asked Defendant for payment without success and since then the matter has been left untouched though the bank has urged payment repeatedly.

Defendant's Counsel presented a protest in which he said that the bank belonged to subjects of a non-treaty country, and consequently Plaintiff must deposit with the Court the costs provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. Otherwise, Defendant has no responsibility in the case.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that the dispute between the parties arose before the interruption of the international relations between Japan and Russia so that the case did not fall within the provisions of the Code with regard to costs.

The Court retired for some minutes for consultation after which it ordered Plaintiff to make a deposit within ten days. The Court then adjourned the hearing.

#### GIEN v. CHAO WEI-LI.

In the Yokohama District Court, an action instituted by Mr. H. V. Gielen against a Chinaman named Chao Wei-li petitioning for affirmation of purchase of an estate from Defendant came up on May 18th before Judge Yasuda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Ideura and Defendant by Mr. Saito.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Nov. 1st, 1900, Chao Ming-ye, predecessor of Defendant, borrowed thirty thousand yen from Mr. L. MacMillan on a guarantee of 596 *tsubo* of ground bearing ten brick or wooden buildings, on lot No. 156 Yamashita-cho. On Feb. 14th, 1901, the due day for payment of debt, the Chinaman asked Mr. Gielen to take his place. On July 26th, 1902, Plaintiff paid the debt of Chao Ming-ye to Mr. MacMillan. At this stage Plaintiff's Counsel explained that the contract between Mr. MacMillan and the Chinaman referred to the sale of the property and not to a loan or guarantee; thus when Mr. Gielen redeemed the Chinaman's property from Mr. MacMillan, the contract was accordingly transferred to Plaintiff. As one of the formalities of the contract, Mr. MacMillan gave a statement to Mr. Gielen on Oct. 31st, 1903, that the property had been sold to the latter. This transaction was made in accordance with British law as Mr. MacMillan is a British subject. Afterwards the Chinaman agreed to the sale of his property to Plaintiff through Mr. MacMillan. In November, 1903, the Chinaman died while the parties were negotiating the registry and conveyance of the property at the Japanese office concerned. Defendant, the heir of the late Chinaman, however, refused to allow the registry.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his father did not sell the property to Mr. MacMillan or to Mr. Gielen though he had borrowed from them money on guarantee.

The parties produced their evidence and asked the Court to adjourn the hearing for further preparation of evidence.

The Court granted the request and decided to resume the hearing on June 8th.

#### CLAIMS AS TO DISTRAINT.

An action instituted by Chao Fen-sih and one

other Chinaman petitioning for the cancelling of the seizure of a house by Mr. P. Helm came up again in the Yokohama District Court on May 18th when a Chinese merchant named Cheong Ta-king was summoned as a witness.

Under a protest from Defendant's Counsel that witness was a relative of Plaintiff's the examination did not take place.

The Court intimated that the hearing was concluded and judgment will be delivered on May 20th.

#### YACHTING.

The race for the Cruising Class on Saturday was over the Widow Buoy course, for the "Nina" Cup. Three yachts entered, and *Kathleen* turned the outer mark nearly two minutes ahead of *Wanderer*, *Asagao* being 12 seconds behind the latter. The wind was light to moderate, and somewhat variable. On the run home *Wanderer* gained on *Kathleen*, being only 20 seconds behind at the Lightship. Times at the finish were:—

*Wanderer*... 5-10-19... receives 2 mins. 5-8-19.  
*Asagao*... 5-11-57... scratch... 5-11-57.  
*Kathleen*... 5-12-48... receives 12 mins. 5-0-48.  
*Kathleen* takes the "Nina" Cup.

The 21 raters raced over the same course, and were timed at the Widow Buoy as follows:—

<i>Pele</i> .....	3:24.30.
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	3:26
<i>Winsome</i> .....	3:26.10.
<i>Edna</i> .....	3:28.20.
<i>Chocho</i> .....	3:35.20.

*Witch* capsized early in the race, some of her gear fouling at the Harbour Entrance. During the journey home, *Winsome* improved her position, and *Edna* also ran up, both passing *Sunbeam*. Times at the finish:—

Furnish.	Club time.	corrected	record	prizes.
<i>Pele</i> .....	4:45.10	scratch	4:45.10	9 1st.
<i>Winsome</i> .....	4:45.21	do	4:45.21	8 2nd.
<i>Edna</i> .....	4:48.46	do	4:48.46	7
<i>Sunbeam</i> .....	4:48.52	do	4:48.52	6
<i>Chocho</i> .....	5-8.41	1 min. 36 secs.	5-7.5	5

Four Larks went out, and were timed at the finish as follows:—

No.	Record	Points.
No. 3.....	3:45.54	9
No. 4.....	3:39.52	12 Prize.
No. 5.....	3:41.42	11
No. 11.....	3:47.35	10

#### IMPERIAL RECOGNITION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

With regard to the Imperial donation of yen 10,000 toward the Y. M. C. A. army work, we find the following in the *Jiji Shimpō*: "Though the Christian religion is of recent introduction, the improvement it has effected in the moral condition of the nation, and the influence it has had on the minds of the people are very great. No one can deny the great good accomplished by the believers of that religion in establishing many charitable institutions, in assisting the progress of the nation, and in promoting the happiness of the poor and helpless. There are already many schools and colleges, both for boys and girls, in the country, which are supported entirely by the Christians. As for the charitable institutions, excepting those which are established by the public, it is not too much to say that all are the result of Christian enterprise. These had their origin during the time of peace. Now in the time of war, the Y. M. C. A., an association of Christians, was the first to send its members to the front in order to comfort the soldiers by various means, and the good which it has done for them cannot be estimated. Such enterprise needs money as well as ability. However earnest they may be, if they are not supplied with enough funds their effort cannot bring ample results. It is very likely that this is what the Emperor feared and consequently it induced him to make this donation."

The funeral of Colonel Ninomiya and twelve other officers who died at the battle of Mukden will take place on May 21st at Aoyama Cemetery.

#### SPRING MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Baron A. d'Anethan, Count Von Arco-Valley, A. Bianchi, Esq., V. Blad, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., M. Ichihara, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., R. D. Robison, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., Governor Sulu, F. Strahler, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., T. Taniguchi, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—V. Blad, Esq., Chairman (Absent); A. J. Easton, Esq., Acting Chairman; T. C. Anderson, Esq., J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., F. M. Tegner, Esq.

HONORARY CLERK OF THE COURSE:—A. J. Easton, Esq.  
HONORARY TREASURER:—T. C. Anderson, Esq.  
SECRETARY:—Geo. Hood, No. 72.

#### THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 12TH.

The third day of the Spring Meeting was favoured with splendid weather and there was consequently a large attendance of visitors on the Grand Stand and Paddocks, the ladies, particularly, finding this a far more satisfactory day than the previous Saturday, the proper ladies' day. The course was scarcely dry and springy enough to allow of record running, but some very good racing was shown and some surprises sprung upon the supporters of the favourites. In the second race Flounder's win upset many a backer's book and Folly's victory in her match with Miyoshino was another surprise. In the China Griffins Handicap a rank outsider pulled off the race, in Gogai, and paid his few backers in the Pari Mutuel the thumping dividend, for Yokohama, of yen 253.50. The events were as follow:—

1.—THE COSMOPOLITAN PLATE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all Subscription Horses and Country Breds; Handicap. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Izumo, 141lb. .... (Goto) 1  
Mr. May's May-mie, 136lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 2  
Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 150lb. .... (Tsubouchi) 3  
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 140lb. .... (Kawasaki) 0

Kachidoki started a warm favourite and May-mie also found friends. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the four starters away, but in the fifth or sixth attempt a good level start was made. Izumo took a slight lead after the first quarter, with May-mie near. Entering the Straight Izumo came up and took the lead, and kept it to the finish, beating May-mie, who had run into second place by a short length, about the same between second and third. Time 1:51.5.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 17.

2.—THE ALL CHINA SUBSCRIPTION HANDICAP; value yen 250, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50. For all China Subscription Ponies. Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 140lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. May's May-oui, 140lb. .... (Mr. Andreis) 2  
Mr. Finale's C. O. D., 150lb. .... (Takahashi) 3  
Mr. Astral's Sunbeam, 125lb. .... (Sugiyama) 0  
Mr. J. Koertings's Gulyasch, 150lb. .... (Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot, 145lb. .... (Mr. Easton) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 150lb. .... (Higaki) 0

Bamboo was a strong favourite. After a good start Bamboo came to the front, and passed the Stand first time with a lead of a length, with Flounder next. This order was maintained till entering the straight when the favourite fell back and a fine race ensued between Flounder, May-oui and C. O. D., the former winning cleverly by a short head from May-oui, with C. O. D. third, only half a length behind. Time 2:43.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 133.

3.—THE SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIANS' HANDICAP, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904, and Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1903. Winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lbs. extra. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Friends' Daylight, 142lb. .... (Hakodate) 1  
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 137lb. .... (Rikizo) 2  
Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 140lb. .... (Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-nin, 135lb. .... (Miyagawa) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Chitose, 143lb. .... (Sugura) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kurama, 135lb. .... (Jimbe) 0  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flame, 135lb. .... (Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Sir Claude M. MacDonald's Gollywog, 115lb. .... (Fujisaki) 0

Mr. G. Barclay's Hyacinth, 150lb. .... (Horikoshi) 0

Texas and Hyacinth were most favoured and Gollywog next. After a lot of trouble and lost time a poor start was effected, Daylight and Dekimas getting the best away. At the Shakespeare Texas came through and challenged Daylight, who, however, kept the lead and won by about half a length, with a length between Texas and Dekimas. Time, 1.23 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 36.50.

4.—The AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF AUTUMN 1904 RACE, value yen 450, weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Swarby's Folly, 137lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Miyoshino, 137lb. ....(Miyagawa) 2  
This event resulted in a match between Folly and Miyoshino, of whom the latter was the favourite. Miyoshino went to the front after the rise from the Dip and, running easily, kept a lead of three lengths or more until half way down the Straight, when the favourite, apparently hard held, allowed Folly to come up and win by a short head. Time, 1.57.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 9.50.

5.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' HANDICAP, value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 147lb. ....(Horikoshi) 1  
Mr. S. Sato's Iwate, 132lb. ....(Sugiura) 2  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Asahi, 153lb. ....(Goto) 3  
Mr. Friends' Daybreak, 132lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Astral's Yokohama, 123lb. ....(Miyagawa) 0  
Flash and Daybreak started favourites. Iwate got the best of the start with Flash next. Iwate led to the Trees, when Flash came up, and coming down the Straight got away from Iwate and won by two lengths, or more. Asahi finished third, three lengths behind Iwate. Time, 1.56 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 10.

6.—The CHINA GRIFFINS' HANDICAP, value yen 250, the Second to receive yen 100 and the Third yen 50. For China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1905; winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Swarby's Gogai, 130lb. ....(Nakamura) 1  
Mr. Cotton's Dairen, 145lb. ....(Rikizo) 2  
Mr. Sport's Conundrum, 137lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 3  
Mr. Astral's Sunset, 137lb. ....(Sugiura) 0  
Mr. Norfolk's Pagoda, 155lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 155lb. ....(Sugiura) 0  
Major Trick's Petit Canard, 140lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Dr. Wheeler's Formalin, 134lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Alexander's Harukaze, 145lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. Green's Kobe II, 134lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0

The Miller was first favourite in the field of ten that weighed in for this race. Formalin opened with a circus of his own and after shedding his rider, Horikoshi, went round the course on his lone till he came to the rise from the Dip, where he took the outside rail, turning a somersault, picked himself up, and started quietly grazing. Thence he was led back to the stables. Meanwhile the others were started, Gogai getting away with a lead, and Kobe II next, Dairen third. Gogai still led at the entrance to the Straight, and though Dairen and Conundrum made a good try they could not collar Gogai, who won by three lengths; Dairen second, and Conundrum a fair third. Time 2.14 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 253.50.

7.—The ALL SUBSCRIPTION AND COUNTRY BREDS RACE, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100; weight for age. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 137lb. ....(Hakodate) 1  
Messrs. R. Schmidt Scharff's Annemarie, 137lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 2  
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 137lb. ....(Takahashi) 3  
Suma started a hot favourite. Ohgon got away first and at the half-mile led by four or five lengths, the other two level. Entering the Straight, Annemarie came away from Suma and tried to get up to the leader but failed, Ohgon winning by three lengths from Annemarie, the favourite a fair third. Time 1.50 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 21.50.

8.—The ALL CHINA PONIES' RACE, value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 50; weight as per scale. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 147lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot, 150lb. ....(Mr. Easton) 2  
Mr. May's May-king, 147lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 147lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Samuel's The Spirtle, 150lb. ....(Mayeda) 0

Raubgraf was made first favourite, while Ten-yu, May-king and The Spirtle were also well backed. Raubgraf got away first and led all the way round, Coot came up a little at the entrance to the Straight but could not collar the leader, who won by about two lengths, with May-king third, three lengths behind. Time, 2.12 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 13.50.

The fourth and last day of the Spring Meeting was favoured with perfect weather, the sun opening brightly while a pleasant breeze tempered the atmosphere. The attendance of visitors was probably larger than on any of the three preceding days and though there were no very large fields nor bumper scoops made by backers some good sport was witnessed. The prizes were fairly distributed, Mr. May being the only owner to score two wins during the day. Among riders Mr. Catto and Mr. Dietrich were the most successful, having two wins each to their credit and the latter also one second place, Raubgraf, in the China Winners' Handicap, made we believe the only record of the meeting, beating Miyajima's record of Spring 1898 for a mile and a furlong, of 2.33, by 2 min. 31 1/2 secs. The arrangements generally were satisfactorily carried through by the Stewards,—of course with the usual inevitable growls anent the starting—and the day closed what may be considered a most successful meeting of the Race Club.

The events were as follow:—

1.—The GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600, for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905; forced entry for winners at the Meeting of yen 10. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flash, 145lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 1  
Mr. Friends' Daylight, 145lb. ....(Hakodate) 2  
Mr. G. Barclay's Hyacinth, 140lb. ....(Horikoshi) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-nin, 130lb. ....(Miyagawa) 0  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kurama, 128lb. ....(Jimbo) 0

Flash was first favourite and Daylight next in public favour. Flash was left behind at the start and Hyacinth went to the front with Daylight next. Flash pluckily pulled up her lost lengths at the start and after passing the Trees got to the front and increasing her lead by every stride down the straight won by three lengths from Daylight, who had displaced Hyacinth for second place on the turn to the straight, the latter finishing third, four lengths behind Daylight. Time 2.12 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 11.50.

2.—The CHINA WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 600. For All China Ponies; forced entry for winners at the Meeting of yen 10. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Duplex's Raubgraf, 150lb. ....(Dietrich) 1  
Mr. Virginia's Flounder, 145lb. ....(Mayeda) 2  
Mr. N. Kawakita's Wakashima, 165lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 3  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Bamboo, 147lb. ....(Higaki) 0  
Mr. J. Koerting's Gulyasch, 145lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Finale's C. O. D. 147lb. ....(Takahashi) 0  
Mr. Swarby's Gogai, 125lb. ....(Nakamura) 0

Wakashima started first favourite in spite of his heavy penalty of 165 lbs. Gogai got away with a good lead, with Bamboo next in order. After rising the hill Raubgraf ran to the front and Gogai fell behind, while Wakashima ran into second position. In the run home Flounder displaced the favourite but could not get near the leader, Raubgraf winning by four lengths, with a length between Flounder and Wakashima, second and third. Time 2.31 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 42.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN AND COUNTRY BREDS WINNERS' HANDICAP, value yen 750. For Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds; (Subscription Horses of Spring 1905 excluded). Forced entry for Winners at the Meeting of yen 10. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Green's Kachidoki, 145lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 1  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Izumo, 150lb. ....(Goto) 2  
Mr. Alexander's Ohgon, 142lb. ....(Hakodate) 3

Kachidoki was a warm favourite. After a capital start the favourite got to the front and, making the running, ran away from the other two all round, winning easily by five or six lengths from Izumo, Ohgon finishing third another half dozen lengths behind. Time 2.08.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 10.50.

4.—The BRISBANE STAKES, value yen 550, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1904. Handicap. Winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lb. extra. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Chitose, 140lb. ....(Sugiura) 1  
Mr. Alexander's Miyoshino, 131lb. ....(Hakodate) 2  
Mr. Cotton's Texas, 143lb. ....(Rikizo) 3  
Mr. Swarby's Folly 125lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 0

Texas was the favourite. After a capital start Chitose showed in front, with Miyoshino next. The same order was kept to the finish, for though Miyoshino made a game try to collar the leader Chitose won by three lengths, while four lengths separated Miyoshino from Texas, who finished third, and Folly, who was allowed to beat Miyoshino on Friday, nowhere. Time 1.52 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 22.

5.—The CHINA CONSOLATION, value yen 300.

For All China Subscription Ponies that have started at the meeting and not won a race; Weight as per scale; Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. May's May-oui, 148lb. ....(Mr. Andreis) 1  
Mr. Tytherleigh's Coot, 145lb. ....(Mr. Easton) 2  
Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 150lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 3  
Mr. J. Higginbotham's Ten-yu, 147lb. ....(Sugiura) 0

Coot was first favourite, The Miller made the running till the trees were reached, when May-oui came up and passed him with, Coot close up. In the straight Coot challenged May-oui but could not quite catch him, the latter winning by a length, with The Miller third and Ten-yu last. Time 2.13 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 21.

6.—The MIXED HANDICAP, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100. For Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds; (Subscription Horses of Spring 1905 excluded); Winners at the Meeting excluded; Entrance yen 5. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. May's May-mie, 127lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 1  
Mr. Tatsuta's Suma, 145lb. ....(Takahashi) 2  
Mr. R. Schmidt-Scharff's Annemarie, 135lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 3

May-oui was made first favourite, though the other two starters also found plenty of backers. After a good level start May-oui took the lead and kept it to the finish, though Suma made a game try in the straight and came up to the leader's neck on the post, with Annemarie third, several lengths behind. Time 2.22 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 10.50.

7.—The CHINA GRIFFINS' SOLACE, value yen 250; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1905 that have started at the Meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. Entrance yen 5. One Mile.

Mr. Burghdunum's The Miller, 150lb. ....(Sugiura) 1  
Mr. Norfolk's Pagoda, 153lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 2  
Mr. Cotton's Dairen, 137lb. ....(Rikizo) 3  
Mr. Astral's Sunset, 147lb. ....(Sugiura) 0  
Major Trick's Petit Canard, 130lb. ....(Hakodate) 0  
Mr. Sport's Conundrum, 135lb. ....(Mr. Mottu) 0  
Mr. Wheeler's Formalin, 141lb. ....(Horikoshi) 0  
Mr. Green's Kobe II, 147lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0

Dairen started first favourite, but several of the others were also fancied, particularly Pagoda and Kobe II. After a very moderate start, The Miller went to the front with Sunset next. At the Shakespeare Dairen ran into second place. In the straight Pagoda came up with Dairen and challenged the leader, The Miller, but the latter was able to hold his own and won by about a length, with Pagoda second and Dairen third, only a head behind the latter. Time 2.16.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 62.50.

8.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' SOLACE, value yen 400; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1905 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age. Entrance yen 5. Three-Quarter of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's Dekimas, 147lb. ....(Mr. Catto) 1  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Hinode, 134lb. ....(Goto) 2  
Mr. S. Sato's Iwate, 137lb. ....(Sugiura) 3  
Mr. Astral's Yokohama, 135lb. ....(Kawasaki) 0  
Mr. H. Lefebvre's Flame, 137lb. ....(Mr. Dietrich) 0  
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Asahi, 137lb. ....(Higaki) 0  
Sir Claude M. MacDonald's Gollywog, 132lb. ....(Fujiaki) 0

Mr. Green's Chiyoda, 140lb. ....(Tsubouchi) 0  
Mr. Lefroy's Eileen, 137lb. ....(Sugiura) 0

Dekimas was first favourite but Iwate was also fancied. The favourite made the running from the start and kept the lead all round, winning easily by four or five lengths from Hinode, with Iwate a poor third. Time 1.23 1/2.

PARI MUTUEL.—Paid yen 13.

## KOREAN TRADE IN 1904.

We have to acknowledge receipt, from the Chief Commissioner of Korean Customs, of a copy of the report for 1904 on the Trade of Korea, with an abstract of statistics for the years 1895—1904. We extract the following summary which will doubtless be found useful by merchants:

1. General.—The statistics which follow entirely justify the anticipations of last year's Trade Report that, given continued peace within the borders and around the coasts of Korea, the condition of the people would be unusually prosperous and their purchasing power unusually great in the year of war, 1904. The war by which the country has been encompassed, yet hardly touched, has had a forcing influence on trade, and results have been attained which could not have been hoped for under the rule of peace. Korea did not, indeed, enjoy complete immunity from alarms. From the outbreak of hostilities in February until their defeat in the middle of August the Vladivostok cruisers were a standing check on the trade of the east, and, for the greater part of that period, prevented the regular steamers



from Japan from venturing north of Fusan; and the advance of Russian troops down the coast of Hamkyengdo partially cut off that province for a time and sealed the port of Songchin. But after the naval actions at Port Arthur and Chemulpo the 8th-9th of February there was, in all the other provinces and on the south and west coasts, a remarkable feeling of security, born of the belief that the Vladivostok cruisers would not venture through the Tushima strait and that Admiral Togo held the Port Arthur squadron under effective control. The principal highway being thus open and safe, there were not wanting exceptional inducements to trade. Cereals of every kind yielded excellent crops throughout the country, and the requirements of the Japanese forces—and in Hamkyengdo of the Russian forces—created an easy market for these food-stuffs without the trouble and expense of transportation abroad. Native labour, too, was employed on a large scale, and well remunerated, in connection with the movement of troops and the work on the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiju railways. Many unwonted millions of yen were, thus, in consequence of the war and the railway construction which it so greatly accelerated, distributed among the Korean people. Never before, it is safe to say, has the average Korean had so much to spend, and the Import tables show freely he has spent it and how great and immediate is the advantage to Foreign trade which may be expected to follow any improvement in his circumstances. Another, less gratifying consequence of the abundance of employment and higher wages was the greatly increased cost of living, both for Natives and Foreigners, prices having risen in many cases 50 to 100%.

It is noteworthy that more than half the imports of the year arrived in the last four months.

According to reliable information, the outlay of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company in Korea, during 1904, was about 7,500,000 yen, while that of the military authorities on the Seoul-Wiju Railway, for ten months, at the rate of 800,000 yen a month, was 8,000,000 yen, and the greater part of this large expenditure undoubtedly went to Korean labourers. Particulars of the military expenditure on transport and supplies are not available.

At the time of writing, the Dai Ichi Ginko notes in circulation in Korea amount to about 3,400,000 yen, showing an increase since March, 1904, of 2,400,000 yen. These notes are more than covered by the reserve, consisting of 1,921,300 yen in gold and Bank of Japan notes and 1,825,000 yen in Japanese Government securities. Among the Dai Ichi Ginko notes in circulation in Korea are fractional notes, of 10, 20, and 50 sen, to the total value of 148,583 yen. These, it is said, have been useful in paying the troops in occupation, and are received as freely as the notes of larger value. At the beginning of the war a supply of special silver notes, of 1, 5 and 10 yen, and 10, 20, and 50 sen was brought in for military purposes, and a quantity of silver yen was sent to Pyeongyang to meet them, but the real destination of these notes was Manchuria and their use in Korea was soon discontinued.

The Korean nickel 5 cent pieces, which at the beginning of the year were exchanged for yen at 130% discount, rose after the outbreak of war, touching 50% discount in February. Thereafter there was a gradual but steady relapse to 130% discount in September, when the coinage of nickels was suspended. It is understood that the next supply of nickels for Korea, will be made in Japan, and that the new nickels will be based on the gold yen, for which they will be made exchangeable for their face value at par. One of the new would thus exchange for two of the old nickels, which it is hoped in this way to withdraw from circulation.

The gross value of the year's trade, not including Gold or Treasure or the trade with non-treaty ports was 53,234,974 yen, divided as follows:

	Yen.
Foreign Goods imported from abroad.....	27,402,591
"    "    "    Native ports.....	4,588,595
"    "    "    re-exported abroad.....	597,211
"    "    "    "    to Native ports.....	4,479,103
Native    "    imported from ".....	4,656,308
"    "    re-exported to ".....	312,356
Exports abroad.....	6,933,504
"    to Native ports.....	4,265,306

53,234,974

It may be objected to this statement that certain pairs of items, such as Native exports to and Native imports from Native ports, form essentially but one movement, and that only one of each pair should be counted. But as the shipping of a package at one port and its landing at another are each a separate operation, involving expense and presumably profit, neither can well be omitted in a complete statement.

The most striking figures are those of the direct Foreign trade. The exports amounted to 6,933,504 yen, which added to the value of the gold exported (5,009,596 yen) gives a total of 11,943,100 yen, and if this sum be subtracted from the net total Imports—

25,805,380 yen—a balance against Korea of 14,862,280 yen remains. Again, however, the value of Railway Material imported (4,632,994 yen) has to be deducted from this balance, and further allowance must be made, to an indefinite amount, for the articles brought in as military supplies or for sale to the troops. But military supplies arrived for the most part by transports, whose cargoes were not reported to the Customs, and when all due allowance is made for the exceptions, and for the Clothing, Provisions and Cigarettes purchased in Korea by or for the troops, there will remain a debit balance much greater than any previously recorded and which can only have been met by labour employed and foodstuffs consumed in the country itself and in Manchuria.

2. Revenue.—The total collection was yen 1,845.10, of which, owing to the one-sided character of the year's trade, no less than yen 1,500,103.20 was Import Duty. The Export Duties, amounting to yen 292,010.15, were the smallest since 1899. Tonnage Dues, yen 53,236.75—despite the large reduction in the tonnage employed as compared with 1903, show some increase, which must be ascribed to the greater number of outside steamers, many of them of large capacity, visiting Korea during the year as carriers of Railway Material. The total increase in Import and Export Duties as compared with the previous year is yen 364,245.38 and in Tonnage Dues yen 4,935.50.

3. Foreign Trade.—(a) Imports.—The total of 25,805,380 yen, representing the net value of Foreign Imports in 1904, leaves all previous totals far behind. It is twice as much as the corresponding total of 1903 and when compared with that of 1903 shows an increase of 8,586,197 yen. Of this increase, some 2,189,000 yen falls to the share of Cotton goods, in the proportion of 816,000 yen to British and 1,373,000 yen to Japanese manufactures. The total of British Cottons imported was 3,767,000 yen, a figure which, while establishing a record for these goods, is but 400,000 more than the total of 1895, hitherto the best year, and it is worthy of note that the increase in value since 1895 is accompanied by same falling off in actual quantity. It may be that a more regular direct service of steamers between Shanghai and Chemulpo, of which there is a good prospect in 1905, would be favourable to the trade in Manchester goods. Naturally, Japanese Cottons have much increased, both in quantity and value, since 1895, for if that was the culminating year for British Cottons it was equally the starting point for the remarkable growth of the trade in Japanese Cotton Manufactures. The latter were imported in 1904 to the net value of 4,134,721 yen. The two important descriptions which in recent years have shown a downward tendency, namely, unclassified Piece Goods (imitation Korean cloth) and Cotton Yarn, come once more to the front; while Sheetings maintain their figures of the previous year.

In the general list there are certain articles, noticeable on account of the increase which they show, which may be grouped together as, in the main, owing that increase to the needs of the troops in occupation and of the smaller army of Japanese engaged on the railways. These are Clothing, Cotton and Cotton Wadding, fresh and cured Fish, fresh and preserved Fruit, Beer, Wines, Saké, Provisions, Soy, and Tobacco in various forms. The combined increase under these heads, several of which have doubled or trebled the figures of 1903 is no less than 2,428,000 yen.

(b) Exports.—The total value of Exports abroad—6,933,504 yen—shows a decrease of some 2,500,000 yen as compared with the previous year. The reason of this, as has already been indicated, was the absorption by Foreign troops of a large part of the products of the country, which were either consumed in Korea itself or taken to Manchuria as military supplies. But for this factor in the trade, it is probable that, as a result of the fine harvests, the Export figures would have surpassed previous records. It is in the shipments of Rice, with their total of 313,388 piculs, as against 1,037,362 piculs in 1903, that the falling off is chiefly seen, the difference in value being nearly 3,000,000 yen. In no year since 1895 has the export of Rice been so small. Shipments of Beans and Peas increased as compared with 1903, yet were not equal to those of previous good years. Owing to a considerable rise in price, however, their value—2,515,467 yen—is the largest on record. The enhancement of values is very marked throughout the list, and is especially noticeable in Cow Hides, of which the value has risen from yen 23.70 to yen 30.10 per picul. This may in part be accounted for by the exceptional output of military accoutrements in Japan and in part, perhaps, by the monopoly of the right to tan and sell Cow Hides conferred on a Korean syndicate in the middle of the year. The exportation of Cattle to Vladivostok was, naturally, discontinued after the war began, and the result is seen in a reduction of 255,000 yen under that head.

(c) Re-Exports.—The large value of Re-exports abroad—597,211 yen—was the effect of temporary conditions, favourable to trade rather than otherwise,

and is not to be taken as a sign of languor in the Korean markets. In the case of almost every item showing a much larger re-exportation than usual the increase is due to shipments to Antung and other points in Manchuria of such articles as the soldiers or their Japanese followers required—chiefly Clothing, Provisions, Liquors, and Tobacco. The re-shipments of Coal for steamers' use were also larger than usual.

4. Coast Trade.—Goods to the value of over of 9,000,000 yen were carried coastwise, between treaty ports, showing a further great advance of some 1,750,000 yen in this branch. Roughly speaking, about one half the total value is assignable to Foreign Goods and one half to Native Goods. Owing, perhaps, to the decrease in Exports, many of which reach the port of final shipment by a coasting voyage, the value of Native Goods carried coastwise is somewhat smaller than in 1903, but in the value of Foreign Goods so carried there is an increase of about 2,000,000 yen, part of which is due to the stoppage of direct steam communication between Japan and Wonsan and the consequent dependence of that port on Fusan for its supplies of Foreign Imports.

In the trade between treaty-ports and non-treaty ports there is a falling off of about 1,500,000 yen, due entirely to the occupation of Hamkyengdo by Russian troops.

5. Shipping.—On the outbreak of war all the larger Japanese steamers engaged in the Korean trade were utilised as transports, and for a time it seemed as if the year's business must suffer for lack of tonnage. The Japanese shipping companies, however, partially replaced their own vessels by chartering Foreign steamers, and, with the aid of outside enterprise, a sufficient tonnage was soon at the disposal of shippers, though the total entries for the year show a decrease of 350,000 tons as compared with 1903, and this notwithstanding an increase in the number of steamers entered. The withdrawal of all Russian vessels after the beginning of February and the partial substitution of European for Japanese steamers have effected a marked change in the distribution of shipping under flags. While Japanese tonnage has decreased by nearly a half there has been a notable gain under the American, British, Chinese, German, and Norwegian flags. The European vessels placed on the regular run by Japanese charterers were mainly German and Norwegian, those engaged in the carriage of railway material chiefly British, and one American steamer, the *Ohio* for which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were the agents, enjoyed throughout the greater part of year the preference of European passengers between Korea and Japan.

6. Treasure.—The Export of Gold to Foreign countries was less by 447,000 yen than in 1903. This deficiency is nearly equal to that of the total shipments from Wonsan, both direct and via Korean ports. The Wonsan Trade Report, however, states that the shortage in Gold exportation from that port was more than made up for by the paper roubles shipped through the Customs, and estimates that at least as much again in rouble notes—say 600,000 yen—was sent out through the Post Office. Paper money to the value of 8,636,541 yen was imported into Korea. Against this there was an exportation of 1,145,219 yen, of which one half may have consisted of roubles and one half of yen as the net value of the importations of Japanese notes. These very large remittances, in part for the Dai Ichi Ginko and the Railways, were chiefly on account of the Japanese army. What were the further sums—doubtless large—brought in for the army by the medium of transports it has not been possible to ascertain. Silver yen continued to be imported for the use of the Foreign Mines in Pyeongyang and to trickle out of the country again in small amounts.

7. Miscellaneous.—The construction of railways, from Fusan to Seoul and from Seoul to Wiju, was carried on with extraordinary energy during the year, and the former railway was so far completed as to permit of its being thrown open to traffic in the end of December. At the present date two trains a day are running from either terminus, taking about 29 hours for the journey, of which, however, 12 are night hours to be passed by passengers in rest houses either at Taiku (大邱) or Taichun (太田). The actual travelling covers, therefore, about 17 hours for the 275 miles, giving an average rate, including short stoppages, of some 16 miles an hour. When the bridges and tunnels still unfinished are completed, which will probably be about next midsummer, it is expected that the journey will take 12 hours, with no night stoppage. Those who have travelled by this line speak highly of its solidity and of the quality of the workmanship which has been bestowed on it.

The election in Tokyo to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of Mr. Taguchi Ukichi, resulted in the return of Mr. Hayashi Kenzo (Progressist) who polled 5,306 votes against 3,769 cast for Mr. Ema Shunichi (Seiyukai).



## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## CHANGE IN RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS.

London, May 12.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to Washington, has been transferred to Madrid and has been succeeded by Baron Rosen, late Minister to Tokyo.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRONS.

Admiral Nebogatoff has effected a junction with Admiral Rojestvensky in neutral waters.

Later.

The junction of the two Baltic squadrons is unconfirmed.

## RUSSIA AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

The St. Petersburg Foreign Office, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent, said that any change in French neutrality and reputation in response to pressure brought to bear by Great Britain and Japan would be regarded by Russians generally as an unfriendly act.

## A TORNADO.

A tornado has partially wrecked Snyder, near Guthrie, Oklahoma. Five hundred were killed and injured.

## A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Chicago express collided with a freight train, partly loaded with dynamite, at midnight, near Harrisburg, Penn. Three terrific explosions took place: the train was shattered; 200 people were killed and injured, and the whole town was shaken.

## LAUNCH OF RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

London, May 12.

The new Russian battleship *Andree Perovskii* and the gunboat *Chiniwes* were launched at St. Petersburg yesterday and the keel was laid of the gunboat *Teilyak*.

## INCREASING ITALY'S NAVY.

The Italian Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill into the chamber providing for the doubling of the Navy by the year 1907 or 1909.

## SUICIDE OF A KOREAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

London, May 13.

Mr. Yi Han-sung, the Korean Chargé d'Affaires at London, has committed suicide by hanging himself in the Legation.

## THE AMERICAN DISASTERS.

Three hundred persons were killed and injured by the tornado at Snyder and ninety by the railway collision at Harrisburg.

## CAINA AND THE MACKAY TREATY.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Earl Percy, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that Sir Ernest Satow, the Minister at Peking, has been requested to obtain from the British merchants in China a detailed statement of their complaints regarding China's attitude towards the Mackay Treaty.

## THE ARREST OF CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN.

London, May 14.

It is stated that France has telegraphed to her Minister in Tokyo for full information about the arrest of Captain Bouguin. Unless the Japanese supply strong presumptive evidence of his guilt, the Minister is to lodge a strong protest.

## DELCASSÉ AND MOTONO.

M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday received Mr. Motono, the Japanese Minister, in an interview which lasted half an hour.

## THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

It is declared by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office that the neutrality situation is unchanged, France not having taken any official steps since the transmission of the former Japanese protest.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

The belief continues that, despite the absence of a formal declaration, France will not modify her regulations, which will be regarded undoubtedly not only as an unfriendly, but also as a hostile act on all hands. The right of the Russian ships to take in coal and provisions is firmly contested.

## RUSSIAN ADMIRAL SHOT.

London, May 14.

A dismissed orderly fired a revolver at Admiral Razimoff, in St. Petersburg, yesterday, and killed him.

## THE RUSSIAN JACQUERIE.

The peasants of the Sergratch district, Nijni Novgorod, have risen and fired several estates.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, May 15.

A steamer which has arrived at Saigon reports that she passed the Russian fleet anchored in Yulin Bay, Hainan, on May 12th.

## MAY DAY IN RUSSIA.

The Russian May-day appears to have passed quietly.

[The report as to the Baltic Squadron is obviously a deception. The Russian fleet was at anchor in Honkohe Bay on the 12th.—Ed. J.M.]

## PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

London, May 16.

Prince Arisugawa has arrived in Paris. DISORDERS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

There were slight disorders in the Vassiliostroff and Sitthensburg quarters of St. Petersburg in the afternoon. Officers ordered the holiday-makers to disperse but were jeered at and hustled towards an artificial lake, where they stood knee-deep. They threatened the crowd with revolvers. Cossacks arrived and speedily dispersed the mob.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN MOTOR RACE.

Later.

Out of seven motor boats that started in the Algiers-Toulon race six were lost. All the crews were saved.

## THE TIBET CONVENTION.

Negotiations for the adhesion of China to the Tibet Convention are still proceeding; they are conducted by the Indian Government on behalf of the Imperial Government.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, May 17.

It is claimed in St. Petersburg that the Baltic Squadron has a perfect right to revisit Honkohe under the French regulations.

In reply to several interpellations in the French Chamber of Deputies with reference to the neutrality question, M. Rouvier repeated that French officials in the Far East had been ordered to observe neutrality in the strictest manner.

He asked for a postponement of the debate but the interpellators declared that the Government's orders had been unheeded and insisted upon an immediate discussion. The Chamber, however, by 445 to 84 agreed to adjournment.

## LEFT HONKOHE.

A telegram from Saigon states that the Baltic Squadron has again left Honkohe northward-bound, but no warships have since been seen.

## BOMB-THROWING IN RIGA.

London, May 18.

A bomb was thrown in Riga which severely wounded a police inspector and killed a policeman. A second policeman, who was with them, pursuing the assailants, was shot dead. A regular bomb factory has been discovered in Odessa.

## A GOVERNOR ATTACKED.

A later telegram states that Governor Sokolovsky, of Ufa, was shot in the public gardens of that city. His life is despaired of. His assailants escaped.

## NEW BRITISH GENERAL.

The King of Spain has been appointed a General in the British Army on the occasion of his birthday.

## RUSSIAN REFORMS.

An imperial edict removes the restrictions hitherto imposed on Poles and Lithuanians concerning the acquisition of property in nine of the western provinces. It restores the privilege of election to the Polish nobility and permits the teaching of the Polish language in schools.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## THE LUBECK AFFAIR.

With regard to the supposed materials for a torpedo-boat recently placed under embargo at Lübeck, it has been determined by experts that they do not bear a contraband character and the embargo has consequently been removed.

## THE THIRD SQUADRON.

A report has been received to the effect that the Third Squadron has joined the second, but another report denies the junction. The matter is uncertain.

## KOREAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures of Korea have been reformed, so as to correspond in the main with the Japanese system. The law of alteration was promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of the 29th of March and will go into force from the 1st of November next. The nomenclature and the divisions of the new weights and measures are as follow:—

Lineal Measures—The nomenclature is the same as the Japanese. From the *jo* downwards the subdivisions are the same as the Japanese but 1,386 *shaku* make 1 *ri*.

Measures of Capacity—These are altogether identical with the Japanese.

Measures of Weight—The nomenclature is *kin*, *ryo*, *sen*, *bu*, *rin* and *mo*. The subdivisions below the *ryo* are decimal, but 16 *ryo* go to the *kin*, so that the latter is equal to 160 *momme* (Japanese.)

## RUSSIAN STRIKERS.

According to a Wolff's telegram a thousand workmen have held a meeting at Revel, where they were joined by representatives from St. Petersburg and by men bearing false names. They decided to organize a three days' strike, during the May festival and to present their new demands to the factory owners, which demands must be granted within 24 hours or the factories will be set on fire. Those present at the meeting paraded the streets, singing and shouting that no resource remained except to relieve their suffering by exercising their own strength, and that they must carry their demands to the Emperor.

The police were deceived by false reports and are searching for malcontents elsewhere.

## DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

The domestic disturbances in Russia have again broken out in various districts. Political assassins and their plots abound, and there have been not a few collisions between the

troops and the people, entailing numerous deaths and wounds. The Government has been employing troops of the Guards and Cossacks to quell the disturbances, and these troops are now weary with moving hither and thither on that duty. In consequence of this unquiet state of affairs, martial law has been proclaimed at Melitopol, Wilna, Gradno and Smorgoni.

#### JAPANESE MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

Mr. Sugimura, Minister Resident in Brazil, has presented his credentials to the President of that Republic.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

The French Government has made the following communication to the Japanese Government under date of the 15th instant:—According to a telegram received on the afternoon of the 15th and despatched by Admiral Jonquieres, the Admiral cruised along the coast of Annam from the 13th to the 14th instant for the purpose of determining whether any Russian war-ships were there and requiring them to take their departure should they be found at anchor. The result was that in the interval from St. Jacques Bay on the south to Tourane, which is in 16° N. Lat., and in the interval (we are unable to understand the exact meaning of the telegram—Ed. J.M.) not one war-ship or transport was seen.

#### THE FOURTH SQUADRON.

The Russian Fourth Squadron, consisting of five warships and eight torpedo craft, is to leave the Baltic in about two weeks, it is stated.

According to a St. Petersburg News Agency the Cronstadt newspapers say that orders have been issued to the commanding officers of the ships forming the Fourth Baltic Squadron, to make all preparations for setting out for the Far East by the 14th of June.

#### RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

According to a St. Petersburg telegram, the Russian Government has issued treasury notes for two hundred million roubles, payable after a brief interval. One hundred and fifty million roubles have already been subscribed.

#### ROYAL MARRIAGE.

According to English newspapers the nuptials of Princess Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, with Prince Gastof Adolf, Duke of Scania, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, will be celebrated at Windsor on the 13th of June.

#### BARON ROSEN.

Baron Rosen is expected to arrive in Washington to take up the duties of his post on June 20th.

(RECEIVED AT THE FRENCH LEGATION.)

#### FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Paris, 7.50 p.m., May 17.

Deputy Tressensee introduced an interpellation to the Chamber with reference to the question of neutrality in the Far East. Premier Rouvier said he had nothing to add to his previous explanation. He could only repeat that he had given repeated orders to the Indo-Chinese authorities to strictly observe neutrality. He asked the Chamber to postpone the debate, and this proposal was adopted by 455 to 84.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

#### CAPTURES.

The British steamer *Lincluden* (2,246 tons) and the French steamer *Quandnam* (1,431) were both captured by Japanese war-ships on the 16th instant, the former on the south coast of Korea and the latter near the Pescadores.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN")

#### MAY-DAY IN RUSSIA.

London, May 15.

The May-day demonstrations have passed off quietly in Russia.

#### A VIEW OF ROJESTVENSKY'S POSITION.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent asserts on good authority that Rojestvensky's position is not so brilliant as represented. His ships cannot shoot or steam, and must coal before reaching Vladivostock.

#### TRIAL OF A RUSSIAN BATTLE-SHIP.

The Russian battleship *Slava* has been commissioned at Kronstadt for trials.

#### BRITISH PRESS AND ROJESTVENSKY'S DISREGARD OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

The British press is not surprised that Rojestvensky's shameless repetition at Honkohe of the dishonorable trick played at Kamranh has caused renewed popular anger in Japan. The opinion is growing that Russia is seeking to drag France into a quarrel with Japan.

#### FRANCE AND HER NEUTRALITY.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent intimates that the French authorities have done more to vindicate their neutrality than is commonly supposed.

#### RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Russian Admiralty affects to believe that Rojestvensky has not infringed the French rules, while the Russian Foreign Office boldly declares that the incident is closed.

#### RAID AGAINST PIRATES.

Yingkau, May 17.

A steamer sent against the pirates on the 14th instant returned to-day. She reports have searched a large area of sea and had an engagement with a number of the pirates. Her machine guns inflicted great loss on them, almost annihilating them. The steamer took two cannon and several rifles from them.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a similar telegram with the following additional details:—

The steamer attacked the pirates base and took several of them prisoners. She also captured a number of their ships. It may be said that they have been finally disposed of, and that the coastwise navigation will be safe henceforth.

(RECEIVED BY THE "Jiji SHIMPO.")

#### GERMAN PROCEEDINGS IN CHINA.

Chefoo, May 15.

Viceroy Choufu has telegraphed to the Taotai that Germany has hoisted her flag at Haichowkan in Kiangsu, has taken possession of the place by landing marines and has fired a salute. Rumour says that the object of this proceeding is to assist the Baltic Squadron and watch the Japanese fleet, but that is incredible.

[Haichow is marked on some maps simply as Hai. It lies on the north coast of Kiangsu just opposite the island of Yu-chow, and a little above the old estuary of the Yellow River. Of course without most explicit confirmation no one will believe this extraordinary story. We are not aware that any diplomatic difficulty exists at present between Berlin and Peking, and that Germany should seize part of a friendly Power's territory in time of peace is incredible.—Ed. J.M.]

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

Washington, May 16.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, has complained through the State Department in Washington that Japan

has not given proper treatment to the Russian sick and prisoners taken at Port Arthur and elsewhere.

Hongkong, May 17.

At noon on the 14th instant (Sunday) the Baltic Squadron set out for the north. The French cruiser *Gueydon* (the name in the telegram reads *Giushin* but we do not know any French cruiser of that name on this station.—Ed. J. M.) attests this fact.

A telegram received to-day from Manila says that the leading section of the Squadron is advancing plainly towards Ballintang Channel.

Another telegram received here says that the Russian Squadron is heading north over the open sea.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prince Fushimi, special envoy to the Korean Court, left Ujina on May 17th.

Mr. F. Watanabe, a member of the Upper House, has resigned. He was elected for Kanagawa prefecture as a highest tax-payer.

On Sunday, May 14th, 313 invalids returned from the front by the *Kohina Maru*, arriving at Ujina. Sixty of them will be removed to Himeji and another sixty to Kanazawa.

There are said to be eighteen ways of spelling Rojestvensky's name, but as one and all mean in the Russian tongue "Resurrection," great hopes are being built upon his varying syllables.

Rear-Admiral Nakamizo, Chief of Staff at the Kure Naval Station, has been appointed Superintendent of the Maizuru Arsenal. He is succeeded by Captain Nijima, of the Maizuru Naval Station.

Owing to the recent death of its representative, the Korean Legation in London, says a Seoul correspondent, has been closed. The property and documents have been transferred to Mr. Morgan, honorary consul.

An official telegram says that on May 12th, the weather was fine, the temperature at Mukden being 70° F.; at Yingkow, 66° F.; and at Dairen, 60° F. For several days past, in the districts north of Tiehling, a gale was experienced.

A telegram was received in Yokohama on May 15th from the district of Matsuzaki, Idzu province, to the effect that a bale of new cocoons was put on the market and the standard price was yen 4.20 per *kivamme*, or yen 40 dearer than in the previous year.

A Peking telegram reports that on May 15th the Emperor and Empress Dowager gave a dinner to the foreign representatives and their staffs in the Detached Palace in the E-ho garden, and on the following day the wives of the foreign diplomatic officials were entertained.

By the arrival of the S. S. *Tweeddale* from Rangoon on Monday morning, and from other sources, we learn that further charters have been effected for the import of Burma rice from the last of the season's crop with a steady incline in the freights and insurance for the most part inclusive of both war and marine risks. The British India Steam Navigation Company having decided to stop all shipments to Japan for the present, a number of tramp steamers which were intended for the South American export trade have now taken up the running, and the godowns, more especially those belonging to Chinese, are being emptied with all possible speed so as to ensure a safe exportation within the next month or six weeks. The *Tweeddale* was one of those steamers which hazarded the upward trip in spite of the reports that the Baltics were scouting the Indian Ocean and the South China Seas. She made the passage in twenty-one days and a vigorous look-out failed to sight any of the Russian fleet en-route. She brings in 4,500 tons of rice.

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Hayama	Sa. May 20
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. May 21
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesia	Th. May 25
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleades	M. May 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	W. May 31
Europe	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Th. June 1
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. June 2
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Sa. June 4
Vancouver	C. F. M. Co.	Em. of India	M. June 5
Hongkong	C. F. M. Co.	Em. of China	Th. June 8
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Th. June 8
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia	Th. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 16th inst.  
2 Left San Francisco on the 3rd inst.  
3 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.  
4 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	China	Sa. May 20
Europe	M. M. Co.	Ernest Shmida	Sa. May 20
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	Th. May 23
Shanghai	N. V. K.	Chenon	W. May 24
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabia	Th. May 25
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. May 27
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Th. May 30
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. June 1
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. June 3
Vancouver	C. F. M. Co.	Athenian	Sa. June 3
Hongkong	C. F. M. Co.	Em. of India	M. June 5
Vancouver	B. T. Co.	Hyades	M. June 5
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. June 11
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. June 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Dunearn*, British steamer, 2,020, Graham, 12th May.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Chefoo*, British steamer, 684, H. S. Consturline, 12th May.—Chinkiang, Bean Cake.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,806, Brehmer, 12th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Diomed*, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 13th May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 13th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Telena*, British steamer, 3,124, N. A. Starkey, 13th May.—Hongkong via Nagasaki and Taketoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Erroll*, British steamer, 2,887, G. Gordon Graham, 13th May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 12th March, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Ormedale*, British steamer, 2,305, Hamilton, 13th May.—Hongkong, Rice.—American Trading Co.  
*Chiswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 14th May.—Muroran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Planet Venus*, British steamer, 2,820, Timmis, 14th May.—Put back to port, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Douvan Hill*, British bark, 1,976, John Davies, 14th May.—Iquique, Chili, 15th Feb., Nitro.—Takata & Co.  
*Windor*, British steamer, 1,853, John B. Booth, 14th May.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Lincolnshire*, British steamer, 2,567, Alfred G. Clark, 14th May.—Yokkaichi, 13th May, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 15th May.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, and Kobe 13th May, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th May.—Vancouver, B.C., 1st May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Benworth*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 15th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Pingsuy*, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warroll, 15th May.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Tweddale*, British steamer, 2,874, Milne, 15th May.—Rangoon, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Blackheath*, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 15th May.—Melbourne via Osaka, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Lyra*, Norwegian steamer, 1,442, Danielsen, 15th May.—Takao, 7th May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Langdale*, British steamer, 2,294, C. J. Killey, 16th May.—Middlesbro, via ports, Kobe, 14th May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 17th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Shanlung*, British steamer, 1,835, John Robinson, 17th May.—Saigon, Rice.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Benwehr*, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 17th May.—London via ports, and Kobe, 15th May, General.—Cornes & Co.  
*Fido*, Norwegian steamer, 890, Larsen, 17th May.—Chefoo via Moji, Bean Cakes.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Tjmaki*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 18th May.—Macassar via ports, and Kobe, 16th May, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.  
*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 18th May.—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, 16th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 18th May.—Takao via ports, and Kobe, 16th May, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 18th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 17th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Bantu*, British steamer, 2,662, A. W. Worcester, 18th May.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*C. Ferd. Loeitz*, German steamer, 3,799, C. von Hoff, 18th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Bredt*, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 18th May.—Wakematsu, Coal.—Drabble & Co.  
*Bink Thuan*, French steamer, 984, Riebaul Lagasne, 18th May.—Sakata, Rice.—Yamagataya.  
*Pana*, British steamer, 4,100, G. Scott, 18th May.—Middlesbro and London via ports, Kobe 17th May, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Hiogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Nielsen, 18th May.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Kish*, British steamer, 3,148, E. Robertson, 12th May.—Niigata, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Baconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 11th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*African Prince*, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 13th May.—Fusan, General.—American Trading Co.  
*Langbank*, British steamer, 2,966, W. J. Row, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 13th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Roon*, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 13th May.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
*Planet Venus*, British steamer, 2,820, Timmis, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Skuld*, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Otto, 13th May.—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Co.  
*Queen Louise*, British steamer, 2,170, Nicoll, 13th May.—Moji, Ballast.—C. Illies & Co.  
*Standard*, Norwegian steamer, 908, A. Hansen, 13th May.—Osaka, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Tetartus*, German steamer, 1,812, Dessler, 13th May.—Otaru, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Pek*, Norwegian steamer, 744, J. Lotentzen, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Aragonia*, German steamer, 3,324, Schult, 13th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Numantia*, German steamer, 2,803, Beehmer, 13th May.—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
*Fregia*, Norwegian steamer, 1,749, R. Powlsen, 13th May.—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.  
*Garapan*, German schooner, 129, Sandelson, 14th May.—Saipan, General.  
*Planet Venus*, British steamer, 2,820, Timmis, 15th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 15th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.  
*Sper*, Norwegian steamer, 910, Steen, 15th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Lyra*, American steamer, 3,516, G. V. Williams, 16th May.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Woodford*, British steamer, 1,860, Jas Seddon, 17th May.—Moji, Rice.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Telena*, British steamer, 3,124, N. A. Starkey, 17th May.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Diomed*, British steamer, 3,005, J. Young, 17th May.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via Singapore, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pingsuy*, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warroll, 17th May.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Wonga Fell*, British steamer, 2,583, Fell, 17th May.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Chiswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 17th May.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.  
*Benworth*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 18th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. J. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Carl

Scheuer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ushikubo and Miss Mr. P. B. Converse, Mr. M. Hashimoto, Mr. Geo. H. Allan, and Mr. J. R. Hopkins, in cabin; 5 intermediate; 2, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. Murakami, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waterous and children; 4, in steerage. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. Todd, R.N., Mr. C. W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bright, Com. Eng. A. C. B. Deacon, and Mr. A. Van Nierop, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. S. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cocks, Mr. Wm. P. Chong, Mr. A. B. Gray, Mr. I. Wrae, Mr. T. Turnbull, and Mr. J. M. Coyne, in cabin; 2, in intermediate; 79, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. W. A. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rabitt, Mr. R. S. Anderson, Mr. J. Penniel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mr. K. Yam, Mr. and Mrs. Kenmore, Miss Kenmore, Mr. Kenmore, Mr. Tsumura, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Sakazuka, and Mr. Sano, in second class; 69 Japanese and 14 Europeans, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. M. Yoshida, Mrs. and Miss Wakefield, Mr. G. H. Innes, Dr. G. Carlisle, Mr. J. Robertson, R.N., Eng. Lieut. C. J. Riach, Lieut. Com. and Mrs. J. K. Seymour, Mr. W. E. Brice, R.N., Mr. E. H. Lovell, Mr. C. W. Smith, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. G. Brinkworth, Mr. H. Rodgers, Mr. W. M. Davidson, Mr. A. Bennett, Mrs. A. E. Meyer, Miss Scidmore, Mr. F. G. Harrington, Mr. G. F. Obelf, Mrs. W. S. Hall, Mr. C. E. Miller, Mrs. Cloggett, and Mr. Cravatin, in cabin; Mr. J. R. Baugh, Mr. E. Lund, Mr. Deronda, Mrs. Leung, Mr. and Mrs. Chao Chin Fie, in intermediate; 2 Japanese, in steerage. In Transit:—Miss K. Goode, Mr. S. M. Jones, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. R. S. Batsford, Dr. D. Galloway, Mr. G. Martin, Dr. W. B. and Mrs. Toy and 4 children, Capt. R. Martin, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hinds and child, Mr. B. Hewitt, Mr. F. M. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Rozee and child, Mrs. J. M. Lopes, Hon. Mr. Mrs. J. Ross and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anne Durand, Dr. J. B. Young, Mr. J. Francis, Mr. P. W. Linsberger, Mr. J. Adams, Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse, Mr. D. Gavin, Mr. Drexel, Mr. Griffith, Mr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Misses McEwen, Dr. Rutishansen, Mr. E. R. Marling, Mr. W. H. Andersson, Mr. N. F. Ingles, Mrs. G. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Lieut. Boyle, Mr. A. G. H. Campters, Mr. R. McGregor, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Mr. E. Kewton, Mr. E. Runge, in cabin; Mr. R. O. Sullivan, Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. J. R. Douglas, Mr. W. Leary, Mr. J. Galow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cox, Mr. R. J. Simpson, and 16 Chinese, in intermediate; 30 Chinese, in steerage.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Roon*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Schwanke, baby and 2 children, Mr. L. Temme, Mr. Geo. H. Alcock, Mr. Th. Kopf, Mr. G. P. Morgan, Mr. Geo. Watson, Mr. S. F. Watson, Mr. Frank W. Hutchinson, Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, Mr. M. E. Lawyer, Mrs. B. M. Holman, Mr. H. Forbes, Miss E. B. Forbes, Capt. H. L. Labath, Mr. Kuhn, Mr. C. Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Schroeter, Miss Anna Otto, Mr. O. Schmidt, Mrs. Turner, Mr. S. N. Little, Mr. A. Meier, Miss A. Meier, Mr. G. Kunst, Mr. R. Engel, Mrs. Schmidt Scharff, Mrs. A. A. Chichester, Mr. W. Ann, Mr. Jun. Jokawa, Mr. Y. Hattia, Mr. A. Goodwin, Mr. Chua Guan Chiang and servant, Mr. Sakai Akai, Mr. M. Arima, Miss August Wasmuth, Mrs. Ed. J. Blockhuys and child, Mr. McCormac, Capt. Shirley, Mr. White, Mr. Codwell, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Enslin, Mrs. Matz Nissen, Mr. Law, Mr. C. A. Anderson, Mr. Skripok, Mr. Plehne, Mr. Schwanke, and 11 Chinese, in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer			
Roon:—			
	Raw.	Waste.	
Sieber & Co.	40	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	70	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	71	—	—
Ulysee Pila & Co.	20	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha	5	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co.	—	33	—
Total	153	33	—

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer <i>Lyra</i> , for Tacoma:—					
TEA.					
	From	Canada	West. & East.	New York	Pacific
Hongkong	—	—	—	131	—
Kobe	—	265	462	—	—
Total	—	265	462	131	—
SILK.					
	From	New York	Easton	Phila.	South
Yokohama	—	10	—	—	—
Total	—	10	—	—	—

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land."  
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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

- For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Prompt Despatch, the "BENMOHR."—Cornes & Co.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, May 20th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S. S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 20th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BRISBANE and Sydney, via Hongkong and New Guinea, May 20th, the "PRINZ SHISHUNE."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, May 20th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S. S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about May 23rd, the "KOREA."—P. M. S. S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, May 23rd, at Daylight, the "SOOTRA."—P. & O. S. N. Co.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, May 23rd, at Daylight, the "C. FERD. LARSEN."—C. Illies & Co.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 24th, at 2 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., May 25th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S. S. Co.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, May 27th, at 9 a.m., the "BAVERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about May 30th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), May 31st, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about May 31st, the "HINDUSTAN."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 1st, the "CORTIC."—O. & O. S. S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), June 2nd, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 3rd, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S. S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 3rd, the "NINGCHOW."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 5th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, June 5th, the "HIROO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 5th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 6th, at Daylight, the "KINTUCK."—Butterfield & Swire.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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YOKOHAMA, MAY 27TH, 1905.

明治廿五年三月廿日  
第三種郵便物認可

[Vol. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News	540
The Baltic Fleet and its Whereabouts	540
Field Marshal Marquis Oyama	541
Manchuria	541
Floating Mines	541
The Japanese Press and the Indo-China Incident	541
France and Japan	541
Prize Court Decisions	541
The House-tax Question	541
Text of Decision in House-Tax Case	541
Preliminary Proceedings in Japanese Criminal Law	541
Neutrality	541
Port Arthur	541
France and Germany	541
The Japan Society's Dinner	541
Korea	541
Manchuria's Absorption of Japanese Money	541
Foreign Trade of Japan	541
"A Map of Manchuria East-China and Korea"	541
University Degrees	541
Customs Landing Arrangements	541
Germany and China	541
China	541
A Notable Sale of Porcelains	541
Notes on Current Events	541
The Work of the Y. M. C. A. in Manchuria	541
Will Adams' Tomb	541
Yachting	541
Leading Articles	541
R-jetvinsky's Defiance	541
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature	541
Factory Mortgage Law	541
The Japanese Language of To-day	541
The Japan Society	541
Y. C. and A. C. Athletic Meeting	541
Y. M. C. A. Work in Manchuria	541
"Wings of White"	541
The Law Courts	541
Selections from "Elijah"	541
L'Alliance Française	541
House sale	541
News of the Week	541
Correspondence	541
The Yellow Boy	541
Christianity in the English Universities	541
Summer School at Karuizawa	541
The Imperial Gift to the Y. M. C. A.	541
Tax Payers	541
Telegrams	541
American Topics	541
Latest Shipping	541
Latest Commercial	541

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNRE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1905.

## BIRTH.

At No. 90-B, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, the wife of R. PRISTER, of a Daughter.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCESS FUSHIMI was delivered of a son, at 6.10 a.m., on May 22nd.

PRINCE KARL ANTON arrived at Shanghai on May 21st on his way home from Japan.

TWO Russian prisoners quarrelled with each other at Kanazawa on the night of May 17th, and one was severely injured with a knife.

THE Osaka City Assembly has decided to spend forty-seven thousand yen in order to purchase rats as a measure to avert plague.

THE Crown Princess returned on May 20th from Hayama, with her third son Prince Teru, arriving at Shimbashi by the 4.25 p.m. train.

TENDERS for the sale of the German steamer *Romulus* were opened on May 12th at the village of Misawa, near Aomori, near which she stranded

after capture. None of the tenders having reached the official estimate, the Admiralty decided to invite new tenders.

MESSRS. T. ITO, S. YAMADA, and Y. HIRANO, officials of the Department of Finance, have been appointed advisers to the Korean Tax Bureau.

THE cofferdam for the *Sully* had perfectly smooth water all the way down and arrived safely at Aldong Bay in 3 days 19 hours from Hongkong.

GENERAL ISHIMOTO, Vice-Minister for the Army, Major-Generals Murata and Iguchi, and Lieut.-Colonel Horiuchi left Ujina on May 21st for Korea.

THE report that a movement has been made in Honolulu, aiming at the refusal of the landing of Japanese workmen, says a telegram to the *Jiji*, is baseless.

A PARIS telegram reports that on May 17th, Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister, gave a dinner party at the legation in honour of Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

A QUANTITY of new cocoons was put on the market at Numadzu, on May 22nd, the nominal price being yen 5 per *kwanme*. The quality is reported to be good.

THE Japanese Admiralty has purchased the foreign salvage steamer *Heracles* and renamed her *Kurihashi Maru*. She is attached to the Sasebo Naval Station.

As the result of the decision given by the Hague Arbitration Court with regard to the house-tax the income of the Yokohama City Office will be reduced by eighty thousand yen yearly.

A CASE of plague appeared on May 21st at Kuroi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, and the patient died the following morning. The victim was a woman named Tamai Toki, 32 years old.

ON the evening of May 21st, a lighter with stone material from Chiba prefecture, capsized owing to a storm off Haneda on its way to Tokyo. One of the two *sendo* on board was drowned.

COUNT Y. YANAGISAWA left Yokohama on May 19th by the *Empress of Japan* for America on his way to London where he is ordered to be present at the tenth International Statistical Conference.

A MOJI telegram says that Midzushima & Co., who were shipping 4,700 tons of coal by a steamer for Hongkong were ordered by the naval authorities on the night of May 23rd to stop the shipment.

TELEGRAMS received in Tokyo, says the *Jiji*, report that owing to the advance of the Baltic squadron northward, the war risk on cotton has further risen yen 3 per cent. from America and yen 4 from Bombay.

THE *Official Gazette* reports that owing to the sinking of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Sobralense*, which struck a floating mine on May 12th off Port Arthur, one letter-bag and five parcel bags were lost.

MR. SHAKU SOYEN, the abbot of the well-known Buddhist temples Yenaku and Kencho in Kamakura, will leave on June 9th for America. His place will be taken by Messrs. S. Miyaji and J.

Fujiwara respectively, and the inauguration will take place on May 28th in the Kencho-ji and on the following day in the Yenaku-ji.

THE Kobe Golf Club have just held their second anniversary tiffin, over which Mr. A. H. Groom presided. The winner of the Annual Challenge Cup this year is Mr. R. H. Clark with 79; Mr. G. Millward winning the Dimpie Cup with 83.

EARLY on the morning of May 23rd, fire broke out in the Choyei theatre at Akita destroying it and seven dwellings adjoining. One person was killed. Another fire occurred on the previous night in the village of Mitoda, Toyama prefecture, burning down 45 houses.

ON the evening of May 23rd, in Osaka harbour, the steamer *Hachisuga Maru* collided with a lighter laden with pig-iron to be delivered at the Osaka arsenal, the result being that the latter immediately sank. All of the *sendo* saved themselves by swimming ashore.

TO celebrate the wedding of the German Crown Prince, which will take place on June 6th, says the *Asahi*, Count Arco Valley, German Minister at Tokyo, will give a grand dinner party on the evening of June 5th at the German Legation, inviting Imperial Princes and Princesses, Ministers of State and other notables.

CAPTAIN R. OKOSHIMA, an officer of the transport corps, was discharged on May 23rd, and deprived of rank—seventh senior. The cause is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* to be that he had arranged private relations with merchants patronized by the military offices and sold goods at the front at a very high price.

ON May 22nd, a Norwegian steamer with 1,800 tons of coal from Karatsu, was stopped by the naval authorities when she was about to leave Nagasaki for Shanghai. She was permitted the same evening to leave. The coal carried by her is of inferior quality so that it can not be used for any purpose except for industrial works.

VISCOUNT N. ODA, says the *Nichi Nichi*, has been prosecuted by Mr. Fujita of the *Hochi Shimbun*. It is said that the Viscount received, at several times, 4,726 volumes of the book *Shaku Doraku* published in the office of the *Hochi* and sold them for yen 3,787 and that he did not pay the cost to the publishing office.

THE directors of the Sanyo Railway Company met on May 20th and decided (1) to commence the construction of a factory at Takatori and to complete the work within three years; (2) to establish four stations on the railway between Atsusa and Omine; and (3) to redeem yen 100,000 debentures by drawing on May 30th.

SOME capitalists in Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture, have promoted an association under the name of the Nippon Tungsten Company for the purpose of mining tungsten in the Mitake mountain. A hundred and eighty thousand yen of the proposed capital, yen 200,000, was paid up on May 20th, and Mr. T. Murakami and four others were elected directors.

MISS TAKA ADACHI, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Adachi, civil engineer of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, has been appointed nurse to the sons of the Crown Prince. She was educated in the Yokohama Female School and the Tokyo Female High Normal School. Miss Nobu, one of her sisters, recently married the younger brother of Viscount Ogasawara, a Commander in the Navy.

## THE BALTIC FLEET &amp; ITS WHEREABOUTS.

Friday, May 19.

There are three mutually corroboratory reports. One is from a steamer which entered Hongkong on the 17th, and stated that on the 14th she saw the Russian squadron, consisting of 52 fighting vessels with 10 transports and 2 hospital ships, in the act of leaving Honkohe Bay. The second and third reports are from vessels entering Singapore from Amoy. The first speaks of having seen 42 Russian war-ships with several transports steaming northward at a point 40 miles east of Cape Varela. The second alleges that she sighted the same squadron at 3 a.m. on the 16th at a point in latitude  $13^{\circ} 39'$  north and longitude  $112^{\circ} 28'$  east; that is to say, off Cape Varela. Another statement, this one coming from London, differs as to the number of Rojestvensky's following, but confirms the fact that he left Honkohe Bay on the 14th.

Japanese newspapers do not seriously consider the theory of the Baltic Squadron proceeding into the Pacific and heading for Petropavlovsk preparatory to running across the Sea of Okotsk and reaching Vladivostock by the west of Kamchatka. They agree in thinking that if Rojestvensky really left Honkohe on the 14th—which appears to be tolerably certain—and if he sailed thence northward, he must by this time have been heard of in the vicinity of either Hongkong or Formosa. But he had not been heard of up to the evening of the 18th instant, and they are consequently disposed to think that he is repeating his old tactics; in other words, that he has returned to Honkohe. From Honkohe to Hongkong the distance is some 800 miles, so that, supposing the Squadron to have left the Indo-Chinese coast on the 14th at noon, it should have been off Hongkong by the evening of the 17th, and it would have reached the neighbourhood of Formosa (200 miles farther) by noon on the 18th. These calculations are on the hypothesis of 10 miles an hour. But it is very possible that Rojestvensky may have steamed at a slower rate; 8 miles, for example, in which case he would not pass Victoria before the afternoon of the 18th and would not be up to Formosa till the evening of the 19th. It seems premature, therefore, to form any definite conclusion as to his route. At all events the news from Manila that on the 16th or 17th instant he was sighted heading for the Ballintang channel requires confirmation. If he is indeed bent upon steaming out into the wide Pacific, nothing more may be heard of him for many days. If on the other hand, he has returned to Honkohe, as the Japanese newspapers suspect, or if he intends to return thither, a very grave situation will arise, for neither Japan nor France can be content to let him violate neutral laws so flagrantly.

The *Asahi Shimbun* enumerates the injuries inflicted on Japan by France's neglect of neutral obligations. The first is that the Russian Squadron was able to remain for nearly 5 weeks in secure ports, recruiting its strength and obtaining supplies. The second, that without large replenishment of its stock of coal, it must have necessarily chosen the shortest route to its destination, whereas, having been amply furnished with coal, it can now make a choice of routes and may, if the Admiral pleases, proceed by the most distant and least dangerous route. The third is that by obtaining access to the French lines of telegraph, Rojestvensky has been enabled to communicate with St. Petersburg, Vladivostock and Manchuria, and has thus found facilities for arranging a concerted plan of action.

In this context it is really worth while quoting one of the naivest utterances we have ever seen in print. It is taken from the columns of our quasi-German local contemporary:—

The advent of the Baltic Fleet enables Japan to effect a more crushing blow on Russia than any that country has yet experienced. It enables her to destroy practically the whole of Russia's navy and to reduce the naval strength of that Power, for some years to come, to nil. How great an advantage this would be to Japan need not be discussed. Suffice it to say it would enable Japan to continue her plans in the Far East and establish them on a firm basis unmenaced by any recurrence of aggression. Thus the advent of the Baltic Fleet, probably only rendered possible by the French neutrality regulations, and foreseen and prepared for by Japan, really assists the policy of the Japanese Government.

Of all the palliations of France's conduct that could have been conceived this is the quaintest and most childlike. Any word of comment would impair its beautiful fatuity.

Saturday, May 20.

The only fact which seems to be generally accepted this morning is that the Baltic Squadron left Honkohe on the 14th. It will have been observed that a British steamer which arrived at Singapore on the 18th reported meeting the Squadron at a point represented by  $13^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude and  $111^{\circ} 30'$  east longitude. Such a point would be just opposite Xuaneday, which has been described by the French Admiral as the most northerly port in Indo-China capable of accommodating war-ships. The steamer's people said that they saw the Russians there on the morning of the 16th at 2 o'clock, but if so the steamer could not possibly have covered the distance between the alleged point and Singapore (900 miles) so as to reach the latter on the 18th. Either the date of sighting the Squadron or the place has been wrongly reported, and the former is regarded at the more likely. Assuming then that the steamer sighted Rojestvensky's ships in the offing of Xuaneday at 2 a.m. on the 15th, and assuming that his destination is the Formosa channel, he may be expected to arrive near that region by the 20th instant and news will very soon be heard of him.

Hongkong wires that 150 junks laden with provisions are lying off Saigon, evidently waiting for the Russian ships; presumably the Third Squadron.

Admiral Jonquières is reported as saying that the fighting strength of the two fleets are nearly equal, but that the Japanese have a great advantage in their numerous torpedo-craft and in their skilful and intrepid manner of using them.

The Japanese press is agreed that Rojestvensky left the coast of Indo-China, not for a moment because he was compelled to leave in deference to French neutrality or in deference to French admonitions, but simply because he was "good and ready" to leave. But the Japanese press is too reserved to speak freely of the Rojestvensky-Jonquières comedy which history will certainly set down in its pages. Sober annalists will decline to regard it as a mere coincidence that the French Admiral happened to perform his tour of inspection just at the very moment when the Russian Admiral had removed his obnoxious presence. Jonquières might have cruised along the coast of Indo-China at any time between the 27th of April and the 13th of May, and ought to have so cruised were he animated by a desire to give effect to the public declarations of his own Government. But had

he made such a cruise he would have encountered the great inconvenience of Rojestvensky's Squadron openly violating French neutrality, and he must have embarrassed this dear representative of the "allied and amicable" country by asking him to put to sea before he was quite ready to do so. Therefore this inquisitive cruising was discreetly postponed until news came from Rojestvensky that he had completed his preparations, that he had no further use for Indo-Chinese ports, and that he proposed to depart from Honkohe on the 14th, God willing. Then Jonquières got up steam and commenced his cruise, with the happy result that he was able to report the non-appearance of even one Russian ship throughout the whole length of the course. It was a very pretty comedy, and Rojestvensky and Jonquières may be assured that they will have for audience all readers of history through all time.

The impression now seems to be that Rojestvensky is not disposed to push north and put his fortune to the test of a great engagement. But what is he to do? He has not come to the Far East merely to make a demonstration. Even if he makes his way comparatively scathless to Vladivostock, he would soon find himself embarrassed there, since we may take it for granted that Vladivostock's communications with Harbin will soon be severed, and in any case to hide himself away in Vladivostock can not be the Russian Admiral's aims. After all, this matter presents an aspect which deserves more consideration than it is receiving. Suppose that this Baltic Squadron were not Russian but German, or French, or American or English. Would there be the smallest doubt in the mind of the public as to its course of procedure? Here are two fleets of almost equal strength. No one can venture to affirm confidently which is the stronger. One is the fleet of a Power which has suffered a succession of military and naval disasters and whose fortunes can be materially improved only by recovering command of the sea. To recover that command a decisive battle between the two fleets is essential, and every hour that the battle is deferred adds to the embarrassments and losses of the Power which has been hitherto unsuccessful. Confronted by such a situation could a German Admiral, or a French Admiral, or an American Admiral or a British Admiral hesitate for a day? Would he not hasten with the utmost possible celerity to meet the enemy and strike with all his might to restore the fortunes of his country? Assuredly he would. Were any of the nationalities here enumerated in the place of the Russians, a big naval engagement would be as certain as the change of the seasons. Yet, a Russian Admiral and a Russian Squadron being in question, the public never thinks of accepting the straightforward view, but loses itself in conjectures as to whether Rojestvensky will sneak up to the shelter of a fortress by this backstairs or by that.

Sunday, May 21.

Rojestvensky and his ships have temporarily disappeared from observation. It is difficult to imagine such a mob of vessels managing to elude detection, but, after all, the sea is wide, and by avoiding the regular track of steamers the Russian Admiral may have escaped being sighted. It is plain that he is moving slowly, for had he maintained a speed of anything like 10 knots, he must have been up to Formosa by the afternoon of the 20th at latest.

Probably, therefore, his desire to economise coal has induced him to diminish his speed to 8 or even 5 knots. He is in no hurry. To come into action quickly is evidently the last thing he desires. Of course he may be heading for the Pacific, but whatever he is doing his movements can not long remain hidden.

There is talk of a part of the Squadron being short of coal, but no such theory seems tenable for a moment. All accounts go to show that Saigon served as an undisguised basis of supplies—coal and food-stuffs—while Rojestvensky remained in Indo-Chinese waters. As many as 30 steamers—some say 40—were engaged in the work of preparing the Russian war-ships to attack Japan.

Hongkong wires, on the authority of a man who has just come thither from Saigon, that water is a great difficulty to Rojestvensky. But that story also may probably be classed with the unceasing rumours formerly circulated about lack of supplies at Port Arthur.

The difficulty in connexion with exporting Cardiff coal from Shanghai continues. Peking has the matter in hand now. Meanwhile the shippers are said to be manoeuvring to elude the vigilance of the customs authorities. One device is to unload the coal from steamers into junks which proceed to some port beyond the customs "ken," and there transfer the coal once again to the steamers. It sounds a very circuitous and difficult process.

There is a rumour that the S. S. *Kashlie* (formerly the *Wuchang*) has established a wireless telegraphic station at Tsingtao, the island at the mouth of Kiaochow Bay.

Rumour continues to be busy about the state of Rojestvensky's health. A London telegram to the *Tiji Shimpo* quotes the *Echo de Paris* as stating confidently that the report of the Admiral's nerves having given way is fully believed in St. Petersburg and has created some consternation there. But we have Reuter's message that Birleff's appointment is to Vladivostok only, and that Rojestvensky will continue in command until his ships reach that place. The wisest plan is to credit none of the sensational stories. Such tales are sure to be circulated when the public is in a neurotic condition pending some great event.

The Fourth Baltic Squadron, of whose departure next month there is now much talk, seems to consist of the following:—

	Tons.	Knots.	Launched.
Battle-ship <i>Slava</i> .....	13,516	18	1903
<i>Imperator Alexander II</i> .....	9,744	15.3	1887
Cruiser <i>Pamiat Azov</i> .....	6,674	16	1888
<i>Admiral Korniloff</i> .....	5,863	17.6	1887
<i>Assia</i> .....	2,449	15.6	1874
Converted Cruiser <i>Russia</i> .....	5,383	?	1887
Gunboat <i>Albatros</i> .....	675	21	1896
<i>Vesuvius</i> .....	415	22.2	1892
<i>Bozartick</i> .....	393	21	1892
Destroyers four			

These vessels are, in fact, the remnants of what has hitherto been known as the Third Squadron. The interesting question connected with their journey to the East will be France's attitude towards her neutral duties. If she again interprets her obligations in the strangely partial manner which so nearly led to a rupture with Japan in the case of the Second Squadron, it is impossible to suppose that the gravest consequences will be avoided.

Monday, May 22.

Up to the evening of the 21st there was no further news of the Baltic Squadron. The general belief now seems to be that the

Squadron has passed out into the Pacific through the Bashi Strait; that is to say, between Formosa and the Philippines. The speed of the ships constituting the squadron is very various, and for that reason, as well as on account of economy, Rojestvensky is probably moving very slowly. From Honkoye to the Bashi Straits the distance is 850 miles, and assuming a uniform speed of 6 knots, six days would be required to traverse that distance. Therefore the Squadron should have been in the strait by the 20th, and should certainly have passed through by the 21st at latest. Nothing, however, having been heard of it up to the night of the 21st, we can only suppose that Rojestvensky is carefully avoiding all the ordinary routes of commerce. Had there been foggy or dirty weather one could easily conjecture that even a big mob of vessels like that accompanying Rojestvensky might have slipped through the strait undetected. But the weather has been quite fine, and in official circles it is not thought possible that the ships can have got into the Pacific without being anywhere sighted. Thus the matter is for the moment somewhat mysterious, but as the mystery may be cleared up at any moment conjectures are idle. One point may be made, however; namely, that because Rojestvensky chooses to pass eastward instead of westward of Formosa, there is no reason to assume that he intends to try the Tsugaru or Soya passages in preference to the Tsushima. His obviously wise plan is to avoid narrow waters and for that cause he has eschewed the Formosa channel. But the route to Tsushima via the east of Formosa is not much longer than the direct route via the Formosan Channel, and a matter of a few hundreds of miles would not count if peril could be avoided by making the detour. What is quite probable is that the Russian Admiral is lingering in the hope of finding foggy weather. We may be now tolerably sure that his object is to do as little fighting as possible en route for Vladivostok, and therefore he desires above all things to have the aid of a fog for negotiating the Tsushima passage.

Meanwhile there is reason to think that the Vladivostok Squadron is out. As yet no official statement in that sense has been published, but from Takeshiki (in Tsushima), from Oki and from Iki comes intelligence that on the morning of the 21st a number of ships were sighted in that vicinity. One account says 4, one 3 and another 4 or 5. It seems somewhat premature for the Vladivostok vessels to make their appearance near Tsushima, supposing that they desire to synchronise their movements with those of the Baltic Squadron. The distance from the Bashi Straits to the Tsushima passage is 1,000 miles and even if Rojestvensky, after entering the Pacific, increased his speed to 10 knots, he could not be up to Tsushima before the 26th, supposing that he passes the Bashi Straits on the 22nd. The Vladivostok Squadron's appearance would be equally premature on the assumption that the Baltic Fleet intends to try the Tsugaru strait. Probably it will turn out that the Vladivostok vessels have no intention of closing down on the Japanese, but are merely making a demonstration.

In expert circles it is thought certain that the Third Squadron has joined the Second. Where the junction was effected, however, seems to be unknown. The French may know. Indeed their somewhat uncalled-for declaration that the use of Indo-Chinese ports for purposes of rendezvous would not be

permitted, suggested a post-facto simulation of innocence. Of course, so far as concerns the mere feat of escaping observation, the Third Squadron may have been successful by keeping away from the ordinary route of ships after passing the Malacca Straits. But how did Nebogatoff manage to pick up Rojestvensky? If the junction was not effected in French waters, then assuredly it must have been effected by the aid of French telegraphs, and thus we arrive at the inevitable conclusion that it was by using Indo-China for a basis of operations that Rojestvensky managed to put himself into condition for striking at Japan. Neither he nor Nebogatoff trusted to the chance of meeting on the high seas, even when chance was aided by wireless telegraphy. Each knew exactly what the other was doing, and that knowledge could not possibly have been conveyed except by means of French telegraphs, which, be it noted, were officially closed for the transmission of all messages that might have disconcerted Russian plans.

It is stated in Tokyo that Rear-Admiral Parenago, who is to command the Fourth Baltic Squadron, was formerly captain of the *Oushakoff* and then of the *Sissoi Veliki*. He obtained his flag-rank in 1899, and since then has been chief of the trial-trip inspection committee in the Baltic. The *Slava* will be his flag-ship.

Tuesday, May 23.

There is still no definite official news of the movements of the Baltic Fleet. Two ships which reached Shanghai on the 22nd report having sighted transports in or near the Bashi Straits. One of these ships—the *Changhua*—says that she saw 4 transports all carrying wireless-telegraphic apparatus; and the other—the *Yuensang*—speaks vaguely of a certain number of transports seen on the south of the Straits. In the *Kokumin Shimbun* we find another vague statement that intelligence received "in a certain quarter" indicates the passage of the two Squadrons into the Pacific Ocean, but even the cumulative evidence of these various assertions is not convincing when we recall the fact that the Bashi Straits and the whole interval between the Philippines and Formosa are strewn with islands, where, presumably, the Japanese have stationed look-outs, and that, up to the evening of the 22nd, no message of any kind had been officially received in Tokyo. From the Bashi Straits to Shanghai the distance is 1,200 miles, and we may assume that steamers like the *Changhua* and the *Yuensang* do not habitually travel more than 10 knots an hour. It must therefore have taken them fully six days to reach Shanghai, and if they arrived there at noon on the 22nd, which is the most favourable hypothesis, they must have sighted the Russian transports on the 17th. How Rojestvensky left Honkoye on the 14th, and he can scarcely have covered the distance of 850 miles between that place and the Bashi Straits by the 17th. However, these transports may very well have been two or three days in advance of the main squadron. There is some talk of the Squadron having passed the Straits in a dense fog. One may reasonably doubt, however, whether Rojestvensky would care to essay difficult navigation under such climatic conditions.

Meanwhile it appears to be generally agreed that the alleged emergence of the Vladivostok Squadron is a false alarm. Some one made a mistake. The naval authorities are said to be incredulous that the Squadron is in the Japan Sea.

Later.

Saigon, according to Reuter, continues to be communicative. So long as Rojestvensky was in Indo-Chinese waters the strictest silence was maintained, but now the embargo is taken off the wires and they are sending out interesting information. Thus we learn that the Baltic Squadron has not left the China Sea and that it was anchored at Hainan on the 19th instant, awaiting certain colliers in search of which some auxiliary cruisers had gone back to the Indo-Chinese coast. Of course this may be a pure canard, but it has suggestions of truth in view of the fact that nothing has been seen of Rojestvensky by any watchers on islands in the Bashi group, and that, consequently, he may be supposed to be still lingering in the China Sea. If in the China Sea, then Hainan is the only place where he could hope to lie *perdu* for any time. Hongkong is in regular steam communication with Kiungchow, the treaty-port of Hainan, but the rest of the island is not much visited, and Rojestvensky may have found a refuge there. Some time ago he was reported to be at anchor in Lingshui Bay on the south of the island, and we do not know of any other anchorage except Kiungchow. Lingshui, too, is not by any means a safe place for a fleet to lie. It is altogether open to the south-east, and one of the cyclones that may sweep over the China Sea at any moment during this season of the year, would do terrible mischief to Rojestvensky's armada if it caught him there. Probably he is now violating China's neutrality just as flagrantly as he violated French. But that can not last long. His days of lurking and lingering must soon come to an end.

Wednesday, May 24.

London believes that Rojestvensky is now in the waters of the Philippines. Both the *Jiji* and the *Asahi* have telegrams from London in that sense and both telegrams speak of "the territorial waters" of the islands. It is, however, extremely improbable that the Russian Admiral will venture to violate American neutrality. If he is utilizing the shelter of the Philippines, he is doubtless careful to observe the necessary limits of distance.

This theory would account for the sighting of two steamers—as reported in our last issue—in the act of steaming south-westward from the direction of the Bashi Straits. The *Chuo Shimbun* also has a telegram saying that the process of coaling was actually observed going on off the Luzon coast on the 19th instant.

The *Asahi Shimbun* is disposed to believe that the squadron is actually in the territorial waters of the United States, but it thinks that Rojestvensky will meet short shrift from the American authorities. Our contemporary is puzzled to understand why further coaling operations should be necessary if the Russians filled their bunkers at Honkohe. And indeed this point is perplexing. Ships like the *Borodino* and the *Kniaz Suvaroff* have a coal capacity of 1,200 tons, and with that amount of fuel can steam 8,500 miles at 10 knots. The Luzon coast is only some 800 miles from Honkohe, and therefore these vessels, on arriving in the vicinity of Luzon, should still have nine-tenths of their bunker supply intact. The question of coal probably has not all the importance attributed to it by the general public. One steamer would carry a cargo of coal sufficient to fill the bunkers of five battle-ships of the *Borodino* type.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* gives a calculation

in the sense that if the Russians passed the Bashi Strait on the 21st, then they should be off Soya, which is 3,000 miles distant (presumably our contemporary refers to the Kunajiri passage) by the 10th of June; off Tsugaru (2,750 miles) by the 8th of June, and off Tsushima (1,450 miles) by the 31st of May.

In naval circles, continues the *Kokumin*, two objects are attributed to the Russian Admiral. One is to draw the Japanese into the open sea; the other to obtain a base. With the former object he will refrain from attempting any of the straits leading into the Sea of Japan. With the latter he will probably seize some Japanese island. No island is definitely specified, but the Bonins would certainly be the most likely for such a purpose.

The French mail-steamer which left Saigon on the 21st instant is said to have reported that the *Kieff* and some Russian transports were then in the harbour of Saigon.

Of course the stories as to Rojestvensky being at Hainan may be pure inventions circulated by the French in Russian interests. It is certainly difficult to suppose that Saigon, having maintained absolute silence when silence was in Russian interests, should suddenly become loquacious in opposition to Russian interests.

Thursday, May 25.

The general impression this morning is that Rojestvensky has made his way through the Bashi Straits and is at anchor somewhere in the Philippines. It is thought that in his difficulties he would not hesitate to violate American neutrality, so long as any opportunity of doing so offered itself. But another theory is that the main part of his squadron is at anchor in a bay on the west of Hainan; that some of his ships are cruising slowly in that vicinity, and that his fastest vessels are performing scouting duty in the direction of the Bashi Strait. This second hypothesis is based on the idea that the Admiral has not yet obtained a sufficient supply of coal and that he is waiting for the arrival of colliers. There is no telegraphic communication with the southern parts of Hainan, and the Viceroy of the Liangkwan, in whose jurisdiction Hainan is situated, may not have any means of informing himself as to the whereabouts of Rojestvensky.

There seems to be very little doubt that Nebogatoff joined Rojestvensky in Honkohe Bay. A steamer *en route* for Hongkong saw two coast-defence ships among the Squadron, and these were probably belonged to the *Oushakoff*, *Seniavin*, *Apraksin* group. It will be remembered that a very emphatic French declaration was made against the illegality of the Russians effecting a junction in an Indo-Chinese part. The conjecture at the time was that a junction had already been effected. But it must be admitted that this affair is mysterious. Nebogatoff's Squadron was not large, yet its totally unobserved passage from Singapore to Honkohe seems almost incredible. However, there is no other tenable supposition.

One thing may be taken for granted, namely, that Rojestvensky has not been fruitlessly burning coal since the 14th instant, when he steamed out of Honkohe Bay. Ten days—we count up to the afternoon of the 24th—have passed since then, and in 10 days, even supposing his rate of progress to be but 7 knots, he should have covered 1,700 miles, and ought therefore to be actually at Tsushima, were that this destination; or at whatever island he intends to seize for the purposes of a base,

supposing him to have such intention. It is very difficult to believe that such a mob of ships have made their way through the Bashi Straits unobserved, for it cannot be questioned that watchers are stationed at good points of observation on some of the islands in the channel. If he has passed the straits and is holding a course for Tsugaru or Soya—which straits, we may observe *en passant*—London expects him to prefer to Tsushima—the question of coal ceases to be perplexing. But if he be not pushing on for some definite destination, then he certainly is not cruising fruitlessly in the China Sea: he must have chosen some new port of refuge.

Some writers appear to think that Rojestvensky might constitute himself a thorn in Japan's side by blocking the avenues of neutral commerce. But it is hard to see how he can do anything of the kind in the absence of a base whither to conduct his prizes. Neutral states would certainly rebel if he attempted to hold captured vessels in custody for an indefinite period without bringing them before a prize court. From every point of view Vladivostok must be his aim, and the Japanese, knowing that, will not be tempted, we hope, to do anything but lie in wait quietly for him. He must come on sooner or later.

#### FIELD MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA.

The *Kokumin* publishes an interview with Marquis Oyama. From it we learn that the Field Marshal is in excellent health. He is somewhat thinner than he was when he took the field, which fact is a proof of his robust condition as his danger was that of falling too fast into flesh. He says that the military situation is most favourable to the Japanese, the only source of regret being the heavy losses in men. Kuropatkin suffered severely but the troops appear to still retain their confidence in him. His successor, General Linevitch, is not a man to run after fame. He was always opposed to the war and he has many friends among the Japanese, notably General Fukushima who served with him in the North-China campaign. Linevitch is not a military-college man. He rose from the ranks, and is said to be very brave. The Russians have probably lost confidence in their chances of ultimate victory. They have been equally unsuccessful in offensive and in defensive tactics. Their defeat at Mukden must have been a surprise to them. Nothing could have been finer than their defensive works: they were quite impregnable against frontal attack. But of course they became so much lost labour when the position had been turned by a rapid flanking movement. The Russians are extraordinarily clever in retreating. That is illustrated by their small loss of guns at Mukden. They seem to have entrained all the guns with the greatest celerity, leaving the ammunition to its fate. As for Heikautai, it appears to have been a kind of experiment on the part of the Russians. They knew that the Japanese were stout fighters, but they hoped that the cold would conquer them. The fight lasted 50 hours and the Japanese had virtually no sick and no frost-bitten men. It was a complete failure for the Russians. The battle of Liaoyang had left some doubts as to the competence of the Japanese army, but Mukden seems to have completely removed them. All the supplies to the Japanese army were far superior to those of the Russians. This superiority was particularly notable in the matter of winter clothing.

## MANCHURIA.

Friday, May 19.

A telegram to the *Fiji Shimpō* from Yingkou quotes a Chinaman who has just arrived there from Changchun, having made his way through the Russian lines. He says that the left wing of the Japanese army has occupied points 17 miles north-east of Changtu and Fakumun, and is advancing thence, its van being some 13 miles north-east of Kinkiatun and Hsiaotatz. The two armies are now very close, and the Russians are retreating step by step. There will probably be a big battle soon along the Russian lines from Kirin to Changchun.

A Lieut.-Colonel, who has returned from the front, speaks through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*. His view is that there will be a big action before the summer rains commence in July. Once the rains commence it is almost impossible to move troops, the roads being wholly impassable for artillery. At the same time this officer flatly denies that the Japanese armies have any intention of halting where they are. He does not assign the greatest operations to the period between this and July, but he does foretell fighting on a very considerable scale. With reference to Russian reinforcements, he appears to think that, judging from the qualities of recent arrivals, the enemy has no more first-class troops to send. In fact his remarks are of an exceedingly critical character.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that a movement of a vigorous nature is taking place in the Hailungching direction also. The Russians, falling back from Tunghu and Hsingking, and having been hastened in their retreat by Japanese attacks, concentrated at Wankautsz (40 miles north of Tunghu). They have, however, withdrawn from that place and are now at Liuhochen and Itunghowa, from 18 to 25 miles northward of Wankautsz. Hailungching is their principal position in this part of the field. Madoriloff is in command there and has lately received re-inforcements numbering from 3,000 to 4,000. It is thought probable that a battle will take place near Hailungching about the same time as the fight further west along the line from Yehhohching to Hsiaosien.

Saturday, May 20.

The weather appears to have been very bad for some time in Manchuria. There has been much rain, alternating with severe dust-storms. These are the dust-storms which history shows to be capable of changing the whole features of a country and defying the colonizing efforts of human beings.

On the 18th the Russians appear to have made a reconnaissance in force on the Fenghwa-Changtu road. They moved down with three companies of infantry, seven or eight sotnias of cavalry and three or four guns. Being merely a reconnaissance, this affair did not develop any interesting features.

A Chinese informant says that General Linevitch has his head-quarters at Changchun, whence he and his staff often ride in the direction of Kirin. Mischenko is at Pamienching. He has completely recovered from his wound.

Sunday, May 21.

Some interesting particulars of the situation in the west part of the Manchurian field are given by the *Asahi's* correspondent. Our readers are aware that the Russian lines of defence now extend from Yehhohching on the Kaiyuan-Kirin road, to Pamienching on

the Fakumun-Huaite road, via Supingchich on the railway. Yehhohching is 28 miles north of Kaiyuan. It is a castle town of some importance, with 300 houses and a considerable reputation as one of the old Manchurian strongholds. Supingchich is 33 miles north of Changtu. It is the place whither the Russian re-inforcements are carried by rail and distributed to Yehhohching and Hsiaohsien, as well as along the line of defences. Supingchich owes its importance to the railway. Originally it was not a place of any special consideration but it has now 150 houses and is a trade centre. On the immediate north of it is a fine defensive position, the Papingling highland. Pamienching is 33 miles from Kinkiatun, which is on the Changtu-Fenghua road. It is known as the gate of Fenghua and has 800 houses. The neighbourhood is flat, but a river running on the south has banks which constitute fine defensive positions. From Pamienching to Supingchich the road is flat and the distance 15 miles. Pamienching derives its supplies from Chengkiatun.

Passing now to the east of the field, and observing that the Japanese van is at Yingepienmun, the next objective *en route* for Hailungching would be Shanchingtsz, which is 30 miles from Yingepienmun and 31 miles from Hailungching. This part of the country is mountainous. There are the extensive highlands which descend to the villages of Tahetsuitsz (*vide*, map of 23rd of April) and Hsiaohetsuitsz affording excellent defensive positions where the Russians are now busily constructing works. Hailungching is surrounded by a mud-wall and has 600 or 700 houses, being thus the principal place in the mountainous region. The facilities for defence are increased by the river Liu, which runs at the base of the above highlands. Hailungching is the point where the roads from Fushun, Yingpan and Tunghua to Kirin converge, and it occupies in the east of the field a position analogous to that of Fenghua in the west. Shanchingtsz is the gate of Hailungching just as Pamienching is of Fenghua. General Madoriloff with some 17,000 cavalry, occupies Hailungching.

Monday, May 22.

All accounts agree that the time for a great forward movement in Manchuria has arrived. Only vague statements are allowed to find their way into print, but we may fairly conclude that the Japanese preparations for renewed advance have been completed. The Russians, on their side, seem to be resorting to the tactics pursued by them throughout the winter in the Mukden lines, namely, repeated small attacks. These essays appear at first sight very futile, but they lose something of the character of uselessness when we remember that the lines of the opposing armies extend to a great distance, and that several reconnaissances may be necessary to preserve touch with the whole of the Japanese front. It is suggested, also, that the Russians are suffering greatly from lack of provisions, and that they are consequently impelled to make raids which assume the character of reconnaissances. Probably very little credit attaches to that theory. If desultory attacks like those reported within the past few days, have any purpose beyond reconnoitering, that purpose is probably to stay the inception of the Japanese general advance, so as to procure time for the completion of defensive works at the main positions. So far as we can now perceive, the Russians intend to offer organized resistance along the Yehhohching-Supingchich-Pamienching line; falling back, if beaten there, to the Itunghou-Huaite line.

It is probable, however, that Fenghua will not be abandoned without a fierce struggle, though any attempt to retain it long might expose its defenders to the danger of outflanking from the west. Indeed, outflanking from the west, namely, from the direction of Mongolia, is what the Russians evidently dread most. They have covered their right with a screen of some 12,000 cavalry under Mischenko, who has crossed the Liao and is operating in the open country on its right bank. It will have been observed that this cavalry, on the 19th instant, made an abortive attempt to turn the Japanese left at Kangping. The attempt was not very determined, and indeed all these Russian attacks show a marked lack of resolution; they resemble demonstrations rather than onsets. We shall probably hear of frequent skirmishes during the next few days, by way of preliminary to a battle. As usual the Japanese plan of campaign is wrapped in complete mystery and to formulate conjectures is idle.

In partial conjunction with the Manchurian campaign note must be taken of the operations in north-eastern Korea. The Russians have evidently been anticipating for some time that an advance would be made by the Japanese against Vladivostok from the direction of Korea. Possiet Bay has therefore become a place of much importance in their eyes, as well as the line of the Tumen River. They have collected a force said to number some thirteen or fourteen thousand in the neighbourhood of Novokievskoe, on the north of the Bay, and here they contemplate fighting a second battle of Nanshan against any force advancing from the west towards Vladivostok. The outpost of this force has been pushed down the Korean coast to Kyongsong (*vide* our map of North-Eastern Korea), where the Russians have 4,000 men. The Japanese outposts are at Kilju, and there have been occasional collisions, involving some losses to both sides. There is also another question connected with this region; a question not directly relating to the defence of Vladivostok. On the north-western frontier of Korea at the base of the Changpaik range of mountains runs a road which ultimately trends westward, leading direct to Tunghwa, where rests the right of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, and northward to Kirin. This line of communications has attracted the attention of the Russians. They have built bridges over the Tumen, and concentrating a force at Euensong, have pushed detachments down to Chongsong, Hoilyong, Musan and as far south as Kapsan. At this last named place they command the Manchurian communications mentioned above. Kapsan is 150 miles from Tunghwa, so that the connexion between the two parts of the field the north-eastern-Korea part and the east-Manchuria part, may seem somewhat remote. But that depends upon the degree of resolution that either General puts into his operations. Linevitch may possibly contemplate the defence of Vladivostok not merely against an advance of the Japanese by the Korean coast-line, but also against an advance from the Tunghwa direction *via* the road at the base of Changpaik, and he may even contemplate an offensive movement by that some road against the Japanese right. Supposing that Kawanura's army marched direct from Tunghwa to Kirin, its communications would be exposed to attack from the direction of Kapsan. It is conceivable, therefore, that there may be developments of a new and interesting character, and that in this section of the field is to be sought the



strategy about which Linevitch and Kuropatkin differed.

Tuesday, May 23.

It appears that, as was probably conjectured at the time, the St. Petersburg reports of an intention to abandon Harbin and fall back upon Chita, were mere talk. It is evident that the programme foreseen from the outset and formulated in these columns immediately after the capture of Tichling is the programme that Linevitch intends to pursue. He will hold the Kirin-Changchun line for all that it is worth and will have a secondary defensive position south of Harbin along the Sungari, or the Girinula as it is there called. In pursuance of this scheme he has laid a line of railway from Kirin to Changchun, and is now busily constructing a military road. Thus we may say that there are three positions, if not four. The first, that is to say the most advanced, is from Yehhohching to Pamienching via Supingchieh, having its main base of supplies at Fenghua. The second is from Itungchou to Huaite; but as to this second it is to be observed that we have no definite intelligence indicating the degree of Russian preparations. The third and principal position is from Kirin to Changchun. It is here, we imagine, that the last great battle in northern Manchuria will be fought during the present season, for if Linevitch be compelled to abandon the Kirin-Changchun line, his defenses along the Sungari are not likely to serve more than a covering function. That, however, is uncertain. Indeed, the only two evident elements of the situation are the lines from Yehhohching to Pamienching, and those from Kirin to Changchun.

There is no distinct explanation offered of the delay made by the Japanese in resuming the advance beyond the Kaiyuan-Fakumun line. Some good reason certainly exists, and will probably prove a very interesting reason when the curtain of secrecy is raised, pending which event conjectures are vain. Meanwhile the Russians are seeking to take advantage of the period of delay precisely as they did while both armies were lying in the Shaho lines. Mischenko's cavalry then essayed turning movements against the Japanese left at Yingkow and at Tashikiao, and Mischenko's cavalry is now essaying similar movements against the Japanese left at Fakumun and Tafangshin. He seems to have some thirty thousand Cossacks under his command—his old number—and he is employing them with precisely the same lack of energy or good results that has attended all his operations. They have made two attacks against the Fakumun-Tafangshin communications, and inasmuch as their retreat was in a south-westerly direction, it is not unlikely that they will soon be heard from again.

Wednesday, May 24.

In the *Asahi* a statement of distances is given; the distances separating the advanced posts of the Japanese armies from the principal Russian bases. The results are:—

Army.	Advanced Post.	Russian base.	Distance.
Kaiyuan Army.	Mienhwichieh.	Kirin.	178 miles.
Changtu "	Tsulushu.	Changchun.	170 "
Fakumun "	Hsiaototsz.	Changchun.	108 "
Hsingking "	Yingemun.	Kirin.	170 "

From this it will be seen that of the three armies in the west of the field the Fakumun army, namely, the Japanese left, is the most advanced.

Meanwhile the Russians, taught by their Mukden experience, are evidently apprehensive of the intentions of the Japanese left.

After Liaoyang and while the two armies were facing each other on the Shaho, Kuropatkin directed special attention to the Japanese right whence Kuroki's turning movements had emanated. But the Japanese baffled his calculations by throwing forward their left at Mukden and now the Russians are using Mischenko's cavalry to check Nogi's army, namely, the left. But, as the *Asahi* proverbially observes, the lamprey does not always lie under the shadow of the willow.

All the Tokyo journals contain what purports to be the view of a Japanese military officer. It is confirmed by the *Chuo's* correspondence from the front. The view is that we are now witnessing the outcome of a difference of opinion between Kuropatkin and Linevitch, which difference having been submitted to the Tsar evoked a decision in favour of Linevitch. The natural and most prudent strategy for the Russians to have pursued after Mukden would have been to withdraw to Harbin and there make preparations for a great and final stand, having their advanced line of defences along the Sungari. They would then have had full leisure not only to recuperate and recruit but also to prepare formidable fortifications, for the Japanese must necessarily have approached slowly and cautiously, struggling against heavy difficulties of transport. That would have been in strict accord with the astute Chinese precept *iku wo motte ro wo matsu* (utilizing leisure while the enemy toils), and that, doubtless, was the policy of Kuropatkin. But Linevitch advocated a different strategy. His plan was to fight a great battle along the Kirin-Changchun line, throwing forward his advanced forces to the south of Fenghua. But it is extremely doubtful whether he can have reorganized his beaten army and prepared his defences sufficiently to warrant such a system. That the Tsar should have approved it is natural enough, seeing that His Majesty must necessarily be captivated by everything which savours of dash and defiance. Probably, too, it is thought undesirable that the advent of the Baltic Fleet in Far-Eastern waters should find the Russian land-forces retiring upon such a distant point as Harbin. But the Japanese officer to whom this analysis is attributed does not approve of Linevitch's choice. Nor indeed can it be approved of by thoughtful persons unless the conditions include something not visible to general observation. The Kirin-Changchun line is 165 miles from Harbin and 97 miles from the Sungari. Again the Kirin-Changchun line is 170 miles from Mukden and the Yehhohching-Pamienching line is 105 miles from Mukden. Let us put this in another way. Linevitch has chosen to take up a position such that his main line is 170 miles from Mukden and his advanced line is 105 miles from Mukden. Should he suffer a defeat in this position, he will have to fall back upon a final basis 165 miles distant with its advanced line 97 miles distant. There is not any material difference. Broadly speaking, Linevitch may be said to have chosen a position mid-way between Mukden and Harbin. But at Mukden the Russians had 400,000 good troops in the fighting line, and they enjoyed for purposes of retreat, the advantage that the break-up of the winter's snow and ice must retard any forward movement by the Japanese on a large scale. They can not muster an equally powerful force on the Kirin-Changchun line and climatic conditions will not assist them if they are beaten. So soon as the Japanese fairly commence their

advance three or four days will bring them to the Yehhohching-Pamienching line, and they force it, another ten days will find them near Changchun. The middle of June, at latest, should see the Changchun battle. But thereafter there will be a long spell of weather favourable for campaigning, and it may be taken for granted that the Japanese preparations will be made with a view to pushing on as speedily as possible. Had the Russians decided to fall back on Harbin and the Sungari line, they need not have anticipated an attack before the middle of July at soonest, and much might have been done in that time. As for their forces, it is calculated that they have 100,000 men on the Kirin-Changchun line, and 100,000 in the advanced line from Yehhohching to Pamienching, or possibly from Itungchou to Pamienching. The men in the front line consist of the I, II and V Siberian brigades of Rifles, the Fourth Army corps under General Asoroff, which has its head-quarters on the north-west of Fenghua, and the Eighth Army Corps which lies astride the railway on the south of Supingchieh. Of course it is not permitted to conjecture what force the Japanese will bring into the field at these points, but readers will perceive that the arena is divided clearly into two sections by the great range of central-Manchuria mountains, and that the Army of General Kawamura, which is operating on the east of that range, does not enter into the calculations so far as immediate prospects are concerned.

Thursday, May 25.

The *Fiji Shimpo* quotes a Harbin correspondent of a Shanghai journal who, writing under date of the 5th May, says that 200 troops are reaching Harbin daily by rail. At that rate the vacancies in the Russian ranks would soon be filled, but it is to be observed that this stream of reliefs is not likely to have continued after the middle of May when the troops detailed for the front under the programme of last winter would all have reached Manchuria.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Peking said to be pressing the Chinese Government for a declaration of the neutrality of Mongolia. He threatens that unless such a declaration be speedily made, Russia will move troops into the district. We have previously commented on the amusing arbitrariness of this proposal. Russia was not in the least degree anxious about the neutrality of Mongolia so long as she drew from thence large supplies of grain, cattle and horses. In fact she treated the place then as though it was definitely included in the belligerent area. But now that its neutralization would serve to protect the flank of the Harbin-Baikal railway, she suddenly becomes a strenuous advocate of neutrality. Unfortunate China, as usual, is the plaything of this versatile aggressor.

#### FLOATING MINES.

The steamer *Curtis*, which arrived at Moji on the 21st, says that between Yingkow, which she left on the 14th, and Kiaochow, which she reached on the 16th, she sighted 13 floating mines. One of them was at the entrance of the Liao River and were near the islands opposite Chefoo.

The number of mines found near the Miao Islands where the Russians alleged that the Japanese had a naval base, suggest that the former really did believe in the existence of such a base, and took much trouble to sow the place with mines. A very legitimate performance to carry out in neutral waters!

## THE JAPANESE PRESS AND THE INDO-CHINA INCIDENT.

The distance from St. Jacques to Tourane is 420 miles. Throughout the whole of this distance the French Admiral says that he made search on the 13th and 14th and saw no sign whatever of a Russian war-ship. Could he have thoroughly searched this long interval in two days? It is very doubtful. Probably his search did not extend beyond Xuaneday, and thus the long stretch of coast further north was left for Rojestvensky's free use. Then again, if there was no sign of a Russian war-ship in Honkohe Bay on the 13th or 14th, how comes it that, according to numerous corroboratory evidences, Rojestvensky set sail from that Bay on the 14th? Did he manage to get his great mob of ships out of the Bay just in the nick of time to elude Admiral Jonquieres' observation? The *Nichi Nichi's* belief is that whatever may be the intentions of the French Government, French officials in Indo-China are determined that Rojestvensky shall enjoy the utmost limit of hospitality. It is time that France did her duty and acted up to her declarations. Her Government is evidently not without admonitions from its own conscience. The Foreign Minister's request for postponement of all debate proves that he did not feel prepared to allow the light of publicity to be thrown on the facts. If France's regulations are not consistent with her duty, let her amend them. She made them and she can alter them. The French nation professes to be anxious for peace. But the French Government is assisting Russia to carry on the war. Had not French aid been extended to Rojestvensky he must either have returned by the way he came or must have advanced at once to fight Japan under conditions highly unfavourable to him. The integrity of the French Government's purpose may not be questionable, but its avowals contrast strangely with its performances.

The *Asahi Shimbun* places credit in the Admiral's report, but notes that, according to that very report, the departure of Rojestvensky's squadron from Honkohe Bay was not in deference to French orders or French interference, but simply in deference to his own convenience. He stayed as long as he pleased at Honkohe and he departed when he pleased. Admiral Jonquieres did not find him there, simply because Admiral Jonquieres did not look for him at any time between the 27th of April and the 13th of May. In fact, Rojestvensky had an undisturbed stay of 17 days at Honkohe, and in the end he was not put out by the French. Apparently the French Government, in asking the Chamber of Deputies to postpone all debate on the subject, had the intention of settling the complication in the interval of respite thus afforded. Whether the settlement is to be effected by now really enforcing the obligations of neutrality or by taking advantage of the fact that Rojestvensky has at length taken his departure in his own good time—that is a question for future consideration. The main point is that the French Government evidently has the intention of settling the matter.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* laughs at Baron Suyematsu's letter to *Le Matin*, in which he says that Rojestvensky has treated France with contumely and his own Sovereign with disloyalty. It is impossible to believe that all these extraordinary doings could have taken place had not a previous understanding existed between France and Russia. The Baltic Squadron

would never have come to the East unless it knew what to expect. No good end can be served any longer by diplomatic euphemisms like those of Baron Suyematsu. It is a time to speak out quite plainly.

## FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The *Fiji Shimpō* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* both devote powerful arguments to the question of the relations between France and Japan. There is a difference of tone, the writing of the *Fiji* being somewhat more vehement than that of its contemporary, but the line taken by the two journals is similar. They agree in strongly condemning the mood of distrust into which French statesmen seem to have fallen towards Japan. From the point of view of material interests there is nothing to tempt Japan to stretch out covetous hands towards Indo-China. The French themselves have not succeeded in developing this Far-Eastern possession to an inviting state of prosperity. On the contrary, it has only just begun to pay its way, and considering that it is 2,500 miles away from Japan, who has at her very doors a much more fruitful field inviting development by peaceful means, the notion that she should attempt to wrest the place from its present owners by force of arms should not appeal to sensible and logical Frenchmen. It appears to be too easily forgotten that the war now in progress has no element of aggression or provocation so far as Japan is concerned. It is for her purely a war of self-defence, and no one can discover in her history any indications of a tendency to encroach upon the rights of others. On the contrary, she stands for the open door and for universally equal advantages. If the war has proved to the world that she possesses prowess not previously suspected by Western nations, that is no reason to infer that she has developed aggressive proclivities. In France's case it is impossible to doubt that some guilt of conscience is at the root of this distrust of Japan; a distrust which is now inspiring the creation of a great fleet and the forming of new naval bases in Indo-China. France knows that she has treated Japan badly in the matter of neutrality and she imagines that she has thus laid the seeds of an enmity which will be enduring, and which will drive the Japanese to take revenge. In that hypothesis she is altogether mistaken. The Japanese are not a people who foster grudges to all time. They are sensible that France's loose method of discharging her neutral duties has inflicted a great injury on this country, but it is not too late for France to mend, nor it is much too early for the Japanese to forget. France is egregiously wrong in insisting that Japan must be regarded as an enemy.

## PRIZE COURT DECISIONS.

Three decisions have lately been pronounced by the Prize Courts at Yokosuka and Saseho. The first relates to the German S. S. *Severus* (2,133 tons register) with her cargo of 3,845 tons of Cardiff coal. On the 11th of December, 1904, she left Cardiff nominally for Manila. But she never called at the latter place. Making her way through the Philippines she steamed out into the Pacific and then, having passed the Etorup Strait, was captured off Shibetoro by the *Hongkong Maru* on the 23rd of February, 1905. The coal she carried was found to be the best Cardiff, obviously for man-of-war's use, and there could be no doubt that her

destination was Vladivostock. The court decided, therefore, that she practised deception and that she was carrying contraband of war to the enemy. She and her cargo were confiscated.

The second decision related to the British S.S. *Silviana* (2,715 tons register) with her cargo of 5,534 tons of Cambrian coal. She left England on the 14th of December and reached Hongkong on the 4th of February of this year. Then, having obtained clearance papers for Shanghai, she left Hongkong on the 11th of February, and proceeded to the sea off Shanghai, when, suddenly changing her course, she steered for Vladivostock. On the 19th of February she was captured by the *Nikko Maru* in north-latitude 33° 35' and east-longitude 128° 45'. Her confiscation with her cargo was based on the same reasons as those applicable to the *Severus*.

The Dutch steamer *Wilhelmina* (2,791 tons register), carrying 6,897 tons of Cardiff coal, was the subject of the third judgement. She took in her cargo at Shanghai, and obtained clearance papers from the Dutch Consul there, alleging that her destination was Astoria in South America. Leaving Shanghai on the 13th of January, she steered for Vladivostock and was captured at a point some 15 miles east of Chyolyong island on the Korean coast by the *Naniwa* and torpedoer No. 60. She suffers the same fate as the other two steamers.

The German steamer *Romulus* (1,722 tons register) with her cargo of 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal, has been put up for sale as she lies ashore near Awomori. This vessel, it will be remembered, had been injured by floating ice in the Chishima Sea, and was captured near Tsugaru Strait. But while on her way to Yokosuka she began to leak badly and had to be run ashore. Tenders were called for at Yokosuka, but as the highest bid was only 26,000 yen, new tenders are to be sent in on the 25th instant.

The *Lincluden*, which was seized on the 16th instant near the Korean coast, has been released with all her cargo, namely 3,600 tons of barley. She had left Nikoliefsk for Vladivostock, but it was clearly proved that she had abandoned the idea of going to the fortress and was heading for Kobe at the time of her capture. Therefore the prize court ordered her release, while, at the same time, justifying her capture.

## THE HOUSE-TAX QUESTION.

Japanese journals accept the decision in this matter with equanimity and in an excellent spirit. They say, in effect, that having agreed to arbitrate the matter nothing now remains except to smile and bear the result. But they naturally express a hope that greater care will be hereafter exercised in drafting international conventions.

For our own part we regret the decision from two points of view; that of justice and that of expediency. But the question is now settled and the wisest course is to avoid perpetuating by renewed controversy the ill-feeling which the original discussion engendered. We observe that "Centaur," one of our most redoubtable adversaries in former days, suggests that by-gones should now be by-gones. In that we entirely agree. His able and insistent manner of marshalling the arguments for the opponents of the tax never inspired us with the least resentment, and is remembered by us now merely as a stout and proper assertion of every man's right to his own opinion.

## TEXT OF DECISION IN HOUSE-TAX CASE.

The provisions of treaties and other engagements mentioned in the arbitral protocol do not merely exempt land held in virtue of perpetual leases granted by Japanese Government or in its name; they exempt lands and buildings of whatever description constructed or which may be constructed on such lands from all impost, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question.

The principal basis of the decision as set forth in the sentence itself is as follows:—

The question at issue is that of determining whether or not from a fiscal point of view buildings erected on leased lands have by common accord been regarded as accessories to the land. The solution of the question does not depend upon the distinction drawn from an alleged difference as regards the right of ownership in those immovables. The tribunal therefore does not consider the discussion on this point which is based on the principles of civil law. The lands in question were leased for purposes of erecting buildings in certain localities. The obligation to build was imposed under penalty of cancellation of leases. Leases often contained a clause that the buildings shall become the property of the Japanese Government in case the lessees failed to fulfill their engagement. These circumstances offer arguments against the claim that land and buildings constitute entirely distinct objects as between the parties, and from a fiscal point of view the Japanese Government in granting leases acted not merely as the owner of lands but as sovereign. The intention of the parties was therefore the law in the matter and for the correct interpretation of those leases it is necessary to refer to the treatment accorded to lease-holders from the point of view of taxation. In this respect, according to the invariable practice which has existed for a long series of years, not only land but the buildings erected thereon have been exempt from taxes, &c., other than those expressly stipulated in the leases. The Japanese Government maintains that this condition of things resulted from consular jurisdiction, but that contention is not supported by evidence, nor has the Japanese Government ever made any reserve against the Governments of Germany, France and Great Britain as regards the right of taxation under the old treaties. Although this immunity is claimed to have been general, it does not seem to have been of universal application as is shown in the cases of holders of certain immovables in Hiogo. In formulating provisions relating to the abrogation of former foreign settlements the parties have not confined themselves to a simple confirmation of the leases, but have added that no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in the existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. This latter clause is drawn up still more clearly in the French Treaty. At all events, the Powers have not used the word "land," in this connection as they should necessarily have done if it was intended to limit immunity to land alone. On the contrary, they used a fairly wide expression to comprise in its entirety the situation created by the leases. As regards leaseholders, the tribunal cannot admit that the German complementary notes are of a nature to place Germany in a less advantageous condition than other Powers. The Japanese Government draws an argument from the fact that the German Government has based the fiscal immunity in question on the ground

that ownership of land is not recognised in favour of foreigners, but it must be considered that from the point of views of taxation buildings have in fact the character of an accessory to land, and, the German Government cannot be presumed to have intended to renounce advantages already conceded in the British Treaty.

Then follow the signatures of the three arbitrators but over Arbitrator Motono's signature there is a positive declaration of his absolute dissent both as regards the reasons given and as regards the decision itself.

## PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS IN JAPANESE CRIMINAL LAW.

If the writers who are now busying themselves to prove that the preliminaries of Japanese criminal procedure are all wrong, would explain how a suspect is to be kept in confinement without being a prisoner, their contention might have some semblance of logic. One of these writers makes use of the following language:—

By whatever name a suspect is classified under Japanese law, and whatever verbal distinction be made between the place where he is incarcerated and the place allotted to criminals, he remains a prisoner and suffers all the indignity of a prisoner. As recent events show, not even the most brilliant record and the widest popularity will save a resident in Japan from suffering the indignity of incarceration, while he has the additional painful knowledge that until the preliminary examination is concluded he is cut off from all intercourse with the outside world—severed from all advice, counsel or comfort.

It is a quaint contention that in applying the law of the land a "brilliant record and wide popularity" should secure special treatment for a suspect, and if such discrimination were permitted by Japanese law, we should have these very critics crying out more loudly than any one that the law should be no respecter of persons and so forth. But the point is that the writer we have quoted above seems to have conceived an imaginary system under which a suspect awaiting trial can be detained in custody without being "incarcerated." How is the thing to be managed? We are not aware of any country where any man, after being remanded by a magistrate for trial, is at liberty to go abroad and resume the avocations of his daily life unless he has been released under bail. In Japan, as in England, bail may be accepted and the interval pending public trial may thus be passed in freedom from any restraint, but where bail is not given, then a suspect against whom a *prima facie* case has been established, must remain in a house of detention (*miketsu-kan*) whether he be in England or in Japan or anywhere else. As to the allegation that "until the preliminary examination is concluded a man is cut off from all intercourse with the outside world—severed from all advice, counsel or comfort," it is simply untrue. A suspect awaiting trial may receive as many visitors as he pleases within certain hours.

It is necessary to state here distinctly—a necessity dictated by our experience of the controversial methods adopted by some journalists in this settlement—that we are not defending the Japanese system of criminal procedure without reservations. We, too, disapprove of and have always disapproved of secrecy in preliminary examination and of the rule which forbids a suspect to be represented by counsel. But for the rest, the criticisms that have been recently penned seem to be based on either ignorance or prejudice.

We may repeat, in spite of explicit denials by one of the critics, that it is quite false to say that a suspect is "unable to procure

legal advice." He is able to procure legal advice. He may summon counsel to his place of detention or his friends may send counsel there, and he may consult with counsel freely, always, however, in the presence of wardens. If, before undertaking to write about criminal procedure in Japan, the critics would inform themselves as to the cardinal facts, a clear understanding would be much promoted.

## NEUTRALITY.

The Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London is represented as saying (*Fiji's* London service) that the trouble about French neutrality has arisen mainly because international law on the subject of neutrality is not properly coded, and that it will be very advisable to have a conference for the purpose of coding. So it will undoubtedly. But in the meanwhile this Secretary's comment has the sound of a subterfuge. The international laws of neutrality may lack sufficient precision to deal fully with all the correlated problems, but, after all, the bases of such laws are common sense and common justice, and both common sense and common justice have been flagrantly outraged by recent proceedings. No one can honestly pretend to think that the practice of French officials in Indo-China is capable of being reconciled with any ordinarily intelligent theory of neutrality. The results of that practice have inflicted upon Japan the greatest injury that a belligerent could suffer at the hands of a nominal neutral. Hard facts can not be gainsaid. It is useless now to take refuge in quibbles about written and unwritten laws. Justice is happily superior to pen and parchment. If France's methods of discharging neutral obligations be correct, then England's methods must be denounced as erring grossly in the direction of severity. Even China is setting an example which must put France to the blush. The Viceroy of the Two Kwang has issued an order that no provisions or stores shall be supplied to the Russians, nor shall any vessels proceed to the Russian fleet, from points within his jurisdiction, and the Governor of Fuhkien has adopted a similar step. How does that compare with the fact that during a space of nearly 5 weeks Saigon was openly the base whence great quantities of coal, provisions and stores were carried to the Baltic Fleet, then quietly lying in a French port, or passing from one French port to another?

## PORT ARTHUR.

The *Fiji Shimpō* gives a very rosy account of the prospects at Port Arthur. It says that some 20 steamers and steam-launches have already been raised and some of them are actually in use. As for the war-vessels, the belief is that every one of them is repairable. Even the *Sevastopol*, which lies outside Mantaushan, is expected to be capable of being saved. The only wholly hopeless ship is the *Petrovsk*. She is smashed into three fragments and seems to have been struck by as many mines.

The tenders for sunken ships at Port Arthur are to be opened at the Port Admiralty's office in that place on the 5th of June. It appears that the craft concerned are the 16 steamers sunk by the Japanese for the purpose of blocking the harbour's mouth, and the gunboat and steamer sunk by the Russians to obstruct the entry of Japanese torpedoers.

## FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* has a thoughtful article about the positions of France and Germany in the world. One fact demonstrated by this war is that the old-fashioned notion of complete differentiation between European politics and Far-Eastern politics must be abandoned. The war has materially affected the position of Germany in Europe and the position of France also. Prior to the war Germany was held in check by the pressure of two potential enemies, one on her east, the other on her south. She had to be always on her guard and to maintain an attitude of conservatism. But the disasters suffered by Russia in this contest with Japan have completely relieved the peril on Germany's eastern frontier, and the statesmen of Berlin are now free to "spread themselves." They have already begun to do so, as is proved by the Kaiser's enterprise in Morocco. In fact Germany's position in Europe is now most enviable. Her voice would have almost commanding influence in the settlement of the Balkan question, the Asia-Minor question and all other European problems. It may be expected that she will display renewed activity in the Far East, and that the nations will class her with Russia as one of the great factors of aggression, to be dreaded and if possible restrained. France, on the other hand, has lost her right arm by the enfeeblement of Russia, and would have fallen largely out of credit had not England taken her by the hand. What does this mean? Does it not mean that France has entered the comity of Powers pledged to conserve the integrity of China and the *status quo* in the Far East? She has ceased to be able to count the Russian alliance as a highly valuable asset, but by way of compensation she has acquired the sympathies of Anglo-Saxondom and its allied States, Japan and Italy. The French Government ought to remember these things. It should observe that the same influences which are operative in Far-Eastern politics have become operative in European politics also, and it should observe that no question of Far-Eastern politics can be settled any longer without Japan's concurrence. There can not be any wisdom, therefore, in alienating Japan by fruitless efforts to bolster up Russia's decadent fortunes. France's whole energies should be directed to bringing the present war to a speedy termination, and to cultivating the new relations which its fortunes have provided for her.

## THE JAPAN SOCIETY'S DINNER.

The annual dinner of the members of the Japan Society in Japan was a remarkable affair this year: remarkable not merely for the number of those that attended and the character of the speeches delivered, but also and principally as a demonstration in connexion with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. All the Japanese speakers—General Ierauchi, Admiral Saito, Baron Komura, Count Katsura, Mr. Kato, Mr. Sonoda and Baron Kikuchi—alluded to the alliance in terms which left no doubt as to the warm favour with which it is regarded by all classes of the Japanese nation and the great part it has played in limiting the scope of the sanguinary war now in progress. From the report of the speeches which we publish elsewhere the very cordial expressions used by the speakers may be gathered, but only those present at the banquet can appreciate the character of the reception given to these expressions.

Indeed it may truly be said that the feature of the dinner par excellence was the tribute it offered to the alliance, and the fact has special interest just now because one or two writers of that not uncommon class who read their own thoughts into the demeanour of others, have lately been endeavouring to persuade the British public that the Japanese are tired of the alliance, are exasperated by England's manner of discharging her duties under it, and have conceived some contempt generally for their ally as a combatant quantity. We deem it scarcely worth while to allude seriously to such flagrant misconceptions, but they may be briefly recalled in the context of this remarkable dinner.

Another fact brought into prominence by the banquet was the great popularity of Sir Claude MacDonald among the Japanese. Sir Claude received a most marked ovation when he rose to return thanks for the toast to himself, and the enthusiasm of his audience was even more vehement as he resumed his seat after one of those graceful and pithy speeches which he knows so well how to make. Sir Claude has evidently won the hearts of the Japanese.

## KOREA.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* publishes a Seoul telegram saying that the arrangements for the transfer of the postal and telegraphic machinery to Japanese hands have been successfully carried out.

It is expected that by opening the coast-wise trade to Japanese vessels the Korean Government will derive considerable profit, as there will now be some possibility of checking smuggling operations.

On the 18th instant Prince Fushimi and Mr. Kioura arrived at Fusan, and were received with much pomp.

Prince Fushimi arrived at Seoul on the 21st May and presented the Mikado's letter to the Emperor of Korea on the 22nd. On the 23rd May the Emperor called on the Prince who later received the Foreign Representatives at the Japanese Legation. His Imperial Highness lunched with Prince Wi and a banquet was held that evening at the Japanese Legation. The Emperor of Korea has conferred the highest Order in his gift upon the Prince.

The Japanese Representative in Seoul gave a large banquet at the Legation on the 24th instant. Prince Fushimi and Prince Wi were present, as were also Mr. Oura, Minister of Communications, and General Baron Hasegawa.

On the 25th the official opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway took place. It appears to have been a very brilliant affair. Invitations were issued to 1,023 Japanese, 144 foreigners (including 52 ladies) and 230 Koreans. Japanese newspapers note that the distance from Tokyo to Seoul, namely, 1,137 miles, can now be negotiated in 61 hours and 13 minutes, at an expense (3rd class) of 14.88 yen.

## MANCHURIA'S ABSORPTION OF JAPANESE MONEY.

General Baron Nishi, hitherto in command of the Second Division at the front, has just returned to Tokyo and been appointed Superintendent of Military Education, a post which partakes, of the character of a sinecure when compared with the very active position which the General held in Manchuria. He has some interesting things to say about the question of re-absorbing the large sums of Japanese money scattered

in Manchuria on account of the war. This subject was recently discussed by Tokyo journals, and their view took the form, broadly speaking, that every possible facility should be given to Japanese merchants desiring to settle in Manchuria, especially Dalny, and that Japanese labour should be employed by the army instead of Chinese. As to the former point Baron Nishi's view is that no commercial opportunities of any consequence exist in Dalny. The place is not a centre of trade and does not promise to be a centre of trade in the near future; there is no accommodation there, or very little; and railway facilities are not available for trade purposes, the line being entirely devoted to meeting the needs of the army. Had any opportunities presented themselves of the nature apparently contemplated by the Tokyo journals which have hitherto discussed this matter the Government would certainly have taken steps to facilitate the coming of Japanese tradesmen, but under existing conditions any enterprise of that nature would entail only loss. As to the labour question Baron Nishi is equally opposed to the journalistic view. He alleges that the expenses connected with employing Chinese labour are much less than those which would be involved in the case of Japanese. The Chinese are on the spot. They have come thither—largely from Shantung—at their own charges, whereas the Japanese would have to be carried to the ground, and that means the employment of special transports and no inconsiderable outlay. Then also the Japanese would have to be fed and clothed by their employers whereas comparatively little need be done for the Chinese in those respects. Finally, it is a misconception to suppose that the Japanese labourer would send all his earnings back to Japan. On the contrary, experience shows that he spends the greater part, if not the whole, on the spot. Not content with the fare provided for him officially, he supplements it by buying food and *sake* from the Chinese, and thus the matter resolves itself into the direct outlay of money by the Government in Manchuria or its indirect outlay through the medium of the labourers themselves. Altogether Baron Nishi is an upholder of the system hitherto pursued by the Government and we have no doubt that he is right. He omits one important consideration in support of his own argument, namely, that the employment of thousands of Japanese in Manchuria would be another means of drawing away the wealth-earning resources of Japan. There is no superabundant supply of manual labour in this country at present. Some, indeed, complain with considerable show of reason that the supply is insufficient, and certainly during the war of 1894-5 when about a hundred thousand men were carried to Manchuria and Korea for the purposes of the land-transport department, much trouble was caused in Japan and the cost of labour rose very inconveniently. Happily owing to good management on the part of the authorities the effects of the present war have not hitherto been severely felt in an economic sense, but one of the means employed to avert inconvenience has doubtless been recourse to Chinese labour. It is, indeed, safe to affirm that these problems have received the fullest attention in responsible quarters, and that the question of recovering monies dissipated in Manchuria was among the points carefully examined at the outset. The experiences of 1894-5 must have proved very valuable in guiding to a decision.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

Much attention has been attracted by the fact that from the commencement of the present year up to the 15th of May imports have exceeded exports by over 100 million *yen*. The following are the figures:—

	First half of May. Yen.	Jan. to 15th May. Yen.	Excess over same period last year. Yen.
Exports (Commodities) ...	7,456,000	110,490,000	4,508,738
Imports (Commodities) ...	17,984,824	213,005,772	67,285,357
Excess of Imports	10,528,824	102,515,772	—

With regard to the movements of specie the figures are:—

	First half of May. Yen.	January to 15th May. Yen.	Comparison with last year. Yen.
Export of gold...	11,929	5,355,291	—60,595,969
Import .....	864,137	15,757,014	+14,310,434
Excess of Import	872,208	10,401,723	—
Export of Silver, 1,100		46,450	+ 28,279
Import .....	2,136,767	4,570,766	— 716,593
Excess of Import	2,135,667	4,142,316	—

Discussing these returns the *Shogyo Shimpō* says:—"It is notable that never before has the excess of imports during the first 4½ months of the year reached such a figure as 100 million *yen*. Can this state of affairs be remedied in the subsequent part of the year? The exports this season have not fallen off. They show an increase of 4½ millions as compared with the corresponding period last year, which proves that our productive power is developing. Compared, however, with the great growth of imports this increase of exports is a mere drop in the ocean. There is a marked change this year in some of the main staples of trade. Thus indications are discernible that coal is about to be imported from Australia at about 90 *yen* per 10,000 cattie. Then there have been several re-imports of yarns from Shanghai, and copper is beginning to be imported from the United States of America. There are no precedents in the case of any of these staples. It is true that the export of silk promises not to fall short of that of last year, but this can not possibly suffice to correct the general trend of the trade. Of course the war is responsible for the disturbance of the balance. We believe that there will not be any material change in the second half of the year." The *Asahi's* comments are:—"If 5 months have produced an excess of imports to the extent of 100 millions, 12 months, at the same rate, will show an excess aggregating 240 millions. When, in 1898, imports exceeded exports by 160 millions, the fact provoked much discussion as being quite unprecedented, but this year the case is much worse. It need scarcely be said that the influence of the war is chiefly responsible. War material directly imported by the Government does not appear in the customs returns, but very large quantities of woollen cloth, blankets, wool, iron and so forth ordered by the Government figure in the statistics. During the war with China in 1894-5 an excess of imports was similarly seen, but in 1894 it amounted to only 7½ million *yen* and in 1898 to 1½ millions. Last year, on the other hand, the excess was 52 millions, and this year it promises to be over 200 millions. The chief cause obviously being that the present war is on a very large scale and that difficult climatic conditions have to be overcome in Manchuria, this excess of imports does not cause us the least uneasiness. There is also another cause, namely, that the increased customs dues imposed on account of the war go into operation after six months' notice and there is consequently a great deal of anticipatory importation.

Thus in spite of the splendid rice-crop of last year 25 million *yen* of the cereal have been imported since the spring. Moreover, there is a reaction from the pressure exerted by the Government last year in forbidding the Specie Bank to negotiate bills, the idea being to check imports. The error of such interference having been recognised and the foreign loans having been successfully floated, the Specie Bank's hands have been freed, with the result that orders hitherto suspended have been sent forward and there has been an abnormal expansion of imports. A case in point is that of rolling stock for the railways. Hesitation to lay in an ample supply of waggons has resulted in a serious block of traffic, and orders representing some ten millions of *yen* have been sent forward by State and private railways. Habitually the course of Japan's foreign trade shows an excess of imports in the first half of the year and a reversal of this condition in the second half. From June next large exports of silk may be expected, and shipments in advance of the new customs rates will also cease, so that a tendency to redress the balance may be expected. Still if the country's arms continue to be victorious and if money continues to be scattered broadcast on account of the war, there will certainly be much activity in economic circles and many orders for goods will be sent abroad, so that, on the whole, no great decrease of imports can be looked for in the second half of the year.

#### "A MAP OF MANCHURIA EAST-CHINA AND KOREA."

Messrs Furukawa and Mori have compiled a map which the Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha have published. It shows Manchuria, East China, Korea, the Coast Province and parts of the Transbaikal and Amur Provinces. After the war broke out a great many maps were produced, all of more or less value, but apparently the demand has been satisfied temporarily at all events, for until the appearance of this new sheet we have not heard of anything in the same line during the current year. It can not be said that the maps hitherto published showed any marked superiority. Not one of them ranked so high as the *Taikoku Rikuchi Sokuryō* of the War Department, which appeared in 1894, and certainly it was reasonable to expect that, having been compiled subsequently to the latter, they should not have been inferior to it. We do not pretend to have examined all the sheets issued for the use of European or American readers, but concerning those we have seen the general verdict must be that they are inferior to the Japanese compilation. Messrs. Furukawa and Mori's work is easily the best Anglicised production we have hitherto examined, not excepting "Stanford's Map of the Seat of War." Nevertheless it is not without imperfections, nor, in view of the late period of its publication, is it as good generally as might have been hoped. We venture to think that the authors would have done better had they simply put English names to the War Office map and given it otherwise unchanged to the world. At least Messrs. Furukawa and Mori should have carefully studied the various official reports of skirmishes and battles, and incorporated the results. A few points may be specially noticed. Thus Telissu, not in itself a large place, is printed in large letters, probably because a great battle was fought there, but, on the other hand, Heikoutai, Chinghoching and Yinpan are not marked at all. Perhaps

the map may have been compiled last year before these three places became famous. That excuse can not apply, however, to Hsihoyen (or Kiaotau) where, in the neighbourhood of Yashulin, Kuroki's army fought a bloody combat. We can not find, too, the Kaiping River and we observe that Chingchang (hitherto called Hanchang) is differently situated with respect to Saimatsi (or Samaji) on the official map. Nevertheless it is unquestionable that among all the Anglicised maps hitherto offered to the public this is the best. Of course it can not be compared with small special charts issued to illustrate particular regions—as our own map of April 23rd—, but such comparisons would not be just considering that the map of Messrs Furukawa and Mori is on a very small scale. It is a pity that the authors did not contrive to bring in the island of Sagalien, which is likely soon to present much interest.

#### UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

On the 22nd instant the ceremony of conferring degrees was held at the Education Department by His Excellency Mr. Kubota, the Minister. Six degrees were conferred, and among the recipients were Baron Dr. Kato Hiroyuki and Dr. Kishimoto Tatsuo, who were both created doctors of law. Dr. Kato already holds the degree of literature. He is well known to our readers, but we may mention that Dr. Kishimoto is a man of much repute in Japan and that he studied law in France.

It is stated in connexion with this event that the custom of conferring university degrees was inaugurated in Japan in May, 1878, since which time the following degrees have been granted:—

Degrees in Law .....	74; 5 of the recipients have died.
" Medicine .....	108; 6 do
" Pharmaceutics .....	7; 0 do
" Engineering .....	112; 9 do
" Literature .....	57; 10 do
" Philosophy .....	60; 0 do
" Agriculture .....	15; 0 do
" Dendrology .....	7; 0 do
" Veterinary surgery .....	11; 0 do
Total .....	451, among whom two hold two degrees each.

#### CUSTOM LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

For some time past the inconvenience and loss of time suffered by importers, due to the defective landing arrangements for cargo at the Customs, has caused much comment and hindrance to business. Chaos is a mild term by which to describe the confusion that prevails, the cargo from one steamer being dumped anywhere or everywhere, while that from several steamers is mixed together and piled one kind upon another without the smallest regard for the convenience of those to whom it belongs or to the nature of the goods. Though want of space is a known factor in the trouble, lack of judgment and want of a system by those Customs officers who direct the landing are the principal causes of the confusion. It appears that a climax has now been reached, and that, as the Customs authorities seem unable to mend matters and complaints continue to be rife among importers, the Foreign Board of Trade has taken the matter up, and passed the following resolution, which will at once be acted upon:—"That a Committee be formed, consisting of two merchants and two shipping agents, to confer with the landing agents regarding the present landing arrangements, and to decide upon any methods which would facilitate the separation of goods according to steamers and o. marks as they are landed from the lighters.



## GERMANY AND CHINA.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Peking says that the Germans recently induced Chou Fu, Viceroy of the two Kiang, to lease to them a piece of land outside the Feng Gate of the city of Nanking for the purpose of exercising troops. When His Excellency reported this matter to the *Wai-wu-pu*, no little consternation was caused. The Peking statesmen apprehended that a similar concession would speedily be sought by Russia, France and England, to say nothing of Japan, and that a serious state of affairs would be created. They therefore instructed the Viceroy that he had exceeded his powers in concluding such a compact without reference to Peking, and that steps must be taken immediately to annul it.

Germany is unfortunate just at present in her dealings with China. Justly or unjustly she is establishing for herself the reputation of restless aggression. It is hard to know how much truth or how much fiction there may be in the rumours circulated about her doings, but if this story about a drill-ground be trustworthy, it suggests strange reflections. Imagine Germany or any other Power applying to England for a place to exercise troops outside some big city on the banks of the Humber or the Severn. Why should China be the *corpus vile* of such extraordinary experiments? The whole story however, may prove to be a canard, and therefore for the moment we can only say that either Germany is showing some suspicious restlessness or that rumour is treating her very cruelly. Other Powers have yielded to expansive impulses in the past, and Germany, we presume, is now inspired by a vigorous spirit of growth. She may well be, for the present war has enormously strengthened her position and in some respects she now stands without serious rival in continental Europe. But if she is bent upon a programme of aggressive expansion, she must take the criticism that comes in its train.

## CHINA.

From Shanghai come rumours that several ships, flying neutral flags, are landing Cardiff coal in bags, presumably for the use of the Baltic Squadron. It is also stated that the Russians are manœuvring to substitute able-bodied marines of the *Askold* and the other interned ships, for the Port Arthur invalids who are waiting in Shanghai an opportunity to return to Russia.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Peking saying that practical arrangements are at length being made for giving effect to the convention of 1894 which provides for joining the Indian system of railways with China *via* Burma. Sir Ernest Satow has just concluded a supplementary convention with Na Tung. We presume that there is here a mistake of date and that the reference is to the Burma convention of 1897, the 12th article of which says:—The Chinese Government agree hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and in the event of their construction, agree to connect them with the Burmese lines?

Shanghai mandarins were saying during the second week of May that owing to news of a possible rising of secret society men and salt smugglers in the Taihu Lake district and the fact that a large number of the latter are well supplied with modern rifles, which the troops in Soochow have not, Governor Lu Yuanling has applied to the Kiangnan Arsenal authorities for a thousand

stands of Mauser magazine rifles to arm those of his troops who are still provided with the ancient "Brown Bess."

A Naval College will soon be established at Chefoo, under the auspices of the Peiyang and Nanyang Administrations. There will also be an Engineering College attached, and only graduates from the institutions will in future command the vessels of the combined squadron.

Writing to the *North China Daily News* regarding the prospects of the Hankow tea season this year a correspondent says:—

Various rumours are afloat as to the quality of the forthcoming crop. Of Foochow it is said that the Flowery Pekoes have been hopelessly damaged by the long-continued wet weather. For similar reasons the contiguous Wenchow teas are even worse than usual, which is saying a good deal. But from Hankow, on the other hand, comes the more acceptable news that the crop is superior to that of last season, and much stronger in the cup. Little has been heard of the Kiukiang teas, but it is expected that despite the fact that there are more tea hongs in the Keemun district this year, the total output will be smaller than usual, certainly less than last year. The noticeable feature in the list of the Hupeh and Hunan native tea hongs is the great increase in those producing the commonest Oonahms, Shuntan, Lieling, Kokew, as also the lower Oopacks. There is therefore every promise of a superabundant supply of common tea, and though the total North China yield will possibly prove to be ten per cent less than last year, 1905 will probably be chalk-marked as the largest "common tea" season ever known. Therefore, if there be aught of value in this homily, buyers would not be unwise to "gang warily."

A Tientsin paper recording with pride the Championship win of the Tientsin ex-champion pony Ardpatrik, adds that "in the little matter of the lotteries, the first prize was won by a Tientsin merchant, Mr. F. Perrin Cooper, who drew Ardpatrik. Mr. Cooper, on the afternoon prior to the race, gallantly refused a jocular offer of \$5 for a half-chance. He will net about \$12,000. Mr. Cooper is a partner of the firm of Taylor, Cooper & Co. and is well-known in Japan, especially in Kobe."

Nearly every steamer reaching Shanghai from the North reports meeting floating mines. The experience of the chief officer of the *Hsinchi* was anything but pleasant. The steamer, it seems, sighted a floating mine at 6.45 a.m. on the 14th instant, approximately in Lat. 34° 33' N., Long. 122° 41' E. Capt. Whitelaw had the engines stopped and four rifles were sighted at about 100 yards. After firing for an hour (the mine was struck about once in very ten shots) and being unable to explode it, it was decided to send Mr. P. A. Miller, chief officer, in charge of a boat to examine it. The mine was found to be pear-shaped, with no spikes. On the top were three eye-bolts, and a three-inch wire strap was secured to the top by three shackles, and a seven-inch Manila hawser was made fast for a tow-rope. Once the rope carried away, but was secured again by the chief officer. At 9.15 p.m. the rope parted and as it was dark and foggy Capt. Whitelaw resumed passage to Shanghai. The mine was left approximately in Lat. 33° 01' N., Long. 122° 39' E.

It is reported from Hankow that the Manager of the Hanyang Ironworks, after consulting with H. E. Sheng Kung-pao, has engaged several foreign experts to take charge of the steel and smelting departments of the works, and that these new assistants are expected to arrive at Hanyang in a couple of months' time.

A Peking dispatch, translated by the *N. C. Daily News*, states that the Chinese Government was very much exercised at the news of the action of the Japanese in ordering the establishment of civil administration in Manchuria, and so instructions were sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio to protest against such a move, it being feared that once established there would be difficulty in getting the Japan-

ese to retire from the places occupied by them. It was also contended that as there are already Chinese civil mandarins in Manchuria there was no necessity for Japanese. This led, we believe, to the recent declaration of the Japanese Government that the civil administration referred merely to the Liaotung Peninsula, which had been leased to Russia prior to the war.

Shanghai papers report a sad accident which occurred in the Soochow Creek at Jessfield. A number of native girls employed at one of the silk filatures in that locality were crossing the creek in a boat, when the boat suddenly filled with water and sank, sixteen of the girls being drowned. The accident is said not to have been due to overcrowding, but owing to the boat having sprung a leak.

It is reported from Peking, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that Yu Chêng-kê, recently promoted from the Taotaiship of the Yuchiang Intendancy of Kuangsi province to be Provincial Judge of the same, will soon be promoted again, this time to the North as Provincial Treasurer of Chihli. This official was a Censor in Peking during the Boxer emute of 1900, and gained notoriety there as a strong supporter of the policy of expelling "Western Barbarians" into the sea "from whence they had come." As such he gained the friendship and patronage of the Boxer leaders, the ex-Prince Tuan and Kang Yi and to such an extent that he is given the credit in mandarin circles of having been entrusted by his two patrons with the drawing up in July of the forged Imperial edicts, ordering missionaries to be driven out of the country, commanding the massacre of all foreigners throughout the Empire and such like sanguinary edicts. When the Boxer movement collapsed and punishments were being dealt out by the Refugee Court at Hsian, under coercion of the Allies, Yu Chêng-kê found the atmosphere of Peking unconducive to his health and went into the seclusion of his village home in the Hunan highlands. So well did he cover his tracks that while his colleague in drawing up some of these forged Imperial decrees Lien Wen-tung was cashiered and dismissed the service, Yu Chêng-kê himself escaped scot free, so that when all was quiet again he returned once more to Peking. Shrewd as ever, he was apparently still of the opinion that Peking was not quite a safe place to remain so soon after the restoration of peace, as any one knowing his antecedents might rake up old scores, report him to the foreign legations and bring sorrow upon his head. A successful intrigue therefore obtained for him appointment in 1902 to the secluded inland prefectship of Hanchung-fu, in Shensi province. Being of a restless disposition, affairs in Kuangsi attracted his attention, and he drew up a scheme—Yu Chêng-kê is a wonderful hand at drawing up schemes—by which the rebels in Kuangsi could be brought to their senses and order restored in the province. As a consequence he was transferred there from Shensi, and being a good talker, persuaded Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien to appoint him acting Taotai of the Yuchiang Intendancy of Kuangsi, with command over a brigade of troops. By lucky operations he managed to gain a few victories over the rebels, and with this prestige, coupled with the admiration for the man felt by Viceroy Tsên, who secretly memorialised the Throne that Yu Chêng-kê was a man of ability above the average, he was promoted within few months Provincial Judge of Kuangsi. Although absent from Peking, Yu Chêng-kê still has a large number of friends among the Conservative Party and these, encouraged by the eulogistic memorial of Viceroy Tsên, are working to get their man promoted to Chihli as Provincial Treasurer. It is to be hoped that should Yu Chêng-kê get the post, the lesson taught by the Allies in 1900 has damped his Boxer proclivities.

The *N. C. Daily News* of May 17th published the following communication from its Ningpo correspondent:—"An awful catastrophe occurred here this noon. About 1 p.m. the steam-launch *Ningpo* was leaving her pontoon crowded with 300 to 400 passengers, most of whom were going

to Changhai to see a famous procession or weir. Just as she was turning round the launch turned turtle and sank at once. Only forty or fifty persons were saved; the rest were drowned. The Bund presented a pitiable sight of weeping women, friends, and relatives. Divers have been set at work to recover the bodies. This is the most terrible disaster that has ever happened on the Ningpo river." The *N. C. Daily News* of the same date also published another account of the disaster, to the following effect:—News has been received from Ningpo that yesterday a steam-launch from Changhai foundered in Ningpo harbour with about 300 persons on board. The launch was only supposed to accommodate some fifty persons, the overcrowding being responsible for the calamity. Only those in the upper part of the launch, about forty persons, were saved. Many people had locked themselves in their cabins, as the boat was so overcrowded, in order to prevent others coming in, with the consequence that when the launch foundered they had no possibility of escape.

#### A NOTABLE SALE OF PORCELAINS.

The celebrated Waggaman collection of Oriental Porcelains was recently brought under the hammer in the United States. It was a collection rich in beautiful and select specimens, though, like all great assemblages whether of persons or of things it included some inferior units. A correspondent writes as follows about the event, which naturally caused much excitement among American collectors:—"The Chinese porcelains were the first sold and I was surprised at the high general range of prices. Less than \$50 (gold) was the exception. Notable sales were:—Black Hawthorn Vase 17½ inches high, \$1600; Kang-hsi Vase Famille Verte 18½ inches high, \$1,000; soft-paste blue-and-white Vase 21 inches, \$1,150; Kang-hsi blue-and-white beaker vase, fine blue but rather dull white, 31 inches, \$2,500. This last was the record price in the ceramics. White porcelain went high. The well-known ostrich-egg vase was a possible exception. The bidding was started at \$1,000, and after a few desultory bids it stuck at \$1,100. Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, stopped the sale and lectured the audience, calling attention to the history of the piece and the numerous guarantees of authenticity furnished with the vase. On calling for further bids the price ran up to \$2,300, when it was sold. The day of the peach-blossoms seems to have passed. A pair of water receptacles of excellent tone and texture fetched only \$430 and \$490. A charming example, a little amphora-shaped vase of delicate outlines and soft colour, was sold for \$725. A pen-washer of peach-bloom in which the green copper tint predominated, fetched \$1850. It was from the Mary Morgan collection. The *sang-de-bœuf* specimens sold well. One, an incense-burner, with jade ornaments, brought \$1550. The colour of this piece was typical of the best grade of *Langyao*, and its height was 6 inches. Later, a pair of vases 17 inches high with colour of varying tint brought \$1,300 and \$1,460. Of course I am mentioning only the best prices. A few things sold comparatively cheap. I was impressed with the fact that New Yorkers know Chinese porcelains well and are willing to pay for them. With the sixth day of the sale the Japanese pottery and porcelain were reached. Among the bidders were Mr. Freer of Detroit, Sir W. van Horn, a number of Japanese, notably Mr. Uchida, and a few leading dealers. It became apparent at the outset that prices were to range low. In running over the pages of my catalogue I find the

average price to be a little under ten dollars. Four pieces by Mimpei sold for \$4, \$11, \$31 and \$12. Imbe ware fetched from \$2 up to \$12 and \$15. A gourd-shaped vase with brown metallic glaze and silvery patina was the object of some competition and finally went to Mr. Freer for \$190. A water-jar of dark blue unglazed pate carved cleverly to represent a basket sold for \$6. During the sale of the Takatori ware the monotony of low prices was broken by \$50 paid for an *okinono* in the shape of a bas-relief of Fujiyama having both a Chinese and a Japanese mark. The Hirado ware was little appreciated. Excellent examples went for from \$4 to \$27. A bottle-shaped vase with seven boys at play under a pine-tree was knocked down for \$20. A large vase with flaring mouth, decorated with willow-tree and stream in blue, the handles modelled to represent two frogs—the duplicate of a piece in the Walter collection—though broken and repaired, brought \$90. The Kutani ware sold slightly better. A cup by Hozen with gold design on a red ground went for \$55. A little tray decorated with a landscape in rich enamels of green, purple and yellow sold for \$15. Occasional surprises were furnished by the bidding of wealthy buyers. An oviform jar of Shigaraki ware, having a green crackled glaze relieved by coppered and metallic mottling sold for \$570. This was the record price for Japanese ware. Other high figures were \$75 for a Satsuma tea-jar; \$170 for a Satsuma cylindrical vase modelled to represent a joint of bamboo; \$250 for a large white vase of the same ware. Occasionally the products of some particular kiln would bring big prices. Mr. Freer paid \$250 for a *sake* jar of Tamba ware having a blue-black glaze. Sir W. Van Horn bid \$55 for a tea-bowl similar to one figured in Brinkley's volume on Japanese ceramics. It was stamped *kahin shirius* and was decorated with a rising sun in red forming the ground for a white stork in relief in slip. Excellent Nabeshima went begging. A beautiful dish of fine workmanship decorated inside with a scroll of chrysanthemums in green, red, yellow and under-glaze blue, brought only \$5. Inari ware received no recognition. Bowls and plates sold at low prices. Taking the sale as a whole one fact was most evident: the average collector does not yet know and appreciate at their proper values Japanese pottery and porcelain. He will willingly pay big prices for Chinese specimens, but Japanese ware of equal merit, though of different character is either ignored or bought to ornament a plate-rail or some out-of-the-way corner in a country house."

As an interesting commentary on the prices given in American auction-rooms for Oriental porcelain we take from the *Globe* a report of a sale of Oriental and Sèvres porcelain, miniatures, and objects of art, the property of the late Lieut.-Col. E. A. Shuldham, at Messrs. Christie's rooms, King-street, St. James's. There was a fashionable attendance, and the following remarkable prices were secured:—An old Chinese oviform vase, enamelled in famille-verte with silver pheasants among rocks, 17¼ in. high, 1,950s. (Joseph Duveen); an old Sèvres oviform vase and cover, bearing the date-letter for 1763, and painted by Dodin in the manner of Lancret, 16¾ in. high the companion vase being in the Royal collection at Buckingham Palace, 4,000s. (Partridge); and a gold ewer and rosewater dish, made by Charles Duron, of Paris, after a design of the celebrated Flemish artist, Briot, formerly the property of Baron Orchielle Seilliere, £1,100 (Loeffer).

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A telegram to the *Kokumin* from Washington says that Mr. Takahira, Japanese Representative in Washington, having made inquiries as to the alleged sale of war-ships by Chili and the Argentine Republic to Russia, has received official denials of any such transaction.

The four newspapers against which the police instituted proceedings for publishing matter relating to the arrest of Captain Bougouin, have been acquitted on the ground that they did not insert anything with reference to the offense charged against him, but merely related the fact of his arrest.

Captain Bougouin is still in hospital. He has been there ever since his arrest, and of course his trial can not proceed until he is restored to health.

There is again talk of peace. Whether it means anything or not we can not tell, but the share market has been greatly affected. Some explain the feeling by saying that there has been a success in the field, or that there has been a new landing of troops, or that the Baltic Squadron evidently does not mean to fight. It is all in the clouds.

The *Petit Journal* (*Hoch's* telegrams) attributes to the French Committee on naval affairs the compilation of a report, to be presently submitted to the Chamber, declaring that Japan is France's great potential enemy in the Far-East, and that a consequent increase of the navy must be made at an expense of 200 millions of francs. France is determined to have Japan for enemy. Certainly it can not be alleged that Japan has done anything to promote or suggest the feud. The French will that it shall be so, and when a man is quite resolved to count his neighbour a foe, it is hard for the neighbour to be friendly. To outsiders it looks very silly and very hysterical, nor can we imagine that such a line of policy will redound to France's ultimate advantage.

Rumours are circulating that the five Russian ships interned at Kiaochow have of late become very busy in effecting repairs and that their doings excite suspicion. The steamer *Curtis* has brought this news to Moji, but no one will be disposed to believe that Germany will suffer any such flagrant breach of her neutrality as would be involved in the departure of these vessels, Germany's neutrality has been open to some criticism, but she certainly will not permit any unequivocal disregard of it; nor will the Russians attempt anything of the kind.

In playing off the tie in the Yokohama Chess Club's tourney between Mr. E. Geiser and Mr. Bruce Mitford, for the President's Champion Trophy, Mr. Geiser beat Mr. Mitford by two games to one, and thereby becomes the holder of the trophy for this year.

Joseph Jefferson's death came on April 23rd, in the 77th year of a life devoted to the service of dramatic art. As dean of the American stage he enjoyed during his last years the highest reward that can come from an honourable and successful career—the sympathy and love of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who had been moved to smiles and tears under the spell of his genius. It was not only for the actor, but for the man that this sympathy and love was expressed. Mr. Jefferson's delicate and sensitive nature, and his genial and delightful personality put their stamp

upon every part that he played, and in some of them no other actor has ever succeeded in so portraying the human character. His art was ever gentle and unaggressive, avoiding the swift flights of passion and emotion, but lingering on the mysterious and invisible borderland of smiles and tears. His Rip Van Winkle will ever stand as the highest example of his genius in the sphere of comedy acting. For simplicity of method, spontaneity of feeling and directness of appeal it was unquestionably the most perfect creation of the American comedy stage. It was born of a mind that knew every impulse of human nature and was polished by an art which, in its deftness, concealed art itself. During his long stage career Mr. Jefferson chose to limit himself to but a few roles and the last two generations of theater-goers remember him only as Rip Van Winkle, Bob Acres, Caleb Plummer and Dr. Pangloss. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia Feb. 20, 1829. He was the son of Joseph J. Jefferson, an actor, while his mother was also a noted actress of that period. He was educated at home and received from both Yale and Harvard the degree of M.A. In 1848 he married Margaret Lockyear, and after her death in 1867 he married Sarah Warren. His first appearance on the stage was made as the child in "Pizarro." His career since then has been closely identified with all that was good on the American stage. In retirement he was an enthusiastic angler; an excellent amateur painter, and an author of no mean ability.

A Wolff's telegram received by the Foreign Office says that the Tsar has deprived Captain Klado of his commission in the Navy. This, we presume, is the result of the court martial which sat to consider the Captain's conduct in publishing to the world his pessimistic views about the prospects of the Baltic Fleet and the general management of naval affairs in Russia. Some people will of course sympathize with Captain Klado and will say that he has been sacrificed for his patriotism and courageous frankness of speech. There is much to be urged in favour of that view, but, in our opinion, it is not by any means a conclusive view. Assuredly an English officer who behaved as Captain Klado has behaved would have received a rebuke of a most unequivocal character from his superior. On the other hand, Captain Klado will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has probably served the best interests of his country, and that may perhaps be ample consolation to him.

The Japanese are said to be showing much activity at the newly opened port of Antung. There are 706 Japanese houses in the settlement, and there is a Japanese population of 3,550. That is to say, 3,550 have actually reported themselves officially, but if those that have not so reported themselves be added, the total would probably reach 4,000.

Mr. Abe, Secretary of the Japanese Legation in London, has just returned to Japan, and the *Fiji Shimpō* has obtained some information from him over the telephone. Mr. Abe saw the Third Baltic Squadron, or its lights at any rate, when he was in Singapore on the 3rd instant. The ships were travelling some 7 knots, and as the mail steamer's speed was 12 knots, it was expected that they would pick up the Squadron again but they never sighted them any more. The same authority alleges that the degree of sympathy shown by the ladies of England with Japan is very remarkable. It is largely due to the newspapers, which always speak

of the Japanese in the highest terms. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is a constant theme of talk in England. Its continuance and extension were advocated first by the Conservatives. The Liberals then kept silence, but when they were challenged they declared themselves favourable, Lord Rosebery going so far as to claim a Liberal origin for the alliance. The general view advocates extending the scope of the alliance.

The fourth case of pest has occurred in the same district as the previous cases, namely, the Fukagawa suburb of Tokyo. It was a child of ten, and it doubtless contracted the disease when attending the Hamaguri-cho school, a pupil of which was the first victim. There is some talk of a cat having been the medium of contagion.

The preliminary trial of Captain Bougouin is stated to have commenced on the 24th instant.

#### THE WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A. IN MANCHURIA.

IS IT CHRISTIAN?

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the *Weekly Mail* of May 20th, page 539, there appears a contributed article concerning the recent Imperial grant to the Y. M. C. A. for their work in Manchuria, in which the writer seems nervous lest the unwary public should "misinterpret the significance of this gift" and "deceive themselves" into thinking "that it shows a leaning toward Christianity." After roundly asserting thereupon that "it shows nothing of the kind," this writer goes on to kindly enlighten the public as to the true inwardness of the whole matter, and to explain what it really does mean. It shows, according to him, simply, that the Y. M. C. A. have so successfully manipulated their Christianity, and toned down their creed till there is "very little indeed" of Christianity left in it; and he winds up by "pointing out that there is nothing essentially and exclusively Christian about such work."

Perhaps this writer failed to read that letter of Mr. Hibbard, so full of interesting incidents, one of which gave the outline of a conversation with a soldier whose hair he was cutting: the soldier asked what was behind this whole work; the Christian religion, he was told, and "then followed an outline of Christianity." Also he may have failed to read in another letter how a soldier came to Mr. Hibbard just before going into battle and asked to be prayed with, which was done and he went away with a heart seemingly filled with gladness. Further he may have failed in general to note the numberless meetings of a distinctly religious character in which Christian addresses were the whole thing. Possibly he did not see these things, as he does not mention them. But if he did not see them, then the remark is pertinent that he ought to have seen them before he allowed himself to make the sweeping statements above quoted.

If, however, he did see them, but still took the position as quoted, then one is led to wonder whether this writer would agree that there is anything essentially Christian about the work of Mr. Ishii and his Okayama Orphanage (doubtless he has heard of the recent Imperial donation to that); about any of the great charities in the homeland; about any of the institutional churches; about the Salvation Army; about the work of the Good Samaritan; or in the "royal law, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" (Jas. 2.8). The fact is, such a criticism is an interesting illustration of history repeating itself. Two thousand years ago, Jesus told the people of his own generation that they were as hard to please as a group of pouting "children playing in the market place" who refused to play either a merry dance or a funeral, and in a fit of unreason, objected to any game proposed. For John the Baptist came as an anchorite but he was too solemn, then when Jesus

came living as all others around him did, the cry was raised that he was utterly slack in principle. So now, for years, Christianity was accused of being dry doctrine and forgetting to apply its precepts to poor suffering humanity: but now when it undertakes to do some kind acts, then, forsooth, it is no longer Christianity at all!

However, we may comfort ourselves as did our Master of old, "Wisdom is justified of all her children." Indeed this comfort is found just two pages on in this same issue of the *Mail*, where the *Fiji Shimpō* is quoted in words of untinted praise for "the Christian religion, which though so recently introduced into Japan, has effected such improvement in the moral condition of the nation, and has had so great an influence on the minds of the people."

#### WILL ADAMS' TOMB.

Ever since Mr. James Walter discovered, in 1872, the tomb of the Kentish pilot, Will Adams, at Hemimura, near Yokosuka, he has been keenly interested in all that appertains to the "first Englishman to visit Japan." Mainly through Mr. Walter's efforts the tomb was restored some years ago, and now that the place has again fallen into ruins Mr. Walter is moving to secure its complete renovation. Through the cordial co-operation of Sir Claude MacDonald, Governor Sufu and the Minister of Home Affairs permission has been obtained to open the tomb to see whether it is merely a centotaph or a proper grave, Dr. Reiss having contended that Will Adams' remains really rest at Hirado. On Tuesday arrangements for the tomb-opening were completed and Sir Claude MacDonald travelled from Tokyo with Mr. Okada, Secretary to Governor Sufu and was joined at Yokohama by Mr. James Walter and Dr. Wheeler. At Dzushi Lady MacDonald, Governor Sufu and Mr. Page met the train and accompanied the party. Arrived at Hemimura the work of excavation was begun but the virgin rock was reached and nothing had been found. Then an ancient inhabitant of the village vouchsafed the information that 22 years before the tomb had been opened and an urn removed, which urn was re-interred to the right of the present excavation. Search will be continued there, but meanwhile the exploration party had to leave to catch their train. A piece of old brass turned up during the digging, which was handed to the British Minister. We believe that the Japanese Government intend to restore the tomb and make it the centre of a public park.

Fragments of stone such as is quarried at Hirado have been found at the site of Will Adams' grave at Hemimura, and as some bear characters of a peculiar nature they will be submitted to Prof. Tsuboi, the eminent archaeologist, for examination.

#### YACHTING.

A strong south-westerly wind prevented the Larks from going out on Saturday and the 39 raters, of which only two, *Mary* and *Maid Marion*, are in commission, did not leave their moorings. The yachts of the Mosquito Club, however, started at 2.15 p.m., six crossing the line outward but only four finishing, the following being their times:—

	h.m.s.
Chocho .....	—
Yugao .....	—
Pele .....	4.22.08
Winsome .....	4.19.38
Sunbeam .....	4.26.36
Eba .....	4.31.09

The strike at Chicago which began among the teamsters of Montgomery, Ward & Co., has spread all over the city. Scenes of violence have followed upon the lax manner in which the new municipal authority has taken up the case, and now President Roosevelt is said to be threatening to send Federal troops to put an end to the rioting. The new Mayor of Chicago is supposed to dislike corporations and trusts, hence the strikers consider he is on their side.

## ROJESTVENSKY'S DEFIANCE.

SAIGON has been remarkably reticent since the Baltic Squadron appeared off the coast of Indo-China and the first news it sends us can scarcely be called news at all, for the disposition which ROJESTVENSKY is now said to openly avow had already been amply demonstrated by his conduct. It had already become quite plain that he did not intend to pay the slightest attention to French protests, and that, counting on the extreme improbability of France resorting to force for the purpose of restraining the lawlessness of her ally, he was resolved to make of French harbours precisely such use as his own convenience dictated. He is, in fact, a kind of desperate corsair, quite indifferent to the dictates of international law, and not caring in the least for any embarrassment he may bring upon his country's ally. Are we to conclude that he snaps his fingers in the face of his own Government as he does in the face of France? For of course he must be in daily communication with St. Petersburg; or, at any rate, he was in daily communication so long as he remained on the coast of Indo-China. Did the Naval Authorities in St. Petersburg sanction and support his procedure? There can be little doubt that they did. If any one recalls the series of telegraphic items that have emanated from the Russian capital since the crisis commenced, he must recognise that the St. Petersburg Government has been playing ROJESTVENSKY'S game throughout. Not once but several times has St. Petersburg denied the receipt or issue of any French communications on the subject of neutrality, and at the very moment when the crisis seemed most acute, St. Petersburg haughtily declared that it was at an end. Certainly Russia has showed little respect for her ally's fair fame, and one begins to think that, after all, there may be some truth in the suggestion of Russia's desire to embroil France in the quarrel. Such suspicions are incorrect in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, but if ROJESTVENSKY'S conduct has been deliberately permitted by St. Petersburg and if his contumacious attitude is approved there, it is hard to see how Russia can escape the charge of flouting her ally. At the same time, one fails to see what she could gain by offending France. It is doubtless Japan that she seeks to goad beyond endurance. Her hope is that Japan, losing all patience, will strike a blow such as would compel France to enter the arena but would not draw England into it also. If that be the idea of Russian diplomats they altogether under-estimate the endurance and the shrewdness of the Japanese. The statesmen of Tokyo are evidently persuaded that to extend the limits of the war would be much worse for their country's interests than any injury these can suffer from ROJESTVENSKY'S unchecked lawlessness. They will not play Russia's game for her, and as things now look it seems that the

only loser will be Russia herself, since her conduct can not fail to alienate French sympathies. It has been very hard to reconcile the course of events with any theory of real *bona fides* on the part of the French Government, but we begin now to believe that, after all, France's chief fault has been just such a fault as might have been expected, namely, excessive deference to the graces of courtesy. Unable to persuade herself to treat her ally with impoliteness, she trusted always that her ally would not abuse her goodwill. He has abused it, however, in the most flagrant manner.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The "character sketches" published in the May *Taiyō* deal with the careers of the late Viscount Torio, Dr. Taguchi, Mr. Obata Tokujirō and Mr. Ohigashi Giletsu. Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, the writer of this part of the *Taiyō*, institutes a comparison between Viscount Torio and the Russian Procurator of the Holy Synod, Contantini Petrovitch Pobedonosteff. The chief points of similarity he makes are: staunch conservatism; opposition to representative forms of government; deep religious convictions accompanied by great intolerance towards men of other creeds; the advocacy of a species of theocracy, God being represented by the reigning Emperor in each case; the desire to withhold all real power from consultative bodies, only using them as a means of giving plausibility to imperial despotism; wide influence outside their special professions.—Torio was better known as a politician than a general, and Pobedonosteff is a statesman first and head of the Church afterwards; earnest endeavour on the part of both men to change the educational policy of their respective countries, so as to give greater prominence to the development of morality, and the relegation of intellectual development to an inferior relative position; ardent, but mistaken, patriotism in both cases; opposition to change on the ground that the Russian Empire as it is and the Japanese Empire as it was after the fall of the Shōgunate are incapable of being improved on—changes are mostly changes for the worse.

Here is what Mr. Toyabe has to say about the late Dr. Taguchi. In his funeral oration Mr. Shimada Shōnan, an intimate friend of the late Dr. Taguchi, said of him:—"He was a gentleman of great self-confidence, whose sentiments were most sincere, a man of wide views and original thoughts, simple in his habits at home, but showing great consideration for others, genial in manner and yet exercising self-discipline, showing wide sympathy and yet holding his own views resolutely. Ah! we have lost a gentleman of a rare type." These words were written from the point of view of an intimate friend, but turning now to Dr. Taguchi's public life, what strikes one most forcibly is his wonderful activity and the persistency with which he pursued his various aims. Alongside of his extensive reading and deep reflection we find the most varied forms of activity. As a rule men of studious habits object to spending a large amount of time in public business of sundry kinds. The life of a mere scholar may have depth, but in breadth and versatility it is wanting. But Dr. Taguchi seems to have found time for study and deep thought while carrying on a number of business enterprises. As to his being a student by nature, the fact that without graduating at the Imperial University he obtained a doctor's degree is perhaps sufficient proof. But if we speak without reserve, then we are bound to confess that to us he seems to have been in no sense an original thinker. He has been regarded as a great economist; but he was no more than a transmitter of the views of the Manchester school of free-traders exactly as they are expounded in English books. He studied history a good deal, but the conclusions

to which he comes are often arbitrary and lack the array of facts as a basis which up-to-date modern historians so much value and methods of study are not those that would meet with the approval of specialists. There is then a little uncertainty as to the position to be assigned to him as a student and a thinker. (*Yajima kare ga shisōka, tokushoku to shite ikubaku nansai (天才) wo yūshitarishi ya inaya zo niwakani ii yasukuranu*). But as to the extent to which he spread himself out in various directions, as to his great versatility, as to the skill with which he practically applied the theories and truths with which his studies had rendered him familiar, there is no question. He was the life and soul of the *Keizai Zasshi*. He was the founder and the chief supporter of the *Keizai Kyōkai*, proposing subjects to the Society for elucidation and discussing them exhaustively himself. But discussion alone did not satisfy him. He took office in various bodies. He became a member of the Stock Exchange and rose to fill an important position there. He sat at District Council Boards, at Municipal Boards, at City Council Boards (*fukai*) and became a member of the Imperial Diet; and was also made an honorary member of a number of learned societies. The multifariousness of his duties was not allowed to interfere with the efficient discharge of each of them in turn. What he did he did thoroughly. Though without the gift of eloquence, he carried on a good deal of public speaking. Though not an ardent partisan by any means, he took interest in party politics, joining and leaving parties and fighting for the principles in which he believed. Though not much of a traveller, in 1900 Dr. Taguchi went to China to collect facts relating to the Boxer disturbances and only last year he visited Korea and Manchuria. Even at the time when he was engaged in preparing books he never neglected any of his public duties. He was the originator and principal compiler of many useful works among which are the following:—*Nihon Jinmei Jisho*, *Nihon Shakai Ji i*, *Kokushitaisei*, *Gunjo Ruijin*, *Seiji Ruilen* [典]. A number of books on Political Economy were published at his suggestion. For 27 years he edited the *Economist*. He wrote verses both in the old style and the new. This unbounded activity is something that no one can forget and it makes us all regret that while all his powers were at their height such a man should have crossed the bourne from which there is no return.

(2) *Mr. Obata Tokujirō*. In connection with the *Keiōgijuku* the names of Fukuzawa and Obata will ever be linked together. Mr. Fukuzawa was the originator of the ideas embodied in the institution; Mr. Obata was the man who carried them out. The one was a complement of the other. Mr. Fukuzawa's ideas unmodified would have proved somewhat hazardous at times. They were skilfully adapted to existing circumstances by Mr. Obata. Born in 1842 in the family of a *samurai* of Nakatsu, Obata was brought up to Tōkyō by Fukuzawa and taught English by him. He became head of the school as early as the second year of Keiō; so that for the space of some 40 years he watched over the fortunes of the school. His loss will be felt very keenly in the Keiōgijuku. Mr. Obata was essentially a teacher. He read a good deal and was a member of the Gakushikaiin. He also took an interest in banking, but he will chiefly be remembered for the moral influence he wielded as an educationist. His life may be described as useful rather than brilliant.

(3) *Ohigashi Giletsu*.—Though when the Ken-sei-tō Cabinet was formed Mr. Ohigashi was appointed Minister of Justice, his name as a politician has long since been forgotten. In the Diet he was one of the silent members and went by the name of the Ōmi Saigō. In the early years of the Meiji era, perhaps partly owing to his close association with the great Saigō, Ohigashi was regarded as a very promising man. But he does not seem to have fulfilled the expectations of the public. It must be remembered, however, that for many years he suffered the consequences of his connection with the Saigō rebellion. After he came out of prison, he found it rather difficult

to make headway in the political world; notwithstanding the generosity extended towards him by the Government. But he managed to get elected as a member of the first Diet and was returned at each subsequent General Election. Considering the insignificant figure he made in the House, people were not a little surprised when at one leap he rose to be Minister of Justice. But he always seems to have been a man with self-confidence, and as he had for a series of years served as a prominent member of the Kensei-tō, his promotion was regarded as a reward for those services. He showed throughout his life considerable indifference to what people said or thought of him, and when attacked was seldom betrayed into using indiscreet language.

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Count Okuma contributes an article to the *Taiyō* entitled *Man-Kan-keiyi-shōken* (My views on the Policy to be adopted in Korea and Manchuria). First the Count dwells on the rapid increase of population in Japan in recent years as a result of the improved sanitary condition of the country and the development of medicine generally, and then goes on to argue that it is impossible to produce sufficient food in these islands to feed even 50 million people, to say nothing of 60 or 70. The fact is, says Count Okuma, that for the last 10 years we have been importing rice and shall need to go on doing so more and more. The other kinds of raw produce that these islands yield are quite insufficient to supply the growing demand of our factories. So we must look to Korea and to Manchuria to furnish us with raw material of all sorts. The area of those two countries is over 3 times the size of these islands and the richness of the soil, the suitability of the climate and their great mineral resources should tempt Japanese to employ capital there in an unstinted manner. Among the many things which the Manchurian climate and soil are especially suited to produce is sugar-beet. It is probable that this industry will in future outdo all others. The climate of Manchuria and the soil differ little from those of Germany. Hence what can be grown in Germany can be grown there. As regards sugar, with good refineries in this country and an unbounded yield of raw produce in Manchuria, we ought to be able to compete with the world successfully. In Europe the Germans have made an enormous success with their sugar-beet growing and are now competing with the sugarcane growing tropical countries. The demand for imported sugar in Japan has in recent years been growing apace, amounting now to over 250,000 tons a year. The figures in another 20 years or so will reach 500,000. If we can in company with the Chinese cultivate the sugar-beet on an extensive scale in Manchuria, it will prove the source of great wealth to us and to the Chinese also. Count Okuma then passes on to enumerate the openings there are in Manchuria for other industries, such as *saké*-brewing, cattle-raising, horse, sheep and pig breeding, and mining. He then points out that the Japanese nation, as distinct from the Japanese Government, must enter into this scheme for utilizing Manchuria, and he goes so far as to recommend his fellow-countrymen to go into partnership with Englishmen and Americans in order to obtain the necessary capital for the development of various industries. There should be no attempt on the part of the Japanese, says the Count, to exclude anybody from a share of the profits to be made. The principle of the open door is the only one that will work well in the long run. One of the objects of the war was the opening up of Manchuria to the world and so under certain conditions the province must of course eventually be restored to China by our Government. But military occupation and participation in civil government as well may be necessary for a good while, as the province has for a long time past been in a semi-lawless state. No industry can prosper unless there is a guarantee that property is secure, and China is not in a position to-day to give that guarantee. There is no saying that later on even Russia may not be converted to the open door policy and may not then open Siberia to the world as we propose to throw open Manchuria. But whatever happens we must not for a moment

suppose that we are going to make our position in the Far East thoroughly stable by mere physical force. Having been successful in arms, we must go on to bid for that economic success without which our position in the world would give grave cause for anxiety. It is not on territorial expansion that we must set our hearts, but commercial and industrial development. We have a grand opportunity given us for spreading ourselves over the neighbouring continent and wielding influence of various kinds everywhere. The Korean and Manchurian problem is economic rather than political, and this the whole nation should realize.

Dr. Ishikuro, the engineer, writing on Port Arthur, says that the clearing of the port of torpedoes, the raising of the ships and general repairs have proved to be a very costly business, and now the question of what further outlay should be undertaken in order to render the fortress stronger than it was in Russian hands is engaging the attention of Japanese naval and military experts. The fortress, says Dr. Ishikuro, was nothing like as secure as Russia intended to make it when the war suddenly broke out. Stowed away in godowns there are to-day an enormous amount of material and appliances of various kinds intended for use in the further strengthening of the fort. So that the question which the authorities now have to settle is this:—Is it advisable to carry out the original scheme of the Russians at any cost that may be involved, or would it be preferable to modify the Russian plans considerably and thereby save much money? Our experts have pretty well made up their minds what it is best to do. But of course, concludes Dr. Ishikuro, I am not at liberty to supply any information on this subject.

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As advertised in these columns, the Sanseidō has recently published a new Japanese-English Dictionary, compiled by Doctors Nitobe and Takakusu. We have examined the work pretty closely and have come to the conclusion that in most cases words have been carefully selected and correctly translated. There are very few misprints and the work contains quite a number of terms that are not to be found in Brinkley's Dictionary; though of course, on the other hand, being a smaller book, it has omitted many words in common use that are given in Brinkley's Dictionary. We think it is to be regretted that the proofs of the dictionary were not read by a foreigner before the work was issued. Doctors Nitobe and Takakusu undoubtedly know English pretty thoroughly, but they are far from knowing it as Englishmen and Americans know it, as is shown by the many slips they make in the use of the definite and indefinite articles and by other imperfections and obscurities. The preface, though very short, contains quite a number of errors. We read—"a task never undertaken in a dictionary of such kind," "care has been taken to give the pronunciation to words of comparatively difficult pronunciation," "When case permits"; "so that students may not need refer to their grammar"; "It is hoped that this little book will be fresh impetus" . . . and do something towards a better mutual understanding of English and Japanese people." In addition to being inaccurate in grammar, we are afraid the Preface cannot escape the charge of being inaccurate as to facts when in its opening words it says:—"The aim of the present work has been to meet all the requirements of Japanese students of English. Not only all the common words in literary and conversational Japanese, but numerous technical terms of which every student must needs know their English equivalents, have also been included." These remarks strike us as being perfectly silly. Where did the writer get the notion that a small pocket dictionary is calculated to meet all the requirements of Japanese students of English? English is of course studied by reading English books and by listening to English conversation, and instead of a student being largely dependent on a Japanese-English Dictionary, he uses it very little, chiefly for English composition, relying on the English-Japanese dictionaries instead. Then why pre-

tend that this dictionary is anything but an extremely curtailed edition, with some useful additions and alterations of Brinkley's work? The knowledge of the Japanese possessed by the writer of this preface must be very poor if he thinks that *one fifth* of the "common words in literary and conversational Japanese" are to be found in this dictionary. In order to test the truth of this statement, let anybody try to understand one of the *Taiyō* articles by means of this dictionary, or a good long newspaper article, or a few pages of such a book as the *Botan Dōrō*. But still, as we said before, the Dictionary is well worth having, and for its size certainly has merits not possessed by any other Japanese-English dictionary. The price is 87 *sen*. Some of the definitions are wanting in clearness. *Omogai* is defined as "head-stall" merely, without mention of the bridle to which it belongs. Some of the definitions have been taken word for word from Brinkley's Dictionary, but the abbreviation is often carried too far, as when *omo-daka* is defined as "prominent in the middle," only. In Brinkley's Dictionary we have the addition "said especially of the form or features of the face." This is necessary to prevent a wrong use of the word *omodaka*. But despite minor imperfections and the omission of many very common words like the much used *Ten'yō* (天晴) for instance, the *Shinshiki Nichi Ei-Jiten* is a handy pocket or desk dictionary.

The Yoshikawa Joint-stock Publishing Company has just issued a "Thesaurus of English Phrases with Japanese Equivalents" bearing the Japanese title *Ei-Wa Ryōkai Jukugo Jiten*. Explanations of the terms and phrases chosen, some 13,000 in number, are given both in English and Japanese. The subscription price of the book is 85 *sen*, if applied for by the end of May.

Dr. Motoda, Principal of the American Episcopalian College in Tsukiji is the compiler of a New Dictionary of Military terms, Japanese-English and English-Japanese. It is called *Heigo Jiten* and claims to be a much fuller and more thorough work than that compiled by Colonel Churchill. It sells at 1 *yen* a copy. We have had on our shelf for several years a very good German-Japanese Military Dictionary compiled by H. Fujiyama and Z. Takata, Teachers in the Military Academy, entitled *Deutsch-Japanisches Militärwörterbuch*, published by the *Doitsu-Gogaku Zasshi-sha*.

The interesting Character Sketches which have been appearing in the *Taiyō* for some time have now been issued in book form under the title of *Jidai Jimbutsu Gettan*. The book is for sale at the Hakubunkan at 70 *sen* per copy. It is illustrated, and 570 pages in length. Mr. Toyabe's writing is certainly very fine.

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As an appendix to No. 4 (Vol. IV.) of the *Kyōiku-kai* a handy short history of the course of events bearing on education during 1904 has been published. The compiler is Mr. Naka Hanjiro. The topics touched on are 33 in number. We glean the following items of information from this little book. The instruction delivered to the Minister of Education in person by His Majesty the Emperor on July 11th, charging him not to allow education to be affected by the war, had the effect of making the Department of Education very cautious as to its action, but its accomplishments in the past year have not given satisfaction. For some time it was feared that our Government would give up the idea of forwarding articles to the St. Louis Exhibition showing the state of education in this country. But eventually the Department of Education collected a number of articles and had them sent off. They were exhibited in a separate building under 8 sections as follows:—(1) Objects connected with Primary Education. (2) Those used in Middle School Education. (3) Those employed in High Class Education. (4) Those used in teaching Art. (5) Those connected with Agriculture. (6) Those used in Commercial and Industrial Schools. (7) Those used in teaching the deaf, the dumb and the blind. (8) And 8 kinds of miscellaneous articles. No pains were spared by the Mombushō and other officials to arrange the objects to the best advantage. No less than 161 articles among all those forwarded



by the Japanese Government as a whole obtained first-class medals. The medals awarded were thus distributed. For educational exhibits, 12; for works of fine art, 6; for polite arts' exhibits, 7; for articles used in industry, 85; for transport exhibits, 2; agricultural, 24; drawings, 1; forestry, 5; mining, 9; marine products, 6; economic exhibits (tables of statistics?), 4; for other things, 2.

Under the heading of "The Work of the Department of Education" during 1904 we have the following items of information. Steps have been taken to prevent the evasion of the conscription regulations by students at Government schools. On January 25th the Minister of Education submitted to the consideration of a Special Committee of officials in the Department a scheme for reforming the school system throughout the country. In connection with this various investigations of the working of the present system were made. On Feb. 24th an order was issued instructing the Directors of Primary schools to start afternoon schools, in order to save expense.\* On Feb. 22nd an order was issued commanding various changes in the curricula of Primary, Normal, Middle and High Class Girls' schools. On March 8th an order was issued to Business Schools of various kinds commanding them to alter their rules so as to meet the special requirements of the districts where they are located. In April the Department sent instructions bearing on the reduction of current educational expenses to all the provinces. The proposed alterations in the school system referred to above have been temporarily postponed owing to the advisability of waiting to see what further changes the state of affairs will render necessary.

There seems to be a very general feeling throughout the country that there is something radically wrong about the system of female education now in vogue. The girls that receive it are said to be thoroughly demoralized thereby. Some say it is the fault of the system of teaching adopted; others that the girls enjoy too much freedom of intercourse with the opposite sex; others, that the lodging-houses where the girls put up are bad and encourage immorality, and so on. There is no end to the charges made against modern female education and the opinion that the total result of the teaching imparted is most discouraging seems to be almost universal. Yet the new class schools are immensely popular, there being five applicants, it is stated, for every vacancy that occurs. An article in the latest number of the *Kyōikukai* discusses the whole question of female education. It says that, not to mention immorality and forwardness unknown to the girls of former generations, the modern school girl is conceited, unpractical and disputatious in her home, and that the feeling of many parents is that the education imparted is doing more harm than good. Furthermore, it is said that the graduates of high class girls' schools do not marry at the usual Japanese age and that many remain single for a very long time and that this is not for the good of the State &c., &c. One reason for these girls' not marrying is the fact that they do not care to ally themselves to a man whose education is not so good as theirs, and another reason, it is alleged, is a certain love of independence and liberty of action, a taste for which they have acquired while at school. The conclusion which the writer we are quoting reaches is that the system of female education now in use needs to be made more practical, more suited to the home life the girls have to live after leaving school.

The discussion on the new methods of spelling proposed by the Mombushō still continues. The Department talks of settling on a simple phonetic system and of ignoring historical spelling. The objection to this plan, say the conservatives, is that the derivation of words would be obscured. Anything is better than the present confusion. The *kana* spelling prevailing among the students has, it is affirmed, by competent authori-

\* The system followed was explained by us in a former Summary.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

ties, never been worse than it is to-day. This is largely the result of the lack of an easily acquired uniform system in the Primary and Middle Schools.

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There is quite a number of magazines in the country which are doing their very best to induce young men to go abroad. They publish from month to month much information bearing on commerce and industry in China, Korea and America. The last number of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* has a very earnestly written article which dwells on the many openings there are for young men in the neighbouring continent at the present time and offers a large amount of practical advice as to how the business of establishing himself in a foreign country should be set about by a Japanese. The conditions of success, says the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* are (1) whole-heartedness and thorough devotion to work; (2) knowledge and experience; (3) regard for integrity and trustworthiness; (4) great patience and perseverance. It is also necessary that a young man should from the first aim at being entirely independent of others. As regards the business he should take to, that must depend on the training he has received here. As a rule it is better to begin with something that is familiar, even if a change be made later on. But a determination to master the language, to get to know the customs, tastes and ways of the people among whom he lives are very essential. He must, too, be as plucky as the soldiers who have been winning victory after victory. Thus alone can Japan make a great name for herself in the world.

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* writes much on the discontent manifested among young men. The spirit of pessimism prevails far and wide, says this organ, and a great number of young men seem to have reached a blasé stage before they have commenced the real battle of life. *Kore wa tsumaranai! Are wa kudaranai* are exclamations that may be heard every day. Failure to take an interest in what is going on in the world and to feign or profess superiority to all mundane things are very common among young men who are only just out of their teens. This spirit should be everywhere discouraged and young men should be taught that instead of everything being unimportant, there is weight attached to the most apparently trifling events. The young man, says the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*, who pooh-poohs everything as unworthy of attention is on the road to make himself an object of contempt or pity to all who know him.

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In the April number of the *Shigakukai* (史學界) we find a very interesting article from the pen of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō entitled "What we expect of Historians," which we hope to deal with next month. Apropos of the changes in names which places taken from the Russians are undergoing. The *Shigakukai* points out that the new names will possess great historical value as a record of Japan's victories. In Dairen, hitherto called Dalny, the streets have been renamed. The principal ones taking the names of the generals who have figured in the war. Thus there is an Oku Machi, a Nogi Machi, a Kodama Machi, and a Fukushima Machi, &c. This, says the *Shigakukai*, as far as Dairen and one or two other places are concerned, is not open to objection, but it is to be hoped that the practice of altering names will be limited to parts to which Russia has given new names and that the old Chinese and geographical divisions will be left untouched. The Ainu names in Hokkaidō are very valuable to the historians and the ethnologist, though they have often been changed by the Japanese Government. The *Shigakukai* goes on to observe that during the past few years a great many histories of the East have been published by specialists. Some of them, like that of Mr. Kubō Tenzai, are very long and others seem to have been designed to serve as school-text books. What is specially wanting are books showing the connection between the histories of one country with that of another. There is also much room for comparison between histories published in Europe and those published in the East.

The *Shigakukai* next refers to a great work lately

issued by the Dōbunkan entitled *Tōyō Rekishi Dai-jiten* (A Copious Dictionary of Oriental History.) The compilers are Mr. Kubō Tenzai and two co-operators whose names are not known to fame, Mr. Y. Nishiyama and Mr. T. Shibata. This is a gigantic work. The publication has stood in the way of the issue of another work of the same kind that had been more than half completed by Mr. S. Yagi. We welcome, says the *Shigakukai*, all literary effort of this kind, specially work that is undertaken from scholarly love of spreading knowledge. There is too much tendency among Japanese modern scholars to wait for patronage before commencing to write useful books. The most successful books, prepared are those in which the author writes from inspiration and aims at making his work a thoroughly reliable authority on the subject treated.

## FACTORY MORTGAGE LAW.

[TRANSLATED BY MR. J. E. DE BECKER.]

Art. 1.—The term "Factory (工場) in this law means a place which is employed for the purpose of carrying on, as a business, the manufacture of, or application of work to (加工) articles, or (the arts of) printing or photography (撮影).

A place which is employed for the purpose of supplying, as a business, either electricity or gas is regarded as a factory.

Art. 2.—A right of mortgage created by the proprietor of a factory in respect to the land to which the factory belongs embraces all things (with the exception of buildings), affixed (附加) to the land in such a manner as to form a single body with it, any machinery, tools or implements provided with or attached (備附) to the land, and other things which are furnished (供) for the use of the factory. Provided, however, that the above rule does not govern cases where otherwise specially provided in the act of creation, or where the act of the debtor can be cancelled by a creditor in accordance with Art. 424 of the Civil Code.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to the rights of mortgage created by the proprietor of a factory in respect to buildings belonging to such factory.

Art. 3.—In the case of the proprietor of a factory applying for the registration of the creation of a right of mortgage in respect to land or buildings belonging to such factory, he must produce ( lodge ) an inventory of the machinery or tools and implements provided with or attached to the land or buildings and of any other things furnished for the use of the factory, and forming the subject of the right of mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

The provisions of paragraph 2 Article 22, Article. 35, and Articles 38 to 42 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the inventory mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 3.—Where any special provision exists such as mentioned in the proviso of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the same shall be stated in the application for the registration of the creation of a right of mortgage.

Art. 5.—A right of mortgage can be exercised in respect to things forming the subject thereof in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 even after such things have been delivered to a third person acquiring same.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not obstruct (are without prejudice to) the application of Articles 192 to 194 of the Civil Code.

Art. 6.—Should the proprietor of a factory, upon obtaining the consent of the mortgagee, have separated from the land or buildings things which are affixed to the said land and buildings in such a way as to form a single body therewith, the right of the mortgage is extinguished as regards the things so separated.

Should the proprietor of a factory, upon obtaining the consent of the mortgagee, have given up the machinery, implements or any other things which are provided with or attached to land or buildings, the right of mortgage is extinguished as regards such things.

Should the proprietor of a factory have, for proper reasons, applied for the consent mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs prior to an attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition being made on behalf of the mortgagee, the latter may not refuse such consent.

Art. 7.—The attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition in regard to land or buildings forming the subject of a right of mortgage extends to things forming the subject of the right of mortgage according to the provisions of Article 2.

Things which form the subject of a right of mortgage according to the provisions of Article 2 cannot be made the subject of an attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition, unless simultaneously with land or buildings.

Art. 8.—The proprietor of a factory may, for the purpose of making it the subject of a right of mortgage, create a factory estate (工場財團) in respect to one or several factories. The same applies where several factories belong to separate proprietors.

Things appertaining to one factory estate cannot at the same time belong to another estate. A factory estate ceases to exist by the extinguishment of a right of mortgage.

Art. 9.—The creation of a factory estate is made by registering the right of ownership for preservation in the Registration Book of Factory Estates (工場財團登記簿).

Art. 10.—The registration of the right of ownership of a factory estate will become null and void if no registration of the creation of a right of mortgage is made within two months after the former registration.

Art. 11.—A factory estate may consist of the whole or a portion of the following:—

- (1) Land and constructions belonging to the factory;
- (2) Machinery, implements and tools, electric poles, electric wires, various pipes laid for distribution, rails and other appendages;
- (3) Rights of superficies;
- (4) Rights of lease of things with the consent of the lessor;
- (5) Rights of industrial ownership (工業所有權).

Art. 12.—In the case of some of the land or buildings belonging to a factory not being yet registered, the same shall be registered for preservation of the right of ownership prior to the creation of the factory estate.

Art. 13.—Things which form the subject of a right belonging to other persons, or the subject of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition cannot be made to belong to a factory estate.

Things belonging to a factory estate can be neither alienated (transferred) nor made the subject of rights other than a right of ownership, nor of attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition. Provided, however, that this rule does not govern a case where such things are rented with the consent of the mortgagee.

Art. 14.—A factory estate is regarded as a single immovable property.

A factory estate cannot be made the subject of a right other than a right of ownership or of mortgage. Provided, however, that the above rule does not apply where same is rented with the consent of the mortgagee.

Art. 15.—Should the proprietor of a factory have separated from the factory estate a thing belonging to such estate, the right of mortgage ceases to exist as regards such a thing.

The provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 16.—The provisions of Article 2, and the provisions of Articles 371, 388 and 389 of the Civil Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where land or buildings belong to a factory estate forming the subject of a right of mortgage.

The provisions of Article 281 of the Civil Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a dominant tenement belongs to a factory estate forming the subject of a right of mortgage.

The provisions of Article 398 of the Civil Code apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a right

of superficies belongs to a factory estate forming the subject of a right of mortgage.

Art. 17.—With regard to the registration of a factory estate, the Local Court or the detached office of such Local Court at the seat of the factory is the competent Registration Office.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Art. 8 of the Law of Registration of Immoveable Properties apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a factory is situated within the jurisdiction of several different registration offices, or where several factories forming a factory estate are scattered about within the jurisdiction of several different registration offices.

Art. 18.—Each and every registration office shall keep a Registration Book of Factory Estates.

Art. 19.—In the Registration Book of Factory Estates shall be provided one folio for each one factory estate.

Art. 20.—With regard to the Registration Book of Factory Estates, each folio thereof shall be divided into a Registration number column, caption, and two divisions of "A" and "B". The caption shall be provided with a designation column and a designation number column, and each division with a fact column and rank and number column.

In the Registration number column shall be entered the order in which a registration has first been made in the Registration Book in respect to each estate.

In the designation column, the factory estate shall be designated and any changes in respect thereto shall be entered; and in the designation number column, the order in which the registration matter has been entered in the designation column shall be written.

Matters relating to rights of ownership shall be entered in the fact column of division "A."

Matters relating to rights of mortgage shall be entered in the fact column of division "B."

In the rank and number column shall be entered the order in which facts have been registered in the fact column.

Art. 21.—In the application for registration shall be stated the following matters, in addition to those mentioned in clauses 3 to 8 of Article 36 of the Law of Registration of Immoveable Properties:—

- (1) The name and location of the factory;
- (2) Principal seat of business;
- (3) Class of business.

Art. 22.—In case of applying for registration of preservation of a right of ownership in respect to a factory estate, in addition to the papers mentioned in paragraph 1 of Art. 35 of the Law of Registration of Immoveable Properties an inventory of the factory estate shall be lodged.

The inventory described in the preceding paragraph shall comprise the designation of things forming the factory estate and shall be signed and sealed by the applicant.

Art. 23.—Where an application for registration of preservation of a right of ownership is made in respect to a thing which is to belong to an estate, and which has already been registered, the Registration official shall *ex officio* enter in the fact column of the proper division of the Registration folio the fact that application has been made for registration of preservation of a right of ownership relative to a factory estate as belonging to such estate; also the date of acceptance of the application and the serial number of the acceptance.

Should the things mentioned in the preceding paragraph belong to the jurisdiction of another Registration Office, the matters to be registered according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be notified to the competent Registration Office without delay.

The Registration Office notified as specified in the preceding paragraph shall take the steps mentioned in paragraph 1, and a copy of the Registration Book thereof shall be forwarded to the Registration Office which has given the notice. Provided that such copy is not required to comprise matters which have been already cancelled.

The provisions of the three preceding paragraphs apply *mutatis mutandis* to cases where a right of industrial ownership belongs to a factory estate; provided that the notice shall be given to the Patent Office.

Art. 24.—In the case of the preceding Article, the registration official shall insert a public notification in the *Official Gazette* to the effect that persons holding any rights in respect to movables which are to belong to a factory estate, or any creditors in attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition, shall make a statement of their rights within a fixed period of time; provided that such period of time shall be not less than one month and not exceed three months.

The public notification mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be cancelled without delay, if the application for registration of preservation of a right of ownership has been rejected prior to the expiration of the term.

Art. 25.—Should no statement of right have been given within the term mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, such right shall be deemed as non-existent, and the attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition shall lose validity. Provided, however, that cases where application for registration of preservation of right of ownership has been rejected, or where the registration has become null and void, are excepted.

Art. 26.—Should a statement of rights have been sent in within the term mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 24, the fact shall without delay, be notified to the applicant for registration of preservation of right of ownership.

Art. 27.—Besides cases mentioned in Article 49 of the Law of Registration of Immoveable Properties, an application for registration of preservation of a right of ownership shall be rejected in the following cases:—

- (1) Where it is clear according to the Registration Book, or a copy thereof, or a copy of the original book relating to record, that a thing which is to belong to a factory estate is the subject of a right belonging to another person or the subject of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition;
- (2) Where the designation of things which are contained in the inventory of a factory estate conflict with the Registration Book, or a copy thereof, or a copy of the original book relating to record;
- (3) Where, in the case of persons who own rights in respect to an immovable property belonging to a factory estate, or creditors in attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition, having sent in a statement of their rights, such statement has not been cancelled at the latest within one week after the expiration of the term specified in paragraph 1 of Art. 24, or where it is not proved that such given statement is groundless.

Art. 28.—Should the registration official have rejected an application for registration of preservation of a right of ownership, the entries made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Art. 23 shall be cancelled.

Where the fact that an application is made for registration of preservation of a right of ownership has been notified to other registration offices, or to the Patent Office, a notice shall be given without delay to the effect that such application has been rejected.

The Registration Office or the Patent Office which has received the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall cancel the entries made in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4 of Art. 23.

Art. 29.—Things belonging to a factory estate and duly registered (登記) or recorded (登録) can neither be alienated nor made the subject of a right other than a right of ownership, after the entries mentioned in Article 23 have been made.

Art. 30.—When an application for sale by auction has been registered after the entries mentioned in Article 23 are made, no adjudication (rule confirming the knocking down) can be made during such period as an application for registration of preservation of a right of ownership is still unrejected, or such registration has not become null and void.

Art. 31.—Any registration of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition, or any registration of preservation of a preferential right, made after the entries mentioned in Article

23 have been made, shall lose validity subsequent to the creation of a right of mortgage.

Art. 32.—Should the registration of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition have become null and void according to the provisions of the preceding Article, the Court shall, upon the application of a person interested, cancel the rule ordering attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition.

Art. 33.—No immovable properties which are to belong to a factory estate can be either alienated or made the subject of any right other than a right of ownership, after the public notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 24 has been given.

The provisions of Art. 30 apply *mutatis mutandis* when attachment is effected after the public notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 24 has been given.

In case of attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition being made after the public notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 24 has been given, if the creation of a right of mortgage has been registered, the attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition shall lose validity.

Art. 34.—Should the Registration Official have made registration of the preservation of a right of ownership, the fact that the thing in question has been included in a factory estate shall be entered in the fact column of the proper division of the Registration Folio provided for the registration of the thing which has come to belong to that estate.

The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 23 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph provided that no copy of the registration book or of the original book relating to records is required to be forwarded.

Art. 35.—Should a registration of the preservation of a right of ownership have been made, the inventory of the factory estate is regarded as a portion of the Registration Book and entries therein as registration.

Art. 36.—Besides the cases mentioned in Art. 49 of the Law of Registration of Immovable Properties applications for registration of the creation of rights of mortgage in respect to factory estates shall be rejected in cases where the period of time mentioned in Art. 10 has elapsed.

Art. 37.—When a Registration Official has registered the creation of a right of mortgage, the registration which has lost its validity in accordance with the provisions of Art. 31 shall be cancelled.

The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Art. 23 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph; provided, that no copy of the registration book is required to be forwarded.

Art. 38.—Should any changes have occurred in the matters contained in an inventory of a factory estate, the proprietor shall apply without delay for the registration of the alteration of entries in the inventory of the factory estate.

Application for the registration mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by either the written consent of the mortgagee, or a copy of a judgment which can be substituted for same.

Art. 39.—Where application is made for the registration of alteration owing to changes having occurred relative to a thing belonging to a factory estate, or owing to other things having been newly included in an estate, an inventory containing the designation of the things changed, or of the things newly added to the estate, shall be handed in.

The inventory handed in according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be bound up with the inventory of the factory estate and the joints of the leaves shall be sealed by the Registration Official.

Art. 40.—When application for registration of alteration has been made on account of changes occurring in things belonging to a factory estate, in the former inventory—and by the side of the designation of the things in question—shall be entered the fact that changes have occurred relative thereto and the date of acceptance of the application and the serial number of the acceptance.

Art. 41.—Where application for registration of changes is made owing to other things being included in the estate, at the end of the former inventory shall be recorded the fact that other things have been included in the estate, and also the date of acceptance of the application and the serial number of the acceptance.

Art. 42.—Where application for registration of changes is made owing to any things belonging to a factory estate being destroyed or terminating their connection with the estate, in the inventory—and by the side of the designation of the things forming the subject of such registration—shall be entered the fact that such things have been destroyed or have ceased to belong to the estate, also the date of the acceptance of the application and the serial number of the acceptance. The designation of the things shall be cancelled in red ink.

Art. 43.—The provisions of Articles 23 to 34 and 37 apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where an application for registration *re* change is made owing to other things being included in the estate.

Art. 44.—Where application for registration *re* change is made owing to a thing which has belonged to a factory estate, and in *re* which registration has been made, having ceased to be included in the estate, in the proper fact column in the registration folio for the thing shall be entered that fact, and the entries mentioned in Arts. 23 and 34 shall be cancelled.

In the case of the thing mentioned in the preceding paragraph belonging to the jurisdiction of another Registration Office, a notice shall, without delay, be given to the competent Registration Office relative to the fact that such thing has been destroyed or has ceased to belong to the estate.

The Registration Office which has received the notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall take the steps mentioned in paragraph 1.

The provisions of the preceding three paragraphs apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a right of industrial ownership has been extinguished or has ceased to belong to the estate. Provided that the notice shall be given to the Patent Office.

Art. 45.—The attachment, provisional attachment or provisional disposition of a factory estate belongs to the jurisdiction of the Local Court of the seat of the factory.

The provisions of Art. 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply *mutatis mutandis* to a case where a factory is situated within the jurisdiction of several Local Courts, or where several factories forming a factory estate are scattered about within the jurisdiction of several Local Courts.

Art. 46.—The Court may, upon application of the mortgage, order individual constituents of a factory estate to be separately offered either by auction or to tender.

Art. 47.—In the case of a registration being demanded according to the provisions of Art. 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or of Art. 33 of the Auction Law, should the right of mortgage over the factory estate be extinguished owing to the "knocking down," the Court shall, at the same time, request the competent Registration Office or the Patent Office to cancel entries made in accordance with Arts. 23 and 34 in respect to any land, buildings, ships, or rights of industrial ownership, belonging to the factory estate and to register or record the rights acquired by the successful bidder.

Art. 48.—With regard to the Registration Book of Factory Estates, if a registration *re* preservation of a right of ownership has lost its validity, or if a registration of a right of mortgage has been cancelled, the folio shall be closed.

The provisions of Art. 44 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 49.—Should the proprietor of a factory or a person who possesses power to perform all acts in his place according to law have, with the object of either alienating or pledging same, delivered or caused to be delivered to a third person any thing which forms the subject of a right of mortgage according to the provisions of Art. 2, he shall be dealt with by major imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen days and not exceeding two months.

Irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, should such act come within the purview of the provisions of the Criminal Code, the same shall be dealt with in accordance with the Criminal Code.

Art. 50.—Should the proprietor of a factory have broken or damaged, or caused to be broken or damaged, any thing which has been made the subject of a right of mortgage or which belongs to a factory estate that has been made the subject of a right of mortgage, the punishment contemplated in Arts. 417 to 423 of the Criminal Code shall be diminished by one degree in each case.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The day on which this law will become operative shall be determined by an Imperial Ordinance.

#### THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE OF TO-DAY.

The following questions have often been put to us: What has been the general effect of modern influences on the Japanese language? To what extent has the language already changed, and to what extent is it likely to change in the near future? To foreigners perhaps all along the most interesting of all questions has been, will the Japanese as a nation discard the ideographs in favour of some simpler system of orthography? The answer is, that public opinion in Japan to-day is not moving in this direction to any great extent and the opposing influences to any such movement seem to gather force as the years roll by. Japanese scholars cling to the Chinese characters more and more and in many ways display an entire inability to carry on complicated trains of thought apart from these idea-expressing media. Spoken language in Japan does not wield half the power of written language. Listeners are dull of hearing and most of the speakers are habitually slipshod in the way they express themselves. Attempts to alter this state of things have practically failed according to the very highest Japanese authorities. For many years much has been written about the desirability of amalgamating the written and the spoken languages, and a style of writing known as *gem-bun-itchi* has been adopted by a few scholars. But, speaking generally, the attempt at amalgamation has made very poor progress and such unification as has taken place has not resulted in an abandonment of the ideographs to any appreciable extent. Thought is still wedded to the written symbols, and the notion that human speech may reach, and often has reached, as among the Greeks, for instance, the very highest state of development without the aid of the pen, and that the training of the tongue and the ear is of infinitely greater importance than the training of the eye—these are truths which the majority of Japanese educated men do not realize at all. On this subject in the course of our reading we have come across a very interesting little article from the pen of Mr. Fukuchi Genichirō, who is one of the very greatest authorities on the language used in the Meiji era and is well informed as to the state of public opinion relating to linguistic reform. The article appeared in the *Shinkōron* a few months ago. It is so important an utterance that no apology is needed for furnishing a literal translation of the whole, as below:—

#### EARLESS AND TONGUELESS JAPANESE.

Regarded from the point of view of progress the divergence that exists between the written and the spoken languages in this country is a national malady that hinders our advance very seriously. What is a constant source of regret to me is the fact that modern Japanese do not practise the art of conversing. Though we are tolerably well provided with hands that can compose and eyes that can recognize good writing when they see it, the ears to listen to conversation and the tongues to produce it are wanting. In attempting to unite the written and the spoken languages it is very important that while the written language is approximated to the spoken language, the spoken language should be approximated to the written language. There are people who find fault with the present *gem-bun-itchi* style as inferior. Such inferiority as exists undoubtedly proceeds

from the present state of the spoken language which writers in this style use. Written language being no more than a photograph of spoken language, if spoken language is not right, it is impossible for written language to be good. To expect to get a clear photograph of an obscure object is foolish. No matter how skillful the artist may be, this can never be accomplished. As regards the inferiority of our spoken language to-day there can be no question. Test the matter by examining the language used in those places which in modern Japan may be said to be the flower gardens of speech.

"The first place that should supply us with models of eloquence is the Imperial Diet. Examine the stenographic record of the speeches of the members, and you will find that the language is utterly incoherent and illogical. In the use of words the members are most careless, nor do they even to a small extent try to approximate their speech to book language.

"The next place where the language used should furnish a standard to the nation is a Court of Justice. But notwithstanding the fact that judges and barristers spend their whole lives in arguing, such oratory as theirs is far too dry to be regarded as a model.

"The third place that ought to furnish a standard of speech is the Academy of Learning (Gakushi Kai-in). This academy, since it consists of scholars only, should in the point of the language used supply a model for the whole nation. But listen to one of the members' addresses and you will find that that which passes for oratory in the Academy is utterly inferior and does no more than reveal the state of slovenliness which speech has reached in this learned assembly. Such is modern Japan. But in the feudal ages things were quite different. Compared with modern speakers the warriors of bygone days were very remarkable men, who paid great attention to the language they used. To illustrate what I mean, when, for instance, the messenger of one *daimyō* was despatched to another *daimyō* or when a *daimyō* had an audience with the Shōgun on some special business, the training that such persons underwent was most elaborate. They committed the verbal messages they had to carry to writing. This was called the Oral Message Memorandum (口上の覺). With this to guide them, they spent three or four days in preparation for delivering the message, committing it all to memory, and when they were quite sure that they were ready, placing the memorandum in their bosoms, they went and delivered their messages. When a messenger had finished his statement of the communication he brought, he was asked whether he had a memorandum of the message. He replied, 'I have,' and thereupon handed it in and withdrew. This is how things were in former times. No end of importance was attached to oral messages.

"I joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* in 1874. Previously to that I had been thinking that by some means or other I should like to amalgamate the written and the spoken languages, and I carried on various investigations in connection with the subject. But I have not investigated only, I have for the past 40 years been practising the art of amalgamating the two styles. I have taken great pains in endeavouring to approximate my writing to colloquial speech. This you would perceive at once were you to examine what I have written. I have for a long time been endeavouring to make my writing less stilted and formal and more expressive, and so my style has changed gradually, that is, it has come nearer the colloquial. Since in recent years I have begun writing plays I have been more and more convinced of the necessity of this and have puzzled my head any amount to effect my purpose. But I have been utterly astounded at the entire want of attention on the part of the whole nation to speaking and listening. If in writing plays one raises the actors' speeches to a high level, the majority of people do not comprehend them. This proceeds from the fact that in ordinary speech nobody tries to give a poetical or philosophical meaning to words, that is to say, nobody endeavours to use language skillfully. This is because while we

have eyes that know good composition when they see it, ears and tongues we have not. To give an example of what I mean, in that noted drama the *Imoseyama*, written about a century ago, the following sentence occurs:—'After all, the terms parent and child are only names suggested by man's narrow and self-interested point of view; when regarded from Nature's standpoint parent and child inhabit the same world as the maggots that are generated by the thousand; so what reason is there for sparing the life of either?'\* This remark shows an utter lack of natural feeling; but nobody finds fault with it. A little further on in the same play we come across the words: 'In the case of a cherry-tree whose branches have spread awkwardly, it must be pruned and a graft added to the old stock. If this be not done, Dazai's house will be ruined.'† This sentence has much poetic beauty; but just as the public neglected to find fault with the former passage quoted, so it fails to praise this one. Why is there no commendation and no censure? Simply because the words come to the ears of the public as part of a stage speech and do not appear in the form of written language. If the passages in question were read by people instead of being listened to, then it is quite certain that the noisy condemnation of the cruelty of the first passage would only be equalled by the vociferous praise bestowed on the poetic beauty of the second. Because both passages consist of oral speech only, they are treated with supreme indifference. This is an example of the extent to which the faculty of appreciating written language has been developed, while the faculties of listening and speaking are left entirely undeveloped. What we wish to commend to the attention of scholars to-day is just this: Since the approximation of the written language to the colloquial is comparatively easy, we all practise it to a certain extent, but the approximating of the colloquial to the written language being very difficult, we are apt to neglect it. But to this we must pay special regard. If we are bent on bringing about the unification of the written and spoken languages, exercising ourselves in colloquial is more important than exercising ourselves in composing, and for improving our colloquial speech such language as is used in those musical dramas called *gidayū* is well worthy of being taken as a model."

Now there is one serious difficulty in the way of those scholars who desire to act on Mr. Fukuchi's advice: the enrichment and improvement of the colloquial by the introduction of words, idioms and phrases that hitherto have been confined to the written language. It is this: the force and precision and perhaps even the intelligibility of the written forms of language would be lost in the absence of ideographs. The numerous existing homonyms baffle all efforts to make the colloquial use of written forms of speech a thorough success. We entirely agree with Mr. Fukuchi in thinking that there is hardly anything being done to improve the Japanese colloquial. Turning to the pages of such books as the *Botan-Dōwa* and the *Kyō Dōwa* we find that Japanese colloquial speech skillfully used is able to express in a most powerful and thorough manner shades of thought of extreme delicacy. In the former work the vivid manner in which rowdy scenes are portrayed and street talk is given so that one fancies oneself listening to the speakers, show of what colloquial Japanese as used by an Enchō is capable. The *Kyō Dōwa*, the *Shingaku Dōwa* and many other works of the same kind demonstrate the fact that moral philosophy may be made quite clear to the most uneducated Japanese without resort to any other language but common colloquial such as has been used for centuries in the country by people who have a very limited

\* Here is the original: *Hikyō oya to i, ko to iu wa ningen no watakusshi* (親); *Tenchū kara mitu toki wa onaji sekai ni wata ujimushi, nan' no korosu ni shirai ga genarō?*

† *Yedaburi ashiki sakura-ki wa, kille, tsugiki wo itavaneba, Dazai no iye ga tachimasen.* The allusion is to ordering the death of a useless son, Kuganosuke, and adopting another in his stead. This son committed suicide later on, but the play does not tell us of any one that was adopted to fill his place.

knowledge of books. But the feeling of a great many Japanese scholars is that the colloquial used by the *hanashika* and the *sekkyōja* is too discursive for use in lectures and that the book style should be adopted by scholars in ordinary speech as far as possible. This is done in school teaching to a considerable extent with the help, however, of a few explanatory ideographs written on the blackboard to prevent the students from going away with wrong ideas. As long as no attempt is seriously made to find any substitute for the ideographs now in use, Japanese thinking will still remain wedded to the characters and the gulf which now exists between the spoken and the written languages can never be successfully bridged. In the one language thought depends entirely on form, and the eye is the all-important medium relied on for conveying ideas to the mind; in the other language the tongue and the ear suffice for the transmission to the mind of the most elaborate trains of thought. We think it is true to say that throughout the whole of Japan, especially among the student class, there is careless speaking and there is careless listening, and few Japanese admit that there can be any accuracy apart from writing. At all important functions and ceremonies, instead of there being a series of short addresses delivered orally as they would be in the west, document after document is read and solemnly treasured up in memory of the occasion. The nation worships its script and regards colloquial speech as on an entirely lower level than the rounded classical Chinese sentences which impressively roll out one after the other when ceremonies are held. The process of lowering the written language to the level of the colloquial, however, is certainly going on to some extent. The language of the leading magazines and the leading newspapers is far nearer the colloquial to-day than it was 10 years ago and the fashion of introducing colloquial phrases in learned articles is now followed by a large number of noted writers. Mr. Fukuchi himself is an example of a writer whose style has entirely changed within the last two decades. Dr. Katō's and Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's styles are semi-colloquial and Dr. Inoue Enryō uses more colloquial than either of the above-named writers. But while this is so, there is a general feeling throughout the country that there is a lack of dignity about the newspaper, the magazine and popular novel styles and that such writing should never be allowed to rank as first class literary composition and should never be resorted to on solemn occasions. This sentiment will die hard, if it ever dies. We must confess that we rather sympathize with it. We feel the same veneration for the stately phrases of Imperial Rescripts, and formal written addresses penned by Japan's finest scholars as our forefathers felt for the solemn Latin addresses centuries ago. There is much to be said in favour of retaining for use on very solemn occasions a style of writing that is at once concise, poetical, and most impressive. The veneration which the Englishman feels for the old Bible language the Japanese feels for the Classical Chinese. The charm of this language to a Japanese is the distance which separates it from everyday speech, the *sokugo*. We think would-be linguistic reformers will do well to leave this national sentiment alone. They should concede this one point unreservedly, that archaic language specially suits grave ceremonies and solemn occasions. But in every other style of composition we hope that the attempts at simplification which are being made with considerable success will be carried as far as the genius of the written language allows. W. D.

The steamer *Montrose* entered port on Thursday with a full cargo of Rangoon rice. She came up without meeting either of the fleets, encountering very fair monsoon weather down the Gulf of Martaban and through the Indian Ocean. At the Burma ports telegraphic information from Saigon had been received that in consequence of the imposition of an import duty on rice from the French Indo-China port by the United States Government at the Philippines, a number of steamers had been chartered to proceed to Elephant Point or orders for loading rice for Japan.



## THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Japan Society of London (Japan Branch) which was held on Monday evening in the large hall of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, was even more successful than its immediate predecessor. There was as usual no attempt at decoration beyond the hanging of a few festoons of flags (exclusively Japanese and British) and the draping of the Union Jack and Rising Sun colour above the Chairman's place and over the principal entrance. Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., presided, being supported by Count Katsura (Premier), Baron Komura (Foreign Minister), Baron Kikuchi (former Minister for Education), Mr. S. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, facing whom were, Lieut.-General Baron Terauchi, Minister for War; Major-General Nagaoka, Viscount Aoki (former Foreign Minister), Vice-Admiral Saito (Vice-Minister of Marine) and other distinguished personages. The vice-chairs were occupied by Mr. M. Zumoto and Mr. D. Goh, and there were considerably over a hundred present.

As the members and their guests were assembling the Imperial Guards Band, stationed in the gallery, played a selection and at intervals during the evening rendered very pleasing music, including "Kimigayo" and "God save the King" at the honouring of the toast of the respective Sovereigns.

An excellent dinner was served by the Imperial Hotel after which the toast list was entered upon. The CHAIRMAN said—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—It is my privilege as Chairman to propose the first toast this evening. It is one which I am sure will be received with the greatest enthusiasm by all present here, by His Majesty's loyal and loving subjects and by all of us who from motives of business, pleasure, or duty, are sojourning in this beautiful land, and enjoying the hospitality of its kind-hearted and courteous people.—(Applause.) I call upon you to drink the health of H.M. the Emperor of Japan, the friend and ally of England.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and *Banzai*.

COUNT KATSURA next, in Japanese, briefly proposed the health of King Edward, which was likewise enthusiastically drunk.

The CHAIRMAN at this point announced that just before they sat down to dinner a telegram from the Japan Society of London had been received containing the very important word "*Banzai*." (Applause.)

Captain F. BRINKLEY proposed the toast of the Army and Navy of Japan. He said:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—I deem it a very great honour to have been asked to propose the toast of the Japanese Army and Navy this evening. It is a toast to which I can not possibly hope to do justice, but I have the consolation of knowing that you will all drink it with the utmost enthusiasm however feeble my manner of presenting it.

The foundations of the modern Army and Navy of Japan were laid some thirty years ago. That was a time when this country, having been just brought into full contact with all the achievements of Western scientific progress, was engaged in the wholesale process of grafting these novelties upon her own old civilization. Nearly everything underwent metamorphosis, but there were reasons to think that one at least of the ancient institutions might survive—the institution of the *samurai*. It was clearly foreseen that when Japan entered the society of Western nations it would be necessary for her to adopt the attitude of armed preparation which the peculiar civilization of those nations impels them to consider as the sole safeguard against one another's aggressions. In that event the possession of half a million hereditary soldiers would evidently have been a most valuable asset for Japan. But these considerations did not prevail. The *samurai* went the way of many other old institutions; he was abolished, and the conscription system was established in his stead. Those who can carry their minds back to that era remember vividly with what misgivings this change was regarded, and how many fears were engendered by the spectacle of a small force of raw conscripts being substituted for a big army of veteran *samurai*, who with their fathers and forefathers had followed the profession of arms from century to century. But those fears and misgivings were based on a misconception: the misconception that conscription was a new thing in Japan and that the distinction between the *samurai* and the *heimin* was, if not racial, then

at least radical. But conscription was not a new thing, and that distinction was neither racial nor radical. History shows that in the very early eras every adult male of the Japanese nation was liable for military service and that the distinction of *samurai* and *heimin* was a growth of mediæval times and had its origin in circumstances which did not all differentiate the two classes so far as *moral* was concerned. In fact, in a certain sense, the whole of the Japanese people might be said to be *samurai* in *esse* or in *posse* and it is to that great element of strength, I think, that Japan mainly owes her rapid emergence from a comparatively obscure international position to a prominent place among the leading Powers of the world. (Applause.) When the news of the first blocking expedition at Port Arthur reached Tokyo, I remember that an American diplomatist made this remark: "Why," he said, "we were very proud of ourselves for producing one Hobson, but here in Japan you seem to have a whole nation of Hobsons." (Applause.) That was the thing in a nutshell. A whole nation of Hobsons! It is not easy to beat such a nation. The history of the past twelve months shows that it is a great deal easier to be beaten by them. It has been said that the Japanese do not value life; that the magnificent bravery of the Japanese soldier and sailor in battle is founded largely on a semi-civilized contempt for death. Probably a greater fallacy never was propounded. One need only observe the sunny geniality of the Japanese disposition to know that the mood of these people is as far as possible removed from the sombre fanaticism of reckless self-sacrifice. The Japanese soldier or the Japanese sailor loves his life probably as ardently as any of us do and knows how to enjoy it; but he certainly holds it lighter than the dictates of duty and lighter than the dictates of loyalty; and he is ready to surrender it at any moment if, by so doing, he can benefit his country or contribute to the success of his sovereign's arms. And, at the same time, the Japanese commanding officer knows that he can demand of his men sacrifices from which a European commander would shrink. For the Japanese nation is still sufficiently old-fashioned to understand and appreciate that great successes in war can not be achieved without corresponding sacrifices, and the Japanese commanding officer knows that in judging his acts, his nationals will apply that standard. But the European commander is sensible of always standing at the bar of a public opinion which attaches an extravagant and illogical value to human life, and ruthlessly condemns even successes if they be sanguinary. You have thus, on the one hand, magnificent fighting material and, on the other, perfect freedom in using it, and that is a combination which accounts for many things in the past and will probably account for many more in the future. You have also the Japanese officer. Many years' observation have convinced me that the Japanese officer is almost an ideal type. A man who has no thought or ambition outside his profession; who lives for his profession and in his profession, who in time of peace eschews all ease and luxury, and in time of war is ready to be content with the same fare as the lowest private under his command. That is the true spirit of *bushido*, and among the many relics of her old civilization which Japan has happily preserved, she has no more valuable or admirable possession than *bushido*.—(Applause.)

Let me add one word with regard to the unwonted character of this war. Japanese Admirals and Generals have been required to direct campaigns on sea and on shore and to conduct sieges under circumstances for which military history furnishes no parallel, and their brilliant successes have proved not only that they have mastered the science of war, but also that its development in their hands has been raised to a point of the highest competence; competence to apply its principles unerringly to unprecedented conditions. And in this war the Japanese have proved something else also. They have proved that the most indomitable bravery may be associated with the utmost tenderness of heart.—(applause), and that the graces of chivalry and charity may form permanent parts of the commonest soldier's equipment.—(Lord applause.) Many will say that that is the brightest jewel in the crown of Japan's martial achievements. Perhaps it is.

Excellencies and Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink the toast of the Japanese soldier and sailor—valiant, loyal and merciful.

The toast was drunk with the greatest cordiality.

General TERAUCHI replied for the Army in a speech of which the following is a translation read by Mr. Zumoto:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—Captain Brinkley has discoursed in an interesting manner upon the origin of our Army and Navy, upon the readiness of our soldiers and sailors to lay down their lives at the bidding of their Sovereign and country, and upon other cognate subjects. In so doing he paid a high tribute to our Army and Navy, and it is my pleasant duty to thank him most gratefully on behalf of the Imperial Army.

Captain Brinkley has lived among us for many

years, and during most of that time he has occupied and still occupies a distinguished position as leader and instructor of public opinion. For a thorough knowledge of the country and its affairs, he has few equals, if any. I, therefore, scarcely need say that an appreciation coming from an authority of such unique qualifications is doubly dear and welcome to us.

It was only thirty years ago that the system of hereditary fighters was replaced by the system of conscription. But the principle of universal military service was in operation among us in ancient times. In those times young people used in time of peace to till the soil, but the moment war broke out they took up arms and rallied round the Imperial standard. For, as the study of our history amply demonstrates, loyalty to the Imperial house has been a distinguishing trait of our national character from the earliest times. On the establishment of feudalism, military matters became the exclusive concern of a particular class of people, the *samurai*. But, as Captain Brinkley said, there has never existed any radical, much less racial, difference between the *samurai* and other classes of people. Consequently, upon the adoption of the modern system of conscription all classes simply reverted to what they were in olden times; that is to say they have all become *samurai*, so that the spirit of *bushido*, which appears now to attract the attention of some foreign observers, is displayed by the whole nation without distinction of class. *Bushido* was never an exclusive property of the *samurai* even in feudal times: only he took special care to maintain in full vigour the spirit of that code of morals. On these points I sincerely admire the wonderful penetration with which Captain Brinkley has grasped the real truth.

Now, Gentlemen, *Bushido* is by no means peculiar to this nation, as some persons seem to believe. The precepts inculcated by *Bushido* will be found to be virtually the same as those principles which guide the conduct of gentlemen in other countries. Among the British people, for instance, I have not the slightest doubt that the principal teachings of *Bushido*, such as loyalty to the Sovereign, sympathy for the weak, respect for superiors, and so forth, are as much in active force as among ourselves.

Speaking of the British people, I cannot help admiring the indomitable will with which they triumph over difficulties however stupendous—a trait of character so abundantly proved during the Boer war. I have no hesitation to say that we have much to learn from the *samurai* of other lands, especially from those of England.—(Applause.)

Gentlemen, before sitting down I wish to say a word about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The unprecedented success that has attended our arms thus far is doubtless primarily due to the illustrious virtues of His Imperial Majesty and to the spirit of *bushido* that fills the hearts of the whole people. But it should be borne in mind that the utmost assurance and confidence with which the Japanese people have been able to face the present grave crisis in their national career, is in a large measure the result of their trust and reliance upon their strong and powerful Allies. (Loud applause.)

Vice-Admiral SAITO, with whose name the Navy was coupled, said:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—You have done me a great honour by inviting me to your dinner to-night, for which I beg to thank you most sincerely. Permit me also to offer you very warm thanks on behalf of the Imperial Navy for the cordial manner in which you all have received it.

I feel proud of the important task you have assigned me to-night, but I regret very much that unhappily the time has not yet come for me to touch upon the topics which fall within my special province and to which you may perhaps expect me to make some reference. Much has already been accomplished, but more remains to be done, and meanwhile we have to ask you to help us keep our lips closed rather than loosened. I cannot, however, sit down without expressing the deep sense of gratitude which not only the Imperial Navy but the whole nation feels toward our Allies, the British people, for their deep and strong sympathies for us and more especially for the inestimable instruction and inspiration which we have received from them in the organization and development of our Navy. The officers and men of our Fleet would not thank me if I should say that they deserved all the high praise which Captain Brinkley has been good enough to bestow upon them. But I know that I am only expressing what they all feel sincerely, when I say that, however little they may have been able to do for the sake of their "fatherland" in the present crisis of their national history, they owe a great deal to their Allies to whom they have ever looked up as their teachers and as their model.

On the call of Sir Claude MacDonald the Anglo-Saxons present rose and gave three rousing cheers for Admiral Saito, General Terauchi and the Japanese Navy and Army.



Mr. K. SONODA proposed the toast of the Cabinet. He said:

Excellencies and Gentlemen,—It is a great honour for me to rise and propose an important toast to-night, a toast which I am sure you will all receive most heartily. It is the health of the Cabinet Ministers of His Imperial Majesty's Government. (Applause.) Unfortunately we are still in the midst of war, and it may not be quite out of place to refer to it in a few words. In the first place I must congratulate the Government on the repeated successes which our arms have achieved both by land and sea. (Applause.) Those successes are no doubt due to the noble virtues of our august Sovereign and the patriotism and valour of our loyal soldiers and sailors. But at the same time I cannot help thinking that they are also due to the diligence and wisdom with which the Government have conducted the general warfare.—(Applause.) Gentlemen, I think it a great shame that while we were peacefully pursuing the work of civilization, doing no harm whatever to other peoples, Russia through her purely selfish and aggressive motives should have stepped in and tried to strangle us.—(Applause.) I believe war in itself is a sin, but when our national existence was threatened as it was we could choose no other course than to take up arms and defend ourselves. So, you see we are not miserable sinners in this case but only poor little self-defenders. (Laughter.) Of course no one can tell about the future; we may get terribly beaten yet, but we are determined to resist with all our power mean aggression and disgraceful oppression and, if necessary, we are determined to fight to the last man, for we would rather have Japan perish than Japan conquered or subdued. If we are doomed to perish we shall have to be content with leaving behind us an everlasting memory of the Land of the Rising Sun whose gallant sons readily shed their blood not only for the sake of their own country but also for the good of the whole world. If we are fortunately to be saved from destruction we will continue to do our best to enlighten ourselves so as to enjoy happiness and prosperity which, I believe, can only be attained by a free, upright, and progressive nation.

Gentlemen, as a humble banker I may be permitted to say a word or two with regard to our financial success. When we consider what a gigantic war it is and how heavy its expenses are it is somewhat surprising that we should not have financially suffered as predicted. Why, we ought to have got bankrupt long before this according to some prophets! But here we are enjoying almost exactly the same sound financial condition as we did before the war. How is that? In my own opinion there are many elements which have brought about this desirable result. To begin with, the country is not after all quite so poor as it is supposed to be. Secondly, the patriotism and unity of the nation have had a great deal to do with it. Thirdly, the success is largely due to the moral and practical support given to us by our worthy allies and other sympathetic western nations. The last not the least important element is the great tact which the Government have employed in carrying out their financial programme.

In conclusion I have to offer the Government another congratulation and that is that notwithstanding the most onerous task entrusted to them for the last two years the health of the Cabinet Ministers has in no way failed.—(Applause.) The present Cabinet is sometimes called "a youthful cabinet" or "a young men's cabinet" and I am glad to find that the experience of the past two years has completely proved it so far as energy and vigour are concerned.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Government have the entire nation at their back and that all classes from the highest down to the lowest are of one mind in prosecuting the war because we all know that our existence as a nation entirely depends on the result of this struggle.

I sincerely hope that our honoured Cabinet Ministers may be able to keep up the same youthful vigour and strength as heretofore until they bring the war to a most successful and glorious termination.

Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking to the health of the Cabinet Ministers, coupling with it the name of Count Katsura, the Prime Minister.—(Lord applause.)

The toast was fervently drunk.

Count KATSURA, who spoke in Japanese, responded for the Cabinet, his speech being rendered into English by Mr. Zumoto as follows:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—On behalf of my colleagues and for myself I wish to thank you most heartily for the toast which Mr. Sonoda has just so gracefully proposed and to which you have so warmly responded. I consider it a great honour to be your guest to-night—an honour which I value the more because I am well aware of the great services which your Society has rendered in the cause

of a better understanding between East and West, and especially between the peoples of Great Britain and Japan.

Mr. Sonoda referred to the war, and you will pardon me if I follow his example and say a word or two about it. The unbroken series of victories won by our forces on land and sea, are as Mr. Sonoda has said, to be ascribed to the inspiring influence of His Imperial Majesty's illustrious virtues and to the bravery and loyalty of the officers and men of our Army and Navy. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the present auspicious position of affairs is also in a large measure the result of the disinterested patriotism with which the whole nation has come to the support of the fighting forces of the Empire. In other words, for the brilliant success of our arms, thanks are largely due to the people who bear the burdens of war so cheerfully, and who devote themselves to the growth and development of our national resources so indefatigably and so successfully, that the financial strength of the country, I may be allowed to say, has been quite a revelation to the world.

There is another important factor in connection with this war which we ought not to forget. I mean the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I trust that the candid world will not hesitate to give due recognition to the sincere efforts Japan has made and is making in order to limit the war to the original parties to it. That we have been able to put forth our efforts in this direction without uneasiness or hesitation, that the relations between the different countries have not been disturbed by the war, that the war has not deranged the balance of power—for all this the world has to thank largely the Alliance between Great Britain and Japan. I wish also to take this opportunity of expressing our sense of gratification at the powerful moral support which our esteemed Allies have given us since the beginning of the war.

Gentlemen, the end is still unfortunately far off, but it gives me profound joy and satisfaction to know that the people are more than ever determined to defend the existence of their country to the last drop of their blood. I have no doubt whatever that the principles of justice and righteousness which shall ever guide our conduct will secure for us the increasing sympathy of the Powers, with whom I am happy to say we are on terms of cordial friendship. (Applause.)

Referring once more to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it is a matter for sincere congratulation for the sake of both countries, that the three years of its existence have so clearly demonstrated its value that all sections of the British people are united in expressing their deep satisfaction with it.

In conclusion, allow me, Gentlemen, to express my earnest hope that we may continue to be a united people and that we may be able to conduct ourselves in such a way as to retain and deserve, until we bring the war to a glorious termination, the sympathy of our great Allies and the rest of the civilized Powers. (Prolonged applause.)

Baron KOMURA proposed the toast of the Japan Society. He said:—

Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, and Gentlemen,—Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to propose the toast of the Japan Society. On several previous occasions, a very high and eloquent tribute has been paid to the excellent work of the Society, so that I have hardly anything new to add in recalling to your mind the excellent work and achievements of the Society in the past. I am, however, going to make one remark on a point which I consider quite important. The appreciation most highly valued by the Japanese nation in its present struggle is the sympathy shown by the Anglo-Saxon peoples.—(Applause.) This sympathy depends upon the due appreciation of the ideas and aspirations of either nation, and in bringing to the knowledge of Anglo-Saxon peoples, especially the English people, the true ideas and aspirations of the Japanese nation, this Society has, in a large measure, contributed its share, and it is my sincere hope that the Society will continue its work in promoting and diffusing a better appreciation of the true character and ideas of the Japanese.—(Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that the past history of the Society, and the ability and character of its distinguished members will ensure success—complete success—for the work of the Society. I will conclude by expressing my sincere hope for the future welfare of the Society, and will not detain you longer, as I wish to leave as much time as possible for your worthy Chairman, who is going to speak last. I express again my sincere wishes for the continued success and prosperity of the Society and for the health and welfare of its worthy and distinguished members.—(Applause.)

Mr. T. KATO, who replied for the Society, said:—  
Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—I am deputed by the Committee to respond to the toast which was so eloquently proposed by my friend Baron Komura. First of all, I have to thank him on behalf of the Society for the nice things which he said of the Society and also for his good wishes for its prosperity.

Baron Komura was perhaps too flattering in his reference to the work which the Japan Society has been able to accomplish in the past. But I think I may claim for the Society without fear of contradiction that it has done much in spreading the knowledge concerning things Japanese among the British people and also among other Occidentals. I say other Occidentals, because, looking at the list of the Society's members, I find many names belonging to other nationalities besides British and Japanese. Great Britain contributes by far the majority of members. Japanese come next in point of number. But there are many other nationals, as I say. In fact, nearly all European nations are represented in the Society, as well as Americans. There are for instance French, German, Italian, Austrian, Hungarian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, Swiss and Brazilian members, as well as many members belonging to the United States of America. I have not been able to find any Russian name in the list. (Laughter.) Well, Russia does not know Japan, nor has she endeavoured to know it. Had she known it and its people well, the state of affairs which we now witness between the two countries might not have taken place and the world might have been spared one of the most cruel and sanguinary wars which have been recorded in the history of mankind. It is a great pity that the Russians have not joined the Japan Society in the past and studied and appreciated Japan and its people. Great Britain and Japan know each other well and that mutual knowledge and the respect and sympathy resulting from such knowledge led to a happy alliance to which reference has been made by several preceding speakers and which it must be the universal wish of both peoples to have continued for a long time to come. In thus creating and promoting the respect and sympathy between the two nations, the Japan Society has contributed some small share. At any rate, the members of the Japan Society believe so, and with that belief I trust that the members, especially those belonging to Great Britain and Japan, will persevere in the pursuit of their good purpose. My hope does not stop there, but I further venture to hope that other countries, including Russia, will contribute more members to the Society in future and assist in the attainment of its objects. I cannot but believe that it will serve as one of the means of bringing about feelings of brotherhood between nations which have any stake in this part of the world, and thus securing peace and amity in their relations with one another.

Baron KIKUCHI proposed the health of the Chairman. He said:—  
Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of our distinguished Chairman, Sir Claude MacDonald. It is not necessary for me to make a long speech; we all know him well and have the highest esteem for him. Esteem is rather a cold word; I want an equivalent for our word *kei-ai*. Will any gentleman be so kind as to give it to me? Well, let us translate it literally and say "respect and love" or "respectful love." It will express, if not idiomatically, at least truly, our sentiment towards Sir Claude. His actual residence among us is not so very long, as far as years go, covering only a little over four years, but when he came to us he was well known not only to the select few but to the public at large. He had already won our admiration and sympathy by the able manner in which he had directed the defence of the legations in Peking. And then these four years—are they not perhaps the most memorable years in our annals, nay, in the annals of the world? I will not mention the fall of Port Arthur or the battle of Mukden, or the destruction of the First Pacific Squadron. Those are doubtless big events. Since olden times there have been many collisions between East and West. The victory has been not to East or West—for we may go round and round the world and which is East and which is West?—nor to the Yellow race or the White—for the colour is only skin deep; the victory in all cases has been, since the days of Salamis and Marathon, to that side which had greater intelligence to guide it and loftier spirit to animate it. The battles of this war, I say, are big events. But I would rather speak of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There has been repeated reference to the alliance this evening, but you must allow me also to refer to it. This unique alliance between two great nations of the East and the West was concluded in the hope of securing peace in the Extreme East, and although it has unfortunately failed in doing this, it has, however, been of inestimable value in limiting the extent of the war—in reducing it to the irreducible minimum of two combatants. Of Sir Claude's share in bringing about this alliance it is not for me to speak here; but this I will say that he has been most anxious that this alliance should be endorsed by the public opinion of both countries and that there should be nothing, however slight, to mar the good understanding be-

tween the two nations. He has ever worked hard to promote friendly and cordial relations between his countrymen and ours; and therefore it must be a source of deepest gratification to him, as indeed to all of us, that at the present moment, as Count Katsura has truly remarked, the alliance, after three years of a severe test in the fiery furnace of experience in time not of quiet and peace but of anxiety and trouble, has the unanimous support of every section of community in both Empires. Gentlemen, I have the honour to propose the health of our Chairman. May he long remain with us to continue the good work.

Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD in reply said:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you from my heart for the enthusiastic manner in which you have received the toast of my health proposed in such gracious and kindly terms by my distinguished and learned friend Baron Kikuchi. It was only when a list of to-night's toasts was forwarded to me by our able and energetic Secretary, Mr. Go, that I remembered that the great pleasure of being your Chairman to-night, carried with it the penalty of listening in abashed silence, to a list of my virtues set forth in engaging array by the skilled hand of a valued friend. Gentlemen, last year, it was Mr. Kato Takaaki who was the executioner, I beg his pardon—the valued friend, and much as I admire their skill, and much as I appreciate your kindness, I am sure that a third year in succession, would altogether ruin my modesty, and exhaust your patience. Therefore, please Mr. Secretary, next year a new Chairman. But before I sit down I should like to add a few words as pendant to what I said on this occasion last year. Speaking of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, I reminded my hearers that the alliance had been entered into in the earnest hope that it would make for peace. Unfortunately this hope was not realized, but I added, that if by its means two friendly nations could be drawn together in bonds of closer and firmer friendship and if the horrors of war could be prevented from spreading to other countries the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would not have been made in vain. A year has passed since I spoke those words and I am sure that events have shown that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has not been made in vain. Most surely have the two nations been drawn together in bonds of the closest and firmest friendship, and we have only to cast our minds back to the events of the past year, and especially of the past few weeks, to recognize how great has been the influence of the Alliance in restricting the area of hostilities. That this may continue to be the case until a lasting peace reigns over this fair and smiling land is I am sure, the heart-felt wish of all of us here to-night.

Viscount Aoki, speaking in Japanese, proposed that a Society be established in Tokyo for the investigation of things British to be called the England Society. It was decided to ask the Committee who organized the dinner to consider the practicability of the scheme.

#### Y. C. AND A. C. ATHLETIC MEETING.

The Spring athletic meeting of the Y. C. and A. C. was held on Saturday afternoon at the Cricket Ground. The earlier part of the afternoon was beautifully fine, but later a strong wind made matters somewhat unpleasant. There was a large gathering of spectators, the attendance of ladies being exceptionally large, and the light spring costumes made the scene particularly bright.

The various events proved very interesting and were in nearly every case keenly contested, there being two or three extremely close finishes. The 220 yards was well won after a fine race by Correa, who thus holds the Doctors' Cup; but the half mile was rather disappointing as only two runners finished. The final heat in the 100 yards produced a splendid finish by Weed and Mason, the former just getting in first. The one mile evoked considerable interest and proved a good race for first and second, T. W. Kilby winning with a fine spurt. The Sack, Three-Legged and Obstacle races were, as usual, highly amusing, the latter especially causing much fun and laughter.

The following officers of the day carried out their various duties most efficiently:—

Dr. E. Wheeler, W. L. Meriman, Dr. A. L. Moon, R. N. Judges; D. H. Blake, W. B. White, Clerks of the Course; L. E. McChesney, Starter; E. Mendelson, A. W. Read, O. Strome, Time-keepers; G. G. Brady, L. D. Tebb, Measurers; J. F. Drummond, E. W. Kilby and F. Pollard, Handicappers.

The events were as follow:—

#### 100 YARDS.

First Prize, presented by Messrs. Arthur and Bond.  
Second Prize presented by Bankers.

##### Heat I.

F. G. Correa (4 yds.)	1
H. Hearne (8 yds.)	2
L. Stornebrink (3 yds.)	3

Time 11½ secs.

##### Heat II.

D. Weed (5 yds.)	1
R. G. Bell (5 yds.)	2
W. B. Mason (Scratch)	3

Time 11½ secs.

##### Final.

D. Weed	1
W. B. Mason	2
R. G. Bell	3

Time 10½ secs.

In the final heat the starters were Weed, Mason, Bell, H. Hearne and Correa. An exceedingly good race, all the men coming down in a line, and the finish was so close that it was impossible for the spectators to decide who had secured first place. There was apparently not more than a foot between the first and last man.

#### HIGH JUMP.

(First and Second Prizes presented by Brokers.)

Seven competed in this event, but Correa, Lambert and Thorn dropped out. The remaining four cleared the bar at the following heights:

R. G. Bell (receives 4 in.)	5 ft. 3 in.	1
V. A. Hearne (receives 5 in.)	5 ft. 2½ in.	2
Donald Drummond (receives 1 in.)	5 ft. 2 in.	3

W. S. Moss (received 3 in.) 5 ft. 2 in. 0

#### 440 YARDS.

First Prize, presented by the Ladies of Yokohama.

Second Prize, presented by Silk Merchants.)

This was really a very fine race, seven competing, Mason (scratch) started to over-haul those in front right from the start and went through them in splendid style, actually getting the lead about 100 yards from the winning tape and thereafter winning easily, T. W. Kilby being second with Stornebrink a good third:—

W. B. Mason (scratch)	1
T. W. Kilby (12 yards)	2
L. Stornebrink (10 yards)	3

Time 53½ secs.

#### PUTTING THE SHOT.

(First and Second Prizes presented by Silk Merchants.)

Very poor form was shown in this contest, the furthest distance being a "put" of Kingdon's of 27 ft. 1¾ in. The first three were as follows:—

A. Kingdon (receives 6 in.)	27 ft. 7½ in.
T. Russell (receives 1 ft.)	27 ft. 7 in.
D. Drummond (receives 2 ft. 6 in.)	27 ft. 2½ in.

120 YARDS HURDLES (3 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH).

First and Second Prizes presented by Bankers.

This event was run in heats, the final producing a very close finish between Moss and Graham, in the order named, with D. Drummond a good third. J. E. Drummond missed his stride at the start and thus lost his chance of winning. The heats and final resulted as follows:—

##### Heat I.

J. E. Drummond (Scratch)	1
Donald Drummond (5 yds.)	2
V. A. Hearne (10 yds.)	3

Time 18½ secs.

D. Drummond and Hearne each had one hurdle removed.

##### Heat II.

W. S. Moss (10 yds.)	1
W. Graham (10 yds.)	2
H. W. Kilby (10 yds.)	3

Time 18½ secs.

Moss had two hurdles removed and Graham and Kilby one each.

##### Final.

W. S. Moss	1
W. Graham	2
D. Drummond	3

Time 18½ secs.

#### 220 YARDS.

(First Prize Doctors' Cup. Second Prize Presented by Insurance Companies.)

This was one of the best contests of the meeting, the competitors keeping close together throughout. Correa, the holder of the cup, won with a good spurt by a matter of inches, and thus secured permanent possession of the trophy. Thorn was second, and the others all finished in a bunch.

F. J. Correa (5 yards)	1
C. H. Thorn (5 yards)	2
G. Russell (8 yards)	3

Time 25½ secs.

#### HALF MILE.

First and Second Prizes presented by Insurance Companies.

Five started in this race, but J. E. Drummond, D. Drummond and A. Bishop gave up. T. W. Kilby ran in fine style and putting on a good spurt won fairly easily from W. Graham.

T. W. Kilby (25 yards)	1
W. Graham (30 yards)	2

Time 2 min. 11½ secs.

#### LONG JUMP.

There were six competitors in this event, R. G. Bell winning first prize. Mason and Hearne tied for second prize, but it was, of course, awarded to the former as he jumped from scratch. The distances covered were:—

R. G. Bell (2 ft.)	20 ft. 5½ in.	1
W. B. Mason (Scratch)	20 ft. 4½ in.	2
V. A. Hearne (2 ft.)	20 ft. 4½ in.	0
D. Drummond (2 ft. 3 in.)	19 ft. 8 in.	0
L. Stornebrink (1 ft. 6 in.)	18 ft. 6 in.	0
F. Bunting (3 ft.)	17 ft. 6 in.	0

#### THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

(First and Second Prizes presented by Shipping Firms.)

This contest resulted as follows:—

F. J. Correa (scratch)	96 yds. 5 in.	1
J. E. Drummond (10 yds)	94 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.	2

#### ONE MILE.

"Dare" Challenge Cup and Gold Medal Presented by the Club. Second Prize by Committee.

The mile proved a fine race, White making the running for the first three rounds. Passing the winning post after the second round the order was:—White, T. W. Kilby, Bell, Ferrier, McNamara, Bunting, J. E. Drummond, H. W. Kilby, W. Graham, C. H. Thompson. On the last round Ferrier obtained the lead, followed closely by T. W. Kilby, with H. W. Kilby and White some little distance behind. At the finish, however, the younger Kilby put on a fine spurt and won by about two yards from Ferrier, with H. W. Kilby third several yards behind.

T. W. Kilby (55 yds.)	1
W. H. Ferrier (60 yds)	2
H. W. Kilby (Scratch)	3

Time 4 min. 56½ secs.

#### SACK RACE.

(Prize presented by Mr. H. J. Sharp.)

A very close finish, though Kilby fell right on the line.

D. Weed	1
T. Kilby	2
A. Kingdon	3

#### THREE LEGGED RACE.

(Prize presented by Committee.)

This was won fairly easily by Weed and Stornebrink.

Weed and Stornebrink	1
T. Kilby and Bowden	2

#### OBSTACLE RACE.

(Prize presented by Shipping Firms.)

Mason came in well ahead of the other competitors, all of whom presented a snaked, mottled and "done-up" appearance after negotiating the various obstacles.

Mason	1
J. Abbey	2
Russell	3

The Ladies' Prize was presented to the winner of the 440 yards, W. B. Mason, at the conclusion of that race by Miss Merriman, the usual cheers being given and the lady being presented with a floral tribute.

The other prizes were presented to the successful competitors at the close of the sports by Mrs. D. H. Blake, who had a few graceful words for each recipient.

At the meeting of the baseball players of the Y. C. & A. C. held at the Pavilion on Monday afternoon Mr. L. E. McChesney was elected Captain; and Messrs. D. H. Blake and E. W. Kilby, Vice-Captains. It was announced that Mr. E. V. Thorn will present a silver cup for the best batting average during the season.

## Y.M.C.A. WORK IN MANCHURIA.

The Rev. J. H. De Forest, of Sendai reports:—It was my good fortune recently to visit the work of the Young Men's Christian Associations among the soldiers of the Japanese Army in Manchuria. At the request of the Y.M.C.A. Committee and with generous letters of introduction from Cabinet officers, I went for the purpose of speaking at three centres of Association work, Dalny, Newchwang and Hoojo, and also of studying the conditions under which this work is widening out.

At these three places the Army authorities have provided houses which are open every day, virtually from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. The same kinds of work are done there as are done in the Y.M.C.A. halls throughout America and in Japan, with slight adaptations to the military situation. The aim is to do good to the whole man, physically, intellectually and spiritually. The soldier is encouraged to keep in touch with his family and friends by an abundance of good materials for correspondence, all furnished free. If, as sometimes happens, he cannot write, one of the workers will write his letters for him. Often the workers go to the hospitals where they spend much time writing letters for the sick and wounded, and sometimes they go scores of miles to carry sympathetic aid to the men.

In each place there is a reading room which is a real blessing to the men hungry for something to read from the home land. Lessons in English and music are given. Baths and barber rooms, wash tubs and "insect killing" steamers are kept going. And every day there are readings of the New Testament with expositions, sermonettes, or more formal lecturing and preaching, to which are added singing and prayer as the leader in charge sees fit. At these religious meetings, which are purely voluntary, I was told the rooms are generally well filled, and occasionally they are crowded to overflowing.

The Japanese workers whom I had the pleasure of hearing spoke as earnestly and as freely on the same great subjects of God and Man as do pastors in the home pulpits. As to my own addresses, I used substantially what I use in my regular missionary work, and found that it was as fitting in Manchuria as in Japan. Officers and soldiers filled the large Chinese theatre at Dalny on two afternoons. A Lieut. Colonel, so busy that on each of the four walls of his office he had written in large characters: "Don't talk long here," found time to address with me one evening two hundred soldiers. Another Christian officer begged me to come late in the evening to his quarters and give his men a Christian talk, since they were hungry for it.

No one could spend the day around one of these halls without seeing that everything pointed to the bracing up of the moral and spiritual life of the soldiers. The officers and men expressed no less gratitude for the moral and spiritual influences being exerted than for the social and practical privileges provided.

Everywhere I went—from Port Arthur to Mukden, from Newchwang to Antung,—I found Christians, or rather Christians found me. On the top of Port Arthur's Ni Ryu Zan an officer was overseeing the burning of the dead of both armies. I handed him my card and as he gave me his, he said that he and several others of his friends were Christians, as were all the members of all their various families. At one of the dinners with a company of officers the majority must have been Christians, for it was previously arranged that I should say grace. North of Mukden I happened to meet a captain who is a member of a Sendai church; in the train going up was a lieutenant who is a member of another Sendai church; and several of the interpreters at different headquarters were Christian teachers or preachers. It was curious to meet here and there officers who opened up gradually and at last said, "My wife is a Christian."

I met officers who with perfect frankness said they had no religion and felt no need of any, but there were others who as frankly confessed their religious needs. I found ten times more of the reverential religious spirit than I did of indifference, and there was not the slightest sign of

hostility anywhere. I believe it is this wide religious spirit that makes possible the moral and spiritual successes of the Y.M.C.A. work. This spirit is coupled with a beautiful tolerant mind that is open to anyone who is sincere.

The following letter is from Mr. C. V. Hibbard, one of the Young Men's Christian Association representatives at the front:

Hoojo, April 5, 1905.

The war has lasted long enough now so that the anniversaries are beginning to come round. While in Antung with Dr. De Forest the other day, I received an invitation to attend the commemorative service to be held at the battle field of Kusenjo, on the 1st of May. A couple of officers invited me to spend the night before the ceremony with them, and so in the afternoon of the 30th I set out from Hoojo with the certainty of an interesting time ahead.

A lot is being written about the traits of Japanese character, especially the traits of the Japanese soldier, so I am moved to make my contribution. At the station in Hoojo are a half dozen rabbits, several varieties of flowery shrubs, pines, etc. I doubt if there is one of the eight or ten stations between here and Antung where you would not find at least a dog and a branch of quince blossoms. About the headquarters, in the hospitals, everywhere are flowers which have been sought out in the hills and brought in often from a considerable distance and at no small labour. And as we stretched our blankets on the floor of my host's rooms, I narrowly averted turning over the everpresent vase of flowers. One may draw his own conclusions, but I am glad that the men of the people with whom I cast in my lot care for flowers and pets. As we rolled up in our blankets there were some anxious prognostications concerning the weather for the next day, and we opened our eyes on a day of no great promise. The breakfast of a mixed ration of rice and wheat being despatched, the horses were soon at the door. That sounds dignified and proper, but four or five Japanese steeds are likely to be about as proper as a Sunday school class of small boys without a teacher. A man at each horse's head sought to maintain a safe interval between his and the next animal, but it was with a certain sense of achievement that we got off down the road in single file. Across the new bridges and out through the new Japanese town the road led. Everywhere well drained, with bridges and public conveniences, the town is changed as by magic from the indescribable filth of the undrained, uncleared town as I first saw it eight months ago. When we struck into the main road we joined a number of officers, many of whom I knew. The virtues of the Japanese officer, and they are many, do not, however, as a rule, include expert horsemanship, and in fording a stream one horse lay down with more satisfaction to himself than his rider. Boots full of water, a wet uniform, and a dull morning are not sedative to a ruffled temper, but without a word the officer led his horse ashore, emptied his boots as we climbed the opposite bank and soon joined us, laughing cheerfully at his own misfortune. The sun made his existence felt by a close heat, and the Manchurian farmer tramping his furrows loomed gigantic in the haze. Across the Yalu, over on the Korean side, a group of tall cottonwoods, close bunched, showed faint and shadowy. In the nearer fields the grain was beginning to show in a green line across the brown earth, and the yellow brown of the hills shaded into green in the ravines. The village of Kusenjo is but a little place and quiet enough. A little to one side of the fighting there are only a part of the houses that bear the marks of shot, but as you pass the village the Russian trenches are a good deal in evidence. The "dumpling hill" around which the battle centred has been greatly changed by the hand of the conqueror. A well made roadway zig-zags up the steep ascent and the whole slope is set with pines. A little more than half-way up a lesser mound has been set aside for a monument to the officers of the first army. At the summit is another small park and at the highest point a single granite slab five feet wide, a foot in thickness and twelve feet high, towers from the massive boulder base. On the side of this facing the northwest, the Manchurian, is deep carved the record of the battle with its tale of dead and wounded.

From the foot of the hill rises the call of a bugle and the Japanese, in full marching order, come swinging steadily up the steep path. The men have all seen service and there is that in their step and carriage that shows their thoughts go back to another day when it was not firecrackers on the hill. Behind them come the Chinese, only a hundred or so, but with a grand flourish of trumpets. First into the little park march an oddly assorted group, the members of which, all in uniform, range in age from twelve to thirty. These are the members of the Chinese-Japanese school established last autumn. Are they perhaps more significant than the troops out on the hillside? Then there is a group of

splendidly uniformed, fine-looking men. They are officers of the Korean army. Chinese officials with their peacock feathers and brilliant costumes mix readily with the Koreans and a little less easily with the Japanese. At last the ceremony begins. A little company of priests, standing before the monument under a couple of newly set quince trees in full bloom, perform a simple, quiet and dignified service in memory of the dead. Later all go down to the smaller monument in the court below, and as we enter a pine twig is handed to each one. The service is repeated, or at least the second service is very similar to the first, and this is followed by several short tributes. Being the only American present, I had written out a little tribute and presented the same, both in Japanese and English, with a small American flag to the presiding officer. I had not expected to speak, but he very kindly invited me to read the English and I did so. After this the invited guests passed before the monument and with a bow placed their pine boughs there. The soldiers were marched up, company by company, and presented arms. After the ceremony came the usual feast and then the ride back to Antung. When at eleven o'clock that night I stepped into our room here in Fengwanchen, it was with a feeling that I had enjoyed a very interesting and rather tiring day.

## WINGS OF WHITE.

(A SONG OF THE INLAND SEA.)

White wings folded to rest  
On the tide of Oi Wan;  
Sunlight and moonlight and starlight,  
And scent of the blossoming hills;  
Dip and drip of the oar  
And laugh of the waves on the sand—  
Still when the twilight falls  
Shall I see the gold of the moon  
Deep thro the pines on the hill  
That sigh to the Maids of Ai.  
White wings spread to the breeze  
On the tide of Harima Sea;  
Sunlight and moonlight and starlight  
And salty breath of the deep;  
Song of the sailors at work,  
Song of the waves at play—  
Still when the night winds blow  
Shall I see the round red moon  
Rise from the misty sea  
That sings to the fisher lads.  
White wings lifted in flight  
Down the silver way of the west,  
A-swing to the winds of the day,  
A-dream in the hush of the night,  
By what far Isle do you droop,  
Adrift on the opal tide?  
Yonder the evening star  
O'er Kitagi's shadowy isle,  
But far is the glow thro the pines  
That sigh to the Maids of Ai.

S. L. L. YENDYS.

On a moonlight May night off Kitagi Id.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## PETITION FOR INSOLVENCY.

Mr. S. Yoshida, a merchant in Tokyo, has brought an action in the Tokyo District Court against Mr. K. Oishi, a representative for Tokyo, residing in the compound of Count Okuma's dwelling, petitioning for a decision of insolvency. According to the complaint, says the *Yiji*, Plaintiff lent Defendant yen 1,240, which the latter failed to pay back within due time. Subsequently, Plaintiff tried through a bailiff to seize Defendant's property and found that there was no article which could be seized. On the other hand, the emoluments which Defendant receives from the Lower House have been pledged as guarantees for debts of yen 500 from Mr. Ubahara, yen 5,000 from S. Tanikawa and yen 5,000 from K. Uyeno.

## DE WETTE v. KUHN.

The following is the gist of the judgment given in the case instituted by Miss Sophie Anne Barbe De Wette (or Mrs. Kuhn, the wife of Mr. S. H. Kuhn) against Mr. S. H. Kuhn, the verbal judgment having been delivered on May 12th dismissing plaintiff's case.

1.—The important point of Plaintiff's petition is that she asks the Court to give a decision to

the effect that the marriage between the parties is invalid, and to order defendant to pay forty yen monthly, for damage incurred as the result of the invalidity of the marriage, until the daughter of the parties shall attain twenty years of age.

2.—According to the principle of the relative law one of the married parties who considers the marriage to be invalid is not allowed to institute an action in the Court against the other requiring the other to admit the invalidity, but a petition must be lodged in the Court asking it to declare the illegality of the marriage. Miss De Wette lodged her action against Mr. S. H. Kuhn and did not ask for a declaration of the invalidity of the marriage by the Court. Consequently her case can not be admitted by the Court.

3.—Plaintiff's claim for an allowance for bringing up the parties' child is not regarded as direct damage incurred as result of the invalid marriage. The expenses for bringing up the infant have no immediate connection with the marriage. Her claim, therefore, can not be brought in the Court by means of her petition.

#### ACTION AS TO DISTRAINT.

A case in which Chao Ju-sih and one other Chinaman petition for the cancelling of the seizure of a house by Mr. Paul Helm came up again in the Yokohama District Court on May 20th, when Judge Nakanishi dismissed plaintiffs' action.

#### CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

The following is the formal judgment delivered in a case instituted by the American Trading Co., No. 28, Yokohama, against Messrs. Robert M. Slomann and Co., Hamburg (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) in which the verbal judgment was given on April 29th dismissing plaintiffs' claim.

GIST OF JUDGMENT.—Plaintiffs' claim is dismissed and they are ordered to bear the cost in accordance with Clause 1 of Art. 72 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GROUND.—Mr. G. Akiyama, Plaintiffs' counsel, asks the Court in his definite statement to give judgment ordering defendants to pay yen 485.36 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from March 5th, 1903, till the execution of the decision and to bear the costs. As to the claim, plaintiffs' contention is that defendants have their head office at Hamburg and branches at several ports in America and in the Orient, and are carrying on shipping business. In Japan, Messrs. C. Illies and Co. No. 54, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, represent them as their agents. On Nov. 12th, 1902, plaintiffs shipped a hundred cases of several kinds of merchandise on the defendants' steamer *Verona* at New York to be transferred to Yokohama and defendants contracted to carry them safely to their destination. On Feb. 24th, 1903, the ship arrived at Yokohama. On the landing of the cargo, plaintiffs began, on the 28th of the same month, to take delivery of the goods in the compound of the Customs, when plaintiffs found that a case, containing four smaller boxes with eighteen dozen each of woollen terai hats was broken and that some of the hats were lost or spoiled. Consequently, without taking delivery of the damaged case, plaintiffs lodged a claim on March 4th in the same year at the office of the Yokohama agent—Messrs. C. Illies and Co.—but the latter did not enter upon definite negotiations (*yoryo too esaru ni tsuki*). On March 18th, plaintiff took delivery of the damaged case under protest. The damage is stated to be that 73 hats costing yen 48.68 per dozen—aggregating yen 295.65 in all;—and 20 hats costing yen 81 per dozen—amounting to yen 135—were short delivered; and 27 hats costing yen 48.60 per dozen—amounting to yen 34.71—were spoiled. The damage was caused during the voyage of the steamer while defendants were responsible for damage. As evidence, plaintiffs produced Exhibit A-1, a bill of lading—and contended that Art. 1 of the document provides for the fixing of the rate of freight and Art. 9 to settle disputes on damage.

Mr. W. Nagashima, defendants' counsel, asked the Court in his definite statement to reject plaintiffs' claim and to order the latter to bear

the costs. While admitting the damage insisted on by plaintiffs, he held in his essential contention that Art. 1 of the bill of lading agreed on between the parties provides for the taking of the value of the cargo, if it is not declared by the shippers, as \$100, and in the case of damage the claim should not exceed the amount. Art. 9 provides for a claim in the case of the value of the cargo having been notified by the shippers. Defendants availed themselves of Arts. 1 and 9 of the document.

Reason.—Art. 1 of the bill of lading takes the value of the cargo as a hundred dollars in case the real cost is not declared as the standard for charging freight and further as a basis to fix the extent of the responsibility of the defendants. Art. 9 settles any dispute on the damage in the case of the value of cargo being notified. There is no dispute between the parties that the value of the damaged goods was not declared in the bill of lading, so that there is, it is considered, no responsibility for any claims exceeding a hundred dollars. Nevertheless, plaintiffs claimed for damage of the actual value. The claim is not proper and on the other hand defendants' contention is quite right.

The foregoing judgment was signed by Judge K. Yasuda and Judge-associates K. Matsuyama and Y. Tamura.

#### OHARA v. WRIGHT.

A case lodged by T. Ohara against Mr. W. N. Wright, proprietor of Wright's Hotel, claiming yen 18 25, came up again on May 23rd in the Yokohama Local Court.

At the outset of the hearing, defendant's Counsel stated that he had tried to settle the dispute amicably out of Court to which end the Court had exhorted the parties at the previous hearing, and that plaintiff refused to consent. Plaintiff said that he was desirous to conclude his case in the Court and that he did not care whether his claim were dismissed or not. He asked the Court to summon the *betto* of defendant and three coolies who were employed in laying concrete in the stable of Mr. Wright, as witnesses. The Court granted the request and adjourned the hearing till May 30th.

#### SELECTIONS FROM "ELIJAH"

The repetition of the selections from "Elijah" (given first some weeks ago with great success) did not attract by any means as large an audience as the occasion deserved, for undoubtedly all the music went even better than before. The programme was exactly as at the previous rendering, with the exception that Mr. Vincent had substituted two offertory numbers for those he formerly played. They were: Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," Book 2, No. 3; and "Nocturne" from "Midsummer's Night Dream," both of which were listened to with the deepest appreciation. As before the soloists were: Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Mrs. W. A. Harrison, Miss Mendelson and Miss Burdett Leach, Mr. A. E. Cooper and Mr. S. H. Somerton. Mr. Griffin was again Conductor and Mr. W. Karl Vincent, Organist.

Just before the offertory Rev. E. S. Booth said the Union Church was making an effort to build a church. There was perhaps an impression abroad that the community in years gone by built the edifice in which they were assembled. If there was such an impression he wished to correct it. A portion of the means of building this house came from Christians in the Sandwich Islands the object being to build a church for the Japanese; the American Minister then accredited to His Majesty's Court supplemented that gift, and it was further supplemented by gifts from America, so that this house was erected for the Japanese. Previously the Union Church congregation met in the Gaiety Theatre, but after this building was completed its doors were opened to them and they had since been housed at a moderate rental. Instead of rebuilding the Union Church the congregation proposed to build a new house of worship and they therefore appealed to their friends to assist them in building a house

for the worship of God. The scheme was already well advanced, a site had already been secured and judging from the enthusiasm in relation to this project it promised to prove a complete success.

The collection last evening totalled yen 106.

#### L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The last of the series of pleasant literary and musical reunions given by L'Alliance Francaise, took place on Thursday evening at the Van Schaick Hall on the Bluff. There was a full attendance of members and guests and a very enjoyable evening was passed by those present. After a few introductory remarks the popular President of the association, M. de Cuers de Cogolin, introduced the Rev. Père Noël Péri, who read, in eloquent style, a most interesting *conference* or paper, on "La Guerre Russo-Japonaise: Poètes et Soldats," of which we hope to give a resume later on. The second part of the programme was opened by Mons. L. Cherfils, who gave an excellent rendering of two songs: (a) *Les Vieilles de chez nous*, by Ch. Lavade, and (b) "J'avais rêvé," by de Lassen, Mr. Grimbale playing the accompaniments. Both numbers were warmly applauded. The second item consisted of a recital by Mons. R. Jamin of the poem "Le Sommeil de Canope," by Albert Samain, with a pianoforte accompaniment (A Sauvrais) played by Madame Chaix. This was a novelty to most of the audience and proved very successful. The last item on the programme comprised two choice vocal morceaux, (a) "Connais-tu le pays," by A. Thomas, and (b) "Une Nuit de Mai," by A. Goring Thomas, sung with artistic grace and expression by Mrs. E. C. Irwine, who was in excellent voice, and accompanied by Miss E. B. Leach. A round of applause brought the brief but very enjoyable entertainment to an end.

#### HORSE SALE.

At the horse sale conducted by Mr. John W. Hall on Wednesday the following prices were realised:—

	Yen.
Capricieuse, Black, Australian Mare .....	370
Hard Cash, Grey, China .....	160
Gogai, Cream, China .....	110
Folly, Bay, Australian Mare .....	375
Parisienne, Black, Australian Mare (Bought in) .....	380
Iwate Bay, Australian Mare .....	370
Kuama, Brown Australian Mare .....	380
Chitose, Bay, Australian Mare .....	500
Wakashima, Skewbald, China .....	500
Hitachi, Bay, Australian Mare .....	800
Hinode, Chestnut, Australian Mare .....	425
Chiyoda, Bay, Australian Mare .....	400
Kobe II, Brown, China .....	95
Sunset, Grey, China .....	105
Sunbeam, Chestnut, China .....	70
Kestrel, Grey, China .....	45
Ibuki, Black, Australian Mare .....	200
May-oui, Grey, China .....	170
May-king, Brown China .....	120
Omuro, Bay, Australian Mare .....	425
Ohyon, Brown, Australian Mare .....	500
Miyoshino, Brown, Australian Mare .....	450
Texas, Bay, Australian Mare .....	525
Dairen, Grey, China .....	70
Ten-in, Chestnut, Australian Mare (Bought in) .....	425
Ten-nin, Brown, Australian Mare .....	425
Daybreak, Brown, Australian Mare .....	625
Puritan, Bay, Australian Mare .....	425
Pagoda, Grey China .....	110
May-mie, Bay Australian Mare .....	400
May-nooth, Brown, Australian Mare .....	325
Petit Canard, Bay, China .....	50
Flirt, Bay, Australian Mare .....	400
Flame, Brown, Australian Mare .....	400
Flash, Brown, Australian Mare .....	2,100
Rose de France, Brown, Australian Mare .....	850
Gollywong, Black, Australian Mare .....	275
Gullyasch, Grey, China .....	140
Britannia, Chestnut, Australian Mare .....	300
Hyacinth, do .....	1,300
Formalin, White, China .....	30
Annemarie, Bay, Australian Mare .....	400
Conundrum, White, China .....	95
Mayonnaise, China, (Bought in) .....	55
Cleo, Brown, Australian Mare .....	170
Coot, Brown, China .....	600

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Russian at Otsu has escaped from prison and is still at large.

Two cases of small-pox are reported in the district of Haguri near Nagoya.

On the night of May 21st, 413 sick arrived at Ujina from the front in two hospital ships.

The death is announced of the mother of the late Count Katsu. She was 86 years old.

Thirty-three Russian prisoners are expected to arrive to-day, May 26th, at Ujina from the front.

Sergeant V. Tadano, and a hundred other non-commissioned officers have been promoted to ensign.

On the evening of May 23rd, hail fell in the districts of Iruma, Osato, and Chichibu, near Urawa.

T. Takahashi, a police-inspector of the Yokohama Central Office, has been appointed Superintendent of the Yokosuka Police Station.

A telegram reports that at 3 p.m. on May 25th, the steamer *Fuyo Maru* sighted two floating mines five miles north of the Miao Group.

Two Russians at Kanazawa have been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment with hard labour for having assaulted other prisoners.

Gold bullion valued at yen 150,000 was brought on May 22nd from Shanghai to Kobe. Subsequently it was removed to the Osaka Mint.

Rear-Admiral Curzon-Howe, R.N., remains as Second-in-Command on this station, owing to the ill-health of his successor, Rear-Admiral Hamilton.

According to a *China Mail* telegram, an official at Saigon named Young Gouttes shot at and killed his mistress on the 12th May and then shot himself.

Mr. T. Komuchi, a prominent Progressist, and member of the Lower House, who was paying a visit to Korea, returned on May 22nd, to Moji, on account of severe illness.

The Russian steamer *Prometheus* has been renamed *Urajima Maru* and now belongs to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. She will leave Yokohama on June 1st for Fusan via Kobe.

Viscount Yoshikawa, Minister for Home Affairs, returned on May 25th by the 9.30 a.m. train from the west where he was investigating commercial and industrial conditions.

The Empress of Japan has presented to 1,661 men, including 129 non-commissioned officers, who had received wounds rendering them unfit for further military service yen 3,451 and a flannel coat each.

The owners of the steamers *Esby Abbey*, *Venus*, and *Aphrodite*, which were recently confiscated, have lodged an appeal in the Supreme Prize Court, Tokyo, against the decision of the Yokosuka Court.

The final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap between Mr. E. W. Maitland and Miss A. Harrison, and Mr. Horne and Miss Harrison which took place on Friday afternoon resulted in a win for the former couple by 6.4—10.8.

In an East-end (London) church the following notice is posted up:—"As all these alms-boxes are regularly emptied it is not worth while to break them open." An interesting comment on the progress of education among the lower classes.

The British steamer *Carlisle*, which drifted for 85 days between Vladivostok and Manila with a cargo of ammunition on board, and finally brought up in the Philippines, has reached the Baltic fleet at last, and it is stated that the captain gets a bonus of £10,000.

Eight hundred among 6,750 Russian prisoners at Osaka, and three other places will be removed

to Toyohashi and the remainder to Narashino. Those for Narashino will be transferred within six days commencing May 24th by train via Hirayama, Yokohama.

A Parliamentary report just issued shows that the number of British emigrants who went to America in 1904 was nearly double the combined total of those emigrating to all the British colonies. Thus, out of a total of 453,877 leaving the United Kingdom, 291,945 went to America, being 40,000 more than in 1903. Canada attracted the next largest number, 91,684; 32,278 went to South Africa and 14,210 emigrated to Australia. The rest went to various parts of the world.

Dr. Luther Holden, of Pinetoft, Ipswich, late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, by his will has given to St. Bartholomew's Hospital £3,000 for a scholarship in surgery and £500 for the building fund; £1,000 to the Foundling Hospital; and on the death of his wife, £10,000 and the proceeds of the sale of his freehold residence and furniture are to be divided between St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Foundling Hospital. The value of the estate is £110,289.

The Seventh Annual Boat Races of the Yokohama Commercial School were held on Sunday, May 21st, in Yokohama harbour, the pavilion being erected in front of the United Club. Mr. S. Misawa, Principal of the school, presided, and Mr. S. Oki and seven others attended as umpires. The distances of the races were 800 to 1,000 meters and each race was rowed in three boats, the crews being distinguished as white, green and red. The winners were rewarded with silver medals, books, etc. Bombs were sent up and the Town Band played selections. The programme was successfully carried out.

About 3.30 p.m. on Friday an up train on the Kansai Railway was approaching the bridge over the Neya river, Namazue village, Higashinari district, when three children were seen crossing the bridge toward the train. The conductor made every effort to stop the train, but to no effect, the distance being too short. One of the children was consequently run over and fatally injured, while the two others were thrown into the river and killed. The unfortunate mother of the children was looking for them close to the scene of the disaster at the time it occurred.—*Kobe Herald*.

On Saturday afternoon last a blind girl, pupil in the Yokohama Christian Blind School, was walking along Motomachi, intending to cross the bridge at the foot of Jizo-zaka. Missing the bridge, she went a little beyond, and, turning there, fell into the canal. Fortunately the water was not deep, and she was able to regain her feet. A policeman soon came up, and with the help of the bystanders, rescued the poor girl. Her stick was broken, but he found another one for her, and a foreigner among the people gave her fifty sen, while another stranger helped her home. The girl has not been long in the school, and has not been blind long enough to walk alone with safety. She is ambitious to do this, and it seems a pity that almost her first essay should have ended so disastrously. She was not badly hurt strange to say, though bruised and frightened. She insists that her teachers must find for her the kind foreigner, that she may make an "orei."

## CORRESPONDENCE

## THE YELLOW BOGY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Ignorance and prejudice are twin brothers. If it is "Sir Oracles," of whatever station in life, knew a little about the relationship between Eastern and Western man, they would look towards the Orient with a less jaundiced eye; if they knew a little, a very little, about the history of the world's enlightenment, there would be less nonsense preached about the yellow peril.

I well remember Sir Henry Littlejohn, twenty years ago, when lecturing on a famous murder trial in the class of Medical Jurisprudence, pointing out a mistake in the medical evidence, where it had been sworn to that the yellow colour of the body after

death was a sign of arsenical poisoning. I remember as if it were yesterday, his earnest and dramatic demonstration that the white man did not exist, and that no one could look on a dead body without knowing that colour was only a question of quantity and not of quality.

It is well known by modern orthologists that there is no such thing as a European race, that the population of Europe is a hotch-potch of every conceivable breed of humanity.

Perhaps I may be allowed to quote from Ripley's great work on the Races of Europe.

"Concerning race, first of all, we may hold four propositions to be fairly susceptible of proof. They are as follows:—

I.—The European races, as a whole, show signs of a secondary or derived origin; certain characteristics, especially the texture of the hair, lead us to class them as intermediate between the extreme primary types of the Asiatic and negro races respectively.

II.—The earliest and lowest strata in Europe were extremely long headed; probability points to the living Mediterranean race as the most nearly representative of it to-day.

III.—It is highly probable that the Teutonic race of northern Europe is merely a variety of this primitive long-headed type of the Stone Age; both its distinct blondness and its remarkable stature having been acquired in the relative isolation of Scandinavia, through the modifying influences of environment and of artificial selection.

IV.—It is certain that, after the partial occupation of western Europe by a dolichocephalic Africanoid type in the Stone Age, an invasion by a broadheaded race of decidedly Asiatic affinities took place. This intrusive element is represented to-day by the alpine type of central Europe."

The Chinese and Japanese almost certainly originated from westward of the 90th degree of longitude and combine Semitic, Negroid and Mongolian characteristics as do the races of Europe; though the mixture is more recent, I should hesitate to say that it presents a greater peril to civilisation than does that of Europe. The prejudice on the part of some Europeans against the yellow skin and the "Mongolian fold" (that covers the inner corner of the eye) of many, though by no means all, Chinese and Japanese is most absurd. To these superior people I would say "look at your own infant, and you will find one and probably both of these characteristics." Up to the age of six months, and frequently beyond it, the "Mongolian fold" is well marked in nine out of ten European infants, and I have seen it better marked in a purely "European" child of seven years than one can see it in the majority of Chinese and Japanese.

Without being able at the present moment to quote chapter and verse, I can confidently give it as the opinion of those who have made the races of Europe a special study, that the migration of the Asiatic type which spread over early Europe was of a peaceful character; it turned the virgin soil into the service of man and introduced a higher culture into the western territory.

But Europe is indebted to the East for another great impulse towards a higher culture. The Sumerian immigration into the basin of the Euphrates and Tigris (truly Mesopotamia is a blessed word) was the means of introducing many of the higher arts into Europe (through the Phoenicians), and Egyptians, including knowledge of letters, of which we are so proud.

Few can be ignorant that the great systems of morality have originated in the East and not in the West. Christianity, Buddhism, Confucianism, all originated in the Orient, and mental philosophy, with the foundations of science, e.g. mathematics and astronomy, can boast a similar origin. China had a metallic currency when Europe was in the lower stages of barbarism and her government has been a model of perfection as compared with that of Europe till recent times.

Before we talk of the yellow peril, let us ask who are the aggressors? Whose outward spread has been accompanied by bloodshed and violence and whose by peaceful industry? I do not say that European nations have been wrong to seize upon the territory of less offensive nations. That question need not concern us here; I only ask, what precedent is there to show that Europe is about to become the victim of any colour of "peril"? Does the balance of evidence not emphatically point the other way?

Yours faithfully,

N. GORDON MUNRO, M.B. & C.M.

## CHRISTIANITY IN THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—A short time ago there was a letter published in the *Japan Mail* referring to the influence of Christianity in the English Universities. Being anxious to know what was felt by those on the spot I wrote to an old friend sending the letter in question. I enclose, with his consent, a copy of his reply,



which, I thought, might be interesting to some of your readers.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

HENRY EVINGTON.

Bishop of Kyushu.

Bishop's Lodge, Nagasaki, May, 16th 1905.

MY DEAR BISHOP,—Your letter ought to have been answered a fortnight ago. In regard to religion in Oxford I have three periods to judge by.

1. 1870 to 1874—my academic period in which I was reading for honours in Mods. and Greats (Classics and Philosophy).
2. 1877 to 1885—when I was the Vicar of a parish in Oxford and came in contact with many seniors and juniors in the University.
3. 1900 to 1905—when I have been Principal of Wycliffe Hall (after an interval in India, 1887-1900).

Surveying religious thought in these periods I note:  
I.—That in Oxford, as elsewhere, the majority of men are more or less in all periods worldly and indifferent to religion. So Christ warned us it always would be.

II.—That in some externals, such as observance of Sunday, the indifference has grown. Whereas 30 years ago, the indifferent were restrained from certain worldly pursuits on Sundays, they now feel themselves more free to disregard restraints.

III.—That on the other hand, the number of men who are earnestly following Christ has enormously increased among both seniors and juniors.

IV.—That the prevalence of Materialist views, strong 30 and 20 years ago, has diminished greatly. e.g.—The leading philosophers are many of them distinct believers in Christianity. I was astonished in 1900 at the array of professors who came and sat on the platform at the Annual Meeting of the Bible Society. On one occasion I was struck by seeing in the Chair of a large Missionary Meeting a man whom I had known as a strong Agnostic about 1880. At the Liverpool Church Congress, 1904, a paper was read in evidence of Christianity, on Comparative Religion, by a man of my own college, though about 10 years my junior, who when he graduated was an aggressive Agnostic.

Many other cases I might name which prove that belief in genuine "supernatural" Christianity is growing stronger and stronger; though of course there is a strong sceptical influence also.

V.—That the *a priori* biassed objection to the miraculous is now admitted by the best philosophers to be invalid; and the basis of ethics apart from Theism recognized by more and more scientific men to be highly precarious.

VI.—That the study of the Bible and practical Christian work, both evangelistic and social, are much more widespread and vigorous than 30 years ago; e.g. in Balliol, the leading college intellectually.

During the term now closing we had some addresses of the most downright and rational Christian kind 5 or 6 days from a Layman.\* Hundreds of undergraduates and many graduates attended; on one occasion over 700.

In conclusion I can only say that belief in supernatural Christianity is stronger than ever among Oxford men of the most thoughtful type. That there are more open objections than fifty years ago when a decorous orthodoxy and less information prevailed is of course perfectly true; but Christ's claims are more than holding their own.

Yours very sincerely,

H. G. GREY.

\* The Layman referred to, I believe, to be Mr. Mott. H.E.

Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, March 17, 1905.

#### SUMMER SCHOOL AT KARUIZAWA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As is perhaps quite generally known, I have been engaged for a number of years in teaching the Japanese language to foreigners, and at present am conducting a school for the study of the Japanese language in Tokyo. My pupils are chiefly missionaries.

It has been remarked that after a missionary has attained ability to teach and preach in Japanese with considerable fluency, his progress in the language tends to cease. It is difficult to maintain stated hours for language study, more difficult to secure competent instructors, and most difficult to obtain intelligent, severe and helpful criticism. It has occurred to me that it might be of advantage all around, to open at Karuizawa, for advanced pupils, a summer school for the study of the Japanese language. My plan is somewhat as follows:—Place and Time.—Karuizawa. From July 28th to Aug. 10th. Twenty sessions. Method.—Language of the school to be Japanese. Sessions to be two hours.

First half hour, a lecture by myself on points of grammar, literature and methods of study, with especial attention to the common errors and special

needs of advanced students. The next 30 or 45 minutes a lecture or sermon by a pupil, to be followed by criticism by myself and other pupils. Attention will be given to questions proposed by pupils, and such matters as parliamentary forms, the language of prayer, proper forms of speech when speaking of the Royal Family, etc., etc. It is expected that the matter of methods of language study in general will be discussed by two or more of the pupils, probably at a special session.

Pupils.—It is expected to limit the pupils of the school to those who have completed one term of service in Japan, or who, having devoted some years to language study, can speak freely and preach without manuscript. In addition to these, Associate Pupils will be enrolled. Anyone paying his fee and wishing to attend the sessions of the school without taking part in discussions, is eligible as an associate pupil.

Fees.—The fee for the twenty sessions for Regular Pupils will be yen 10.

The fee for associate pupils will be yen 5, all payable in advance in each case, no rebate for absences.

All those who anticipate joining the school, even those not yet able to definitely do so, are requested to communicate with me, that further preparations may be made.

Very respectfully,

I. K. MATSUDA.

No. 27, Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

May 20th, 1905.

[This letter is in reality an advertisement and should be inserted as such. But as it has interest for missionaries we give it a place here.—ED. J. M.]

#### THE IMPERIAL GIFT TO THE Y.M.C.A.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—The article in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of May 20, concerning the Imperial gift of ten thousand yen to the Y.M.C.A. army work is such a tangle of misapprehension that it needs to be straightened out. The article says: "When we ask how much Christianity is there in the whole of the Manchurian Social Entertainment work, the truthful answer is, very little indeed. Pingpong is not Christianity, neither is music. The connection with the Christian creed cannot be seen by ordinary people. . . . but only to point out that there is nothing essentially and exclusively Christian about such work."

It is true of course that such work is not exclusively Christian. The moral Law of Love, of which this Y.M.C.A. army work is a great practical illustration, is as wide as the human race. Indeed it is the moral law of the whole universe. The conscience of every man in the world feels more or less imperatively its demand. The relation of the Christian religion to the moral law is that of means to an end. The Christian religion is the great effort God has made through Jesus Christ to make it possible for men to become free from their past guilt toward the Moral Law and to be able to keep it in the future. When a man comes into personal relationship with Jesus Christ he thereby comes into a relationship with God that gives him peace of conscience toward his past and power not his own to keep the Moral Law. In a proper conception of Christianity there can be no conflict in our thought between faith and works. For one is the means, and the other is the end. And if any man in this world thinks he can satisfy his conscience and keep the Moral Law without the help of Jesus Christ, it simply means that he does not know his own conscience yet and does not know the Moral Law.

All this is elementary, but it is needed to correct the misapprehensions of the article quoted. And it shows that while such work as the Y.M.C.A. is doing in Manchuria is not "exclusively" Christian, it is "essentially" Christian. And the connection between such work and the Christian creed is the same connection that exists between the movement of the railroad train and the steam in the engine. And pingpong is Christianity, and music too, and hair cutting too, when they are done in Manchuria in obedience to the great impulse put into the hearts of men through their relationship to Jesus Christ to keep the Law of Love. Surely there is a connection between the tree and its fruit and the whole Y.M.C.A. work in Manchuria, and a vast deal of other such work in the world, can be traced directly back to the relationship between men and Jesus Christ.

I don't think that any one imagines that the Imperial gift to the work means a personal leaning on the part of the Emperor toward the Christian religion. It shows, as the writer of the article in question justly says, "liberal mindedness and common sense" on the part of the Emperor, and it also shows that the Christian religion has won its way in Japan. And it has won its way as it should win it, not by sword as political power, but by "its fruits."

In another article in the same issue on "Do we Believe," the writer concludes thus: "This means that the majority of professing Christians are nothing more than very liberal-minded Unitarians and that

the supernatural basis of Christianity is no longer deemed essential—Christian morality can fall back on the firmer basis of utility and rationality." Such sayings seem perfectly ridiculous to those of us on the inside. For the vast majority of professing Christians, we who are glad to believe in the Lord God Almighty and in Jesus Christ who came down from heaven to save us from our sin, go on our way rejoicing in the peace of conscience that comes from our belief and in the power not our own to keep the Moral Law. We know the power of the natural selfishness of our own hearts too much to fall back from the "supernatural" help of Jesus Christ to "utility and rationality." And the surest thing we know is that our peace of conscience in the face of all our shameful breaking of the Moral Law of Love has come from the awful relationship of the death of the Son of God to our sin.

In the time in which I have read your truly invaluable paper, I have often wondered if the articles that often appear like the ones here quoted are written by different men or by the same man. They all alike show a strange in season and out of season bias against the Christian religion. I truly hope that only one man among the foreigners in Japan has such an unfortunate personal attitude toward Christianity.

A. D. B.

Tokyo, May 20th, 1905.

#### TAX PAPERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—Tax papers are now sent out in covers and printed in English so that most of us know what we are asked to pay for, yet to-day the ground rent tax comes from the Kencho all in Japanese. This is the more strange as it is the oldest tax and was, in the receipts, formerly always printed in English, then in Japanese one side and English on the other. But why now in Japanese only? I am sure the English translation would save the foreigner much trouble, and the Kencho Land Office many enquiries. Why this retrograde step.

Yours, etc.

ENQUIRER.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### THE FOURTH RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

London, May 18.

The Fourth Baltic Squadron is ordered to be in readiness to sail on the 14th of June.

#### ROJESTVENSKY'S CONTEMPTUOUS BEHAVIOUR.

Admiral Jonquière has returned to Saigon on board the *Guichen*.

According to information received at Saigon, Admiral Rojestvensky displays unmitigated contempt for an international crisis in connection with the neutrality question. He declares that he will act as he thinks fit, independently of all other considerations.

#### PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

London, May 19.

President Loubet received Prince and Princess Arisugawa on May 17.

#### CHINESE PIRACY.

Later.

Earl Percy stated in the House of Commons that Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister at Peking, is communicating with the Chinese Government in reference to the recrudescence of piracy on the Canton River.

#### GERMAN CARGO LINE.

North German cargo steamers which are about to begin running between Bremen and Australia, will call at the principal ports in Java on both the outward and homeward voyages.

#### ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

London, May 20.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent wires that Admiral Birileff had audience of the Czar yesterday, prior to leaving for Vladivostok to take command of the naval forces in the Far East. The report that he is to assume the immediate command of the Baltic Squadrons is unfounded. Admiral

Rojestvensky will conduct all the pending operations.

#### IMPENDING SIEGE OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

All foreign commercial agents have been requested to leave Vladivostock. A similar measure was taken at Port Arthur prior to the investment.

#### BOMB EXPLOSION IN WARSAW.

Just as General Maximovitch, Governor-General of Warsaw, was about to leave the Cathedral after the Tsar's Birthday Service, a workman, who was attempting to evade two detectives, slipped on the kerb and fell, causing a bomb in one of his pockets to explode. The workman, the detectives, and a Jew who was standing near were blown to atoms; many persons were injured, and neighbouring buildings were wrecked.

#### FRANCO-SIAMESE SETTLEMENT.

M. Delcassé announces that Siam has accepted the frontier demanded by France, and the frontier has consequently been carried back from Cape Lemling to Paknam river.

#### THE DEATH LIST.

London, May 21.

Twenty-one persons were wounded, three seriously, by the bomb outrage at Warsaw. The workman responsible for the outrage was a member of the Physical Force section of the Socialists. The police are conducting a house to house search and are making many arrests.

#### GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

An unusually favourable reception was given at Fez to Count Tattenbach, German Envoy to Morocco. The belief that he was prepared to make certain definite proposals to the Sultan continues to make the Morocco question the subject of special study in Paris and London. Communications are constantly passing between the two Governments.

The rumours of the impending resignation of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, are revived.

#### THE HOUSE TAX.

In the arbitration with reference to the Japanese House Tax the award will be delivered at the Hague on May 22nd.

London, May 22, 5.35 p.m.

The House Tax Arbitration decision is against Japan.

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, May 22.

A Paris telegram from Saigon says that Rojestvensky's auxiliary cruisers returned to the Annamese coast on Friday night and anchored at Port Dayot, outside territorial waters. They were apparently seeking colliers which they were instructed to convoy to the main fleet, which is reported to have gone to anchor at Hainan.

#### THE "CALCHAS" DECISION.

With reference to the *Calchas*, the St. Petersburg Supreme Prize Court has decided to confiscate the cotton and wooden beams, which formed part of her cargo, and to ascertain the destination of parts of machinery which were found on board by enquiry of the owners. The steamer and the rest of the cargo were released. The Court upheld the legality of the seizure of the steamer in order to prevent pecuniary claims from being presented. The interesting point in the judgement is that cotton is pronounced contraband.

#### ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

London, May 23.

Admiral Birileff starts for Vladivostock on the 25th May.

#### CHINESE RIOTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Johannesburg correspondent telegraphs that one thousand Chinese attacked the native compound on the 14th of May and killed two Kaffirs and one Indian.

#### RENEWED RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

There is a notable increase of activity in the despatch of troops from Poland to the Far East. Detachments are starting daily composed of picked men from each regiment, whose places are filled by reservists.

#### NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg indicate that the Japanese are assuming a general offensive.

#### THE JAPANESE HOUSE TAX.

The Japanese house tax award, which was given against Japan, declared that the treaties and agreements submitted to the Tribunal exempt both lands in foreign concessions of which the Government has granted perpetual leases and existing as well as future buildings thereon from all imposts and liabilities not specified in the leases. Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister to Paris, one of the arbitrators, recorded his dissent.

#### SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 24.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Opposition, moved the adjournment of the House of Commons to draw attention to a statement made by Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Premier, that the question of Colonial preference might be submitted to the Colonial Conference in 1906. Sir Henry maintained that this statement was inconsistent with Mr. Balfour's Edinburgh proposals and subsequent pledges involving the general elections; first, on the question of the Colonial Conference, and secondly in the matter of the Conference's decision that such policy was a safeguard against sudden changes.

A scene unparalleled in the history of the House of Commons followed and lasted for an hour. The Deputy Speaker was finally obliged to adjourn the sitting without putting the question.

#### ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

Admiral Birileff has been appointed to the command of the Pacific fleet with independent power.

#### THE CASE OF THE "CALCHAS."

Colonel Nolan has called attention in the House of Commons to the case of the steamer *Calchas*. He asks the British Government to protest against the treatment of cotton as contraband.

#### BOMB OUTRAGES IN BAKU.

London, May 25.

Prince Nakashinow, Governor of Baku, and a Lieutenant who was standing by him have been killed by a bomb at Baku. The Chief of the Police at Seidlee was severely injured. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

#### THE "CALCHAS."

Earl Percy, replying to Colonel Nolan's question in the House of Commons, said that when the text of the Russian decision regarding the *Calchas* had been received, he would consider the advisability of further action.

#### PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN PARIS.

President Loubet lunched with Prince Arisugawa. Premier Rouvier, M. Delcassé and Mr. Motono were present.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL POE.

Rear-Admiral Poe has been appointed to the command of the British squadron in the East Indies.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters 2 p.m. 19th instant.)

#### THE WEIYUANPIENMUN DISTRICT.

(Weiyuanpienmun is to the north of Kaiyuan on the road from the latter to Hungchou. Vide map of April 23rd.—Ed. J.M.)

On the 18th instant a force of the enemy consisting of at least one battalion of infantry and a sotnia of cavalry, advanced from the direction of Taolu, and at 1 p.m. arrived in the neighbourhood of Chōshōshi (about 11 miles north-east of Rutaukong). At 4 p.m. this force met our advanced guard and retired towards Taolu.

Again, about 2 companies of the enemy's infantry and 500 or 600 cavalry advanced from the direction of Tung-kekau (about 6 kilometres north of Nanchints, called also Tsenchints), and at 3.30 p.m. this infantry reached the highland south of Kojoushi (vide map of 23rd of April, where Kojoushi will be found on the railway 26 miles north of Kaiyuan). In the official report it is said to be some 2 kilometres north-west of Tsenchingtsz). In succession to this force another body of infantry numbering not less than two battalions arrived at Kojoushi at 4 p.m., and at 5.15 p.m. a part of them penetrated to Tsenchingtsz. Subsequently one battalion of infantry, 2 sotnias of cavalry and 7 guns attempted to advance still farther south, but at 6.30 p.m. they were repulsed by our troops.

#### THE CHANGTU DISTRICT.

On the 18th, at a little after 10 a.m., some 3 sotnias of the enemy's cavalry advanced through Shabotsz and a similar force entered Pakiatz (about 7½ miles north-east of Changtu) but at noon these troopers were completely driven back by our men.

The same day at 9 a.m. a body of the enemy consisting of 4 companies of infantry, about 8 sotnias of cavalry and 4 guns advanced from the direction of Rhshihlipau (north of Changtu on the Changtu-Fenghua road. Vide map of April 23rd.—Ed. J.M.), temporarily pushing back our cavalry to Sukiatz and Changshapau. But at 2 p.m., being attacked by our troops, this force retreated northward. In this fight we had 2 men and 2 horses wounded. The enemy's casualties are not clear but about 20 of his men were seen to fall.

On the 18th at 11 a.m. 500 of the enemy's cavalry advanced towards Kangping and attacked our field-hospital, but being heavily injured by our artillery fire they retreated.

There is no other change.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters p.m. 20th.)

#### WEIYUANPIENMUN REGION.

On the forenoon of the 19th two companies of the enemy's infantry and two sotnias of cavalry again advanced from Tungkau against Tsenchingtsz (Nanchingtsz) but at 1 p.m. they were driven back towards Yangtszling and Mieuhwachieh. Almost at the same time that this force was repulsed a body consisting of a regiment of infantry and 5 sotnias of cavalry, advancing from the north-east, made a strong attack upon our troops in Tsingyangpau, but they were repulsed at 6 p.m.

#### CHANGTU REGION.

After the enemy who pushed south on the 18th instant had been driven back to the line from Shwangmiaotsz to Kinlungsien and Sumienching, nothing occurred except skirmishes between vedettes.

#### RIGHT OF THE LIAO RIVER.

On the 19th instant the main body of the enemy's cavalry on the right bank of the Liao, having concentrated, between noon and 1 p.m. at Kungsulung (some 7½ miles west of Fukumun), made a detour to the

south-west and threatened our lines in rear, but finding our troops vigilant, they failed completely and retired far to the north-west.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, p.m. 21st.)

#### CHANGTU QUARTER.

On the 20th a force of the enemy consisting of about a battalion and a half of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and 2 guns, advancing from Tankeng (about 10 miles east of Changtu), came round the highlands on the north-east of Santaokau (about 7½ miles east of Changtu), and opened gun-fire at 11.30 a.m. Thereafter 4 guns were seen on the hill north of Tsingyangpau (about 2 kilometres south-east of Tankeng), and at about 4 p.m. some 2 battalions of infantry advanced from a point eastward of that village (Tsingyangpau). They were driven back by our troops. Again at 10 a.m. the same day a force consisting of some 300 infantry, 4 sotnias of cavalry and 3 guns, entered Rhshihlipau from the direction of Kinglungchuan, and having set fire to the place, retreated.

#### RIGHT BANK OF THE LIAO RIVER.

At 10 a.m. on the 20th instant the enemy's cavalry advanced toward Tafangshin (about 13 miles south-west of Fakumun), and attacked on foot. After a fight of 2 hours they were repulsed, leaving over 300 killed and wounded on the field. They retired in disorder a long way to the south-west.

There were small skirmishes at other points but otherwise the position is unchanged.

(Received at the Imperial Military Head Quarters p.m. 22nd.)

#### NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

The main body of the enemy's cavalry on the right bank of the Liao, which had attempted a wide turning movement in the Fakumun direction and had been frequently repulsed by our rear-guards, passed the night of the 20th—after its defeat at Tafangshin—in Hsiaotatz, which is on the Fakumun-Hsinmintun high-road, 28 miles from Fakumun; and on the 21st retired to the right bank of the Malien River, which flows southward on the west of the Fakumun-Hsinmintun high-way. Meanwhile his cavalry which had remained on the left bank of the Liao, several sotnias strong, was broken by our troops and retreated in disorder to the north.

There is no special change in other directions.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 23rd p.m.)

#### RUSSIAN REPULSES.

On the 21st instant at 2 p.m. a force of the enemy consisting of 1 battalion of infantry and about 6 sotnias of cavalry advanced to attack the highland on the north of Tsingyangpau (about 10 miles north of Weiyanpaumun), but by 5.40 p.m. they were repulsed by our troops.

On the 22nd instant at 7.30 a.m. about a battalion of infantry and two or three sotnias of cavalry advanced by the Kirin high-road and the Taolu high-road (Taolu is some 38 miles east of Weiyanpaumun) towards Tsenchingtz (called also Nanchingtz); and another force consisting of about a company of infantry and cavalry approached the highlands on the west of the same place, but both attempts were repulsed.

The enemy's cavalry which had pushed far south on the right bank of the Liao began to retreat early on the morning of the 22nd, and by 5 p.m. on that day no sign of the enemy was to be seen south of Tatum, which is about 17½ miles west of Fakumun.

Trifling skirmishes have taken place in other directions but there is no noteworthy change.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, 24th p.m.)

#### AT THE FRONT.

At about 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry were discovered throwing up defensive works on the heights to the north of Hsiekau (about 5 miles north of Weiyanpaumun). Our troops at once drove them off.

At noon on the same day some four sotnias of cavalry approached Taotan (7½ miles to the north-west of Changtu) were repulsed.

The enemy's cavalry which for some days past has been manœuvring on the right bank of the Liao, has now retired to northern Mongolia.

There is no change elsewhere.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A German steamer which arrived at Singapore on the 17th instant reports that on the 15th at 4 p.m. she sighted a Russian fleet of 42 ships in the offing 40 miles from Cape Valera.

The British steamer *Honwan* (?) which arrived at Singapore on the 18th instant, reports that on the 16th at 2 a.m., she saw the lights of about 40 men-of-war in north-latitude 13° 39' and east-longitude 111° 38'. This fleet was proceeding north at a good speed.

#### GERMANY AT HAICHOW.

With regard to the affair of the Germans at Haichow the German newspaper published at Tsingtau says in its issue of the 18th instant:—"The story that Germany has landed troops at Yuchou island opposite Haichow is ridiculous. The Yellow River which debouches at Haichow has many shallows and is difficult of navigation. A survey had therefore to be made, and a gunboat was sent thither for the purpose. She obtained information not yet generally known and it will be published in good time. The surveying has been suspended temporarily until the stormy season is over."

#### KOREAN COMMUNICATIONS.

The transfer of the general post-office and telegraph-office in Seoul took place to-day. The office has been renamed the "Nihon Keijo Yubin-denshin Bunkyo-ku."

#### ROJESTVENSKY.

A Wolff's telegram says:—"According to the *Bourse Gazette* Admiral Rojestvensky is suffering from a severe nervous disorder and has asked to be relieved. It is reported in St. Petersburg and Cronstadt that he will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Birileff."

#### RUSSIAN REFORMS.

A St. Petersburg News Agency telegraphs as follows under date of the 16th instant:—"An Imperial Ukase has been issued granting certain concessions to Poland, recently the scene of much disturbance. The Governor-General of Poland previously proceeded to St. Petersburg to ask for concessions, but his application was at first said to have been refused. If then the above ukase has really been issued it is doubtless the result of the Governor-General's action. The ukase is said to consist of 6 articles. The first four remove certain disabilities under which the Poles labour and grant to them privileges of leasing and owning land which they have not hitherto enjoyed. The fifth article re-establishes the Assembly of Nobles and imposes upon the Minister of Home Affairs the responsibility of carrying out the arrangements. The sixth article is the

most important. It sanctions the use of the Polish and Lithuanian languages for educational purposes in districts where the Poles or Lithuanians are in a majority. The Minister of Home Affairs is required to give effect to it immediately.

#### THE FOURTH SQUADRON.

In its issue of the 17th instant the *Novoye Vremya* says that the commander-in-chief of the Baltic Squadron has issued the following order to the officers commanding ships:—

"It is necessary that the officers commanding the vessels of the Fourth Baltic Squadron should complete their preparations for leaving port by the 14th of June. The Port Admiralty will use its best endeavours to equip the squadron, and, if necessary, the work will be carried on day and night by relays. If, in consequence of a strike among the workmen any demands can not be met in time, other companies or the factories of the Port Admiralty will be caused to undertake the work. Each commander of a ship will keep a diary wherein he will enter details as to the progress of the work."

A Russian newspaper says that the *Slava* was declared fit for sea on the 14th of May.

#### HAICHOW.

The *Nord Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung* says this about the Haichow affair:—"The story that the German flag has been raised at Haichow is baseless. That fact has been already declared yet the East-Asian correspondents of an English and an Italian journal continue to credit some part of it at rate. But on the 18th instant the German Minister in China reported that the rumour of soldiers having landed at Haichow was probably suggested by surveying operations undertaken by a German gun-boat. This survey was undertaken in accordance with the usual custom of smoothing away difficulties to navigation such as are well known to exist near the mouth of the Yellow River. There was no raising of a flag, no firing of guns, and still less any collision with the people. It is also wholly untrue that the German Consul at Chefoo announced an idea of posting troops at Haichow in connection with protecting internal navigation. This report having been published by an Italian journal an inquiry was addressed to the Consul from Berlin and it elicited an explicit denial."

#### THE "CALCHAS."

A Telegraph agency wires from St. Petersburg under date of the 20th instant:—"The Russian High Prize Court has rendered the following decision in the case of the British S. S. *Calchas*:—(1) The gun-cotton is to be confiscated. (2) The destination of a small part of the machinery is to be ascertained from its owners. (3) The vessel and the remainder of her cargo are to be released. (4) The seizure of the vessel was proper."

#### SUBMARINES.

The submarines now in Vladivostok, according to *L'Avenir du Tonkin* of April 28th, number 6, and were all sent out by railway. They are of the *Horel*, *Protector*, *Fulton* and *Derhan* types. A large dock has been built for the accommodation of vessels and auxiliary forts have been constructed. Coal is stacked mountains high and innumerable torpedoes are sunk at the harbour's mouth. The garrison numbers 100,000 and is receiving large re-inforcements daily. There are 500 guns. The non-combatants have all been removed.

#### A RUSSIAN RESCRIPT.

The Tsar has addressed the following rescript to Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaivitch:

"In view of the need of developing the empire's combatant strength, and in order to preserve uniformity of procedure between the high administrative offices of the Army and Navy as well between those offices and other offices, with regard to questions that relate to the security of the State, we consider it necessary to appoint a Permanent Council of National Defence. We therefore direct that a special Council be organized with members nominated by ourselves and we appoint you to be its head, directing you, in accordance with Our commands, to undertake the duty of compiling laws relating to the Council of National Defence, and directing that the Council under your supervision lose no time in carrying out its duties. We are persuaded that the Council of National Defence, having due regard to the great interests of the State, will discharge its functions with all circumspection and without fail."

#### A SHIP'S REPORT.

The steamer *Yuensang*, which arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd from Manila, reported that on the 21st in E. long.  $116^{\circ}8'$ , N. lat.  $20^{\circ}$  she sighted a steamer in ballast coming from the Bashi Straits in a south-westerly direction. She saw another steamer in E. long.  $116^{\circ}45'$ , N. lat.  $20^{\circ}40'$  coming from the same direction and steering the same course.

#### RUSSIAN WOMEN'S DEMANDS.

A telegram from Austria says that 500 Russian women of all classes held a two hour's meeting in Moscow. They discussed political freedom, equality of rights for men and women, cessation of the war, and the establishment of constitutional government.

#### THE BALTIC FLEETS.

Hongkong, May 23.

The steamer *Annamba*, which has arrived at Hongkong from Bankok, reports that when passing down the coast of Indo-China she saw no sign of any Russian ship.

The French Consul in Hongkong made the following declaration in the various local newspapers published on the 23rd instant:—"There have been frequent statements during the past few days to the effect that the Baltic Squadron has returned to the coast of Annam. Such assertions are baseless. According to an official report received to-day from Admiral Jonquieres, he has visited the various harbours on the coast of Indo-China, but did not see a Russian ship there."

#### A RUSSIAN DENIAL.

A St. Petersburg news agency reports as follows:—"With reference to the report that foreign capitalists had proposed to lend to the Russian Government a large sum of money on the security of the state railways, the Russian Finance Department denies that any such offer has been made, and declares that there is no necessity to raise such a loan. Farther, there is no truth whatever in the rumour that the Russian Government has the intention of selling the state railways to private companies."

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### FUSHUN COAL.

Antung, May 21.

Mr. Buto, M.P., who has been to inspect the Fushun coal-mine, reports that the mineral is equal to the best Kyushu coal, and that the vein is 70 feet thick and 50 miles long. He considers it a quite exceptional mine.

(RECEIVED BY THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN.")

#### THE DALAI LAMA.

Peking, May 21.

The Dalai Lama, who had been staying

in Kulon, left that place on the 18th instant and started on his return journey to Tibet via Changkiakau. This news has been sent by the Resident at Kulon to the Chinese officials.

#### GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

Peking, May 21.

There has been a collision at Kaumihien in Shantung between Chinese officials and German soldiers. Several of the Chinese seem to have been killed or wounded.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

Peking, May 20.

In connexion with marking out the 10-mile limit on either side of the railway at Kaumihien, in Shantung, two Chinese commissioners and three other important officials met the German Commission in discussion. Owing to some lawless conduct on the part of the Germans a collision took place and the five Chinese were assaulted by the Germans, some of them being killed and wounded.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI," "ASAHI," &c.)

#### KOREAN MINISTERS.

Seoul, May 21.

Li Yongik has been appointed Minister of War; Li Chiyong, Minister of Home Affairs; and Li Keunho, Minister of Justice. The portfolio of Finance is still vacant.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 to furnish annuities to retired College professors covers the whole of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and applies to all without regard to race, sex, creed, or colour.

Henry Goll, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, of which Frank G. Bigelow was president, has been arrested and charged with embezzling \$100,000 of the bank's funds in complicity with Bigelow.

The largest single life policy ever written on an individual in the state of Michigan, namely one for \$200,000, has just been issued by The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, to Hamilton Carhartt, the well-known manufacturer and art connoisseur of Detroit.

Mr. Edward Emerson Barnard, Professor of Astronomy at the Chicago University, has, from observations made at Wilson's Peak, discovered, near the constellation Sagittarius, a previously unknown nebula capable of easily containing a thousand solar systems.

Though five women gave evidence in a divorce suit at Connecticut, U.S.A., that the defendant, the husband, was a drunkard, the judge of the Superior Court refused to accept it unless corroborated by male witnesses. "Women are not qualified to testify as to the various stages of intemperance," he said.

While being initiated into the Knights of Pythias at Little Rock, Ark., Ebenezer Runyan was shot and instantly killed. An officer of the lodge was officiating at the initiation and it is said used a revolver supposed to have contained blank cartridges, but which really contained loaded cartridges. The bullet entered Runyan's brain. The lodge broke up in consternation.

According to an executor's bond filed on April 22, the late William F. Milton of Pittsfield and New York, whose fortune goes to Harvard University, left an estate valued at \$1,300,000. Of this amount \$1,125,000 is in personal property and \$175,000 in real estate. In his will Milton made specific bequests of \$177,500. The estate, however, does not go to Harvard until after the death of Mrs. Milton.

Nan Patterson, the attractive "Floradora" chorus girl who is alleged to have shot Caesar

Young, a well-known bookmaker, on the day the latter was to have sailed from New York to Europe, has faced a jury for the third time and once again the jury have disagreed. There is a possibility now that the proceedings may be quashed. Surely the ordeal of a murder trial before three different juries is about the limit of human endurance.

The greatest gift of municipal art Chicago has ever received has come through a bequest of \$1,000,000 made by Benjamin Franklin Ferguson, a pioneer lumber merchant, whose will was filed for probate on April 14th. It provides for the creation of the B. F. Ferguson monument fund under the direction of the trustees of the art institute. The income from the bequest is to be devoted to the erection and maintenance of statuary and monuments in the parks, along the boulevards and in other public places of Chicago.

Secretary Shaw has decided to cause a retrial of the question whether Japanese saké is dutiable as a still wine. The circuit court of appeals recently sustained the view that saké is to be classified as an "unenumerated manufactured article." This was the case of the United States against W. Nishimiya. The duties will be refunded in this case, but the collector at New York is instructed to continue to assess Japanese saké as a still wine pending a court decision on a new case to be prepared by the attorney general.

A former Californian state senator named Harry Bunkers, has just been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for accepting bribes while in office. Meanwhile the San Francisco tax-collector, E. J. Smith, who levanted with some \$60,000 of the city's cash, has offered to return to San Francisco and "face the music." The agitation for a cleaner municipal administration is growing in San Francisco, where associations are springing up to sweep the fiddler Mayor and his labour associates out of office at the next elections.

There certainly appears to be some reason for the alarm expressed in some of the American newspapers at the extraordinary figures given of desertions from the American Navy. It is stated that last year 10.66 per cent. of the whole number of men serving deserted, and there would appear, therefore, to be good grounds for the view that the American does not take kindly to naval discipline. The fact is of more than merely domestic interest, because it is one which will have to be faced and overcome—if indeed, it can be overcome—before the plans of those who advocate a great increase in the American Navy can possibly succeed.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL, IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Mon. May 29
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Wed. May 31
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	F. June 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	F. June 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. June 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Su. June 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Mon. June 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonian	Wed. June 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of China	Th. June 8
America	F. M. Co.	Siberia	W. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
America	F. M. Co.	Mongolia	Su. June 19

- 1 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.  
2 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.  
3 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.  
4 Left Vancouver on the 22nd inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Bayern	Sa. May 27
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Tu. May 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Anhui	W. May 31
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. June 1
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Arabis	Th. June 2
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	Sa. June 3
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	Sa. June 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. June 3
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Mon. June 5
Yokohama	B. T. Co.	Hyades	Mon. June 5
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. June 9
America	F. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. June 9
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Siberia	F. June 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	F. M. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. June 27

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 19th May.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 18th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Den of Kelly*, British steamer, 2,700, Jarvis, 19th May.—London via ports, and Hongkong, 12th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Minnesota*, American steamer, 13,323, J. H. Rinder, 19th May.—Seattle, Wash., 2nd May, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Prometheus*, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, H. Lersbryggen, 19th May.—Fusan, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.

*Tannenfels*, German steamer, 3,564, B. von Theilen, 19th May.—New York via Suez, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Bayern*, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 20th May.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 19th May, Mail and General.—H. Abrens & Co., Nachf.

*Socotra*, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 20th May.—London via ports, and Kobe, 19th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 20th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 3rd May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Chenani*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laoer, 20th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Adala*, British steamer, 2,145, Stewart, 21st May.—San Francisco, 22nd April, General.—O. O. S.S. Co.

*Montesdon*, British steamer, 1,776, Davies, 21st May.—Antwerp via Kobe, 19th May, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Kintuck*, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 21st May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 20th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Gladesby*, British steamer, 1,521, Chas. J. Grane, 21st May.—Rangoon, Rice.—To Order.

*St. George*, British steamer, 2,673, Sadler, 22nd May.—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

*Hindustan*, British steamer, 2,389, P. A. Appleton, 22nd May.—New York, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Glenturret*, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 22nd May.—Shanghai via Kobe, 21st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Alumere*, British steamer, 2,090, W. Chater, 23rd May.—Middlesbro, via Suez, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hank*, Norwegian steamer, 1,010, C. W. J. Hansen, 23rd May.—Shanghai, Bean Cakes.—Becker & Co.

*Chelias*, British steamer, 4,279, W. T. Hannah, 24th May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 23rd May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Zafiro*, American Despatch vessel, 1,450, A. M. Whitten, 24th May.—Cavite, P.I.

*Polynesien*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 24th May.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 23rd May, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Como*, British Steamer, 3,313, Felcon, 24th May.—Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Montrose*, British steamer, 2,884, R. Gregg, 25th May.—Rangoon via Singapore and Manila, 16th May, Rice.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

*Forevic*, British steamer, 2,591, Cowley, 25th May, Seattle, Wash., via Muroran, 23rd April, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Canton*, German steamer, 1,110, H. Stunkel, 24th May.—Shanghai, General.—Andrews and George.

*Dumarton*, British steamer, 2,240, Rettie, 25th May.—Portland, Ore., Flour.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Chefoo*, British steamer, 684, H. S. Constudine, 19th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Nixe*, German ship, 1,553, C. Lange, 19th May.—Port Townsend, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Windor*, British steamer, 1,853, E. A. Booth, 19th May.—Taku and Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Lincolnshire*, British steamer, 2,567, Alfred G. Clark, 19th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Empress of Japan*, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 19th May.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Kanagawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,813, J. W. Wale, 19th May.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Indramayo*, British steamer, 3,370, R. J. Craven, 19th May.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*China*, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 20th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Langdale*, British steamer, 2,294, Chief Officer, 20th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Ernest Simons*, French steamer, 2,162, G. Bourdon, 20th May.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Erroll*, British steamer, 2,887, G. Gordon Graham,

20th May.—Shanghai, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Breid*, Norwegian steamer, 645, J. Folkman, 21st May.—Wakamatsu, Ballast.—Drabble & Co.

*Teucer*, British steamer, 1,803, Silverlocke, 21st May.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Bennahr*, British steamer, 1,935, Alex. Webster, 21st May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Ormidale*, British steamer, 2,305, J. Hamilton, 21st May.—Kobe, Rice.—American Trading Co.

*Dunearn*, British steamer, 2,020, J. Graham, 21st May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Maria Rickmers*, German steamer, 2,256, Pope, 22nd May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Otto Reimers & Co.

*Nordpol*, Norwegian steamer, 2,428, H. Stoltz, 23rd April.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Socotra*, British steamer, 3,896, C. J. Benton, 23rd May.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Korea*, American steamer, 5,651, A. Zeeder, 23rd May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*C. Ferd. Laeis*, German steamer, 3,799, C. von Hoff, 24th May.—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Chenani*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laoer, 24th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. Hewitt, Mr. R. H. Hampson, Mr. O. H. Hicks, Mrs. O. H. Hicks, Mr. A. S. Jones, Mr. G. S. Oliver, Mrs. G. S. Oliver, Mr. H. M. Pratt, and Mr. A. S. Walcott, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. P. Artemieff, Lieut. R. Brooke, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Bates, Miss D. M. Cameron, Miss A. Cunningham, Mr. H. V. Chambers, Lieut. W. N. Campbell, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Percy G. Dwyer, Mr. H. Dallas, Mrs. H. Dallas, Mr. C. J. Esdale, Mr. C. N. Ferrier, Mrs. J. Fyffe, Mr. F. A. Gomey, Lieut. Com. A. W. Grani, Mr. A. J. Gomez, Miss Gray, Capt. G. V. Henry, Mr. John B. Horton, Mr. David Jones, Mr. C. Lavadia, Mr. J. C. Muller, Mr. J. Nolasco, Rev. M. J. O'Connor, Dr. E. E. Roberts, Rev. J. B. Rogers, Mrs. J. B. Rogers and 3 children, Mr. J. T. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mr. J. Stevens, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Mr. Jas. McLean and Mr. H. Smith, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. W. F. Eisler, Mr. Godfrey Hilderbrandt and Mrs. Godfrey Hilderbrandt, in cabin; Mr. K. Miyamatsu, Miss Hana Abe, Mr. H. Yamaguchi, Mr. S. Konishi, Miss A. D. H. Kelsey, Mr. Ten Ichi and Mrs. Ten Katsu, in intermediate; 20 Japanese, in steerage. For Shanghai:—Mrs. McGinnle, Miss Ethel McGinnle and Miss Ida McGinnle, in cabin; Mr. J. A. Beaven, and Mrs. J. A. Beaven, in intermediate. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. N. Ritchie, Dr. H. H. Shaw, Mr. R. A. Schoenfeld, and Mrs. R. A. Schoenfeld, in cabin; Mr. Lee Dan, and Mr. John C. Pearson, in intermediate; 86 Chinese, in steerage. For Manila:—Mr. J. Raymond Shidler, Mr. C. F. Morrison, Mrs. C. F. Morrison and infant, Mrs. Eugene Barton, Miss May B. Curtis, Mr. F. W. Sebring, Mr. J. F. Jennings, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Mr. A. B. Ward, Mr. Ward B. Gregg, Mr. G. H. Kemper, Mr. Amos A. Davis, Mrs. A. A. Davis and 3 children, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. David L. Davis, Mr. Hugh S. Mead, Mr. F. J. Waters, Mr. Russell Trace, Mrs. Russell Trace, Mr. O. Gaylor Marsh, Mrs. O. Gaylor Marsh, Mr. J. Curtis, Mrs. J. W. Curtis, Mr. C. E. Workman, Mr. Jas. F. Scouller, Miss V. Louise Herrick, Mr. Wm. Abell, Mrs. Bertha F. Gilbert, Mr. Harold W. Foster, Mr. F. W. Foxworthy, Mr. Henry A. Holden, Mr. H. S. Robinson, Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mr. H. O. Haynor, Mr. Frank Millard, Mrs. Frank Millard, Mr. John Northcott, Mr. Lewis F. Beeler, Miss Florence L. Marks, Mr. Chas. E. Marks, Mrs. A. J. Gibson and infant and Mrs. Ellen Hagans and 2 children in cabin.

Per German steamer *Bayern*, from Hamburg and Bremen via ports:—Mr. F. W. Jack, Mr. Abe and family, Mr. Eichhorn, Miss E. Bunzel, Mr. Mason, Col. Ramsay, Miss B. Bergfeld, Mrs. Haggen, Mr. and Mrs. Kellermann, Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss F. Wendelsolm, Mr. A. E. Cooper, Mr. J. Kuhn, Mr. E. Kannhausers, Capt. and Mrs. Ph. Gring, Miss N. Morley, Mr. S. B. Earl, Mr. Wong, Mr. Ching, Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. L. Chidong, Mr. Chao, Mr. Wong, Miss M. Har, Mr. K. Takiguchi, Mr. Yokoyama, Mr. K. Sakakibara, Mr. Choy Chee Hoan, Mr. Wang, Mr. Saitoh, Mr. Li Ping Yen, Mr. Li Ping Yen, Mr. She Shun Kau, Mr. Fung Ne Nam, Mr. Li Yen Fan, Mr. Choo Yu Ven, Mr. Wong Kan Choo, Mr. Yong Ye Ye, Mr. Han Men San and son and Mr. Ting Pang in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. James Agler, Mr. James

Archer, Mr. M. F. Bayard, Mrs. M. F. Bayard, Mr. F. D. Black, Mrs. F. D. Black, Mr. J. M. Brun, Mrs. J. M. Brun, Mrs. W. M. Brun, Mrs. W. H. Barnes, Mr. J. C. Craig, Dr. Hy Dickman, Mrs. J. B. Farrish, Miss W. Gehse, Mr. Wm. F. Grund, Mr. Wm. H. Hammer, Mrs. Wm. H. Hammer, Master Earl Hammer, Miss Maud G. Agler, Mr. J. G. Hardy, Miss M. A. Hathaway, Mr. H. Hecker, Mr. C. W. Jewett, Mr. T. Kuroda, Mr. E. A. Lund, Mr. F. W. Mitchell, Mrs. F. W. Mitchell, Miss L. Meiklejohn, Mr. H. H. Morrell, Mr. C. B. Morgan, Rev. A. W. Reder, Miss M. J. McMillan, Mr. F. T. Cable, Mrs. F. T. Cable, Miss Hazel Van Voorheis, Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, Mrs. J. H. Rosenthal, Mr. C. Reif, Mrs. J. Sage and daughter, Mr. Y. Saito, Mr. K. Schluchach, Mr. J. de B. Smith, Lieut. T. Tanegashima, Mr. K. Takagi, Mr. Benj. Wolf, Mr. Y. Yamazaki, Mr. A. E. Berg, Mrs. M. C. Nagle, Mrs. E. M. Post, Mrs. F. L. Pinney, Mrs. A. Brodgen and Miss S. M. Brodgen. For Kobe:—Rev. W. Y. Jones and Mrs. W. Y. Jones. For Shanghai:—Rev. H. S. Elliott, Mr. G. R. Barry, Miss Anna Buckley, Mr. G. Baughman, Mrs. G. Baughman, Master Baughman, Mr. Geo. Feasler, Mrs. Geo. Feasler, Mr. Flament, Mrs. Flament, Mrs. Gray, Mr. P. V. Gourdellies, Mrs. Gourdellies, Mr. R. H. Gregory, Mr. Victor Goldrich, Mrs. Victor Goldrich, Mr. A. B. Hykes, Mrs. A. B. Hykes, Mr. W. J. Benman, Mr. Daniel S. Kidder, Mr. Chas. H. Lavers, Miss C. E. Maddock, Mr. A. C. Laretta, Mrs. A. C. Laretta, Miss M. L. Ogden, Rev. L. B. Ridgely, Mr. John Serpage, Mrs. John Serpage, Miss Anna Sloan, Mr. J. P. Schurch, Mr. J. A. Thomas and Mr. L. Zimmerman. For Hongkong:—Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakeley, U.S.N., Mrs. Sarah A. Bobbitt, Mr. W. C. Bunner, Mrs. W. C. Bunner, Mr. H. H. Bulch, Mr. O. L. Bunull, Dr. W. E. Curtis, Mr. Wm. Cummings, Mr. M. J. Cannon, Capt. Jack Dawson, Mr. Wm. Franzen, Rev. Admiral Geo. C. Leiter, U.S.N., Mr. T. E. Dow, Mrs. T. E. Dow and infant, Major Aaron Gove, Mr. A. T. Griffin, Mr. John H. Helms, Mr. F. R. Hathaway, Mrs. Mary E. James and 2 children, Miss Alma M. Johnson, Mr. L. G. Kirby, Mr. G. Lowther, Mrs. Lewis Main and child, Mr. I. R. McKillop, Mrs. J. R. McKillop, Miss J. A. Nichols, Mr. R. Paul Scott, Mr. C. G. Smith, Mr. L. P. Torres, Miss E. S. Paxton, Mr. John E. Wilkie, Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mr. Wm. E. Witter and Mr. W. J. Wood in cabin.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Dr. White, Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Darnell, Mrs. Darnell, Mr. Zen Pao Tsai and servant, Mr. Davis, Mr. Baker, Mr. Nagai, Mr. Endeis, Mrs. Endelin, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Patsy, and Mr. McDougall, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. Adams, Mr. F. Alston, Mr. Eric Anderson, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Capt. Auspet-Durand, Mrs. Auspet-Durand, Mrs. E. M. Barlow, Mr. J. C. Barr, Mrs. J. S. Battie, Mr. W. R. D. Beckett, Mr. Wm. Black, Mr. Charles Blaisdell, Mrs. Mrs. Charles Blaisdell, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mr. J. Bloomfield, Mrs. A. J. Bloomfield, Mr. R. S. Bosford, Miss Laura Bovill, Lt. R. Boyle, Mrs. M. A. Brewster, Mr. J. Buckley, Mrs. J. Buckley, Mr. A. G. H. Carruthers, Mr. A. F. Craig, Capt. E. de la Rosa, Capt. A. Dorian-Smith, Mr. A. Emerson, Miss N. Evans, Mrs. G. B. Falconer, Mr. J. H. Finlayson, Mrs. J. H. Finlayson, Miss Finlayson, Mr. H. J. Fischer, Mr. O. E. Foster, Mrs. O. E. Foster, Misses Foster, Mr. J. Francis, Dr. D. Galloway, Mr. D. Gavin, Miss K. M. Good, Mr. A. O. Goodale, Mr. Haimon, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Miss Hay, Mr. E. H. Hinds, Mrs. E. H. Hinds and child, Mr. C. de C. Hughes, Mr. F. Ikezawa, Mr. W. F. Inglis, Mr. Ito, Mr. J. W. Jackson, Mr. S. M. Jones, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mrs. I. A. Karcher, Miss Karcher, Mr. Karcher, Mr. J. Konishi, Miss E. E. Lewis, Judge P. W. Lineberger, Mrs. R. M. Loper, Mr. A. P. MacEwen, Mrs. A. P. MacEwen, Miss E. McEwen, Miss M. McEwen, Mr. R. MacGregor, Mr. F. B. Marshall, Mr. G. P. Marston, Mr. Charles Master, Mrs. Charles Master, Miss Master, Mr. Frank Mesker, Mrs. Frank Mesker, Mr. C. R. Morling, Capt. R. Muter, Miss Newton, Mr. J. H. B. Noble and valet, Mrs. J. H. B. Noble and maid, Mr. J. D. Patton, Mrs. J. D. Patton, Mrs. Gerald Pike, Mr. Wm. Pitts, Mrs. Wm. Pitts, Misses Pitts, Mr. C. E. Rawlinson, Dr. A. E. Regensburg, Capt. B. F. Ritzenhuse, Mr. W. E. Ronzee and child, Hon. J. Ross, Mrs. J. Ross and child, Mr. Runge, Dr. R. Rutishauser, Mr. R. Schumacher, Mr. J. Schweigart, Mr. G. T. P. Senhouse, Capt. Sheldrake, Mr. J. Stace, Mr. J. B. Struthers, Mr. C. de V. Teschemaker, Mrs. C. de V. Teschemaker, Miss Tevendale, Miss E. W. Thorne, Mr. E. S. Townsend, Dr. W. A. Toy, Mrs. W. A. Toy and 4 children, Mr. C. Tulloch, Mrs. C. Tulloch, Mr. A. P. VanWely, Mrs. A. P. VanWely, Capt. S. W. Very, Mr. R. Wakao, Mr. J. A. Wattie, Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Count Yanagisawa and Dr. J. B. Young in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Per British steamer *Scotia*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 5 bales.



## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, May 26.

This market is still dull.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ...

Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40  
 Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches ... 3.50 to 4.40

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 2.80 to 4.10  
 PER YARD.

Cotton Italians and Satteens ... 0.20 to 0.30  
 PER YARD.

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels ... V.O. 35 to 0.50  
 Italian Cloth, 38 in. ... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine,—Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches ... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawns, 42 yards, 42 1/2 inches ... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles ... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles ...

Nos. 38/42, Singles ...

Nos. 32, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain ... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ... 260.00 to 280.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed ... 300.00 to 320.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed ... 430.00 to 460.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach ... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese ... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

On the whole the market has been very quiet.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ... 4.30 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted ... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron ... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanized Iron sheets ... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted ... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box ... 7.40 to 7.65

Fig. Iron, No. 3 ... 2.40

Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/2 inch) ... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

No feature of importance to record.

Americas ... \$3.16

Russian ... 3.08

Langkat ... 2.90

## SUGAR.

Very little doing, no special change.

Brown Takao ... 10.00 to 10.30

Brown Manila ... 10.50 to 11.50

Brown Daitong ... 9.10 to 9.60

Brown Canton ... 10.50 to 12.50

White Java and Penang ... 13.20 to 14.20

White Refined ... 15.00 to 17.60

## INDIGO.

Still nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best ... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best ... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Kupah), Medium to best ... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best ...

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A quiet week with moderate daily doings at firm prices.

Crop news remains good and favourable, and the prospect is bright for a crop fully equal to that of last year.

From Shanghai also news comes that the favourable change in the weather has improved the prospects there and that the silk crop of North China will be probably larger than it was last year.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse ... 1,000 to 1,010

Filatures—Extra, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1, Fine ... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse ... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine ... 980 to 990

Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse ... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 2, Fine ... 940 to 950

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse ...

Common—Coarse ...

Re-reels—Extra ...

Re-reels—No. 1 ... 950 to 960

Re-reels—No. 1 1/2 ... 930 to 940

Re-reels—No. 2 ...

Kakedas—Extra ...

Kakedas—No. 1 ...

Kakedas—No. 1 1/2 ...

Kakedas—No. 2 ...

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap  
and Light Dressings  
of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

## COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 57-58, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. FORTER DROG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS** (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives.

## WASTE SILK.

A small market very little doing. Prices nominally unchanged with very little stock of good quality to work upon.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...  
 Noshi—Filatures, Good ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Boshu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Boshu, Good ...  
 Noshi—Boshu, Medium ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Best ...  
 Noshi—Joshiu, Good ...  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... 105 to 110  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...  
 Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... 90 to 95  
 Kibiso—Joshiu, Good ... 45 to 50  
 Kibiso—Boshu, Fair ... 35 to 40

## TEA.

Owing to conditions on the other side business here has been on a small scale and prices have consequently declined to quotations.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... Y. 50 and upwards.  
 Choice ... 45 to 48  
 Finest ... 40 to 44  
 Good ... 38 to 40  
 Good Medium ... 35 to 37  
 Medium ...  
 Good, Common ...  
 Common ...

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, May 25.

London silver 1/4 higher, but no change in sterling quotations from China and local rates remain unaltered though nominal as regards rates on China.

London—Bank T.T. ... 2/0 1/2  
 — Bill on demand ... 2/5 3/4  
 — 4 months' sight ... 2/6 3/4  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 2/6 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 2/6 1/2  
 Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ... 255  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 250 1/2  
 — 6 months' sight ... 260 1/2  
 Hongkong—Bank sight ... 94 1/2  
 — Private 10 days' sight do. ... 92 1/2

Shanghai—Bank sight ... 75 1/2  
 — Private 10 days' sight ... 77 1/2  
 India—Bank sight ... 151 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 153 1/2  
 America—Bank sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 30 days' sight ... 49 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 50 1/2  
 Germany—Bank sight ... 207 1/2  
 — Private 4 months' sight ... 211  
 Bar Silver (London) ... 97 1/2

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, May 26, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

Div'd.  
 Paid up. 1 year. Q'tion.  
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent. Yen.  
 1st Issue ... 100 5 90.60  
 Provincial Exchequer Bonds  
 2nd Issue ... 92 5 85.80  
 Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ... 100 5 83.90  
 War Bonds (Gunji) ... 100 5 83.90  
 5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi) ... 100 5 75.00  
 Navy Bonds (Kaigun) ... 100 5 78.80  
 Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 93.00  
 Y'hama Water-works Bonds ... 100 6 91.50  
 Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds ... 100 6 88.00  
 Osaka Harbour Bonds ... 100 6 87.80  
 Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd ... 100 6 85.60  
 Sanyo Railway ... 50 10 67.00  
 Kyushu Railway ... 50 8 56.50  
 Hokkaido Colliery Railway ... 50 11 88.70  
 Sobu Railway ... 50 8.50 63.00  
 Tokyo Electric Car (Densha) ... 50 11 77.10  
 Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai) ... 50 12 81.30  
 Tokyo Street Railway new ... 12.50 11 38.00  
 Tokyo Electric Railway (Danki) ... 50 — 59.00  
 Tokyo Electric Railway, new ... 30 — 38.10  
 Yokohama Electric Railway ... 40 — 49.00  
 Odawara Electric Car ... 50 3 23.50  
 Keihin Electric Railway ... 50 5.50 71.60  
 Keihin Electric Railway, new ... 12.50 5.50 30.60  
 Tokyo Marine Insurance ... 12.50 12 32.50  
 Yokohama Fire Insurance ... 12.50 10 16.90  
 Tokyo Fire Insurance ... 12.50 12 22.10  
 Kanagafuchi Spinning ... 50 8 91.00  
 Fuji Cotton Spinning ... 50 10 75.50  
 Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning ... 50 8 70.00  
 Yokohama Dock ... 33 10 45.40

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

BRAND  
**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**

## Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

**IS A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY**

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica,  
Stiff Joints,

Glandular Swellings,

Sore Throat, Quinsy, Mumps,

Burns, Piles, Fistulas, &c.

**AND EVERY  
FORM OF SKIN DISEASE.**

Manufactured only at 78, New Oxford St. (late 555, Oxford St.),  
London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

## BOVRIL

gives you  
**Strength.**

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, May 27th, at Noon, the "BANTU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, May 27th, at 9 a.m., the "BAYERN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about May 30th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), May 31st, the "CHANGSHA."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, May 31st, at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 1st, the "COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For PORTLAND, Ore., June 1st, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), June 2nd, the "EASTERN."—Cornes & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 3rd, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., June 3rd, the "NINGCHOW."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 3rd, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIE."—M.M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 5th, the "EMPERESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, June 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 5th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 6th, at Daylight, the "KINTUCK."—Butterfield & Swire.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 6th, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 6th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 6th, at Daylight, the "PALESTINE."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June 8th, the "NIPPON."—Pollak Bros.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June 8th, at Daylight, the "BRISAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 9th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 9th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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明治廿五年三月廿日  
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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	581
The Battle of Tsushima .....	582
Will Adams' An Epitaph .....	583
The Seven Professors .....	584
Yachting .....	585
Russian Ships at Shanghai .....	586
Manchuria .....	587
The Mongolia Question .....	588
Explosion in Tokyo .....	589
Different Accounts .....	590
Port Arthur .....	591
The House Tax .....	592
Predictions and Facts .....	593
Korea .....	594
Count Cassini and the Washington Government .....	595
The Purification of Water .....	596
China .....	597
Bank Deposits of two Countries .....	598
Notes on Current Events .....	599
"Our Boys" .....	600
"La Guerre Russo-Japonaise" .....	601
Tennis .....	602
Leading Article I—The Naval Victory .....	603
On Fujimi .....	604
Memorial Day .....	605
Nippon Yusen Kaisha .....	606
Plague .....	607
Mining Mortgage Law .....	608
Asiatic Society of Japan .....	609
The Law Courts .....	610
Cricket .....	611
Spring Regatta .....	612
News of the Week .....	613
Literary Gossip .....	614
American Topics .....	615
Correspondence I— The House Tax .....	616
Shanghai Coal Merchants and the Baltic Fleet .....	617
V.M.C.A. Works .....	618
Young Men's Christian Association Army Department .....	619
The Opposed Fleets in the China Seas .....	620
Telegrams .....	621
Future of Power Production .....	622
Pope Pius on Present Day Evils .....	623
Latest Shipping .....	624
Latest Commercial .....	625

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNEN QUE PODERA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1905.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Crown Prince is slightly indisposed.

PRINCE and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Berlin on Monday, May 29th.

THE son of Prince Fushimi, who was born on May 22nd has been named Hironobu.

ON May 29th, a Russian prisoner at Kuma moto fell into the Shirakawa and was drowned.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, the Sapporo, Ebisu, and Asahi Beer Brewing Companies intend to amalgamate.

FIVE hundred workmen employed in the Government tobacco factory at Utsunomiya have gone on strike.

A PEKING telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that Germany has established a consulate at Chinan, Shantung province.

THE promoters of the Yokohama Railway Co.—the line between Kanagawa and Hachioji—met on May 27th and decided to complete the

purchase of land, before this autumn and to finish the construction within two years.

A QUANTITY of new raw silk was brought to Kanazawa on May 28th, and the quality is reported to be excellent.

A SMALL quantity of new rice was brought on May 29th from Shigehara, Kadzusa province, to Chiba. The quality is good.

A CHARTER for the construction of the Yokohama Railway—between Kanagawa and Oji—has been given by the Minister for Communications.

THE new American Minister to Peking, the Hon. W. Rockhill, was suffering from gout on arrival at Shanghai and had to decline all social invitations.

MR. T. ABE and four other directors of the Meiji Life Insurance Co., Tokyo, have been prosecuted on a charge of an infringement of the Commercial Code.

MAJOR-GENERAL ISHIMOTO, Vice-Minister for the Army, Major-General Morata, Lieut.-Colonel Horiuchi and other staff officers left Seoul on May 26th for Manchuria.

A HAIL-STORM was experienced on May 25th, in Aso and other districts near Utsunomiya. A woman was killed by a thunder-bolt. Damage was caused to the crops.

A CHEFOO telegram reports that 177 Russians were removed on May 23rd from Port Arthur and were delivered to the Russian Consul in the presence of the French Consul at Chefoo.

PRINCE Fushimi, Special Envoy to the Korean Court, left Chemulpo at 9 a.m., on May 30th, for home by a transport. By the same ship, 48 members of both Houses are returning.

COUNT ARCO Valley, German Minister, has presented a hundred yen to the War Department to be distributed among families of the workmen in the Tokyo arsenal who were killed in the recent explosion.

THE dividend of the Nippon Sugar Refining Company, Tokyo, for the first half year is believed to be 10 per cent (the rate being 20 per cent per annum). The ordinary general meeting will be held in the middle of June.

FOUR cars of a freight train were derailed at 3.20 p.m. on May 28th, at Kamakura, causing damage to the railway. Repairs were completed before the evening. The cause is reported to be the negligence of a pointman.

EARLY on the morning of May 30th, fire broke out at Yashiro, in the district of North Hata, near Karatsu, destroying some hundred buildings, including a coal warehouse and the office of the Karatsu Coal Mining Company.

DURING April, the income of the post, telegraph, and telephone offices throughout the Empire was yen 3,028,435.01, which shows an increase of yen 473,281.25 over that of the corresponding month of last year.

EARLY on the morning of May 27th, the steamer *Taiyu Maru* collided with the steamer *Tairei Maru* off Imaharu near Osaka, the result being that the latter sustained severe damage. The cargo and crew of the damaged ship were saved.

ABOUT 1 p.m., on May 27th, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Oro* (3,353 tons gross) now at Kobe, took fire. Through the efforts of the Harbour police the fire was put out before

much damage was done. The cause is not yet known, but the flames are reported to have originated in a room near the engines. The ship usually runs between Kobe and Otaru.

SUNDAY, May 28th, being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Empress, peers and high officials were entertained at noon in the Homei Hall of the Palace. They were not received by Her Majesty in audience as she is still suffering from slight illness.

AN official telegram reports that at 10.40 a.m., on May 27th, fire broke out in Hanawa-machi, Akita, and the flames immediately spread, owing to a strong wind, to the streets adjoining. A hundred and forty buildings and seven telegraph poles were mined down.

TWO dead bodies—a man about 30 years old and a woman of some 23 years—were washed up opposite No. 7, Bund, Yokohama, early on the morning of May 27th. They were bound together with a cotton cord and are believed to have committed suicide by drowning themselves.

THE construction of the Formosan Jukwan Railway between Kelung and Takao, Tainan, 241 miles, has been completed, except a section of 9 miles between Tainan and Taikokei over which a tramway temporarily runs. The journey between the north and southern points of the island can now be made in 18 hours.

ON May 17th, a French steamer was captured by the Japanese in the neighbourhood of the Pescadores. On examination the crew insisted that the ship was a regular liner between Shanghai and Hongkong. However, it is believed that she is employed by the Russia to spy out the whereabouts of the Japanese squadron.

A TELEGRAM from Morioka reports that Mr. T. Tsurusaki, an engineer of the Nippon Railway Company, was found murdered early on the morning of May 27th in his house, having received severe injuries on the head. A man, formerly an employee of the Morioka Railway Station, was subsequently arrested as a suspect.

AT 3.10 p.m., on May 30th, three cars of a freight train from Kobe were derailed at Tenryogawa station on the Tokaido Railway, causing damage to the permanent way. Repairs were completed in two hours. Owing to the accident, the passenger train which left Kobe at 1.30 p.m., on the previous day for Shimbashi, was detained at Tenryogawa for forty minutes.

TOKU SAITO (19), the younger sister of F. Saito, handkerchief dealer, Ashibiki-cho, Yokohama, on the morning of May 27th, attempted to murder a tailor named T. Motoki, at Suruga-cho, inflicting a severe injury on his throat with a knife about 6 inches long. Subsequently she attempted to commit suicide, injuring her throat with the same weapon. The man was removed to the Yokohama Hospital and the woman to the Koshimidzu Hospital. The cause is jealousy.

A VERY sad affair is reported from Shizuoka. On May 26th, Colonel Milchensky, of the Russian Army, suddenly fainted while making preparations to celebrate the birth-day of his son, Lieutenant Nicholas Milchensky. The *Fiji* says that the General had just received a bundle of the *Novoye Vremya* and in its columns read a notice from his wife that the remains of the Lieutenant, who had been killed in Manchuria, had been brought home. Colonel Milchensky was subsequently removed to hospital.

## THE BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA.

Saturday, May 27, Night.

Saturday was a day of rumours in Tokyo. Early in the forenoon news was received in responsible quarters to the effect that a Russian Squadron, numbering 21 ships according to some accounts, 27 according to others, had reached the Saddles on the morning of the 26th. The Saddles are off the mouth of the Yangtze on the north of the Chusan group, and Rojestvensky's presence there seemed entirely consistent with the intelligence received on the 26th as to two of the Volunteer Fleet, the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*, having entered the Yangtze as far as Woosung and then steamed out again. They had evidently detached themselves from the Squadron and gone out again to re-join it, so that Rojestvensky's presence on the China coast became an almost assured fact. Not altogether assured, however. Some authorities still believed that the main fighting force of the Baltic Squadron, having passed the Bashi Strait, was off the east coast of Formosa, whither the two auxiliary cruisers had proceeded after their inexplicable expedition up the Yangtze. By and bye, however, intelligence was received confirming the original statement as to the presence of a large number of Russian ships in the neighbourhood of the Saddles, but unfortunately there was nothing to indicate clearly whether they were Rojestvensky's principal war-vessels or whether they were chiefly his auxiliary cruisers, transports and, perhaps, a few of his weakest cruisers. The Naval authorities probably knew, but they held their peace.

Presently another item of news arrived, namely, that at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant a four-masted war-ship had been sighted off Furiwake in Etorufu Island, and that, shortly afterwards, four other ships had been seen, all under a full head of steam. If these were Russian vessels it was evident that they must have passed the strait between Etorufu and Kunajiri and were then en route for Soya, in which event they would have been in Hakodate before the intelligence of their presence in the Furiwake offing reached Tokyo. Throughout Saturday no confirmation of this report was received, but an impression gained ground that Rojestvensky had divided his fleet into several sections, and that these would essay the various passages nearly simultaneously, namely, Tsushima, Tsugaru and Soya.

At about 11 o'clock in the forenoon a telegram from Saseho, sent by an apparently trustworthy authority, announced that the Russians were approaching the Tsushima Strait in two divisions, evidently with the intention of attempting to force the eastern and western passages simultaneously. It was added that all westward sailings of Japanese vessels had been interdicted and that the coast in general had been warned. At noon Fukuoka sent a message to the effect that news was to hand saying that the enemy's ships were approaching Tsushima; and shortly afterwards the Authorities received information that some Russian ships had actually been sighted near Tsushima. Implicit confidence was not placed in these rumours. It was noticed that the Naval Department did not issue any bulletin, and that the suspension of all westward sailings could not be certainly interpreted to mean the imminent approach of the Russians, since such a precaution would have been deemed essential in consideration of their presence off the Saddles.

At 4 p.m. the *Hochi Shimbun* issued an extra as follows:—"According to a telegram received in a certain quarter the enemy's Squadron has come into collision with our ships in the east passage of the Tsushima Straits and a battle is now being waged." Shortly afterwards another telegram in the same sense reached another quarter, and the keenest interest was awakened, though the Naval Authorities still observed strict silence. There could not be much doubt that some Russian vessels were approaching or had approached Tsushima, but whether they were the main fighting squadron or whether a battle had really commenced remained uncertain.

Shanghai also sent one strange telegram at 5.45 p.m. on the 26th. It ran thus:—"Intelligence from Woosung says that in the fight outside the Bell Buoy, several Japanese torpedo-boats withdrew in order to obtain reinforcements." No whisper of this fight was audible in any other quarter and people could only marvel at the intelligence.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office on the afternoon of the 27th:—"Admiral Birleff left St. Petersburg for the Far East on the 25th instant." The *Asahi Shimbun* also received a telegram on the same subject:—"Vice-Admiral Birleff, without any notice, has left St. Petersburg for the Far East. His departure did not produce the slightest effect in the Russian capital which shows that the war is more unpopular than ever."

Sunday, May 28th, 9 a.m.

There is no definite public confirmation this morning of the reported fight in the Tsushima Straits, but there are numerous statements in the sense that on Saturday forenoon the Russians were drawing near the passage and that they had been sighted by the Japanese fleet. One telegram said that the Russian Squadron was nearing the Eastern Passage at 11 a.m., and another represented it as 10 miles south of Kanzaki promontory at 10 a.m. Several of the leading newspapers had telegrams all indicating the broad fact though differing slightly as to details. Karatsu sent news that the sound of cannonading had been heard in the distance. The *Yorozu Choho*, notably, published a message from its Moji correspondent saying that heavy cannonading began to be heard at 2.45 p.m. and was still going on at the time of the message's despatch. At 5 p.m. another wire to the same journal said that the sound of firing was gradually drawing near Mutsurejima, namely, the place where the sinking of transports took place last year. The weather was described as foggy in the forenoon but fine in the afternoon with a strong wind and high sea.

There is further reason to think that some part of Rojestvensky's vessels have made the Soya Strait. A telegram from the headman of Rumoi in Etorufu to the Administrative Chief of Hokkaido says that on the 25th instant a war-ship, evidently not Japanese, was seen steaming in the offing, and that she was followed by 5 other ships, some of them being transports. The inference is that Rojestvensky sent his weaker vessels and his transports to Soya while he himself took his fighting Squadron to Tsushima.

But why did Rojestvensky separate six of his auxiliary cruisers and transports and send them to Shanghai? The explanation most generally accepted is that he wanted these vessels up to the last moment and that he apprehended too much danger for them if they were left to steam northward without a strong convoy. The universally accepted

theory is that Rojestvensky passed the Bashi Straits or the Bata Straits about the 19th instant, and thence steering up the east coast of Formosa, stood over towards the Saddles, ultimately heading for the Tsushima Straits. A Norwegian steamer, the *Oscar II*, which entered Kuchinotsu from Manila on the 23rd instant, reports that on the 19th, in east longitude 113° and north latitude 20°, she saw 21 Russian war-ships, 14 auxiliary cruisers and 6 destroyers. She was stopped and visited, and one of the Russian officers said that the Squadron was bound for Tsushima. It will have been observed that the reports relating to the presence of the Russians at the Saddles spoke of some 21 ships, other of 27, whereas the *Oscar II* saw 41. How these were subsequently divided it is impossible to say, but it is evident that, speaking broadly, Rojestvensky sent his weakest vessels north and himself steered with all his fighting force in the direction of Tsushima.

It may be mentioned here that definite official contradiction is furnished as to Shanghai's rumour of a fight outside the Bell Buoy or of the presence of Japanese destroyers in that vicinity.

As we write (9 a.m. 28th) news reaches us from a trustworthy quarter that while passing Formosa the Russians sunk an American steamer, the *Oldham*, laden with the troleum. The statement comes in that bald form, but there is no reason to doubt it. What became of the crew and why the vessel was sunk there is no information. It does not appear that any Japanese steamer fell in with Russians. Precautions had been taken so that misfortunes of that kind were averted.

The leading Tokyo newspapers, in their issues of the 28th instant, make little mention of the rumours that a battle has already taken place. But they applaud Rojestvensky for having abandoned his policy of delay and hesitation, and for at length advancing boldly to put his fortune to the test. They also speak with confidence of the result of the impending battle, which will be one of the greatest and most momentous fights in the history of the world. It is generally conjectured that the vessels sent northward to Soya were intended to create a diversion and to draw off Togo's ships from the Tsushima Strait. Looking at the dates, we find that the 5 or 6 vessels which have passed Kunajiri, were off Etorufu on the 25th, whereas Rojestvensky himself was nearing Tsushima on the 27th. He may have assumed that the news of the northern essay would reach Togo on the 25th and that the Japanese Admiral would at once despatch a force toward Soya, whereafter the main Russian Squadron would have steamed at full speed for Tsushima. Still, that is scarcely a working theory. For, in the first place, unless Togo had previously determined on making his principal dispositions at Tsugaru and Soya it would have been quite futile for him to steam thither after receiving news of the appearance of Russian vessels off Etorufu; and, in the second place, Rojestvensky, had he contemplated such a ruse, would not have sent a mob of vessels to the Saddles on the 26th, thus giving notice of his own whereabouts. We are at a loss to interpret his strategy, except on the hypothesis already stated in these columns, namely, that Tsushima was his objective throughout; that he made no ultimate attempt to deceive Togo, and that the vessels sent northward were the tail of his fleet, ships which could not possibly have been taken into action.

May 28, 10 a.m.

Rumours, now apparently quite trust-

worthy, arrive to the effect that the Russian Squadron was sighted approaching Tsushima on the 28th and that the sound of heavy cannonading was subsequently heard. This confirms the above statements, and doubtless before going to press we shall have some definite news of the fight.

May 28, 10.20 a.m.

Telegram, apparently trustworthy, received in Tokyo on the afternoon and night of the 27th show that a naval battle began at a little past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day in the Tsushima Straits, and that the general result was favourable to the Japanese. There are innumerable reports but the Naval Authorities maintain and enjoin silence.

Monday, May 29th, a.m.

An embargo of the strictest nature was placed on the press during Sunday, the 28th instant, and thus though many reports of a more or less trustworthy character reached Tokyo, none of them was published. The line taken by the Naval Department was that pending an explicit telegram from Admiral Togo it would be merely mischievous to allow any publication, and Togo apparently was too busy with the Russians to spare any time for sending telegrams. At this moment of writing there has not yet been any removal of the embargo or any official utterance. It is, however, universally believed that a signal victory has been won by the Japanese. The Russian Squadron seems to have been sighted by the Japanese scouting ships at a little after 10 a.m. on the 27th. It consisted of 26 or 27 ships (there is a difference of one unit in the accounts) and it moved in two lines, advancing steadily towards the Tsushima Straits, and evidently prepared to dispute the great and vital question of the final mastery of the Far-Eastern Sea. Never did a more momentous result depend on the issue of a single battle, and it is a curious and interesting fact that when the news of Rojestvensky's approach reached Tokyo, the feeling universally inspired was one of profound exultation. The Japanese public believed implicitly in the success of the country's sailors, and the country's sailors, we may be sure, had equal faith in themselves. At a few minutes after 2 p.m. the fighting began in the Genkai Nada, that is to say, immediately within the Eastern Channel of the Tsushima Strait, the channel between Iki and Tsushima where a breadth of 38 miles offers for the passage of ships. Apparently the Russians were suffered to pass this Channel before the attack commenced, but as to that and many other points we must remain in doubt. It is also rumoured, though we do not credit the rumour, that Rojestvensky was not accompanied by the Third Squadron; that he had chosen the best fighting ships of the Second Squadron only, and had sent the comparatively slow and inefficient vessels of the Third Squadron northward to Tsugaru or Soya. Whether he had calculated on diverting Admiral Togo's attention to other quarters by the aid of manœuvres which are not yet clear to the public, or whether he had taken his courage in both hands and advanced boldly into the lists, we can not now say. The former seems to be the view taken by the *Fiji Shimpō*, but it is certain that if Rojestvensky entertained any such design, he failed to impose upon Togo. The Japanese Admiral had laid his plans before the Baltic Squadron left the waters of Madagascar, and he never wavered from his pro-

gramme. The forenoon of the 27th was foggy, and had the fog held we might now have to record Rojestvensky's safe, or comparatively safe, escape to Vladivostock. But the mist lifted at noon, just as though the weather had conspired against the Russians. Rojestvensky had undoubtedly 8 battle-ships, 5 cruisers, 3 auxiliary cruisers and 8 destroyers. But there all trustworthy information stops. The Naval Authorities promise to publish news this afternoon in the form of a semi-official statement, and from this we infer that Admiral Togo's reports have not yet come fully to hand. It is believed, however, that the fight lasted all through Saturday afternoon; that it was continued by the torpedo-craft during the night; that it was renewed on Sunday, and that another torpedo attack took place on Sunday night. Evidently the scene of battle must have grown more and more distant throughout Sunday, as the Russians naturally struggled forward towards Vladivostock, and that fact accounts for the delay in receiving definite news. The military and naval authorities have generally made it a rule not to publish official statements during the course of a battle.

It thought in some quarters that Shanghai was the scene of a deliberate attempt on the part of the Russians to throw dust in the eyes of the Japanese. All kinds of rumours came from Shanghai during the 26th and the 27th. There were bewildering rumours, but the general impression conveyed was that a mob of Russian vessels had assembled somewhere in the vicinity of the Saddles, and was actually anchored there up to the night of the 26th. Had these vessels represented Rojestvensky's main strength, it is obvious that they could not have approached Tsushima during the 27th, as the voyage from the mouth of the Yangtze to the Korean Straits requires at least 24 hours. Hence the tales from Shanghai might have deluded the Japanese into thinking that Rojestvensky's approach was still comparatively remote. But we do not see what other deception can have been contemplated, and against this *ruse* has to be set the fact that the appearance of Russian vessels at the Saddles must be interpreted as indicating an intention to try the Tsushima passage, and was in truth so interpreted.

A telegram from Sapporo dated p.m. on the 28th reports that two Russian vessels were seen steaming south-west off Mashiki. It is conjectured that these were the Vladivostock cruisers moving down to the assistance of Rojestvensky. From Mashiki to Tsushima the distance is about 900 miles, so that the cruisers evidently entered the field a little too late, but it is not impossible that they rendered some assistance.

May 29th, p.m.

Since the above was in type the Naval authorities have published in brief outline an account of Japan's great victory, a victory which will astonish the world. The Japanese Navy had already proved itself to be a fighting force of the highest competence, but the outcome of its encounter with the united Second and Third Squadrons of the Baltic Fleet was nevertheless viewed with no little anxiety. The Russians had 8 battle-ships against 4 on the Japanese side, and out of the 8 no less than 4 were first-class new vessels which should have fully equalled Togo's four. The other four were second-class vessels, but of excellent fighting capacity, and each of them ought to have more than outbalanced any of the first-class cruisers on the Japan-

ese side. Then there were five first-class cruisers under Rojestvensky, three coast-defence ironclads and four second-class cruisers, with 8 destroyers, besides a large number of auxiliary cruisers. Such a force ought to have proved fully a match for the Japanese United squadrons. The latter, however, went into the fight with absolute confidence and the results warranted their faith in themselves. Out of the 4 first-class battle-ships on Rojestvensky's side, 2 were sunk, 1 captured and 1 escaped. Out of the 4 second-class battleships one was captured, and 3 escaped. That is the most favourable calculation for the Russians. Out of the 5 first-class cruisers 3 were sunk and two escaped. Out of the 3 armoured coast-defence ships, 1 was sunk and 2 were captured. Out of the 4 second-class cruisers, 2 were sunk, 1 seems to have subsequently surrendered and 1 escaped. Out of the 8 destroyers 3 were sunk and 1 was captured. The sum total is that out of a fleet of 28 fighting ships no less than 17 were either sunk or captured. We know nothing as yet about the details of the fighting, but there can be no second opinion about the overwhelming and brilliant character of the Japanese victory, or about the signal effect this battle must exercise upon the war.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

In connexion with the naval battle the following numbers of Russian officers, petty officers and bluejackets have come ashore and been picked up at the undermentioned places:

Kawate in Iwami .....	31
Tsushima .....	75
Sasebo .....	1,200
Hamaba in Iwami .....	247
Nishima in Yamaguchi .....	55
Kamamura in Tsushima .....	99
Hitaka in Tsushima .....	162
Tsuchida in Iwami .....	22
Miyakono in Iwami .....	267
Keichi in Tsushima .....	75

Capt. Rojinoff, of the *Admiral Nakhimoff* is amongst the number.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarter Staff.)

The following reports have been received from Admiral Togo, Commander-in-chief of the Combined Squadrons, with reference to the naval battle which has been going on since the 27th in the Sea of Japan:—

No. I.—Received on the 27th in the forenoon.

The Combined Squadron, receiving intelligence that the enemy was in sight, have put to sea at once and are proceeding to destroy him. The weather is fair but the sea rough.

No. II.—Received on the night of the 27th.

To-day the Combined Squadrons attacked the enemy's fleet near Oki Island and broke it. At least 4 of his ships were sunk and the others received heavy injury. Our squadrons are little hurt. From night-fall the torpedo squadron commenced their attack.

No. III.—Received a.m. 29th.

Since the 27th instant the main body of the Combined Squadrons has been pursuing the remnants of the enemy's fleet. On the 28th, in the neighbourhood of the Liancourt Rocks we met a Squadron consisting of the *Nicholas I* (battle-ship), the *Orel* (battle-ship) the *Admiral Seniavine* (armoured coast-defence ship), the *Admiral Apraxin* (armoured coast-defence ship) and the *Isumrud* (cruiser). We attacked. The *Isumrud* separated from her consorts and escaped. The rest surrendered, after a time. Our squadrons did not suffer.

According to the statements of prisoners the enemy's vessels sunk on the 27th were the *Borodino* (battle-ship) the *Ale x-*



ander III. (battle-ship), the *Jemichug* (cruiser) and three others.

We have taken prisoners Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and 2,000 others.

The Naval Head Quarter Staff adds the following:—Collating the reports received from commanding officers other than the Commander-in-Chief and from watch-towers since the 27th the enemy's losses have been as follow:—

	Tonnage.
<i>Admiral Nakhimoff</i> (armoured cruiser)...	8,524 sunk
<i>Dimitri Donskoi</i> (do) .....	6,200 sunk
<i>Vladimir Monomakh</i> (do) .....	5,593 sunk
	after capture
<i>Svetlana</i> (protected cruiser) .....	3,727 sunk
<i>Admiral Oushakoff</i> (armoured coast-defence ship) .....	4,126 sunk
<i>Kamchatka</i> (transport) .....	7,207 sunk
<i>Irish</i> (do) .....	7,507 sunk
Large transport unidentified .....	captured
Three destroyers .....	sunk
One destroyer .....	captured

The names given in this list must be supplemented by those in Admiral Togo's report namely:—

<i>Borodino</i> (battle-ship) .....	13,516 sunk.
<i>Nicholai I.</i> (battle-ship) .....	9,700 captured.
<i>Orel</i> (do) .....	13,516 captured.
<i>Admiral Seniavine</i> (armoured coast-defence ship) .....	4,126 captured.
<i>Admiral Apraxin</i> (armoured coast-defence ship) .....	4,126 captured.
<i>Alexander III.</i> (battle-ship) .....	13,516 sunk.

Putting the list in another form it stands thus:—

	Sunk.	Captured.	Total.
Battle-ships .....	2	2	4
Armoured coast defence ships .....	1	2	3
Cruisers .....	5	0	5
Transports .....	2	1	3
Destroyers .....	3	1	4
Grand Total .....	13	6	19

It is not clear whether the 3 vessels stated by the prisoners to have been sunk are included in the above. In addition to the 2,000 prisoners taken by the main squadron, 1,000 others were captured by the other squadrons.

(RECEIVED BY THE "YOKOZU CHOHO.")

A Russian vessel believed to be the *Izumrud*, with 300 officers and men on board, mostly wounded, made the coast of Iwami Prefecture on the 28th flying a white flag. The members of the Red Cross hospital in the vicinity are succouring the wounded.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

London, May 29.

Although the Japanese victory was fully expected in well-informed circles, the news of the almost complete annihilation of the Baltic Fleet has produced the deepest impression upon the mind of the public. The feeling of confidence in Admiral Togo, which has never changed, has again been endorsed by the new victory. It is generally conceded that the victory is a most brilliant one and will probably bring about a decisive effect on the war.

All the evening papers are lavish in eulogizing the Japanese success, and, referring to the action of Rojestvensky, express a certain amount of sympathy towards him on account of the fact that he has displayed more ability as a naval commander than expected.

Wednesday, May 31st.

One of the most interesting questions of the hour is the fate of the ships not accounted for in the official despatches. These despatches, it will be remembered, indicated uncertainty as to whether three vessels which the Russian prisoners spoke of as having been sunk were included in the list contained in the

official reports. The vessels which may have escaped are the battle-ships *Knias Suvaroff*, *Osslabaya*, *Sissoi Veliky* and *Navarin*, and the cruisers *Aurora*, *Oleg*, *Izumrud* (?) and *Almas*. Now a telegram has reached the *Nippon* from Fusan saying that the *Oleg* sank off Cape Kesshiya, and that there is no hope of saving the *Navarin*, though her crew have been rescued. The *Nichi Nichi* and the *Asahi* say that the pursuit was still continuing on the afternoon of the 29th, and that the sound of cannonading was heard at Maizuru. There is also talk of the *Knias Suvaroff* having been sunk, but no confidence can be placed in any of these rumours pending further official intelligence. The *Kokumin* has a telegram stating distinctly that the ship which came to Tsuno-mura in Iwami and surrendered was the cruiser *Izumrud*, as already conjectured in these columns. Moji also telegraphs under date of the 29th to the effect that a Russian ship was then off Hagi in Yamaguchi prefecture. In short, there are many reasons to think that the tale of Russian losses, formidable as it is, may have to be supplemented.

The captain of the *Admiral Nakhimoff* says that his ship was apparently struck by a Japanese torpedo at half-past seven on the evening of the 27th. There was a heavy concussion, and the vessel immediately began to sink. Out of her crew of some 600 very few were saved, but some managed to lower boats and others swam away with buoys. The Captain himself got off in a steam-launch and was picked up next day by a Japanese fishing boat. He was assured that although he had been yesterday an enemy of Japan, the fight was now over and he might count on being treated exactly like a Japanese subject.

The accounts agree that Rojestvensky's Squadron was first sighted near Quelpart at 6 a.m., and that he began to make the passage of the East Channel of Tsushima at 10.40. It was then foggy and the greatest disappointment prevailed among the Japanese lest the fog should assist the Russians to escape. There is reason to suspect that Rojestvensky himself was induced by the fog to make his attempt, for otherwise his wisest plan might have been to essay the passage during the night. Moreover, the Japanese took care not to show their full strength. They allowed Rojestvensky to see a small squadron only, and this fact combined with the fog drew him on. But just as Togo's ships came down the West Channel to place themselves on the rear of the Russians, the fog cleared off, and the battle commenced within the triangular space having the islands of Iki, Tsushima and Oki at its three points. Rojestvensky seems to have made a great mistake from the outset. He marshalled his ships in two lines, the cruisers on the west, the battle-ships on the east. Thus, when Togo came round from the west to attack he found himself confronting the line of comparatively weak cruisers, whereas the powerful battle-ships were steaming between the cruisers and the mainland whence no danger was to be apprehended. The result was that the cruisers suffered terribly at the hands of the Japanese, and Rojestvensky's formation was completely broken. His squadron does not seem to have recovered its organization from that time, and on the other hand, the injury he was able to inflict on the Japanese was trifling. It may here be stated that the Japanese losses seem to have been confined to the following, though as yet we have only rumour to guide us:—

The second class cruiser *Kasagi* (4,784 tons), struck below the water-line, and obliged

to leave the line of battle, but subsequently repaired so as to resume her place.

The third-class cruiser *Izumi* (originally *Esmeralda* 2,950 tons) heavily injured but not sunk; compelled to leave the fighting line.

Two torpedo-boats sunk, but most of their crews saved.

It is an almost incredible record. These Japanese losses are of the most trifling nature, whereas Rojestvensky's big fleet may be said to have been almost annihilated. How was it done? That is the great question and as yet no definite answer is forthcoming. Only the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the submarines achieved a signal success. These engines of destruction had never previously been used in war and they are rumoured to have accomplished everything that might have been expected of them. But of course neither torpedo-craft nor submarines had anything to do with the surrender of the four iron-clads off the Lian-court Rocks.

The loss of life on the Russian side must have been terrible. There is one sad record. The bodies of 170 men have come ashore at Tsuchida-mura in Iwami.

#### THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE VICTORY.

It may well be supposed that the newspapers of Tokyo are jubilant over the great victory just won. Every onlooker must have noticed what an apparently calm demeanour the nation preserved from the time when the Baltic Fleet passed the Straits of Malacca. No anxiety was allowed to appear. All classes went about their business quietly, and it could not possibly have been inferred that a great national crisis was impending. But now that the crisis is happily passed, now that the possibility of a tremendous disaster has been replaced by the certainty of a brilliant victory, the unequivocal tone of rejoicing on the part of all the newspapers shows how much solicitude was really concealed under a previously placid demeanour. The truth is that had Rojestvensky served the Japanese Squadrons as he has himself been served, a situation of stupendous gravity would now confront Japan. She has an army of some five hundred thousand men beyond the seas, and a signal victory won by the Russian Admiral would have practically severed the communications between this great army and its base, and would have rendered the return of the troops extremely hazardous if even possible. With such issues in the balance the Japanese must have felt that the fate of the empire was at stake, and Russia must have felt that she had still a card to play which might radically alter the complexion of the whole game. It is evident that Admiral Togo had not a moment's doubt about the result. All his despatches in the past have been marked by a tone of the utmost sobriety, but in reporting the fact that the Baltic Fleet had loomed in sight on the forenoon of the 27th, he used the words *rengo kantai wa tadachi ni shutsudo shi kore wo gekimetsu sen to su* (the combined squadrons are going out at once to attack and destroy the enemy). The expression *gekimetsu* (attack and destroy) is curiously unlike anything that a knowledge of Togo's habits of thought and language would have suggested as likely to be employed by him at such a moment. He must have had all his plans thoroughly matured and he must have been quite convinced of their infallibility. Russia's naval power is now completely broken. The question is what will she do. There remains no conceivable reason for continuing the war. This

year 1905 is the centenary of Trafalgar, and Togo may well be called the Nelson of the Orient. The Japanese empire is now secure. Defeat would have undone all previous successes. Victory has confirmed and enhanced them. The Russian armada is no more and the island empire can breathe freely. To Biriloff has fallen the lot of a second Skrydloff.

Such is the tone of the Tokyo press. It may well be jubilant, and never have we seen it more jubilant. Whether Mukden or Tsushima is the greater victory seems to be an open question in the mind of the nation.

(Received by the Naval Head-Quarter Staff.)

With reference to the news recently published that the Baltic Squadron had sunk an American steamer on the coast of Formosa, it turns out that an English steamer, the *Oldham*, was in question, and that she was captured, not sunk. The master, the engineer, the purser and the cook were taken off by the Russians.

To-day (30th) at 12.30 p.m. the *Orel* reached Maizuru and at 10.40 a.m., the *Nicolai I.*, the *General Admiral Apraxin* and the *Admiral Seniavin* reached Saseho, all safe.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

It is stated that a part of the enemy's defeated squadron, namely, the battle-ship *Ossliabya* and the cruisers *Aurora* and *Almas*, being badly injured by the Japanese fire in the battle on the 27th, left the fleet and fled to Shanghai.

Further, among the vessels whose fate remained uncertain until yesterday, the battle-ship *Suvaroff* and three others (presumably the *Sissoi Veliki*, the *Navarin* and the *Oleg*), have gone ashore in the Sea of Japan or were sunk during the battle on the 28th.

The battle-ship *Orel* and 3 others which surrendered to our fleet on the 28th instant, had the Japanese flag run up immediately and have already arrived in port.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

The ships that went ashore at Hamada in Iwami numbered 3. One of them was the *Isumrud*, already reported; one was a vessel like the *Suvaroff* and the third resembled the *Aurora*. News of the capture of three ships may soon be expected.

Thursday, June 1st.

The *Jiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Maizuru which says that when the battle-ship *Orel* entered that port the marks of the numerous shells that had struck her were very palpable and her condition was suggestive of the terrible mauling she had received. There were 600 prisoners on board including 30 officers, and they were afterwards assembled in the park preparatory to being assigned to their quarters ashore. The captain had received a wound in the head, and all looked pallid, exhausted and profoundly dispirited.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Volunteer Fleet steamers *Castrona* (6800 tons) and *Aryol* (8175 tons) have been captured and brought to Saseho. These vessels were nominally serving as hospital ships to Rojestvensky's Fleet, but since they are fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus and are known to have performed the function of scouting ships, it is probable that they will be confiscated. They are of course distinct from the large special-service steamer officially reported to have been captured. We read

in Tokyo journals that the latter capture was made by the *Sado Maru* in the immediate vicinity of the place where the *Hitachi Maru* was sunk last year by the Vladivostock cruisers, and the fact is welcomed as in some sense a retaliation for that shocking catastrophe. But indeed when we consider that this great battle commenced in the very place where the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Isumi Maru* were sunk, it will not be surprising to learn by and bye that the Japanese, who believe so firmly in the tutelary influence of the spirits of the dead, draw large inferences from the identity of locality.

Admiral Rojestvensky has been carried to Saseho. No news is to hand as to whether his wound is likely to prove dangerous. The public will not deny him sympathy. He dallied a great deal *en route* but then he had stupendous difficulties to overcome, and it must be frankly admitted that at the end he acted a manly if not a heroic part in boldly facing the enemy and putting his fortune to the test. He has lost everything, but his only chance of success lay in risking everything.

The comical figure in this drama is Birielf who has come out to Vladivostock to take command—of what? Nothing remains for him to command.

There is another comical figure. We say it with all respect, but truly the world must be allowed to laugh a little now when it recalls that grandiloquent message from "the Admiral of the Atlantic to the Admiral of the Pacific."

Admiral Togo has telegraphed laconically to Admiral Viscount Ito and Admiral Yamamoto;—"We have practically annihilated the Second and Third Baltic Squadron. You may feel at ease." The answer of the two Admirals was very much more elaborate as was meet. It spoke of the strenuous exertions made by Russia to send out these Squadrons, of the long period of suspense pending their arrival; of their great strength; of the nation's immeasurable joy over their destruction; of the grand achievements of Togo and his men, and of the people's profound sympathy with the killed and wounded.

The only ships that seem to have escaped are the *Aurora* (protected cruiser, 6,630 tons), the *Oleg* (protected cruiser 6,500 tons) and 5 destroyers. We have hitherto spoken of 4 destroyers on the hypothesis that the total number with Rojestvensky was only 8, but the latest returns of the Naval Department show that he had 9. There is reason to suppose that the *Aurora* and the *Oleg* steamed back in the direction of Shanghai, and some reports speak of their having actually entered the Yangtze, but on that point further intelligence must be awaited.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has taken the trouble to compile a list showing the total losses of the Russian Navy since the war broke out. In the list are included the interned ships as well as the auxiliary cruisers. The total is 75 vessels aggregating 300,000 tons. What a magnificent engine of destruction the Japanese navy has proved itself.

London seems to have received its first news of the victory from a telegram sent to Washington by the United States Consul in Nagasaki. This was received on the 28th. No definite intelligence was allowed to be sent from Tokyo until the 29th. England calls this battle Japan's Trafalgar. St. Petersburg knew nothing of it on the 28th.

The embargo has been removed as to the comings and goings of steamers in the seas of Japan and China.

(Received at the Imperial Head-quarters on the afternoon of May 30th.)

#### ADMIRAL TOGO'S FIFTH REPORT.

The main force of our combined fleet upon accepting surrender of the remaining main force of the Russian fleet near the Liancourt Rocks on the afternoon of May 28th, as already reported, stopped the pursuit and were engaged in the disposition of the surrendered ships when they found in a south western direction a coast-defense ship, the *Admiral Ushakoff*. Thereupon the *Iwate* and *Yakumo* were immediately dispatched to pursue and invited her to surrender, but this invitation being refused, they sank her at 6 p.m. and rescued her remaining crew of over 300 men. The cruiser *Dimitri Donski* was also found at 5 p.m. in a northwestern direction and was immediately overtaken and fired at vigorously by our Fourth Division and Second Destroyer Flotilla. She was attacked at night by the Second Destroyer Flotilla and was found next morning, aground, on the southeastern shore of Ulleung Island, Korea. Our destroyer *Sazanami* captured, towards evening of May 27th, at the south of Ulleung Island, a Russian destroyer *Biedony* in which was found Admiral Rojestvensky severely wounded, together with 80 Russians including staff-officers from the flagship *Kniaz Suvaroff* which was sunk on May 27th. They were all taken prisoners. Our cruiser *Chitose* while cruising northward on the morning of May 28th found and sunk another Russian destroyer. Our cruiser *Nitaka* and destroyer *Murakumo* also attacked at noon on May 28th a Russian destroyer which finally went aground. According to various reports hitherto received and the statements of prisoners, the result of the battle since May 27th to May 28th is as follows: *Kniaz Suvaroff*, *Alexander III*, *Borodino*, *Dimitri Donskoi*, *Admiral Nachimoff*, *Vladimir Monomach*, *Zemichug*, *Admiral Ushakoff*, one converted cruiser and two destroyers were sunk, while the *Nicholas I*, *Orel*, *Admiral Apraxine*, *Admiral Seniavin* and destroyer *Biedony* were captured. According to the prisoners, the *Ossliabya* was sunk at about 3 p.m. on May 27th, and the *Navarin* also sunk. The *Almas* was observed on May 27th to have been disabled and in a sinking condition but her final fate is yet unknown. Full particulars regarding the injury to our ships are not yet to hand but so far as I could ascertain, none of them was seriously injured, all being still engaged in the operations. The whole casualties can not yet be ascertained. Those of the First Division are a little over 400. His Imperial Highness Prince Yorihito is in excellent health. Admiral Misa was slightly wounded on May 27th.

[Sixth report received on the afternoon of May 30th:—]

The loss of the *Ossliabya* and *Navarin* is confirmed. The *Sissoi Veliki* is also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of May 28th.

The enemy's losses may thus be stated as follows:—

Battleship <i>Kniaz Suvaroff</i> .....	13,516 tons sunk.
Battleship <i>Imperator Alexander III</i> .....	13,516 tons sunk.
Battleship <i>Borodino</i> .....	13,516 tons sunk.
Battleship <i>Ossliabya</i> .....	12,674 tons sunk.
Battleship <i>Sissoi Veliki</i> .....	10,400 tons sunk.
Battleship <i>Navarin</i> .....	10,206 tons sunk.
Cruiser <i>Admiral Nachimoff</i> .....	8,124 tons sunk.
Cruiser <i>Dimitri Donskoi</i> .....	6,200 tons sunk.
Cruiser <i>Vladimir Monomach</i> .....	5,593 tons sunk.
Cruiser <i>Svetlana</i> .....	3,727 tons sunk.
Cruiser <i>Zemichug</i> .....	3,163 tons sunk.
Coast Defence Ship <i>Admiral Ushakoff</i> .....	4,126 tons sunk.
Special Service Ship <i>Kamchatka</i> .....	7,507 tons sunk.
Special Service Ship <i>Irish</i> .....	7,507 tons sunk.
3 Torpedo-destroyers .....	sunk.
Battle-ship <i>Orel</i> .....	13,516 tons captured.
Battle-ship <i>Imperator Nicholas I</i> .....	9,594 tons captured.
Coast Defence Ship <i>Gen. Admiral Apraxine</i> .....	4,126 tons captured.
Coast Defence Ship <i>Admiral Seniavin</i> .....	4,960 tons captured.
Destroyer <i>Biedony</i> .....	350 tons captured.

Admiral Viscount Ito has been ordered by the Emperor to convey instructions to Admiral Togo, in the following sense:— (1) Admiral Nebogatoff is to be permitted to return to Russia for the purpose of conveying to the Tsar a report of the Battle in the Japan Sea and a list of the killed and wounded as well as the prisoners. (2) The officers of the 4 ships which surrendered, namely, the *Orel*, the *Nicholai I*, the *General Admiral Apraxin* and the *Admiral Seniavine*, are to have the same privileges as those extended to the officers of the Port Arthur garrison, namely, permission to return to Russia on parole not to fight again against Japan during this war.

## THE CASUALTIES.

It is a matter of sad interest to calculate the casualties to life and limb suffered by the Russians in the naval battle of Tsushima. The following figures are probably very close approximations:—

Ships.	Complement.
<i>Borodino</i> .....	750
<i>Kniaz Suvaroff</i> .....	750
<i>Ossiabya</i> .....	750
<i>Navarin</i> .....	530
<i>Alexander III.</i> .....	750
<i>Admiral Nakhonoff</i> .....	567
<i>Dimriti Donskoi</i> .....	570
<i>Vladimir Monomakh</i> .....	550
<i>Svetlana</i> .....	330
<i>Zemichug</i> .....	334
<i>Admiral Oushakoff</i> .....	318
3 Destroyers .....	600
<i>Irish</i> .....	200 (?)
<i>Kamchatka</i> .....	200 (?)
Total .....	7,199

Turning now to the captured vessels, we have the following figures:—

<i>Orel</i> .....	750
<i>Nicholas I</i> .....	604
<i>General Apraxine</i> .....	318
<i>Admiral Seniavine</i> .....	318
<i>Ismrud</i> .....	334
1 Destroyer .....	200
One large transport .....	200 (?)
Total .....	2,724

Altogether, therefore, it appears that the complements of the sunken and captured ships aggregated 9,923. How many of these have perished? Admiral Togo's report speaks of 2,000 prisoners; the reports collated by the Naval Head Quarter Staff add 1,000, and it was subsequently announced by the War Department that 2,220 had come ashore in boats or been picked up at ten places along the coast of the Sea of Japan. If these numbers may be added together as they stand, it would appear that 5,220 have been saved and that 4,723 remain to be accounted for. But shocking as that result is, it may fall short of the facts. For we cannot tell that the returns of the War Department and the Naval Department do not overlap. The former's figures include 1,200 who have reached Saseho, and it is at least probable that the thousand added by the Naval Department may form part of the Saseho twelve hundred. Such a battle could not but be attended by great loss of life and we fear that the ultimate figure will be found very large.

Admiral Togo was indeed justified when he announced that he was going out to "destroy" the Russians. Yet we doubt whether even in his most sanguine moment he looked for a result such as that actually achieved. Out of 28 fighting ships, Rojestvensky has had 22 sunk or captured, and of the 7 that seem to have escaped, 4 are destroyers. On the other hand, the Japanese losses were two small cruisers temporarily disabled and two torpedo-boats sunk. The figures are almost incredible.

Of course, this was the first occasion when the Japanese Admiral felt justified in taking the risks without which no signal results are achievable. In all previous instances he had been hampered by an urgent sense of the necessity of saving his ships, for he knew that whereas his country had no reserve of fighting vessels, the Russians had a very considerable reserve. At Tsushima, however, he went in and fought a magnificent fight with the unique object of destroying the Russians.

It is now definitely ascertained that the Japanese losses in the great Battle of the Japan Sea were confined to the sinking of 3 torpedo-boats. Not one craft, from a destroyer upwards, was sent to the bottom. We can not tell exactly how many torpedo-boats the Navy has now in commission. The number at the close of 1902 was 65 and there were then 20 on the stocks, so that the loss of three is a very trifling matter.

## THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGES.

The Emperor's Message to Admiral Togo was:—"The Combined Squadrons attacked the enemy in the Korean Strait and destroyed him after several days of strenuous fighting, thus achieving an unprecedented success. I rejoice that your loyalty and vigour have justified me in the sight of the spirits of my ancestors. The end is still distant. Let your efforts be continually unremitting to bring about the end of the war."

To the Navy His Majesty said:—"Our Navy's strategy and its fighting have alike been excellent. Watchful at home and abroad, you have annihilated the enemy's squadrons, thus gratifying my desires and earning my applause. Work harder than ever to achieve the great result."

## ADMIRAL TOGO'S REPLY.

Admiral Togo's reply to the Emperor's message is as follows:—"Your Majesty's servants are profoundly thankful for the gracious Message addressed to them in connexion with the victory in the Sea of Japan. It is not by any human efforts but by the graces of Your Majesty's virtues and by the guardianship of the Great Ancestral Spirits that a result so far beyond our expectations has been achieved. Your Majesty's servants will toil with ever-increased zeal to bring about the accomplishment of the Imperial purpose?"

## (REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

London, May 31.

The newspapers are unanimous in considering that Admiral Togo's triumph challenges even the greatest victories of Nelson, including Trafalgar, and is the sixteenth decisive battle recorded in the world's annals.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that though during one morning the public were kept ignorant of the disaster to the Russian fleet, a semi-official agency issued a Shanghai telegram stating that seven Japanese warships, including two battleships, and four Russian vessels were sunk.

On the strength of this the newsboys at midnight were shouting a great Russian victory, emptying the theatres and music halls.

Later. The news of the Japanese victory has been received with general satisfaction in London, where it is regarded as improving the prospects of peace.

[Received at the Naval Head Quarters.]

Admiral Rojestvensky was placed in the hospital at Saseho on the 30th. He has four wounds, three of which are slight, but the fourth is a fracture of the skull, the extent

of which is not yet clearly ascertained. His pulse and temperature are normal and there are no signs of nervous prostration.

With regard to the temporary seizure of the hospital ships *Aryol* and *Kostruma* Admiral Togo reports that they are suspected of having violated the Hague Convention and for this reason, as well as on account of strategical considerations, they were taken into Saseho on the 28th.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The steamer which has entered Shanghai is not the *Smolensk* but the *Korea*. Also the vessel that entered that port on the 29th was the mine-laying vessel *Svirin*.

The above two ships had come from the scene of the battle.

General Linevitch reports that the cruiser *Almaz* reached Vladivostok on the 29th. Her Commander states that before he separated from the squadron, the battleships *Boiodino*, *Suvaroff*, and *Oslabya* were sunk and the *Orel* and *Alexander III* were injured. Admiral Rojestvensky, having been wounded, had transferred himself to another ship.

The line of escape of the *Almaz* was nearly cut off but she succeeded in making her way to Vladivostok.

The fighting was renewed on the night of the 27th after she left but she knows nothing of the result.

The *Kniaz Suvaroff* was severely injured on the 27th. The *Almaz* had one officer and four men killed and ten wounded.

Friday, June 2.

The *Hochi Shinbun* has a telegram from Moji saying that from daylight on the 30th of May sounds of cannonading, varied by explosions, were heard in the direction of Mutsurejima, which is in the neighbourhood of the scene of the great battle. In the same paper there is a telegram from Dai-ri (Fukuoka) to the effect that among the Russians picked up at that place there are members of the crew of the *Aurora*, including officers who say that the *Aurora* was struck by torpedoes during the night of the 27th, and that she sunk, the greater part of her complement perishing. This seems to dispose finally of the case of the *Aurora*.

It may be well to re-capitulate the vessels whose fate is not quite certain as yet. They are:—

The *Oleg* (protected cruiser, 6,500 tons); about this ship nothing whatever has been heard.

The *Ismrud* (protected cruiser, 3,200 tons); confidently alleged by private telegrams to have gone aground at Hamada in Iwami, but not mentioned in the official reports.

The *Zemichug* (protected cruiser, 3,200 tons); originally stated in the official reports to have been sunk, but subsequently said to be doubtful.

Two destroyers, about which nothing has been heard. The firing now reported to have been heard in the direction of Mutsurejima on the 30th of May may have concerned one or more of these above ships or the destroyers.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Moji saying that 33 members of the crew of the auxiliary cruiser *Ural* (8,238 tons), including the second in command and the chief engineer, have landed at Susamura in Yamaguchi prefecture. They say that the *Ural* was torpedoed and sunk. Nothing has been said of this ship in previous reports. She is one of the six auxiliary cruisers that accompanied Rojestvensky's Squadron.

Eight members of the crew of the *Kamchatka* (special service steamer, 7,237

tons), whose torpedoing has already been reported, landed at Kogahama and were sent to Qairi.

These Russians, who come ashore in small boats, are described as being in a most exhausted condition.

The *Kokumin's* Sascho correspondent wires that one Russian auxiliary cruiser was brought into that port on the 29th of May and that four others came in on the 30th. This would account for the whole six auxiliary cruisers, if we accept as established the sinking of the *Ural*.

According to a telegram from Hamada, a portion of the Russians who landed there raised the white flag, but another party having failed to observe this formality, a company of soldiers was sent against them, and they finally surrendered.

Various accounts are published as to the condition of the *Orcl* (battle-ship, 13,516 tons, which surrendered and is now in Maizuru). The *Fiji Shimpo's* account is the most accurate. We read there that the vessel has 40 shot-holes in her hull. Her forward chimney stack is almost rent to pieces. One of her 12-inch guns (on the port bow) is smashed. Her quick-firers on both sides are more or less destroyed. Her deck is torn open near the rear-mast. One of the steam-launches on her deck is absolutely riddled with bullets. She is exceedingly dirty. There is much rust near the water-line and below it quantities of sea-weed are clinging to the hull. The prisoners say that during the fight at the Liancourt Rocks on the 28th of May, a Japanese shell reached the engine-room and set the place on fire. Many of the prisoners have burns. Her captain fought splendidly. He was severely wounded and he died 30 minutes before the ship reached Maizuru. His body was consigned to the sea with due ceremony. The commander is slightly wounded. It is the present intention to send the *Orcl* round to Yokosuka in order that the Emperor may see her. And in truth she is an interesting object, as the first first-class line-of-battle ship ever captured in action. It was supposed that such an incident was impossible.

A petty officer of the *Kamchatka* says that the captain was killed; two of the officers were severely wounded and two jumped into the sea. Fifty-six of the crew escaped in a boat. Apparently all the rest were lost.

It is expected that the *Aryol* (8,175 tons, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$  knots built in 1891) and the *Castroma* (6,800 tons, 13 knots, built in 1889) will be declared prizes. They were nominally acting as hospital ships and would therefore be secure against capture had they confined themselves to that function. But they are fitted with wireless-telegraphic apparatus; they are proved to have acted as scouts, and they have on board a number of naval officers as well as some armament. It will be necessary, however, to bring them before a prize court in due form.

In this context we may mention that the steamer *Industrie* has been declared prize of war. This vessel was captured on the 28th of March at a place which is not mentioned. She is only 198 tons, and her small size combined with the fact that she was the 40th of the Japanese captures deprived her case of much interest. Yet she has emphatic interest, for it is now proved that she was acting as a spy. She is a German steamer and she carried a German who represented himself as a correspondent of the *Chefoo Daily News*, whereas his real business was to discover and report the whereabouts of the Japanese Squadrons.

With regard to the S. S. *Korea* which, according to latest reports, has arrived at Woosung and will be disarmed, it is to be noted that she is one of the special-service steamers of which there were supposed to be four attached to the Baltics; namely, *Korea*, *Kamchatka*, *Okean* and *Kitai*. The original official reports said that two of these vessels had been sunk and one captured. These, with the *Korea*, would account for the whole four. But in subsequent official reports the names of the vessels sunk were given as the *Kamchatka* and the *Ilits*, the last being apparently an addition which had come out with the Third Squadron. On that hypothesis there were 5 of these special-service steamers, and 4 only are accounted for, namely, 2 sunk, 1 captured, and 1 to be disarmed at Woosung. The *Korea*, which arrived at Woosung on the 30th May at 9 a.m., is described as having an enormous hole made by a 12-inch shell at her water-line, and as being torn by several 6-inch shells. She says that she remained until the fight on the 27th was at its height, but that, not having such an armament as would have justified her in attempting to break through the Japanese lines, and being also short of coal, there was nothing for it except to run for Shanghai, which place she barely reached. She had many casualties. The *Sviru* (mine-laying vessel), which arrived at Woosung shortly after the *Korea*, was also terribly mauled. It was observed that a number of life-buoys were strewn about her deck. A shell had penetrated to her engine-room, and she will have to be docked.

All the fugitives in Shanghai will be docile enough now. It looks as though Rojestvensky, counting confidently on victory, had sent the original 4 steamers to Woosung merely to keep them out of harm's way, and with the intention of summoning them to join him after he had disposed of Togo and the Japanese Squadron.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that on the evening of the 29th of May cannonading was heard in the direction of the Saddles. It is quite certain, apparently, that no Japanese ships were in that quarter on the 29th, so probably this cannonading may be classed among Shanghai's myths. How unfortunate Shanghai is, to be sure, in the matter of canards. It is the grand seed-plot of falsehoods in the Far East. The last story that emanated from it—the story of a Japanese defeat involving the sinking of 7 ships, including 2 battle-ships—the story which threw St. Petersburg into a momentary frenzy of delight, may have been a Dessino, but it sounds more like a genuine "bunder." Here we may mention that a *Fiji Shimpō's* telegram from London depicts the Russian authorities as making every endeavour to conceal the disaster. But the truth is leaking out, and sensational results are anticipated.

Shanghai sends another interesting statement which may possibly be true. It is that on the 29th of May the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Nippon*, when approaching the Yangtze, was over-hauled by Russian vessels at the Saddles, and that another steamer had a similar experience between Swatow and Foochow. If these stories be true it would seem that some vessels of the Volunteer Fleet are still prowling in the China Seas. This idea is confirmed by a report carried to Moji on the 30th of May by the Norwegian steamer *Delia*. She says that at 4 p.m. on the 29th of May she sighted a Russian ship at a point some 40 miles

south-west of Shantung. Possibly it was the *Smolensk*.

The Russian Consul at Shanghai seems to be quibbling. By the Chinese Admiral he is said to have promised definitely that the refugee steamers would disarm, but to the Taotai he denies that disarming has been decided, and alleges that the steamers lowered their flags solely on account of the rain. We are disposed to hope that the Consul will continue obdurate. The refugee steamers would be much more useful in Japanese hands than lying in the Yangtsze disturbing the peace and good order of Shanghai.

Count Cassini is said—*Kokumun Shim-bun's* Washington service—to have openly declared that the time for peace has come, but he adds that he has received no instructions on the subject from St. Petersburg. President Roosevelt is represented as willing to mediate and even desirous of doing so, but he will not move without Japan's request. Washington thinks that Japan's demands will be found to have undergone considerable increase.

CASUALTIES.

Admiral Togo's report of casualties in the fleet under his command, a report compiled on information received up to the 1st inst., is as follows:—

Ship.	Killed.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Hurt.	Totals.
Mikasa .....	8	21	34	—	63.
Shikishima .....	13	7	11	6	37
Asahi .....	8	4	12	7	31
Fuji .....	8	10	10	—	28
Azuma .....	10	7	7	15	39
Izumo .....	3	6	17	—	26
Asama .....	3	7	5	—	15
Tokiwaka .....	1	—	14	—	15
Iwate .....	—	2	12	—	14
Yakumo .....	3	1	7	—	11
Nissin .....	7	9	11	—	27
Kasuga .....	6	3	17	—	26
Naniwa .....	1	—	16	—	17
Chiuse .....	2	1	3	—	6
Hashidate .....	—	2	3	—	5
Matsushima .....	—	—	1	—	1
Otowa .....	6	2	18	—	26
Tsushima .....	4	—	15	—	19
Nitaki .....	1	1	2	—	4
Akashi .....	2	1	6	—	10
Suma .....	—	—	—	3	3
Akitushima .....	—	—	2	—	2
Izumori .....	2	1	6	—	10
Chiyoda .....	—	—	2	—	2
Chihaya .....	—	—	4	—	4
Asagiri .....	—	1	—	—	1
Usugumo .....	—	—	1	—	1
Akebono .....	—	—	4	—	4
Ikazuchi .....	1	—	—	—	1
Oboro .....	1	—	—	5	6
Shiranui .....	4	1	8	—	13
Fubuki .....	—	—	1	—	1
I Torpedo S'dron..	6	3	7	—	16
X " "	—	—	—	1	1
XI " "	—	—	—	1	1
XVII " "	8	4	15	—	27
XVIII " "	2	7	2	4	15
Kasagi .....	1	3	5	—	9
Grand Totals .....	113	104	278	42	537

It will be observed that there do not appear to have been any casualties on board the cruiser *Isukushima* and the battle-ship *Chinyen*, or on board the destroyers *Murakumo*, and *Arare* or in the torpedo squadrons VII, XV, XX, IX and XIX, or on the *Kumano Maru* and the *Manshu Maru*.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters, p.m. 30th  
May. From Admiral Togo.)

### DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Collating the various reports received from the vessels under my command since my last telegram, I find it certain that the battle-ship *Ossliabya*, being severely in-

jured at the commencement of the action, left the fighting line and was the first to sink at a little after 3 p.m. The battle-ship *Sissoi Veliky* and the cruisers *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Vladimir Monomakh*, after having been badly hurt in the fight during daylight on the 27th, were still further injured in the night by attacks from our destroyers and torpedo-boats. They lost their fighting capacity, became unmanageable and drifted ashore on Tsushima Island, where, the next morning, they were found by our auxiliary cruisers, *Shinano Maru*, *Yawata Maru*, *Tainan Maru* and *Sado Maru*. These were on the point of making prize of the war-ships when the latter sank after a brief interval. The survivors of their crews, some 915 in number, were rescued by the auxiliary cruisers and by the people on shore. The battle-ship *Navarin*, being attacked by our torpedo-boats after nightfall on the 27th, was struck by four torpedoes and sank, as is clearly established by the statements of the survivors of her crew who are among the prisoners. The cruiser *Svetlana* was found at 4 a.m. on the 28th by the cruisers *Nitaka* and *Otowa* off Chiyukpyon Bay, and being attacked, was finally sunk, according to the report of the commander of the *Nitaka*. There is a doubt whether the cruisers *Aurora* and *Almaz* were not sunk during the attack of the torpedo-craft on the night of the 27th. Again, as to the *Zemichug*, mentioned in my last report among the sunken ships, there is some uncertainty, and I therefore withdraw her name, pending further investigation. Collating my present report and my previous ones, it may be said that the ships constituting the enemy's main strength, namely, 1 battle-ship, 3 armoured cruisers and 3 coast-defence iron-clads, have all been sunk or captured, and his secondary vessels, from second-class cruisers downward, have been for the most part destroyed, so that this fight may be considered to have terminated the existence of the enemy's fleet. With regard to the losses on our side, subsequent reports show that during the torpedo attack on the night of the 27th, torpedo-boats No. 34, No. 35 and No. 69 were sunk by the enemy's defensive fire, but the greater part of their crews were saved by their consorts. For the rest, there is no appreciable loss. Not one ship has lost its fighting power or its navigability. As to the killed and wounded, I had expected a large number at the outset, but I find that, adding the casualties already reported in my own squadron, the total is under 800. No time will be lost in collecting and telegraphing the details so as to relieve the anxiety of the families concerned.

In the battle both sides put forth their full strength, and not only was the field of the fight very extended, but also owing to foggy weather it was impossible to see more than 12 miles even when the view was not impeded by smoke from the funnels and from the guns. I could not therefore keep in sight the various units under my command, and moreover as the battle lasted two days and two nights and as the squadrons pursued the enemy who had broken in all directions, and as some of the vessels are still operating, several days must elapse before full accounts and detailed reports of the whole fight can be compiled.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarter Staff, on the night of May 31st, from Admiral Togo).

According to the report of the Captain of the *Kasuga*, which vessel returned to-day having rescued the survivors of the *Dimitri Donskoi's* crew, the latter vessel, on the

morning of the 29th, ceased pumping, and having opened her Kingston valves, went to the bottom. Her crew all landed on Ulleung Island. Among the survivors were some rescued from the battle-ship *Ossliabya* and the destroyer *Buini*. This destroyer (*Buini*) had taken off Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff on the afternoon of the 27th at the time of the sinking of the flag-ship (*Suvaroff*). She had on board also over 200 survivors from the battle-ship *Ossliabya*. But being struck just then by a shell, she became unseaworthy and she therefore transferred the Commander-in-chief and the rest to her consort the *Egedovi*, herself proceeding northward. On the morning of the 28th she fell in with the *Dimitri Donskoi*, and having transferred her crew to the latter, sunk herself. The survivors of the *Ossliabya* say that in the battle of the 27th of May the first shell which found the vessel struck the conning tower and Rear-Admiral Folkersham was killed on the spot. Thereafter the ship received a concentrated fire of shell after shell, and at a little after 3 p.m. she went to the bottom among her consorts. The survivors of the *Dimitri Donskoi* say that in the fight during daylight on the 27th, they saw two Russian destroyers sunk. If this be true, the number of the enemy's destroyers sent to the bottom was 6.

It is rumoured that an official announcement has been made in Russia to the effect that the destroyer *Buini*, carrying Rojestvensky, has reached Vladivostok.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the *Journal* says that the cruiser *Almaz*, the hospital ship *Orel* and one destroyer have reached Vladivostok.

The Japanese naval victory has produced a great impression in Berlin. It is generally believed that this result will contribute materially to the restoration of peace.

The German newspapers, irrespective of politics, are unanimous in wishing for the end of the war. Russia having been unable to obtain success by means of her army, placed in this Baltic Squadron great hopes which have now been completely disappointed. The remnants of the Squadron are not capable of any renewed effort. They are doomed to destruction, and Russia having lost her last chance, may now give up the war. She must abandon or postpone to a far-distant future all prospect of re-establishing her sea-power in the East.

#### WILL ADAMS: AN EPITAPH.

"I hop the wourshipfull coumpani shall find me to bee a servant of yr saruants to seru them in such a maner as they shalbe satisfied of my serues."

Letter from William Adams, dated "the 12 of Jeneuari 1613," to his "assured good frind Augustin Spalding."

Here lies Will Adams, Keatish man, whilom Bound Pilot-Major on an East-sea quest, Then Iyeyas his shipwright, now at rest, His shore-wave weathered and his last hill clomb,

At rest in sight and hearing of the foam, Obedient to a greater Pilot's heft, Who, having set his lone course from the West,

Now pilots him, from waves and wandering, home.

Here lies a Servant—such was Will in brief:

His country's servant, first to hail Japan

In English speech: Hemmi he held in fief,

A Shogun's vassal: last his letters scan:

Servant of God is writ on every leaf—

Trusti as ever faithfull Englishman.

S.W.

#### THE SEVEN PROFESSORS.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of war and occasionally since the fighting began public attention was directed to the Seven Professors of the Imperial University who now represent the "strong-foreign-policy" party in Japan. These gentlemen, who have fellow thinkers in the world of science and business alike, held a meeting on the 23rd instant to formulate the results of researches conducted by their committee. Dr. Terao, Dr. Tomizu and Dr. Kanai took leading parts, and the following five resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I. Whereas certain persons are advising our country to bring the war to a speedy close, we emphatically dissent.

II. Only by prosecuting the war for a lengthy period can its objects be attained and practical solutions be found for many problems.

III. For the exercise of endurance and perseverance one of the most important things is that the nation should be resolved and the Government unyielding. If, when the nation has comprehended that the war must not be stopped, the Government, influenced by some minor consideration, show any disposition to entertain a desire for peace, we shall unite in taking whatever measures may be necessary to give effect to public opinion.

IV. The second essential of endurance and perseverance is financial strength. Several hundreds of millions of yen have been borrowed at home since the war commenced, yet abundant funds remain. Several hundreds of million of yen have been borrowed abroad yet there is every hope that loans can be floated in the future. Since Japan's history began to be written she has never put such forces into the field, yet we are firmly persuaded that the country's producing resources are keeping pace with this exercise of military power.

V. As for Japan's foreign relations, it is scarcely necessary to say that we attach the greatest weight to our friendship with all countries except that with which we are at war; but if there be any State which secretly and openly assists our foes, extends the limits of the war or disturbs the tranquility of the world, we shall repeatedly warn such State, and should it still refuse to reconsider its course, we shall be obliged unhesitatingly to treat it as an enemy, and to invite our trusted ally to cooperate with us."

#### YACHTING.

A fresh south-westerly wind blowing on Saturday afternoon gave promise of a good race for the Cruising Class, although it was rather too heavy for the smaller boats. Four cruisers started at 3 p.m. to race over the Tsurumi-Widow buoy course, but it was found that the Tsurumi mark boat had got blown away towards Kanagawa into shoal water, and so the race had to be abandoned.

*Winsome* and *Pete* got ready with reefs down for the 21-rater race, but *Pete* carried away her mainsail, fortunately an old one, and *Winsome* after crossing the line, returned to moorings.

It is a pity that there is not some fixed mark off Tsurumi, a buoy, or something better than the usual sampan. This mark boat is the source of a lot of trouble, is seldom easily located, varies its position from race to race, and sometimes is not to be found at all, as in the Fourth of July race last year. Considering the plenitude of wind on Saturday, it would have been better to change the course, even at the last moment before the time appointed for the start, and have the race round the Lightship and Widow Buoy, leaving out the Tsurumi mark altogether.



## RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

Friday, May 26th.

It has often been remarked of the Russians that they do what is least to be expected of them. The despatch of six ships of the Baltic Squadron to Shanghai is a case in point. Only ten out of the eighteen steamers forming the Volunteer Fleet—it originally consisted of 19 steamers, but one, the *Ekatereinoslav*, has fallen into Japanese hands—are said to be adapted to serve as cruisers, but all have armaments, and being now included in the Baltic Fleet, they will be subject to the same restrictions as ordinary war-ships in neutral ports. With what object then have Volunteer steamers proceeded to Shanghai? If they are seeking coal and provisions they will be immediately hampered by China's rules of neutrality and if to interrupt the course of maritime commerce be their purpose, nothing could be stranger than their undisguised approach to Woosung. Besides, it must be repeated that Rojestvensky's ships are not in a position to prey upon commerce. They might, indeed, sink any Japanese steamer found on the high seas, but even then the crews and passengers, many of the latter being neutral subjects, would be embarrassing to deal with. As to neutral vessels, the Russian Admiral will leave them severely alone so long as he has no port to carry them to. Thus it is hard to imagine that the three Volunteers are anchored at Woosung in the character of commerce-destroyers, and they can scarcely have come for stores. The only remaining hypothesis is that this squadron has been sent to make a diversion; to tempt the Japanese into the Yangtze waters. For such a purpose, however, the squadron is too weak. If Admiral Togo thinks it worth while to snap at this prey, apparently offered to him as a pawn or a minor piece is often sacrificed at chess, he will only send a couple of third-class cruisers to look after the Russians. We should think, however, that he will not concern himself about them at all. Altogether it is an inexplicable move on the part of the Russians.

If it be true that such a mob of Russian transports and auxiliary cruisers have entered the Yangtze, there is reason to fear that a troublesome problem of international law will present itself. China is not strong enough to enforce her neutral laws in this case, and it is plainly against the interests of all the Powers that the tranquillity of the Yangtze should be disturbed. Indeed, this coup on Rojestvensky's part looks very like an attempt to create a general commotion under the shadow of which Russia may find an exit from her dilemma. He probably counts on perplexing the Chinese officials who may feel some doubt as to the proper attitude to assume towards steamers which, though in the naval service of a combatant, are not themselves actually combatant, and it is not extravagant to conjecture that Chinese tardiness in deciding this question may drive the Japanese to adopt some precipitate course which would alienate the world's sympathy. But the statesmen in Tokyo have shown themselves so astute and patient, and so sensible of the inadvisability of sacrificing great results to petty interludes, that they may be confidently trusted to deal with this matter in their usual far-seeing fashion.

Saturday, May 27, a.m.

The names of three among the six Russian vessels which anchored at Woosung on the 25th have been already given; that is to say, the names of the Volunteer steamers.

The transports are the *Michael*, the *Kiulonia* (?) and the *Livonia*. The *Michael* and the *Kiulonia* are in ballast; the other four ships are laden with coal, which makes their going to Shanghai all the more extraordinary. Japanese papers say that the two volunteer steamers which left immediately were not the *Petersburg* and the *Smolensk* but the *Dnieper* and the *Rion*. The two latter names, however, are those subsequently given to the *Petersburg* and *Smolensk*. The crews of the six steamers are French, German and Russian. They all seem to be in good health, and the vessels have plenty of provisions. Two of them have wireless-telegraphic apparatus. The masters are taking their instructions from the Russian Consul.

Saturday, May 27.

There are two theories about the arrival of these six steamers at Shanghai. One is that the manoeuvre is intended to create a diversion and draw off some part of the Japanese fighting force; the other, that the six steamers being all slow vessels, it is thought better to send them safely into a neutral port where they can disarm and remain quietly until the war is over. The latter hypothesis is very difficult to entertain. We see no reason why Rojestvensky should deliberately deprive his country of the services of these 6 steamers. They might just as well have sailed back to Europe as entered the Yangtze. What seems more probable is that the Russian Admiral is seeking to throw dust in the eyes of the Japanese and to deceive them as to the point where he intends to essay a passage into the Sea of Japan. He may also be seeking to obtain or to convey information. Since he left Honkoku he has been without means of communicating with either St. Petersburg or Vladivostok, and that is surely a great inconvenience. Still for such a purpose he need not have sacrificed six steamers.

In Japan a belief prevails that Rojestvensky's main force has entered the Pacific, but of course there is absolute uncertainty as to whether he will divide his squadron into three, and simultaneously essay the three straits, Tsushima, Tsugaru and Soya. The *Kokumin* does not hesitate to draw a confident inference from the arrival of the six steamers at Woosung; namely, that the Russian Admiral, before entering the Pacific and marshalling his forces for the supreme enterprise, eliminated the slow and useless vessels. But what are we to say, in that case, about the fact that two of the finest ships in the Volunteer Fleet, the *St. Petersburg* and the *Smolensk*, accompanied the six steamers as far as Woosung? These two auxiliary cruisers could not have served as a protection, and, besides, no protection was needed. Whither then did they go after emerging from the Yangtze? If they proceeded to rejoin Rojestvensky we must conceive that he is somewhere in the Yellow Sea and that his locality can not be very far from Shanghai.

It is just possible that Rojestvensky may be again exercising his own strange notions about the law of neutrality. He may imagine that these six steamers, not being actually combatant ships, will be suffered to lie without restraint in Shanghai. But he will find himself mistaken should that be his view.

As to the three steamers of the Volunteer Fleet, the *Vladimir*, the *Yaroslav* and the *Voronej*, and the three transports which entered Woosung on the 25th, they remained at anchor after the expiry of the 24-hours' limit, and the Japanese Consul-General urged

the Chinese Authorities to insist on the disarming of the six vessels and their internment at Shanghai.

Sunday, May 28.

It is hard to make out how many Russian ships, or how many ships employed by the Russians, are at Woosung. A steamer which entered Shanghai on the 27th reported that she saw 13 vessels, 5 of which were flying the Russian flag, and the others, though under various colours, were undoubtedly in the service of the Baltic Squadron. Another steamer, the *Doris*, which arrived in Shanghai on the 26th at 2 p.m. reported having sighted 11 vessels in the North Channel of the Yangtze. The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram saying that the 6 Shanghai refugees had come straight from Madagascar and that they put into Shanghai for instructions. The crews are said to have been recruited at Madagascar. Of course rates of insurance have gone up in Shanghai. Risks are quoted at 4 per cent.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

Shanghai.

The officer commanding the Chinese Squadron has ordered the Russian colliers at Woosung to be prepared for lowering their colours and removing the vital parts of their machinery as the limit of time allowed for them to remain in port expired at 8 a.m. on the 27th.

Subsequently the Chinese commander withdrew the above order and substituted for it a formal declaration that the 24-hours' limit of anchorage had expired, and that by remaining at anchor the ships would be violating China's neutrality.

The President of the United States has sent a telegram to the Taotai of Shanghai applauding his energy in maintaining China's neutrality.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

Shanghai.

The Russian ships at Woosung have now exceeded their 24-hours' limit and can not be allowed to leave. The Japanese Consul makes this declaration and the Taotai is about to order the disarming of the vessels. But the Russian Consul contends that the ships should receive the treatment of merchant-vessels.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

Shanghai.

The Viceroy at Nankin ordered the departure of the Russian ships within 24 hours but the Russians utterly refused.

The Russian Consul contends Japan has the same right to anchor a Japanese merchantman here, but the Chinese officials take a precisely opposite view.

Peking.

Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Representative, has informed the Chinese Government that the 24 hours have already expired; that the Russian ships must either leave the river or disarm; that if this can not be effected, China's inability to enforce her neutrality will be proved, and that Japan will have to act independently.

Wednesday, May 31.

The *Dnieper* and the *Rion* seem to be cruising between Nagasaki and Shanghai. Probably their function was to await and report the result of the battle. It is said that the *Dnieper* has a large complement of marines, a strong armament and a wireless-telegraphic apparatus.

In the *Jiji* we find a telegram saying that eleven Russian ships which were at the Saddles until the 27th, appear to have

steamed northward on that day. There are, it may be noted, many of Rojestvsky's following to be accounted for; namely 6 auxiliary cruisers (*Don, Ural, Terek, Kuban, Rion and Dneiper*), 3 special transports (these have probably been captured or sunk, namely, the *Okean*, the *Kazan* and the *Kitai*), and 9 of the Volunteer Fleet (*Castloma, Argol, Nijni Novgorod, Saratoff, Yaroslav, Tambor, Vladimir, Voronej and Kief*). These are doubtless the vessels now in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

### MANCHURIA.

An officer who has just returned from the front is quoted by the *Asahi*. He speaks of the failure of the last Russian attempt to effect a turning movement. There is nothing of special interest in his statement. Its gist is that the Japanese fought remarkably well, and that the wounded Russians admit their thorough beating. Of course there were some casualties on the Japanese side, but no allusion is made to their number. The officer merely observes that most of the wounded were brought in safely.

Linevitch reports, according to a London telegram, that the Japanese are reconnoitering the Russian right and centre. We should have been prepared to hear, rather, that the Russians are reconnoitering the Japanese left and centre.

No explanations are offered as to the delay in the Japanese advance, but we recall that every big movement on their part in Manchuria has been preceded by a long period of preparation. The transport difficulties must be enormous, and probably on the extreme left, where Nogi's army is, water is a serious problem.

Prince Kilkoff, who has just returned to St. Petersburg, is represented as saying that Linevitch is much embarrassed by being unable to find out either the numbers or the positions of Oyama's troops. That statement is confirmed by the frequent reconnaissances which the Russians appear to be making in the directions of Fakumun, Changtu and Kaiyuan.

The Russians are said to have built several temporary hospitals at Kunchuling, which lies eastward of the railway below Changchun.

Tokyo journals write of the doings in Manchuria, but it is not very clear whether they take the view that the Russians are seeking to cover their own retreat or are contemplating a really strenuous resistance along the Kirin-Changtun line. The former theory is entertained by the *Asahi*. It says that the defences constructed by the Russians are nothing like so strong as those in the Shaho Valley and that they do not indicate any intention of making a permanent stand. The numerous skirmishes taking place in the west of the field are merely reconnaissances essayed by the Russians, who, according to Japanese accounts, show little skill in conducting such operations, and are generally enticed into positions where they suffer heavy loss without acquiring any correspondingly valuable information.

As to the news sent from St. Petersburg that Rennenkampff has suffered a severe repulse, there is nothing in Japanese official reports to account for this incident, unless we identify it with the cavalry turning movement at Tafangshin on the 19th and 20th instant. But Rennenkampff is not a cavalry leader. He commanded the left wing of the Russians in the battle of Mukden, and, unless he has been transferred, any operation on his part should be in the

On the whole we are inclined to think that the news agents in St. Petersburg have confounded Mischenko and Rennenkampff.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters: 25th p.m.)

### RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

At 2.30 p.m. on the 25th a force of our cavalry drove in a north-easterly and northerly direction the enemy's cavalry in Sumienching (about 18 miles north of Changtu) and occupied the place.

There is no change elsewhere except that slight skirmishes have taken place between the scouts on each side.

[A telegram received at the Head Quarters on the 4th of April said that, on the 3rd, the enemy had been driven from Sumienching and the place had been occupied. Its re-occupation now would seem to indicate that it was temporarily abandoned after the 3rd of April.—Ed. J.W.M.]

The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram from Yingkow dated the 30th of May. It says that the Russians' most advanced position is at Supinchieh, where troops are constantly east of the field against Kawamura's army, arriving from Harbin. The railway is open as far as that place. The enemy's main strength is concentrated at Kwanchingsz (Changchun). He has also a large force stationed along the Itungchou-Kirin line, where there are defensive works of more or less strength. He is building fortifications on the heights 13 miles south of Harbin.

It is probable that military activity will now be at once resumed in Manchuria. We speak from conjecture only, but appearances seem to indicate that one cause of delay was uncertainly connected with the Baltic Squadron.

### THE MONGOLIA QUESTION.

There is a *post facto* flavour about the announcement now attributed to the Russian Government that Russian troops will be moved through Mongolia. As a matter of fact Russian troops have already been moved through Mongolia. Mischenko's cavalry raid, for which General Linevitch claims such fine results, was made by riding through Mongolia and was followed by a retreat into Mongolia. Russian announcements in matters of this kind are generally superfluous so far as their practical relations are concerned, though they usually have a significance of a political character. From the very beginning of this war the Russians have not shown the faintest disposition to respect the neutrality of Mongolia. They have marched troops into that region and they have drawn their supplies from it just as though it were definitely within the range of belligerent operations. That, too, was when the situation did not include such exigencies as it now includes. For, owing to the gradual back-forcing of the Russians, it has come to pass that the Japanese left is resting on the confines of Mongolia, and that the same district flanks the line of the Transasian railway through a long distance westward of Harbin. Thus, were Mongolia's neutrality strictly observed, the Japanese left would be secure against any turning movements by the Russians, and—which is much more important—the terrible menace of a Japanese advance against the west of Harbin would cease to be a Russian night-mare. That would be an ideal state of affairs for Russia, but unfortunately for herself she did not foresee the contingency. She did not anticipate the possibility of her great army being forced backward until only the question of Mongolian neutrality stood between it and a crush-

ing disaster. Had she been sufficiently prescient she would herself have shown towards that neutrality the respect she is now seeking to secure for it. For it appears very plain that the purpose of her new announcement is, not to obtain for herself liberty to move troops through Mongolia, but to induce the Powers to take some step which shall guarantee the district against any military incursions by either belligerent. Russia has already moved troops through Mongolia. The very same telegram which tells of her announcement to the Chinese Government, tells also of a big cavalry raid which was effected by Mischenko's Cossacks marching through Mongolia and which resulted in their retreat into Mongolia. Russia has learned one lesson thoroughly. She has learned that in nine cases out of every ten bluff is attended with some measure of success. Seldom, however, has she attempted such a bare-faced coup as the present one. Seldom has she essayed to alarm the world by threatening to do what she is actually doing without any threat. Truly there is something admirable about her assurance. Her language is that of victory not of defeat. She talks of moving armies through Mongolia, just as though she had armies ready to send, whereas, as every intelligent person must clearly understand, what she really dreads and what she really desires to avert, is the moving of Japanese armies through Mongolia against her own right. It is too late for such shallow tricks. Russia herself has treated the neutrality of Mongolia as absolutely non-existent, and at this eleventh hour she can not rehabilitate in the interests of her own military convenience a character which her own acts have deliberately destroyed. When Japan publicly formulated her programme at the beginning of the war, she announced that she would respect Chinese neutrality just so far as her enemy respected it. She would be now committing an act of suicidal mania if she agreed to overlook Russian's flagrant violations of the neutrality of Mongolia merely because Russian strategy no longer dictates trespasses; and the world has too much penetration to be deceived by this shallow bluff on the part of St. Petersburg.

### EXPLOSION IN TOKYO.

At 8.15 on the morning of the 29th an explosion took place in the drying-room of the blasting gelatine factory at the Koishikawa Arsenal. Flames broke out and three small factories were burned. At 8.40 the conflagration was extinguished. The explosion killed 16 people, severely wounded 40 (of whom four have since died); and slightly wounded 64. As to the origin of the accident, all the workmen in the drying-room having been killed, there is no means of investigation. The extremely explosive nature of blasting gelatine is well-known and several accidents had previously happened in its manufacture, but this last is the largest.

General Terauchi, Minister for War, feeling great sympathy with the sufferers and their families, has presented to them considerable sums of money. The loss is insignificant technically and will not cause the slightest inconvenience from a military point of view.

The *Jiji* has a Sasebo telegram to the effect that a foreign steamer laden with wood and stone from Otaru, Hokkaido, has been captured by a Japanese warship in Tsushima Strait. Two Russian naval officers were on board.

at Russia's behaviour in the matter of neutrality, but this last *coup* would be too silly.

The report of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., shows a divisible balance, less \$30,000 paid as interim dividend in November last, of \$83,597. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. on the old capital, making 10 per cent. for the year, to pay a dividend for 3 months on the new capital at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; to place \$30,000 to permanent reserve; to write off \$30,000 from plant, etc.; and to carry forward the balance, \$6,097.

The American steamer *Garonne* left Shanghai for Odessa on May 21 having on board about one thousand Russian refugees. The *N.-C. Daily News* remarks that there are few Russians left in the Settlement who still wish for transportation home, and whereas both hotels and boarding houses were previously willing to cater to Russians in preference to residents and visitors of other nationalities, there is now ample accommodation at houses of both descriptions at normal rates.

A curious, and, in these days, rather rare accident occurred at the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock on May 23rd. An old steam vessel of about 200 tons, belonging to the Provincial Authorities, had been docked for survey and had been condemned to the scrap heap. Some ballast in the bottom had been removed for the purpose and of this only a portion was replaced before filling the dock. When this was commenced and the vessel became waterborne she took a list, and in spite of all precautions eventually fell over on her side. The accident occurred during the night.

Many residents of Tokyo have pleasant recollections of the Misses Yu, the daughters of H. E. Yu, Chinese Minister to the Court of Tokyo. In recent Shanghai papers we read that these talented young ladies have been appearing at a Shanghai concert, and we quote one of the reports below:—

Part II. began with what was evidently anticipated as a great treat, the Greek dance, "Les Erinnyes," by Massenet, performed by the Misses Yu. That a dance in Greek robes should be given by two Manchurian young ladies on the stage of the Lyceum is in itself remarkable, but it is still more so when it is remembered the two young ladies in question are daughters of the ex-Minister to Paris. The dance itself was delightful, the poetry of motion itself, and it was most enthusiastically received.

No less than eight officials holding substantive and, in several instances, quite lucrative posts in Hunan province, either as sub-prefects, district magistrates or district directors of studies, have recently petitioned H.E. Tuan Fang, Governor of the province, to be allowed to resign their positions so that they may go abroad, either to Japan or Europe, to travel around and extend their present knowledge. The Governor, Tuan Fang, was naturally exceedingly pleased at this and not only gave his unqualified assent but also ordered that each of the applicants should be paid a certain amount for passage money, while at the same time, his Excellency instructed the Provincial Treasurer to appoint officials to become *locum tenentes* for the travellers, so that when they returned from abroad they would find their original posts kept for them. This exceptional treatment by the Governor is deeply appreciated by all classes of officials.

The writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N. C. Daily News* has the following remarks to make concerning recent doings of the Triad Society:—

As is generally known the Triad Secret Society of Kuangtung province was organised by old Taiping rebels in the middle of the sixties, after the collapse of the Taiping rebellion which followed the capture of Nanking and the death at the time of Hung Hsiu-ch'uen, the so-called "Heavenly King," or "Emperor," of the Heavenly, of Taiping dynasty. The Chinese name of the Triads in San-hô Hui (Canton Sanhop Hui), although it is sometimes also called Santien Hui (Cantonese Santien Hui) or "Three-dots" Society. This last has been sometimes called a branch of the Triads, but as far as can be learned this idea seems to be erroneous. As anyone in the South knows, the Triads still have the ambition of ousting the present Manchu dynasty,

and so they have had a hand in almost every insurrection that has started in the Two Kuang provinces. Advice in hand now state that the members of this Society, under their newer designation of Santien Hui, have become very active, proselytising of late in the northern districts of Kuangtung province, especially in the sub-prefecture of Chiayingchou, where they are said to number over 7,000 men. One result of this is that operations are being pushed further north, so that, according to a Foochow dispatch, a large body has penetrated the districts of Wuping in Fukien, and Huich'ang in Kiangsi province. This would seem to give the idea that the Triads are working to join hands with the Kolao Hui and its branches, the Great Sword (Tatao), and Dagger (Siaotao) Societies, in the Yangtze Valley. Evidently the authorities of Min-Che (Fukien and Chekiang provinces) and Kiangsi think this new movement of the Triads dangerous enough to deserve serious attention, and we understand that measures have been arrived at to take joint military action between the high authorities of the provinces above noted. There also seems to be an idea in mandarin circles that the secret societies are hoping that the Chinese Government will be involved in difficulties by the arrival of the Baltic Fleet in Chinese waters, which will turn away the attention of the authorities, for the nonce, from the operations of the secret societies from the Liangkiang and Hukuang provinces in the Centre down to the Min-Che, Two Kuang and Yün-Kuei (Yunnan and Kueichow) provinces in the South.

The Chinese cruiser *Feiyang*, which returned to Chefoo on the 21st May, reported the destruction of no less than eleven derelict mines.

Governor Chang Tsêng-yang of Shansi province has written to the Waiwupu and the Shangpu with reference to the recent convention between Shêng Kung-pao, representing the Directorate General of Railways, and the Peking Syndicate regarding the construction of a railway between Taochou in Honan and Tsehchou in Shansi, and the opening of mines between the two points in which the Governor requests the two Boards to be firm regarding the rights of Chinese owners of mines. The Governor declares that the concessionaires must not be allowed to encroach upon mines already worked by natives, whether in the Old Chinese style or by Western machinery; also that the railways to be constructed there shall be bound to carry and transport the output of native-owned mines located in the neighbourhood of these railways. By this means only can the natives of the two provinces of Honan and Shansi have their rights protected and the high authorities in Peking ought to take the lesson given re the Kiaochow-China Railway and Mining concessions, where the concessionaires have the power to take possession of all mines in the neighbourhood of that railway to the detriment of the natives of Shansi province.

A somewhat serious collision occurred in the Shanghai river on May 26. The China Mutual steamer *Pingsuey* arrived outside the Woosung Spit Buoy on May 25 and anchored there for the night, proceeding up the river early next morning. About the same time the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Maria Valrie*, outward bound for Trieste, was going down river on the last of the ebb. About a quarter to five in the morning, opposite Pheasant Point—a portion of the river which is always difficult to navigate—the two vessels came into collision, the bows of the *Pingsuey* cutting into the *Maria Valrie* amidships, on the port side. The *Pingsuey* suffered little damage beyond denting and scraping, but the *Maria Valrie* was cut into below the water, in the second hold. She was without delay beached bow on at Pheasant Point. The gash in the vessel's side is about four feet in width and is now covered by a collision mat. The *Pingsuey* proceeded on her course up river.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has received a telegram from the Ministry of Commerce informing it that the decision to boycott American goods, etc., arrived at by the various bodies of merchants and gentry in Shanghai has been handed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu), and that the latter had replied that upon the approach of the expiration of the Chinese Exclusion Treaty, Minister Liang Chêng at Washington had been instructed to delete all clauses of the former Treaty which had borne

hard upon Chinese entering the U. S. A., and also to add such as it was thought would be more just in the treatment of Chinese. Having done so Minister Liang Chêng was instructed to approach the U. S. State Department on the subject. Minister Liang Chêng had since reported that the U. S. Government had refused, so far, to discuss the subject, while, on the other hand, it had been hinted to him that the U. S. Government had in mind the investigation in detail of all Chinese in the United States as to their names, occupations, native provinces, etc. The Waiwupu further stated that the day before a telegram had been sent to Minister Liang Chêng informing him what steps of retaliation had been decided upon by Chinese merchants in the South. That Minister had also been instructed to use every argument with the U. S. Government in order to obtain more just terms in the new Treaty which is to be signed.

A Canton letter to the *North China Daily News* states that on the 9th May while a body of troops encircled the execution ground of Shih-wanhsing in the Namhaihsien district of Canton city, where three bandits were about to be beheaded, a number of their comrades suddenly broke through the cordon and carried off one of the doomed men. It so happened that this was not done until two of the three had already fallen under the executioner's heavy two-handed sword. This gave the opportunity for all the troops present to rush after the audacious rescuers. The bandits were too weak in numbers to maintain a successful rear guard fight as it were, with the result that while four bandits were killed outright in the fight the soldiers managed to recapture the rescued man alive and also one of the rescuers. The sentence was then carried out "as previously arranged," with the addition that the man who was taken at the same time was also beheaded.

There have been 72 cases of plague in Hong-kong since it broke out again, and it is reported to be spreading at Foochow.

According to a letter from the North, translated by our senior Shanghai contemporary, the recent Imperial decree abolishing torture during investigation of cases has raised a storm of protest from members of the Board of Punishments and a number of Censors. It would seem that it has been the etiquette since the establishment of the Chêng Wu-ch'ü (Department of State Affairs) in 1902, that whenever any suggestion is presented to the Throne the matter is at once referred to the Chêng Wu-ch'ü for decision. In the case under review this was not done by the Empress Dowager who, immediately after reading Wu Ting-fang's memorial for more leniency in the execution of the laws, issued an edict granting his memorial. Conservatives in the Board of Punishments, however declare that under present conditions it is impossible to abolish torture during the examination of cases, and they have also taken advantage of the Empress Dowager's so-called slip to declare that Her Majesty should have in the first place ordered the Chêng Wu-ch'ü to consider and report on the matter before granting the Imperial approval. The chances are that being unable to withstand all this clamour, Her Majesty may order the Chêng Wu-ch'ü to report on the matter after all.

The report of the Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st March last shows a divisible balance of \$30,275, after payment of an interim dividend of 4 per cent. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 6 per cent., to write off from furniture, etc., \$3,296, to present \$2,500 as a bonus to the staff, and to carry forward the balance, \$6,979.

#### BANK DEPOSITS OF TWO COUNTRIES.

The *Bankers' Magazine* of London, in its April number, gave the statistics of banking operations in the United Kingdom during 1904. These statistics and the compilations contained in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency covering banking operations in the United States during the year

ending June 30, 1904, permit of a comparison of the aggregate deposits and note circulation of all the banks in the two countries. Deposits and note circulation:

	United States.	Great Britain.
1904 .....	\$10,449,782,094	\$4,503,955,000
1903 .....	10,087,055,953	4,427,340,000
1902 .....	9,561,467,881	4,520,650,000
1901 .....	8,892,879,518	4,444,515,000
1900 .....	7,548,626,824	4,448,340,000
1899 .....	7,058,369,762	4,346,695,000
1898 .....	5,953,477,521	4,191,720,000
1897 .....	5,282,139,527	4,082,150,000
1896 .....	5,171,124,970	3,988,795,000

The figures are those of deposits (current accounts and note circulation) in the United Kingdom and of the individual deposits of all banks and trust companies and private bankers in the United States and of the note circulation of the national banks as reported by the Comptroller. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the comparison is not perfect, owing to the differences in the methods of making the two reports, but it is sufficiently near the mark to enable one to get a view of the greatness of banking in the two countries. The deposits (including circulation) of the two countries aggregate nearly \$16,000,000,000, against \$9,000,000,000 in 1896, a tremendous expansion in eight years. The growth in the United States has been 102 per cent. and in the United Kingdom nearly 13 per cent. In 1896 the deposits of the United States were nearly 30 per cent. larger than those of the United Kingdom; in 1904 they were 132 per cent. larger.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Empress of Japan continues to bestow gifts of artificial limbs upon wounded soldiers. The number of men thus assisted by Her Majesty in the present war is 1261, and the detail is 571 (including 12 Russian prisoners) provided with legs or arms, and 690 (including 22 Russians) with eyes.

The British Government has presented a sum of 7,400 yen to the family of the late Lieut. Ishihata, who was killed in the trenches at Port Arthur while conducting a party of British and German officers. The Kaiser had already presented a sum of 15,000 marks to the Lieutenant's family.

There has been a sudden and great rise in the market prices of Japanese securities, as the following figures show:—

	Rise.
4 per cents.....	£ 86.8s.
War Bonds .....	£ 101.11s. 1d.
Five per cents .....	£ 99.10s. 8d.
First Six per cents .....	£ 103.
Second .....	£ 101.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, Japanese securities showed an average rise of £10 on the London market.

Japanese shares also show considerable increases but the market had been remarkably steady throughout the whole crisis.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at Berlin on the 29th May by special train. They proceeded to the Bristol Hotel, where preparations for their reception had been made by the Imperial Household. Their reception was public. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince and other members of the Imperial Family met them at the station. A friendly conversation took place. A guard of honour was drawn up at the station, and the treatment of Their Imperial Highnesses was most courteous. The Kaiser immediately conferred on the Prince the Grand Cordon of the Black Eagle, Admiral von Bandeman, Rear-Admiral von Uze (?), Lieut. Taubert,

Secretary of Legation von Yergurt, and Herr von Inohl who formerly served in the Imperial Household of Japan, formed the reception committee. They went as far as Magdeburg to meet the Prince.

Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata and General Terauchi, Minister of War, have addressed to Admiral Togo messages couched in the warmest terms of admiration and appreciation.

#### "OUR BOYS."

H. J. Byron's ever popular play was produced in Yokohama on Monday night with remarkable success by the A. D. C. It doubtless takes a past generation to remember when "Our Boys" ran its phenomenal course in London, but to most English-speaking people the title carries with it interesting and suggestive associations. Under the able superintendence of Mr. E. Beart the play was staged with all the advantages obtainable locally and certainly no complaint could be forthcoming on that score.

It would be idle to describe here the plot of "Our Boys." A country magnate (*Sir Geoffrey Champneys*) and a retired butlerman (*Mr. Perky Middlewick*) have each a son; there is an heiress (*Miss Violet Melrose*) and her sister *Mary*, matrimonial intrigues and schemes ensue—and that is the plot. We have omitted, in this sketch of the movement to mention *Sir Geoffrey's* sister *Clarissa*, because at first sight that character appears to be subsidiary. It is not so by any means. In the hands of Miss Lloyd Thomas it became quite a study, and that lady is to be congratulated upon her careful and appreciative fulfilment of the rôle. It is safe to say that Mrs. E. C. Davis has never appeared with greater effect than in the character of *Violet Melrose*. Charming dressed, she spoke and moved like the consummate actress that she is, and deservedly won the applause of her audience. Miss Rogers' impersonation of *Mary Melrose* was quite what one should have expected from this young lady. She not merely looked but acted the part, and undoubtedly hers was the impersonation that captivated the house. Mrs. Maitland's rôle, that of *Belinda* the lodging-house slave, must be, under any circumstances, a thankless one but by her full justice was done to it. For the rest we have the two boys, *Talbot Champneys* and *Charles Middlewick*, Mr. J. M. Mollison and Mr. W. S. Moss respectively, who impersonated the parts allotted to them with great success, and the fathers *Sir Geoffrey* and *Middlewick*. It is needless to say that Mr. Brady's rendering of the retired butlerman (whose presumably vulgar experiences had been softened by contact with his son and with other associations) was all that could be desired. Indeed the scene in the London lodging-house was a very fine bit of acting. As *Sir Geoffrey* Mr. Williamson Jones gave a very painstaking performance, presenting a character which was original and interesting.

It remains to add that there was a crowded and appreciative house; that the Bijou Orchestra gave a number of selections during the evening which were highly appreciated; and that the performance concluded with the customary "calls":—

#### CHARACTERS.

*Sir Geoffrey Champneys* (*A County Magnate*)..... Mr. J. Williamson Jones.  
*Talbot Champneys* (*His son*)..... Mr. J. M. Mollison.  
*Perky Middlewick* (*Devonshire House*)..... Mr. G. G. Brady.  
*Charles Middlewick* (*His son*)..... Mr. W. S. Moss.  
*Kempster* (*Sir Geoffrey's Man Servant*)..... Mr. A. E. Cooper.  
*Poddles* (*Middlewick's Butler*)..... Mr. A. J. H. Windet.  
*Violet Melrose* (*An Heiress*)..... Mrs. E. C. Davis.  
*Mary Melrose* (*her poor Cousin*)..... Miss Rogers.  
*Clarissa Champneys* (*Sir Geoffrey's Sister*)..... Miss Lloyd Thomas.

*Belinda* (*a Lodging House Slave*)..... Mrs. E. W. Maitland.

#### MUSIC.

Overture—"Laughing Water".....Hager.  
 Selection—"Ben Hur Waltzes".....Hoffmann.  
 Selection—"Rakoczy-Marsch".....Berlios.  
 Medley Two-Step—"I've got a Feeling for You".....Mores.

At the close of the performance, Mr. E. C. Davis, President of the A.D.C., came before the curtain and asked the audience to join him in three cheers for the Emperor of Japan. That day they had received news of a victory which would go down in history as one of the greatest ever fought on blue water, and the foreigners living in Japan appreciated at its full worth the work done by the sailors of the empire. The cheers were heartily given, and were followed by three even heartier *Bansai*.

#### "LA GUERRE RUSSO-JAPONAISE."

##### "POETES ET SOLDATS."

M. Père Noël Péri, in his lecture given on the above topic at the *réunion* of the Alliance Française held on Friday afternoon, commenced with some sketches of Japanese poetry in general with further reference to the *tanka* and *haiku*, the two forms with which the author is specially interested. After a short digression on the cherry blossom as the symbol of Japanese love, and to which, naturally, particularly numerous allusions are made in the poetry of soldiers, the lecturer opened the little volume in which Messrs. Kunikida and Edamoto have combined their poems. He first quoted some verses of His Majesty the Emperor, in particular the following:—

<i>Yomo no umi</i>	En cet âge du monde ou
<i>Mina kara kara</i>	Dans tout l'univers nous nous
<i>Co omou yo ni,</i>	Croyons tous frères, pourquoi
<i>Nado nani kaze no</i>	Donc la tempête s'élève-t-elle
<i>Tachi-sawaguran?</i>	Encore furieuse?

After having mentioned some poems by the princesses of the Imperial blood, and another by General Nogi, the lecturer laid before his hearers a rich and varied selection of poems of which the authors have already shed their blood or offered up their lives on the field of battle. All ranks are included amongst these—the general together with the simple soldier, and it is no little surprise to those unfamiliar with Japanese poetry, to learn how, in Japan, the knowledge of and manipulation of poetic forms is diffused among all classes of the population. Her sailors and simple soldiers speak the language of the gods alike with the professional *littérateur*, and this is not a mere eloquence more or less hollow; one cannot be mistaken in the accent of these poems, the sentiments in them are true, sincere and deep in the brevity of their form. Those sentiments of which the expression occurs most frequently are devotion to the Emperor and love of country, carried even to the desire of dying for their glory; the love of glory and the love and regret of their native land, as well as the family affections. The latter, in particular, have produced a number of charming verses from which we extract the following, addressed by an officer to his wife:—

<i>Nadeshiko no</i>	Les fleurs d'œillet s'épanouissent
<i>Hana wa sakedomo,</i>	sent; mais toi, qui pour e-
<i>Asa ni yu na</i>	nuit enveloppes mon enfant
<i>Waga ko wo mesuru</i>	de ton amour, toi, tu n'es
<i>Kimi wa aranaku!</i>	pas là!

The lecturer adopted in his exposition the chronological order; that is to say, he took the Japanese soldier from the time of mobilisation and followed him through all the stages, the last farewells, the disembarkation, the battles, after the victory, citing the appropriate and more striking poems applicable to the various circumstances. He concluded by an investigation into the sentiments of these soldiers with regard to their enemies, and the conclusion he arrived at, entirely to the honour of the Japanese character, was summed up in this last verse, which brought the lecture to an end:—

<i>Chi ni somishi</i>	Cadavres ennemis, tout cou-
<i>Ada no shikabane,</i>	verts de sang, quand je songe
<i>Oya ari to</i>	que vous avez des parents,
<i>Omoeba, aware!</i>	ah! cadavres ennemis, que
<i>Ada no shikabane!</i>	vous m'êtes cruels!

#### TENNIS.

The Final of the Gentlemen's Singles Handicap of the Ladies Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club took place at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday between Mr. J. Chapman and Mr. J. M. Mollison, when Mr. Chapman came out the winner with the score of 6-0, 3-6, 6-3.

## THE NAVAL VICTORY.

SO far as we know at present, the ships which escaped from the battle of Tsushima are the following:—

*Oleg*, protected cruiser, new, 6,500 tons, speed 23 knots.

*Aurora*, protected cruiser, completed 1900, 6,630 tons, speed 20 knots.

*Almas*, protected cruiser, completed 1903, 3,285 tons, speed 23 knots.

Destroyers 4.

On the other hand, the fighting ships he has lost are:—

*Kniaz Suvaroff*, first-class battle-ship, just completed, 13,516 tons, speed 18 knots.

*Ossliabya*, first-class battle-ship, completed in 1898, 12,574 tons, speed 19 knots.

*Sissoi Veliky*, second-class battle-ship, completed in 1894, 8,880 tons, speed 16 knots.

*Navarin*, second-class battle-ship, completed in 1891, 9,476 tons, speed 16 knots.

The *Borodino*, first-class battle-ship, completed 1901, 13,516 tons, speed 18 knots.

The *Orel*, first-class battle-ship, completed 1902, 13,516 tons, speed 18 knots.

The *Alexander III*, first-class battle-ship, completed 1901, 13,516 tons, speed 18 knots.

The *Nicholai I.*, second-class battle-ship, completed 1889, 9,900 tons, speed 16 knots.

The *Admiral Nakhimoff*, armoured cruiser, reconstructed 1900, 8,500 tons, speed 19 knots.

The *Dimriti Donskoi*, armoured cruiser, reconstructed 1896, 6,200 tons, speed 15 knots.

The *Vladimir Monomach*, armoured cruiser, reconstructed 1898, 5,593 tons, speed 15 knots.

The *Svetlana*, protected cruiser, constructed 1896, 3,727 tons, speed 20 knots.

The *Jemichug*, protected cruiser, constructed 1902, 3,200 tons, speed 22 knots.

The *Isumrud*, protected cruiser, constructed 1903, 3,200 tons, speed 22 knots.

The *Admiral Oushakoff*, coast-defence iron-clad, constructed 1893, 4,126 tons, speed 16 knots.

The *Admiral Seniavina*, coast-defence iron-clad, constructed 1894, 4,126 tons, speed 16 knots.

The *Admiral Apraksin*, coast-defence iron-clad, constructed 1896, 4,126 tons, speed 16 knots.

Destroyers 4.

These represent a total tonnage of 139,050 tons. If we take these ships (including their armaments) at an all round value of £80 per ton, which is a very moderate estimate, they represent an aggregate value of about one hundred millions of *yen*. We have also to add two special transports sunk and one captured, with a total displacement of 22,000 tons at least, and representing a value of at least 5 million *yen*. Thus we obtain the figure of over a hundred million *yen* as the total pecuniary loss suffered by Russia in the battle of Tsushima in the matter solely of ships captured and sunk. But to this already formidable figure an immense addition has to be made; an addition which, unfortunately, we have no means of estimating. The cost of bringing out the Second and Third Baltic Squadrons must have been enormous. They were attended by 9 ships of the Volunteer Fleet, by 4 special steamers and by 6 converted cruisers, and a vast number of steamers were either chartered or purchased for the purpose of coaling them.

Greater, however, than all the pecuniary loss is the disaster that has befallen Russia's cause. She has not only been stripped of all her naval force, but she has also forfeited her last chance of recovering the command of the Far-Eastern Sea. The loss of her First Pacific Squadron, though a terrible blow, was not crushing. The loss of the Second

and Third Squadrons is crushing as well as terrible. For it may justly be said that they are lost. The shreds of strength remaining to ROJESTVENSKY may possibly serve as furtive commerce-destroyers, but their habitual role must be to hide themselves in the harbour at Vladivostok so long as they are allowed to remain there. They can not venture out to meet Togo again: destruction would be their certain fate. It has indeed been a fiasco. Since October of last year these Russian squadrons have been steadily creeping eastward. They attracted the world's attention and furnished a topic of universal conversation during 7 long months. They nearly dragged France and England into war by their gross violations of the former's neutrality. They enveloped themselves in mystery and held the whole of the East in suspense. And then, after this protracted and sensational preface, a day and a half in the actual arena of war sufficed to annihilate them. They took an unconscionable time to come up to the "scratch" and their preparations disturbed the world's markets, but the instant that they arrived within reach of Japan's arms she struck them down with the greatest ease and in the most efficient manner. Russia has now shot her last naval bolt. Nothing remains to her except the Black Sea Fleet, and that she can not utilize.

How the feat was accomplished it would be idle to conjecture: detailed news must be awaited. Experts have not been accustomed to regard the sinking of first-class battle-ships as feasible incidents of ordinary naval warfare, and still less conceivable has been their capture. Previously to the Battle of Tsushima no battle-ship had been sunk in this war except by mines and only one cruiser had been sent to the bottom by gun shot. Possibly most of the work of sinking in the Battle of Tsushima was done by torpedo-craft. Possibly submarines were used. But in the struggle at the Liancourt Rocks, 240 miles away from the place where the battle began, neither destroyers nor submarines were employed. It seems to have been merely a case of 4 ships—5 before the *Isumrud* fled with her cargo of killed and wounded—surrounded by a squadron of faster vessels and greater combined strength. Every ship on the Russian side was iron-clad and two of them were battle-ships, yet they had to surrender without inflicting any appreciable injury on the enemy. These four Russian vessels carried six 12-inch guns, three 10-inch and eight 9-inch, not to speak of lighter pieces. They should have been able to inflict heavy injury on the Japanese. Yet Togo, in reporting their capture, was able to say "our squadron did not suffer" (*waga kantai songai nashi*). It is all very strange.

And not the least inexplicable feature is the absence of the Vladivostok cruisers. The *Rossia* and the *Gromovoi* are two splendid cruisers. They might have rendered most material aid to ROJESTVENSKY had they come down boldly and attacked from the north while the Baltic Squadrons attack-

ed from the south. They could have timed their arrival to an hour, and there can not have been any difficulty in keeping them posted as to ROJESTVENSKY's movements. Nevertheless they appear to have lain idle in port while their comrades were being crushed outside. The Russians have often done what they were not expected to do, but this last act of theirs is so singular that we are disposed to infer the inability of the cruisers to move out to battle. It looks as though they had not yet recovered the effects of the treatment they received 9 months ago at the hands of Admiral KAMIMURA.

## ON FUJIMI.

(A SONG OF ASAMA YAMA.)

Still stands the mountain Asama,  
Sturdy and steadfast and strong,  
(Albeit hot-hearted,  
With passionate outbursts at times)  
In summer and winter the same,  
Unheeding the weather.  
Bluff but faithful is he,  
Broad-shouldered, deep-hearted.

Such are the friends who are friends:  
Love us and hold to us still  
However the old world may mutter,  
However may pile up the winters.  
It recks not on earth or in Heaven.

Still float the mists by Asama,  
Fair seeming to-day as we saw them,  
Silver and silken and soft,  
In dead happy days of September;  
Fair seeming, but fickle and void,  
Cold-hearted, unstable,  
Gone at a look from the sun,  
Fled if a wind do but whisper.

Such are the friends of an hour:  
Smile, and are fair, and are gone,  
And the place thereof knows them no longer;  
Far fled at the word of a whisper,  
And vanished from earth and from heaven.

Each summer day hath its mists,  
And let no man mourn their departure.  
They pass, but still standeth Asama.  
My heart, be not heart of the mist!  
God give thou be heart of the mountain!

KARUIZAWA.

S. LI. YENDYS.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

The annual exercises of Memorial Day took place on May 30th in the compound of the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama. There were about 150 present, including Yokohama and Tokyo residents and naval and military men, the American Minister to Tokyo, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, presiding. The Minister was accompanied by Mr. Miller, Consul-General; Mr. Scidmore, Mr. N. F. Smith, Mr. Lockland, Second Secretary of the American Legation, and Revs. E. S. Booth, A. A. Bennett, and J. H. Loomis. The grounds were decorated with the national colours and the flowers that were afterwards placed on American graves in the cemetery were displayed on tables. Proceedings were opened by the singing of the hundredth Psalm. An orchestra consisting of Mrs. McIvor, at the piano, Mr. Salinger, cello, and the Misses Fraser and Page and Mr. Charles Thorn, violins, furnished the music. Psalm 31 was read by the Rev. E. S. Booth. Job XIV: 1-15, was read by Rev. A. A. Bennett, followed by a reading from Matthew XXV: 30-40. A hymn followed and prayer was said by Rev. E. S. Booth. The Lord's Prayer was then recited, followed by the singing of "America." Benediction was offered by the Rev. J. H. Loomis and "Taps" was blown by Mr. George H. Tuckey, a retired cavalry bugler, now residing in Yokohama. Mr. Griscom then invited those present to take charge of the flowers and march in procession to the Cemetery, where the graves were decorated.



## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Below we print the thirtieth report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha presented at the half yearly ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in Tokyo on Friday:—

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended March 31st, 1905.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to yen 3,870,434.042, out of which there has been paid:—

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property.....	Yen.
Insurance Fund.....	755,593.775
Ships' Structural Repair Fund.....	325,657.280
Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service.....	453,521.180

2,384,772.235

leaving a balance of yen 2,459,925.676, including yen 974,263.869 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that yen 74,283.000 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 2,133,338.976; and that yen 71,358.110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Two per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,320,000.000. The balance, yen 994,284.476, will be carried forward to the next Account.

REMPEI KONDO,  
Chairman.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH 1905.

LIABILITIES.	
	Yen.
Share Capital.....	22,000,000.000
Debentures.....	800,000.000
Insurance Fund.....	2,771,996.844
Ships' Structural Repair Fund.....	3,289,138.957
Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service.....	850,000.000
Reserve Fund.....	2,059,055.886
Dividend Equalization Fund.....	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet.....	3,500,000.000
Pension Fund for Employees.....	456,699.220
Sundry Creditors.....	4,591,281.131
Amount brought forward from last account.....	974,263.869
Net Profit for the Half-year.....	1,485,661.807
	46,078,097.714
ASSETS.	
	Yen.
Reduced Book Value of Fleet.....	23,823,365.721
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.....	165,887.321
Payment on account of new ships .....	930,369.273
Buildings and Land.....	3,857,716.454
Yangtze-Kiang Line account.....	1,531,528.150
Yokohama Stores Depart., &c.....	1,060,468.654
Public Loans and other Securities .....	6,848,051.640
Cash at Bankers and in hand.....	6,035,706.977
Sundry Debtors.....	1,825,003.524
	46,078,097.714

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:

	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property.....	755,593.775
To Insurance Fund.....	325,657.280
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund .....	453,521.180
To Special Repair and Renewal Fund for Steamers in Transport Service.....	850,000.000
To Reserve Fund.....	74,283.090
To Directors' and Auditors' fees.....	71,358.110
To Dividend (10 per cent.).....	1,100,000.000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent.) .....	220,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account.....	994,284.476
	4,844,697.911
By Balance brought forward 30th Sept., 1904.....	974,263.869
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ended 31st March, 1905.....	3,870,434.042
	4,844,697.911

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA } Auditors.  
TATSUMI IIDA }

Tokio, 26th May, 1905.

The business report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the last half year (October 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905) is as follows:—

GENERAL.—The military operations being still in full swing during the term under review, the greater portion of the Company's fleet was employed in the military service, and though one or two steamers were relieved at intervals, they were again engaged soon after, so that a few small vessels plying in the Hokkaido and two or three other steamers were the only ships of the company engaged in ordinary business. In consequence, all the ocean steamship services, with the exception of the American line, were suspended. But the coasting services and those in the Far Eastern seas were maintained by means of chartered foreign steamers, which numbered 24, representing about 60,000 tons displacement.

COASTING SERVICES.—The victories in the war increased commercial prosperity in general and activity in transportation in particular. A large quantity of marine products were exported from Hokkaido and other merchandise from Tokyo and Osaka, so that the Company had always to employ several steamers in the transportation of these freights, in addition to those on the regular services. As most of the vessels belonging to other steamship companies in Japan were employed in the military transportation, there was not the keen competition that existed in ordinary times, and the Company's vessels carried a large amount of cargo on each trip.

FAR EASTERN SERVICES.—The firm retention of the control of the sea and the splendid victories in Manchuria gave rise to prosperous trade between Japan and Chinese and Korean ports, especially between Yokohama and Shanghai. But the exportation of beans and bean cake, the principal exports from Niuchwang, was slight, owing to the Russian requisition of these articles. The agricultural products of Korea were directly exported to Manchuria, in consequence of which their import to Japan decreased. The Company's services to Vladivostok, Gensan, Port Arthur and Tairen remained suspended.

EUROPEAN SERVICES.—This service by the Company's steamers was suspended. But the four-weekly service carried out since May last year, by means of the contract with Messrs. Bucknall Brothers and the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which companies placed six of their steamers on the service, worked smoothly. The Company, desiring to maintain by this service the business connection which this line had established abroad, dealt with the business relating to passengers and cargo alone. During the term, the Company chartered seven steamers for the single voyage from Europe to Japan, in order to convenience our customers by carrying their freights to the Far East.

AMERICAN SERVICE.—Instead of the regular fortnightly service maintained in normal times by six steamers plying between Hongkong and Seattle, a monthly service was carried out, mainly between Japan and America, by the *Kanagawa Maru* and *Iyo Maru*, in addition to the *Shimano Maru*, which made one voyage during the term, and the service between Hongkong and Japan was suspended. The Company experienced some difficulty in obtaining freights for the out-going voyage, on account of the fluctuation in insurance rates, but on the return voyage these steamers always carried a full cargo. At times a certain amount of freight consigned to the Company was sent to America by the Boston Steamship Company's vessels by virtue of a special contract.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.—The *Yawata Maru* made one voyage on this service at the beginning of the term, and was then chartered for military purposes, where-upon the service was suspended.

BOMBAY SERVICES.—This service remained completely suspended during the term. But the company effected an arrangement with other steamship companies, by which Bombay cotton was brought to Japan at the rates originally fixed, and thus the requirements of the Japanese cotton mills were fully met.

CONCLUSION.—Though the important services to Europe, Australia, and Bombay were suspended during the term, the passenger and freight traffic on the coasting and Far Eastern services prospered on account of the victories in the war. This circumstance—occupied with the fact that the Company improved the fleet of chartered steamers from time to time, thus making the working more efficient and more economical, and that the receipts from the military transport service were considerable—brought about comparatively good results in the company's business, occurring, as it did, in time of war. The gross receipts during the term were yen 10,727,458.68, and gross expenditure yen 6,857,024.638, leaving a balance of yen 3,870,434.042. After deducting from this sum yen 850,000 for repairs of vessels on the military service and of re-

covering their losses; yen 1,518,346.035 as reserves according to the company regulations, and yen 16,426.200 towards the sinking fund for premises, there remained a net profit of yen 1,485,661.807, to which has to be added the sum of yen 974,263.879, balance brought forward from the last account making a total yen 2,459,925.676, which is to be distributed as already published.

Speaking at the semi-annual general meeting of shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Company, said that during the term just ended the Company had been able to carry on its business peacefully and with considerable success, in spite of the war. This success was mainly attributable to the chartering of foreign steamers. The sum paid by the Government for the use of the Company's steamers as transports during the period under review amounted to 5,400,000 yen against 5,370,000 yen in the preceding term, showing an increase of only 30,000 yen. The shipping subsidy during the same period was 527,000 yen against 627,000 in the preceding term, showing a decrease of 100,000 yen. At the same time, the expenses of the fleet showed a decrease of 750,000 yen, owing to the fact that the Company's steamers were so busily occupied with military transportation that they could not be fully repaired. The chartered foreign steamers in the preceding term numbered 20, representing 58,000 tons. In the period under review, the number increased to 24 and their aggregate displacement to 60,000 tons, but the hire decreased from 1,670,000 yen to 1,090,000 yen, a saving of 570,000 yen thus being effected. At the beginning of the war, the charter rate for foreign steamers was extremely high, but it had lately depreciated, owing to the secure retention of the control of the sea by the Japanese Navy. The Company therefore replaced the steamers chartered at high rates by cheaper ones. These circumstances were the cause of their profitable business. In the current fiscal term, however, the presence of the Baltic Fleet in Far Eastern waters would affect the shipping trade to some extent, but the Company must be determined to endure to the last. In conclusion, Mr. Kondo expressed his appreciation of the devoted and faithful services of the seamen belonging to the N.Y.K., who were facing the perils of the war in a manner worthy of an heroic nation. This spirit of duty and self-sacrifice was not, however, limited to the Japanese alone. The foreign members of the crews on board the Company's steamers were also equally worthy of praise on account of their efforts on behalf of the country as well as of the Company.

## PLAGUE.

There has been another case of pest—the fifth—in the Fukagawa suburb. It was a child of five. All the victims have been children with one exception.

A case of plague is reported at the village of Tamakoshi, Ayauta district in Kagawa prefecture. A Takamatsu telegram says that in the same district, four cases have appeared this spring and proved fatal and that there are some suspected patients.

A case of bubonic plague appeared on May 29th in Kuroe-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient is a hat dealer named R. Kuroda (36). He was removed to Honjo Hospital the same night.

On May 28th, two cases of plague were reported at Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patients are children—one, 9 years old and another, 4 years—of a small merchant named S. Kagotani. The younger died the same day.

A Chiba telegram says that a case of bubonic plague was reported on May 29th in the district of Unakami and the patient died in the evening. The victim was a coolie named S. Senbonmatsu (28) who was employed by a firm in Mannen-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, up to May 23rd when he left for his native place.

On the afternoon of May 31st, another case of plague appeared at Oshima-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient is a youth of 12 years old, the eldest son of a coolie named K. Tanaka.

## DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.

On the 28th instant Reuter sent a telegram which we publish this morning. It contains a report from General Linevitch describing the recent cavalry raid by Mischenko's Cossacks and claiming a very signal success. The public had already heard about this raid. News of it reached Tokyo officially on the 22nd of May and was published in all the newspapers on the following day. The Japanese Commander-in-chief in Manchuria did not confine himself to one report. He sent consecutive accounts day after day, so that we have from him a connected story covering the whole operation from the appearance of the Russian cavalry on the south-west of Fakumun until their retreat into northern Mongolia. So greatly and flagrantly do the Japanese and Russian versions differ that it is worth while to place them side by side.

## JAPANESE VERSION.

At 10 a.m. on the 20th instant the enemy's cavalry advanced toward Tafangshin (about 13 miles south-west of Fakumun), and attacked on foot. After a fight of 2 hours they were repulsed, leaving over 300 killed and wounded on the field. They retired in disorder a long way to the southwest.

The main body of the enemy's cavalry on the right bank of the Liao, which had attempted a wide turning movement in the Fakumun direction and had been frequently repulsed by our rear-guards, passed the night of the 20th—after its defeat at Tafangshin—in Hsiaoatze, which is on the Fakumun-Hsinmintun high-road, 28 miles from Fakumun; and on the 21st retired to the right bank of the Malien River, which flows southward on the west of the Fakumun-Hsinmintun high-way. Meanwhile his cavalry which had remained on the left bank of the Liao, several sotnias strong, was broken by our troops and retreated in disorder to the north.

The enemy's cavalry which had pushed far south on the right bank of the Liao began to retreat early on the morning of the 22nd, and by 5 p.m. on that day no sign of the enemy was to be seen south of Tatun, which is about 17½ miles west of Fakumun.

The enemy's cavalry which for some days past has been maneuvering on the right bank of the Liao, has now retired to northern Mongolia.

Now which of these reports is to be believed? Not in one single instance have the official reports of Japanese generals been contradicted by subsequent facts or convicted of exaggeration. But there have been several examples of discrepancies between them and Russian reports. A case in point may be quoted on account of its analogy with the above. When Mischenko made his raid down the right bank of the Liao towards Niuchwang in the beginning of January, he described the result of his operations in terms almost as glowing as those now attributed to him by Linevitch, yet events proved that he had not accomplished anything of any moment and

certainly nothing even approximately proportionate to the magnitude of his programme. Is it now conceivable that if he had succeeded in destroying lines of telegraphs through a great distance, in dispersing an immense convoy of commissariat, in carrying an entrenched position defended by a strong Japanese force, in annihilating 2 Japanese companies, in capturing one, and in carrying off 234 men with 2 machine-guns—is it likely that if all these things happened, the Japanese official report would have described the affair briefly as an unsuccessful raid by the Russians resulting in their repulse and their abandonment of over 300 killed and wounded? Mischenko claims too much. It is not within the role of cavalry, especially of Cossacks, to capture entrenched heights held by strong infantry forces possessing machine-guns. Such things have not happened in this war at any rate nor in any war with which we are historically acquainted.

## PORT ARTHUR.

The last of the Russian invalids, with the exception of Lt. General Balashoff of the Red Cross Hospital and probably a few of his staff, were transported by the *Shingu Maru* from Talien to Chefoo on the 23rd instant. There were 43 combatants and 134 non-combatants. The main part of them are said to consist of melancholia patients, so that their handling was a matter of no little difficulty. Port Arthur's hospitals are now emptied and it is to be prayed that they may long remain void.

Ships continue to report the presence of floating mines in the China Sea. These engines of destruction have drifted even as far as the Riukiu islands. One of them was seen by a party of deep-sea fishermen. They imagined it to be a buoy which had broken adrift and they accordingly towed it ashore, where an inquisitive man hammered it with a stone. An explosion followed, tearing four of the unfortunate fishers' folk to pieces and wounding a fifth. The mine is said to have been floating with the lower half submerged. The part under water was covered with shell-fish and weeds. It is curious that no intelligence is ever published showing whether these mines have been identified as Russian or as Japanese.

Good intelligence continues to arrive from Port Arthur as to the raising of the ships sunk there. On the 24th inst. news was received in Japan that the *Angara* and the *Kazan* had been floated, and that all the movables had been carried ashore from the *Peresviet*. We have no particulars about the *Kazan*, but the *Angara* is an auxiliary cruiser of 12,500 tons displacement. The *Peresviet* is a battleship of 12,674 tons and 19 knots speed. She was launched in 1898. It is now stated that of all the sunken ships the *Retvizan* will be the most difficult to save. It is also stated that the number of craft actually found on the bottom exceeds by 40 the number originally supposed to have been sunk.

All reason for secrecy having now disappeared, the Naval Authorities have published the names of the following ships lost during the blockade of Port Arthur: battleship *Yushima*, lost by striking a mine on May 15th, 1904; destroyer *Akatsuki*, lost by striking a mine on May 17th, 1904; gunboat *Oshima*, while engaged covering the flank of a landing party, was lost in a collision on May 18th, 1904; destroyer *Hayatori* was lost by striking a mine on Sept. 3rd, 1904; gunboat *Atago* was lost by running on a

rock in the straits of Peehili Nov. 6th, 1904; cruiser *Takasago* was lost by striking a mine off Port Arthur on Dec. 12th, 1904.

## THE HOUSE TAX.

Japanese journals have now much to say about the house-tax decision. There is evidently a strong sense of injustice, which is greatly to be regretted. But at this moment all comment on the legal aspects of the case seems to us to be either premature or belated. It will probably be interesting to read the arguments as presented to the tribunal of arbitration, for we shall then have an opportunity of estimating the value of the evidence on which the judgment was based. Meanwhile the problem of immediate importance is the logical scope of the judgment; a problem which must await elucidation until the French text reaches us. From the Japanese side it is naturally very disappointing to find that the extraterritorial system has not been abolished but is to be fiscally preserved, since the foreign residents are to live under conditions unrecognised by the laws of the land. Further what will have to be decided at once is the onus of maintaining the foreign settlements. The house-tax is a municipal impost and it constitutes the basis of other levies applicable to similar ends. Are the Japanese of Kanagawa, Hyogo and so forth to be saddled with special fiscal burdens on account of the foreign settlements, or should the central Treasury put up the money? There will be some discussion about that, but however it may be settled we can not hope that the Japanese nation will be easily reconciled to the obvious injustice of having to make special payments in order to support communities of foreigners who come to this country simply for money-making purposes. If, as the majority of the arbitrators have virtually declared, it was the purpose of the drafters of the revised treaties to differentiate in favour of the foreign communities and to provide that they should have the privilege of living in Japan under fiscal conditions more favourable than those enjoyed by the Japanese themselves, no more unfortunate or unwise purpose was ever conceived by a body of responsible diplomats.

## PREDICTIONS AND FACTS.

We have just had the pleasure of seeing some numbers of the *Chfoo Daily News* which make quaint reading at this moment. In one there appears a paragraph headed "Prey for the Baltics," the "prey" being described as 40 locomotives shipped by the S. S. *Minnesota* for Yokohama. In another, the editor quotes a portion of a lecture recently delivered by Professor Takahashi of the Tokyo University on the subject of France's methods of maintaining neutrality, and concludes thus:—

The lecture ends with the following sane words:—"The most appropriate course in the present case would be for the Japanese to ignore the neutrality of Kamranh and take what action might be necessary against the Russian fleet."

Very few people will disagree with the Professor in his last statement. The best way to circumvent the Baltic fleet is to destroy it. But the World has waited in vain for action of this sort. Togo has "funked," he hasn't carried out his promise made to us when the last Japanese loan was being floated, and it looks as if the brave Professor's advice would not be followed. Ten inch shells are much more formidable weapons than the jawbone of an ass. The appeal to good friends is likely to fizzle out. Admiral Togo is forgetting the slogan of the strenuous life—that "nothing succeeds like success."

Such remarks are an interesting rider, are they not, to the news we have been receiving from Tsushima since Monday last?

## KOREA.

It is reported that the Russians have now a force of some 10,000 of all arms at Kyongsong and that their outposts are pushed down as far as Kilju, in the neighbourhood of which place frequent skirmishes take place. When last we heard from this quarter, the Russian force at Kyongsong did not exceed four thousand. It is hard to know what to believe, but since the story of ten thousand comes from a Korean source, it may probably be regarded as an exaggeration.

Apparently the relations between the Japanese and the inhabitants of north-eastern Korea are much better than they used to be. For many years there has been a large movement of Koreans across the Tumen into Russian territory. This is a thing familiar to all readers of modern history. There was regular emigration from Korea and there was a temporary outflow of labourers. Something like twenty thousand men were involved annually in the exodus, and ultimately as many as 150,000 Koreans are said to have settled in Russian territory. The pro-Russian tendencies of these settlers has always been recognised and the state of affairs in that part of Korea was supposed to be particularly favourable to Russian aggression. However, the Russians did not push southward. Meanwhile Sonjin was opened to trade in 1899 and Japanese proceeded thither in considerable numbers, establishing a new point of contact with the Koreans. Presently an opportunity of winning the good-will of the Sonjin folks presented itself. They wanted to have their district separated administratively from Kilju, and the Japanese Representative in Seoul interceded in their behalf. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, the Japanese settlers withdrew from Sonjin, and the Russian troops coming down, gave the Koreans some striking object lessons in the art of plunder and rapine. Many rumours on this subject reached Tokyo, and if one half of them might be credited, the unfortunate Koreans must have had a hard time. By and bye the Russians, in turn, had to retreat, and the Koreans then became acquainted with the campaigning methods of the Japanese who do not molest peaceful folks or steal the people's goods. The result is that the Koreans have resumed their regular vocations, their women and children have returned from refuges among the hills, and terror of the Russians has been replaced by confidence in the Japanese. An illustration of the Korean mood was furnished recently when the Japanese authorities issued a requisition for 850 horses and oxen. The influential Koreans immediately set to work, and in the course of one night produced the animals. This is contrasted with the action of the people on the occasion of the retreat of the Russians from the same place. They declined to furnish transport animals, and the Russians were consequently obliged to burn their stores. Altogether it would seem that the coming of the Japanese troops has wrought a radical change in the views of the Koreans and that the Japanese will benefit considerably.

The official opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway on the 25th instant is reported to have been a very successful ceremony. Some twelve hundred guests were present. Prince Fushimi, after receiving from Chief Engineer Furuichi the plans and reports relating to the line, delivered a speech from which all political allusions were carefully excluded. His Imperial Highness said, in effect, that the opening of the line would greatly

promote facilities of communication between Japan and Korea; that in these times of war it would prove of much value, and that its future prosperity was an object of the best wishes. Prince Wi-yang also spoke. He alluded to the value of the railway as a promoter of material prosperity and expressed the conviction that its construction would increase the cordial relations between Japan and Korea. Dr. Furuichi returned thanks, and there were speeches by the American Representative and the Japanese Representative, but they are not reported telegraphically.

Prince Fushimi, on the 26th inst., attended a garden party given in the grounds of the Old Palace by the Minister of Trade, Agriculture and Industry. There were some 400 persons present. That evening the Prince gave a banquet to the Ministers of State and Prince Wi-yang. On the 27th His Imperial Highness was to leave Soul, but it is probable that in view of the naval fight which commenced on that afternoon the Prince's departure was delayed.

## COUNT CASSINI AND THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT.

If Count Cassini initiated the policy of protesting against Mr. Secretary Taft's visit to Japan, he has added another blunder to the long list already standing to his discredit. It is not to be imagined that he actually made the protest without the approval of his own Government, but in all probability the idea came from him. Such an idea is as impertinent as it is irrational. The theory it involves is that nations are to change their friendly relations with a Power simply because it happens to be at war with another Power. If Mr. Taft finds it in the convenient and useful routine of his programme to visit Japan, and if he would visit her in time of peace, why on earth should he abandon his visit because she happens to be at war with Russia? Once let such a principle be admitted in the intercourse of States and it became impossible to draw the line. The plainly rational theory is that A, a neutral State, should make no manner of change in its intercourse with B and C because they happened to be at war with one another. Count Cassini's conception of neutrality must be very crooked, and indeed we are compelled to say that all Russian conceptions of neutrality are very crooked and that their deviousness has caused a great deal of ridicule. This protest, however, is not only unreasonable but also most unwise in the interests of Russia herself. Do Russian statesmen imagine for one little instant that a nation like the United States will suffer itself to be dictated to by St. Petersburg concerning the comings and goings of American officials outside Russian dominions? Unless we greatly mistake the temper of the American people they will most bitterly resent this piece of useless and gratuitous insolence.

## THE PURIFICATION OF WATER.

According to the *Scientific American* Boards of Health and officials in charge of public water supplies in the United States have been furnished by the Bureau of Plant Industry with the results of recent investigations into the means of purifying waters subject to algal contamination. The methods are not to take the place of but to supplement the standard methods of filtration, and are especially interesting from their inexpensive character. Extremely dilute solu-

tions of sulphate of copper or of metallic copper are found to destroy with rapidity objectionable algae in lakes, reservoirs, and similar places. A solution of one in a hundred thousand is said to destroy in three hours the most virulent of typhoid and cholera bacteria; and it is important to note that solutions of this strength do not render the water unfit for the use of animals or man. The investigators found that the disagreeable smell and taste of the water in question is caused by the presence of algae, which are very widely distributed throughout the States, and have in a large number of districts rendered the reservoirs unfit for human use. The method proposed may be applied to ordinary reservoirs of drinking-water, to fish-ponds, oyster-beds, watercress-beds, &c. They also suggest that it will be found to act with equal value in the case of places infested with mosquito larvae. Large bodies of water may be sterilised in from three to four hours, and it is an easy matter to eliminate the sulphate of copper introduced. It is found that the beneficial bacteria are unaffected by the solution—i.e., that its selective toxicity is exercised only on the pathogenic forms. No rules are laid down as to the amount of copper sulphate to be added, each case having to be treated on its own merits, or, rather, on its demerits. The cost of the material required for exterminating the mischievous algae is fortunately very low, so that, if effective, the new remedy is sure of universal adoption. For algae, 52 to 60 cents for a million gallons will suffice in the way of expenditure. For the destruction of pathogenic bacteria the cost, apart from that of labour, is only from 5 to 6dols. per million gallons. Experiments have been going on for the last four years, the expense being borne by Congress.

## CHINA.

The French Representative in Peking has applied, it is said, to the Wai-wu-pu, asking that a joint commission be appointed to delimit the frontiers of Lungchow and Annam.

Boxers are said to have made their appearance in the vicinity of Kwanchow Bay, and the French are sending gendarmes to assist the Chinese in preserving order.

The French Representative has also applied, it is said, for the opening of two new ports between Nan-ning and Wuchow.

During the Russian occupation of Mukden refugees from the neighbouring country to the number of 48,000 flocked into the city, hoping to find shelter against the excesses committed by Russian soldiers. This large inflow of destitute folk was frequently spoken of at the time. When the city fell into Japanese hands negotiations were immediately opened with Governor-General Tseng for the succour of the unfortunates, but no satisfactory arrangements could be made, and only now has Peking been induced to take effective steps. A considerable sum of money has been allotted to enable the refugees to return to their homes and resume the cultivation of their farms.

A telegram from Peking to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Russia is pressing China to declare the whole of Manchuria north of Petuna (or Petun) neutral territory. Petuna is on the banks of the Sungari. Were this step taken, it would mean that the Russians in the regions beyond the Sungari would be secure against attack; in other words, that Harbin would be safe as would the whole of the Baikal-Vladivostock Railway. The thing is too absurd to be credible. The world has had much occasion to laugh

## MINING MORTGAGE LAW.

(Law No. 55 of the 38th year of Meiji.)

PROMULGATED BY IMPERIAL ORDER ON THE 11TH MARCH, 1905.

TRANSLATED BY J. E. DE BECKER.

Art. 1.—A concessionaire may create a mining estate (礦業財團) in order to make it the subject of a right of mortgage.

Art. 2.—A mining estate may consist of either the whole or a portion of the following things which belong to one and the same concession in connection with mining:—

- (1) Mining rights;
- (2) Land and constructions;
- (3) Rights of leases of things, subject to the consent of the lessor;
- (5) Machinery tools and implements, rolling stock, ships, cattle, horses, and other accessories.

Art. 3.—With regard to a mining estate, the provisions of the Factory Mortgage Law relating to factory estates apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Art. 3.—When the cancellation of a right of mining has been recorded (登録), the Chief of the Mine Inspection Office shall forthwith give notice thereof to the mortgagee.

In the case of the preceding paragraph the mortgagee may forthwith enforce his right.

When it is intended to foreclose a right of mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, steps shall be taken by the mortgagee within six months from the day on which the notice mentioned in paragraph 1 has been received.

The right of mining is deemed as still existing so far as the purpose of the foreclosure of the mortgage is concerned within the term prescribed in the preceding paragraph or until the foreclosure of the mortgage is completed.

The successful bidder, or a juridical person established by the successful bidders, are regarded to have purchased the mining right at the time when the cancellation of the mining right has been registered.

The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs do not apply to cases where applications for mining have been granted in error or where the mining operations have been considered injurious to public interest.

Art. 5.—The provisions of the preceding Article apply *mutatis mutandis* when a concessionaire has relinquished his business.

Art. 6.—In the case of persons intending to form a juridical person in accordance with the law of the Japanese Empire and making the mining business which is put up to auction its object, participating in the auction, the fact shall be notified to the Court of execution simultaneously with their bidding.

Persons participating in the auction according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph are jointly and severally liable in connection with their bidding.

Art. 7.—In the case of the successful bidders of a mining estate being persons participating in the auction according to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, a juridical person shall be formed within three months from the day on which the rule confirming the "knocking down" has become final and conclusive, and a notice thereof shall be given to the Court of execution.

Art. 3.—The successful bidders mentioned in the preceding Article shall pay the purchase-money in the auction to the Court of execution within one week from the date of the establishment of the juridical person. Provided that in the case of a creditor being the successful bidder, it will suffice to pay the balance after deducting from the purchase-money such amount of money as is to be received by him on account of his claim.

Art. 9.—When the purchase-money in auction has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article the right of ownership of the mining estate which was put up at auction is transferred to the juridical person established by the successful bidders.

Art. 10.—Where no report has been sent in of the formation of a juridical person within the term specified in Art. 7, or where the purchase-money

has been paid within the term specified in Art. 8, the Court of execution shall *ex officio* direct a further sale by auction of the mining estate to be carried out.

With regard to the second auction mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Art. 688 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Art. 11.—The penal provisions of the Factory Mortgage Law relating to a factory estate apply *mutatis mutandis* to a mining estate.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The time at which this law is to be put into operation will be determined by an Imperial Ordinance.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held at the house of R. J. Kirby, Esq., 8 Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Wednesday, 17th May, 1905, at 4 p.m. The President of the Society was in the Chair. There was no business to be transacted, and the Minutes of the last meeting, having been already published in the papers, were taken as read. A very able and interesting paper on the subject of "British Sailors and Mito Samurai in 1824" was read by Mr. E. W. Clement, of which the following is a summary:—

## MITO SAMURAI AND BRITISH SAILORS.

When Iyemitsu, the third Tokugawa Shogun, in 1638, issued his famous edict<sup>\*</sup> forbidding, not only foreigners to land on the coast of Japan, but also Japanese to leave the country, it was supposed that the policy of seclusion, with its two phases of exclusion and inclusion, was as unalterably established in this Empire as the laws of the Medes and Persians in ancient days. It was assumed that the limited amount of trade permitted at Nagasaki with the Dutch and the Chinese would suffice for all extra-territorial needs of Japan, and that one little hole, like Nagasaki, would give sufficient vent to the outward aspirations of Japan and inward desires of foreigners. Certainly, to all intents and purposes, Japan was hermetically sealed to and from the rest of the world. But no number of rigorous edicts could prevent the winds and currents from carrying foreign vessels to the Japanese coasts or keep in the ambitious and adventurous desires of Japanese to know something about the outside world. No matter how stringent might be the theory of the policy of seclusion, it was absolutely impossible for it to be maintained after whaling and merchant vessels began to frequent the waters of the Pacific Ocean. It then became only a question of time how long such a policy could stand.

It would be a most interesting subject for one with plenty of time and perseverance to hunt up from all sources available the records of visits to Japanese coasts by foreigners before Perry's day. A beginning has been made in this line of investigation. In Lanman's "Leading Men of Japan" (page 283), we read as follows: "According to the native annals the coast of Japan was visited by foreign vessels in 1637, 1673, 1768, 1791, 1793, 1796, 1803, 1808, 1813 and 1829." Dr. W. E. Griffiths in his "Japan in History, Folklore and Art" (chap. XXV), writes as follows: "When the Yankee whaler of New Bedford, in Massachusetts, began, about the year 1750, to find their game leaving them, they sailed into new waters in quest of blubber and bone. They moved their ships down into South American waters. Then they rounded Cape Horn and pushed up into the northern Pacific Ocean. Our treaties with Russia made all sub-Arctic waters free. Some of the 'black ships' began to loom up in fleets along the coast of Japan." \* \* \* \* \*

"When it was found that the North Pacific was so fruitful, the whaling industry increased mightily.

"Commodore Perry found that seventeen millions of dollars were invested in it. In one year, eighty-five of the 'black ships,' as the Japanese called our painted, smoky and sooty whalers, were counted passing one port. Steam made the ocean a ferry, and increased the commerce to China, making also coal supplies and open ports necessary. American ships of peace and men-of-war came frequently to Japan to take away ship-wrecked sailors, or to return Japanese waifs picked up at sea."

Dr. Griffiths also devotes a chapter (XXVII) of his "Matthew Calbraith Perry" to this subject; and in his "America in the East" makes frequent mention of the matter. Nitobe's "Intercourse between the United States and Japan" treats the subject at considerable length. Hildreth's "Japan as it Was, and Is," also contains valuable material along this

\* See Hildreth's "Japan as it Was and Is," p. 192.

line, and enters somewhat into details. Rein's "Japan" likewise treats this topic of the attempts made before Perry's day to open intercourse with Japan. Commodore Perry's official report of the "Expedition to Japan" contains a tabular view of attempts made to open communication and commerce with Japan. A paper read by Wilson Crewdson before the Japan Society, London, on "The Dawn of Western Influence in Japan"† includes a long tabular record of Japan's relations with foreign countries from 1542 to 1858; and this is much more complete than Perry's. That paper contains also mention of a very flagrant case in 1842, when the captain of the "Lady Rowena," as he reported to the *Sydney Gazette*, in attempting to obtain supplies, "destroyed a Japanese village near 43° N. Lat."

But the special purpose of this paper is to give an account of an unofficial descent on the eastern coast of Japan by some British sailors in 1824. This event was of no particular importance, except as one link in the chain of historical record of ante-Perry visits to Japan by foreigners. The Japanese accounts, however, are rather interesting, as they portray the confusion into which some of their nationals were thrown by this unexpected occurrence. In a paper read before this Society on October 16, 1889, and printed in Vol. XVIII, Part 1, of these Transactions, I briefly referred to the event as follows: "In 1823 some fishermen discovered a foreign ship off the coast of Hitachi, and had an opportunity to go aboard. In the ship they found many swords, guns, etc.; and they saw the crew getting oil from whales. When they returned to the shore they notified the officers of these facts. So great alarm was felt throughout this province, and also in all the provinces on the eastern shore of this island, that soldiers were sent to the coast to guard against the expected invasion. During the same year twenty or more foreign ships were seen off Hitachi; and the next year twelve foreigners who had landed at the village of Otsu were seized. The excitement reached its highest point; but, upon the explanation of interpreters, that these men landed only to obtain water and fuel, the foreigners were released. Many young samurai were dissatisfied with what they called 'a weak policy.'"

In Lanman's "Leading Men of Japan" (pp. 33, 34), in a sketch of the famous Mito samurai, Fujita Hio, is found the following account:—"In the seventh year of Bunsei [1824] an American [?] ship, which was sailing about, stranded on the coast of Hitachi. The crew landed at Otsu-mura, attacked and robbed the people, and threw the people into confusion. As soon as this news was reported, Hio's father was very much excited, and said to his son: 'As you know, during the past few years, foreign barbarians have visited our coast very often, and sometimes they have made use of cannon, and so caused great disturbance among the people. But, alas! all our countrymen are contented with a momentary peace, and they take no heed of the danger of the future. I am deeply sorry for them, that they have no courage or spirit of patriotism. Now, I advise you, my son, to go to Otsu-mura immediately, and to watch what the foreigners are doing; and when an opportunity occurs, slay them all, afterwards report personally to the Government what you have done, and bravely accept the judgement of the authorities. This will not be a service of the highest importance for the country, but we should be quite satisfied to manifest our *yamato-damashii* (conservative feeling) even in so small a way.' Hio, having listened to his father's advice, quite sympathized in the scheme, and a stern resolve to carry it out was exhibited in his face. While he was making preparation for departure upon this errand, a report was brought from Otsu-mura, to the effect that the Americans [?] had retired and that no foreigner remained on shore. He was disappointed and felt great regret at this circumstance, as it interfered with the execution of his father's order. At that time he was only nineteen years old."

There are some discrepancies in these two records; but it is at least certain that in 1824 some sailors from British vessels, apparently whalers, landed on the coast of the Mito *Aan* (rief) and were detained for several days in the village of Otsu. By the courtesy of Marquis Tokugawa, now head of the Mito family, I was able to obtain one document bearing on this topic. I also made a trip to Mito and Otsu, at both of which places I was so fortunate as to find other material. It is, however, unfortunate that almost all the relics at Otsu were destroyed some years ago in a large conflagration.

(Here the writer of the paper read extracts from the document mentioned above, as well as from a diary found in the archives of the Otaka family in Mito. He also exhibited a few drawings, the only

† Vol. VI, Part 2, of the "Transactions and Proceedings" of that society.

† It was in this year that "Captain Reuben Coffin, of Nantucket, landed on the Bonin Islands."

relics of the incident. The whole affair illustrated the tremendous excitement into which the Japanese were thrown by such an event, as well as both the possibilities and the limitations of the sign language for intercommunication.

At the conclusion of the paper, which was listened to with much interest, the Rev. A. F. King gave some interesting information as to the Bonin Islands and their early connection with whaling enterprises off the coasts of Japan.

Though only somewhat remotely connected with the subject of to-day's paper by Mr. Clement, I will ask leave to read a note on the Bonin Islands as a port of call for whaling vessels in earlier days.

Among those who in the year 1830 sailed from Honolulu to form a settlement in these islands was a Mr. Nathaniel Savory, of Essex County, Massachusetts. This Mr. Savory kept a diary of events he thought worth noting, and a record of all ships that called at Port Lloyd, or Port William, as the harbour of Futani was variously known to the early settlers in the Bonins.

The diary was in 1872 unfortunately destroyed by a tidal wave; certain papers, however, were recovered, and among them one list of ships which, with the other papers, is now in the possession of his son, who still lives on the main island.

This list, of which I have a copy, included the names of all vessels that called at Port Lloyd between Jan. 1st, 1833 and July 1st, 1835. The total number of the vessels is twenty-four. Of these four are from American ports, the remaining twenty from London. All but two of the whole number are described as whalers.

As the earlier date of this list is only nine years subsequent to the date of the Mito story read to us to-day, we have, if we need it, some further proof in the record of Mr. Savory that British and American whalers frequented these seas at least in the early thirties of the last century; and we are further reminded that many of them made the Bonin Island harbour a port of call.

It is also interesting that while in this Bonin Island list of whalers the large proportion of entries under the heading "Where for, etc." is simply "Whaling," in three cases the entry is "Japan," and in the case of the *Amelia Wilson*, a whaler that was wrecked off the Bonins on the 24th May, 1833, the entry is "Crew gone to Japan." This last entry is somewhat puzzling, but Mr. Savory may have meant that they went on board another whaler which, before returning to England, was bound first on a whaling expedition along the coasts of Japan. The hunting ground of the whalers that touched at the Bonins is traditionally said to have extended from Black Rock (probably Torishima) to Kinkazan.

Dr. GREENE, commenting on the knowledge of European politics displayed by the Mito authorities, said that Japan in the early days of the nineteenth century was by no means as hermetically sealed as is generally supposed. Besides the Factory at Deshima and the information which came in through the Dutch much seems to have come in through the Loochoo Islands. The people of Satsuma and Kyushu seem to have taken a great interest in foreign ways, and old pictures may still be seen of what was called *Oranda Shogatsu*, a New Year's ceremony kept as much as was possible after the fashions of the west.

After a few more remarks the meeting was closed, with thanks, felt if not expressed, to Mr. and Mrs. Kirby for their hospitality in receiving and entertaining the Society.

### THE LAW COURTS.

#### CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DEPOSIT.

In the Yokohama District Court, a case in which Y. Sakamoto, a merchant of Tokyo, claims a thousand yen from Mr. V. Menil, No. 166, Yokohama, came up again on May 26th before Judge Watanabe.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to summon Paymaster M. Goto, of the Military Clothing Office, as a witness.

The Court addressed a few questions on the petition of plaintiff and Counsel gave explanations, after which the Court decided to examine Paymaster Goto on June 2nd.

#### A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The hearing of a case lodged by Mr. G. F. Thomas, liquidator of the bankrupt estate of Messrs. H. C. Morfand Co., against B. Kobayashi, a Japanese trader, claiming yen 1,241.26, was resumed on May 30th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Yasuda.

R. Yamada, grocer of Moto-machi, was examined as an expert as to commercial usage between foreign and Japanese merchants.

He stated that generally business between Japanese merchants and foreign importers took the form of a formal contract but sometimes it was done through verbal promise only. Formal contracts are not regarded as the exclusive condition of business. If the parties are satisfied to rely on the other's honour then the formal contract is not made. Many foreign firms in Yokohama keep a printed contract form in English with a Japanese translation.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced two or three letters but defendant's Counsel declined to admit them. Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to summon a member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and a foreign trader of Yokohama as experts regarding commercial usages. The Court granted the request, and adjourned the case.

### CRICKET.

The cricket season opened in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon with a match between E. W. Maitland's XI and the Rest, captained by F. H. Bugbird. The day was beautifully bright, but a strong wind considerably marred the game. The Rest started very fairly, but after the fall of Emerson's wicket there was a regular procession to and from the Pavilion, the whole side being dismissed for 53. The brothers Kilby opened for E. W. Maitland's XI and were not separated until their opponents' total had been passed. All the batsmen played a free game, there being little or no sting in the bowling, and were finally disposed of for a total of 219 for seven wickets.

There were five men absent from the team representing the Rest and three from the eleven, viz., from the latter B. C. Foster, A. Kingdon and S. W. Argent; and from the former J. A. Robertson, S. H. Dawes, N. G. Maitland, W. S. Moss, and C. B. Mitford.

Emerson and Lambert opened the batting for the Rest to the bowling of Edwards and Moon, and when the score stood at 17 Lambert was clean bowled by Moon for seven. T. Kilby joined Emerson but had only a short life, being caught and bowled by Edwards without scoring—21-2-0. Emerson, who was batting in very good style, was joined by Correa, and the latter got Moon away through the slips for three. Soon after the same batsman lifted a ball from Edwards which was held by H. Kilby—35-3-4. Cox went in and opened with a single off Moon and drove the same bowler for two. Then Emerson was finely caught at point by H. Kilby off Edwards, after scoring 29; 43-4-29. Hawkins joined Cox and Cooper going on to bowl in place of Moon Duff stumped Cox from the first delivery—43-5-3. Bell partnered Hawkins, and was bowled by Edwards without scoring, and Ford, who followed with the bat, was clean bowled by Cooper after making a single. Eddison was next in bat was quickly bowled by Cooper—45-8-0. Hearne joined Hawkins and was bowled by Cooper without scoring, Cooper having thus dismissed three men in one over for no runs. E. Kilby went on to bowl in place of Edwards and bowled Hawkins with his first delivery—45-10-0. McClure and Bishop were now at the wickets, but the latter was bowled by Kilby without scoring, Worden going in. McClure snicked a single to leg and got another away for one, but soon after was clean bowled by Cooper—50-12-3. Thomson went in but was bowled first ball by Cooper, and Worden was then joined by Bugbird, who drove Cooper for two and again for a single, but Cooper's next delivery found Worden's stumps, the innings closing for 53 runs.

For the Eleven the brothers Kilby went first to bat, E. W. facing the bowling of McClure from the Pavilion end. After a couple of byes E. W. Kilby cut McClure to the boundary. Emerson bowled from the Settlement end, but when the score had been carried to 25 Lambert relieved him. Runs now came rapidly, the fielding being loose, and 40 went up on the telegraph. Three boundaries by E. W. Kilby brought 50 up. Emerson then took the bowling in place of McClure, and Cox relieved Lambert.

Runs continued to come freely, boundary following boundary, and when the score reached 84 H. W. Kilby was clean bowled by Emerson, being credited with 31 runs—84-1-31. Emerson was twice no-balled when bowling the other end, but he now appeared to be bowling no balls without the umpire noticing it. Moon partnered E. Kilby and Bishop bowled in place of Cox. Moon started scoring at once, and both batsmen playing freely the telegraph soon signalled the century. Bugbird then bowled in place of Bishop, and Moon was run out by a good throw from Correa—111-2-14. Edwards went in and immediately opened his account with a two off Bugbird. Both batsmen now hit at everything and the runs piled up to 125, when E. W. Kilby was held by Hawkins off Emerson's bowling after a finely-played innings of 60; 125-3-60. Duff joined Edwards and put Emerson twice away to the boundary and 140 was quickly reached. At 145 Duff was bowled by Emerson after scoring 15 runs—145-4-15. Cooper went in and made two off his first ball. Ford took the ball from Bugbird, his first delivery being cut to the boundary by Edwards. Runs came freely and 170 was soon shown on the telegraph; then 180 and Edwards lifted a delivery from Ford over the opposite fence, following with a two and a boundary off the same bowler. Edwards was then bowled by Emerson after a well played innings for 40; 192-5-40. Thwaites joined Cooper and made two off Emerson. Hawkins took the bowling from Ford and was hit for a two and again to the boundary by Cooper. The score mounted to 219 when Cooper was bowled by Hawkins for 26; 219-6-26. Maitland went in and made a single and then Thwaites being bowled by Hawkins, the innings closed for 220.

Scores:—

#### THE REST.

E. N. Lambert, b. Moon	7
Dr. D. N. B. Emerson, c. H. Kilby, b. Edwards	29
T. W. Kilby, c. and b. Edwards	0
F. G. Correa, c. H. Kilby, b. Edwards	4
D. Cox, st. Duff, b. Cooper	3
G. W. Hawkins, b. E. Kilby	0
H. Bell, b. Edwards	0
W. R. C. Ford, b. Cooper	1
E. Eddison, b. Cooper	1
V. Hearne, b. Cooper	1
J. McClure, b. Cooper	1
A. S. A. Bishop, b. E. Kilby	3
W. H. Worden, b. Cooper	0
J. R. Thomson, b. Cooper	0
F. H. Bugbird, not out	3
Extras	3

Total ..... 53

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Moon	36	19	1
Edwards	36	25	4
Cooper	23	5	7
Kilby	13	1	2

#### E. W. MAITLAND'S XI.

E. W. Kilby, c. Hawkins, b. Emerson	60
H. W. Kilby, b. Emerson	31
Dr. Moon, run out	14
E. B. S. Edwards, b. Emerson	40
C. M. Duff, b. Emerson	15
A. E. Cooper, b. Hawkins	26
C. Thwaites, b. Hawkins	11
E. W. Maitland, not out	1
Extras	22

Total ..... 220

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
McClure	30	21	—
Emerson	104	69	4
Lambert	12	21	—
Cox	18	23	—
Bishop	12	15	—
Bugbird	18	22	—
Ford	24	31	—
Hawkins	12	15	1

The "Pound" Party given at the Seamen's Institute on Wednesday evening was a great success. Each guest came provided with a pound of something, and when later in the evening these packets of mystery were put up for auction by Mr. Clarence Griffin the sum of yen 115.03 was realised. The money will be devoted to paying for the redecoration of the Institute.



## SPRING REGATTA.

Fine weather attended the Spring Regatta of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club and the Committee are to be congratulated on the punctuality with which they carried the programme through. The day was bright and genial and though a southerly breeze kicked up the dust somewhat on land the stretch of water over which the races were rowed was quite sheltered. Boats in the outer berth it may be were adversely affected but that cannot have been to any appreciable extent. This year more than the usual number of presented prizes was received and it is perhaps a pity that closer contests were not witnessed. To tell the truth most of the races were of the nature of processions. However the fine, sunny weather and the music of a good band put everybody in a good humour and the afternoon must have passed very pleasantly for all. Committee: H. C. Litchfield, President; F. J. Hall, Captain; W. Goddard, A. L. Mottu; O. Strome; F. Pollard; O. T. Gillon, Hon. Secretary; F. H. Abbey, Hon. Treasurer.

The officers of the day were:—Judge: Mr. H. C. Litchfield; Starter: Mr. F. J. Hall; Timekeeper: Mr. A. L. Mottu; Pontoon Officials: Messrs. O. T. Gillon, F. Pollard, and O. Strome.

The Ladies' Prize was presented to the winners by Miss Gigray. At the close of the races the other prizes were distributed by Mrs. F. J. Lias. The tea-tables were presided over by Mrs. Thwaites assisted by Mrs. W. K. Tresize and a bevy of charming young ladies.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.— $\frac{1}{4}$  Mile.

"Pearl."		lbs.
Bow.	G. K. Totton	153
Str.	H. G. White	177
"Tern."		lbs.
Bow.	L. Stornebrink	138
Str.	A. W. S. Austen	155

"Pearl" in the outer berth got away first but steered rather badly in the early part of the race. White laid a better course as he neared home and at the Break-water was a good ten lengths ahead. Austen gave up about this point. Time, 6 min. 18 secs.

## SENIOR FOURS.—1 MILE.

"Swan."		lbs.
Bow.	A. E. Caro	118
2	H. Goddard	144
3	O. Strome	202
Str.	C. L. Timm	155
Cox.	G. Kenderdine	135
"Pelican."		lbs.
Bow.	J. E. Moss	140
2	P. E. Nicolle	158
3	H. G. White	177
Str.	J. S. Cartwright	160
Cox.	W. Goddard	140
"Flamingo."		lbs.
Bow.	J. Abbey	120
2	D. Weed	145
3	R. C. Bowden	140
Str.	J. Helm	150
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	115

Cartwright had rough water in the outside station, Timm, under the lee of the land being specially favoured. The latter at once took the lead, Helm in the middle falling into second place. They rowed thus till about half-way home, when Cartwright brought his boat ahead of Helm and tackled the leader. Timm had too good a lead, however, and finished several lengths in front. Time, 8 min. 34 secs.

JUNIOR PAIRS.— $\frac{1}{4}$  Mile.

"Mallard."		lbs.
Bow.	W. Graham	120
Str.	A. W. S. Austen	155
Cox.	J. Abbey	120
"Widgeon."		lbs.
Bow.	G. Russell	120
Str.	G. Charlesworth	131
Cox.	C. L. Manley	138

Austen got off the quicker and was soon leading by a length. Charlesworth in the inside berth though rowing neatly going without life. The leader held the race throughout and eventually won by several lengths. Time, 7 min. 16 secs.

## "BORN IN JAPAN 7/2 THE WORLD."—1 MILE.

## "BORN IN JAPAN." "Flamingo."

"THE WORLD." "Pelican."		lbs.
Bow.	L. Stornebrink	138
2	J. Helm	150
3	F. E. Nicolle	158
Str.	D. Weed	145
Cox.	L. Mottu	140

"The World" was in the outer station. The start was practically level and the boats rowed bow for bow during the first half of the race. "Born in Japan" then began to draw out in front and at the P.M. pier a couple of lengths separated the boats. Thence home Weed had the race in his hands and he finished an easy four lengths ahead. Time, 8 min. 50 secs.

## SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—1 MILE.

"No. 2 Boat."		lbs.
Bow.	P. E. Nicolle	158
Str.	C. L. Timm	155
"No. 1 Boat."		lbs.
Bow.	A. E. Caro	158
Str.	J. Abbey	120

There was some misunderstanding as to the distance but eventually they were dispatched, Timm soon taking the lead. The steering in both cases was far from good, but Timm held his advantage, finishing several lengths to the good. Time, 8 min. 7 secs.

JUNIOR FOURS.— $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE.

"Seamew."		lbs.
Bow.	R. Holmes	135
2	W. D. Camerom	128
3	E. A. Wiedeman	165
Str.	F. S. Booth	140
Cox.	L. Mottu	140
"Swan."		lbs.
Bow.	J. F. Helm	116
2	A. W. S. Austen	155
3	N. Bruna	177
Str.	G. Charlesworth	131
Cox.	A. E. Caro	118
"Flamingo."		lbs.
Bow.	W. Graham	120
2	A. Casti	125
3	L. Stornebrink	138
Str.	R. Wallace	134
Cox.	G. Kenderdine	135
"Darter."		lbs.
Bow.	G. Russell	120
2	L. Mayer	130
3	D. Wilson	155
Str.	D. L. Abbey	115
Cox.	J. Abbey	120

Booth had the outer berth, Helm the inner and the race lay practically between them. They got away together and raced level over a great part of the course, but Booth was not to be denied and gradually drawing ahead won as he pleased, a distance separating first and second. Time, 6 min. 48 secs.

## SENIOR PAIRS.—1 MILE.

"Mallard."		lbs.
Bow.	R. C. Bowden	140
Str.	C. L. Timm	155
Cox.	D. Abbey	115
"Widgeon."		lbs.
Bow.	D. Weed	145
Str.	J. Helm	150
Cox.	J. Abbey	120

Perhaps the best race of the regatta. Timm had fallen astern in the early part of the race but later he bucked up and overhauling his opponent in capital style won by over three lengths. Time, 6 min. 7 secs.

## SCRATCH FOURS.

"Pelican."		lbs.
Charlesworth		
Wiedeman		
Luther		
Mayer		

The usual scratch scuffle in from the P. M. Wharf took place, resulting in a win for "Pelican" by what may perhaps not inappropriately be described as a short neck.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

H.M.S. *Africa* was successfully launched on May 20th.

Twelve Russian prisoners at Himeji escaped on May 31st and are still at large.

Two British steamers laden with coal which had been temporarily stopped at Moji were released on May 29th.

The Crown Princess visited on May 31st the Tokyo Institution of Sericulture, leaving the Palace at 12.30 p.m.

The estimate of the crop of wheat and barley this year in Ise province is 325,872 *koku*, which shows an increase of 7 per cent over current years.

At noon, on May 31st, fire broke out at Ikarigasaki, in the district of South Tsugaru, Aomori prefecture, with the result that 250 buildings were burned down.

According to a telegram received by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the first 6 per cent Japanese bonds in New York have advanced by £2.10.0 making the price £103.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered ship *Trucer*, which left Shimonoseki on May 29th for Keelung, is reported by telegram to have safely arrived on the 30th at her destination.

Commander K. Matsui, chief staff officer of the First Squadron under Admiral Misi, is reported to have been killed during the battle of May 27th. He was 37 years old.

Several Osaka telegrams say that the marine insurance premium on cotton from Bombay, which advanced to yen 4.50 on the appearance of the Russian squadrons in the Far East, has been restored to almost the normal rate.

The *Yorodzu* has a telegram from Kyoto that the property of the well-known Buddhist temple Hongwan in that city was to be sold by auction on June 1st. The property has been seized by the Kitahama Bank for heavy debts.

On Thursday forenoon Mr. H. B. Miller, the newly appointed American Consul-General, took over charge of the office from his predecessor, Mr. E. C. Bellows. Mr. Miller, as may be recollected, was previously Consul at Newchwang.

On May 30th, the Emperor decorated Generals Kuroki, Oku and Hasegawa, and Lieut.-General Nishijima with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; Vice-Admirals Shibayama, Kamimura and Kataoka with the First Class of the Sacred Treasure; and 3,500 other officers of the Army and Navy with decorations of various classes.

We learn (says the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 16th inst.) that news has been received in town to the effect that the cofferdam has been successfully sunk and placed in the required position beneath the bows of the stranded *Sully*, and that the high tides of the 21st inst. are now anxiously awaited, for the supreme effort of raising the cruiser. Meantime all preparations are being carried out to be in readiness to take charge of her as soon as she is got off as it is confidently expected she will be, and for towing her up here to dock.

The foundation stone of the Y.M.C.A. building at Nagasaki was laid on Friday afternoon. Dr. N. Sasamori presided and others taking part in the ceremonies were the Rev. E. N. Waite, Rev. N. Stout, Rev. C. Nakayama and Mr. I. Sugamura. The plans provide for a three-storied brick building, divided into lecture hall (to seat 600 persons), games' room, gymnasium, library, reading and dining room, and rooms for night classes. It is expected that the premises will be completed in time for the opening to take place this year.

The Tokyo Electric Railway Company held a general meeting on May 30th when the accounts for the first half year were submitted to the shareholders. The net income was yen 88,368.52, to

which yen 4,410.85, balance brought forward from the previous account was added, making a total of yen 92,779.37. Of this sum yen 4,638.97 was set apart as reserve; the same amount as special reserve; yen 68,600 was to be paid as dividend at the rate of *sen* 87½ per old share and *sen* 52½ per new share; and the remainder was carried forward to the next account.

Considerable interest has been aroused in cricketing circles by a resolution adopted by the M. C. C. committee to recommend the introduction of an optional clause to the present law regulating the choice of innings. The spin of the coin has always been regarded as the one unimpeachable method of settling which side shall secure whatever advantages the prevailing conditions can offer in any sport; and although the interest of a fixture may frequently be completely marred by the overwhelming benefits accruing from this appeal to luck, the perfect equality of chance it offers to either side has given it supremacy over all others systems. It is questionable whether the proposal to allow the option in a second fixture to the side which lost the toss in the first will put things on a much fairer basis.

The following is a translation of a letter received by the Bible Society of England from a Russian officer on behalf of his fellow prisoners at Fushikiyama:—"Kind Sir,—I beg to notify you that we prisoners of war thank you from the depths of our hearts, and we all of us will remember you as long as we live, for the 1,099 books, which have created such surprise and happiness, among the prisoners. Every minute is spent in reading them. Kindly accept our sincere thanks; we shall always remember you for your kindness.—Yakoff Kouznetsoff, Sergeant-Major." The Bible Society's agent in Japan is actively engaged in distributing Scriptures among the prisoners of war arriving from Mukden. These include many Jews, Poles, Finns, and Germans. The agent writes:—"I sent 40 German Bibles to a German lady missionary of the C.M.S., who has a Bible class of 300 German-speaking prisoners. She says, that as the 40 books will not go round, they cast lots for the use of the books." During the first two months of the year the Bible Society distributed 18,000 Gospels and 500 Testaments to the wounded in the hospitals.

Mr. Angus Hamilton, who has made a special study of Russian expansion during the past few years, sends an article to the *Times of India* in which he declares, after a careful tour through the Russian provinces of Central Asia, that everything is prepared for an advance against Afghanistan and India. The reverses in Manchuria are pushing on rather than alleviating the danger. Although the men are urgently needed elsewhere a force of 200,000 men has been massed almost on the Afghan frontier. The trains that come across the steppes from Orenburg to Tashkend bring soldiers; none ever go back. A new branch line is being made from Samarkand due south via Shehr-i-Selz to Termez, on the Oxus River opposite Balkh. The surveys were finished two years ago; the earthworks are to a great extent made; the line will be ready in a year. Several fine new military roads are being constructed from various points to the Afghan frontier. In Mr. Hamilton's opinion the only way of meeting the menace and saving Afghanistan is for British troops, with the Amir's consent, to occupy benevolently the north and north-west frontiers of Afghanistan.

The following is an extract from an article in the *Kyokuar Jiji* (a Buddhist journal), published on the 3rd of May. "Numerically speaking, Buddhism far outranks Christianity; but by reason of actual work accomplished, the balance of power is in favour of the Christians. General hatred against Christianity is passing away, and the belief that it is better adapted to the new condition of things is daily gaining ground. Buddhist customs and rites are becoming more and more alien to the interests of society and priests are often the subject of public ridicule. The war-correspondents declare the unfitness and inability of the Buddhist priests and the more thoughtful of these priests who are at the front

lament bitterly their co-workers' ignorance, senselessness and idleness, which have caused the soldiers to ridicule them and also to become tired of them. On the other hand, the quarters of the Christians are regarded as a paradise for the soldier and they are welcome everywhere. The enormous amount of yen 200,000 has been expended by the Honganji (the largest Buddhist sect in Japan) for the work among the soldiers, but it is far inferior to the work of the Christian association, whose expenditure amounts only to a few thousand yen. The work of the Christians has attained such success that it has reached the Emperor's ear; while that of the Buddhists is always attended by debts and disturbances."

#### LITERARY GOSSIP.

Children furnish some of the best stories to be found in the last two volumes of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's voluminous Diary. "A little boy was beating his sister, and on being asked why he did so, replied: 'We have been playing Adam and Eve, and she won't tempt me, but will eat the apple herself.'—A High Church mother urged upon her two little boys the duty of abstinence in Lent. She asked the elder what he thought he could give up. 'Sugar,' he replied. She asked the second, who, *meglio consigliato*, replied: 'Lessons!'"

It appears that the late Mr. Locker-Lampson's magnificent Rowfant library is for sale in New York. It was purchased last autumn by the leading New York book dealers, the transaction being kept a secret. We are now told that an attempt will be made to sell the library as a whole, but failing this being accomplished in a few weeks, it will be broken up. As the correspondent of *The Times* remarks, in view of the library's fate, there seems bitter irony in Mr. Andrew Lang's lines:—  
"Behold a special act of grace;  
On Rowfant shelves behold,  
The well-loved honours keep their place."

A contemporary of Disraeli in his memoirs records this impression of the famous statesman's personal appearance in his early days as a dandy:—Usually he wore a slate-coloured velvet coat, lined with satin; purple trousers, with a gold braid down the outside seam; a scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffles falling down to the tips of his fingers; white gloves, with brilliant rings outside them, and long black ringlets rippling down over his shoulders. When he rose in the House he wore a bottle-green frock coat, with a white waistcoat, collarless, and a copious supply of gold chains.

Marie Feodorowna, the subject of "A Mother of Tsars," by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant (author of "The French Noblesse of the XVIII. Century," which has just been published by Mr. Murray, reigned during the lives of three successive Sovereigns, her ill-fated husband Paul and her sons Alexander I. and Nicholas I. Mrs. Grant's main purpose is to give some account of Russian life at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The early portions of the work have been translated from the *Life of the Baronne d'Oberkirch*, the *Empress's* friend, who left a graphic account of her girlhood and early married life.

This year's recipients of the two Royal medals of the Royal Geographical Society are well known for their services to the science it is the society's mission to foster. Sir Martin Conway, in the Alps, the Andes, and the Himalayas, has for many years past carried on the work of exploration, the results of which are contained in numerous valuable publications. Captain C. H. C. Ryder, R.E., has gained well-merited recognition of his labour as principal survey officer with the recent political Mission to Tibet, and also of his earlier efforts in the province of Yunnan. In both enterprises Captain Ryder secured results of the greatest interest and importance.

The Selden Society, the object of which is "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law, especially by the

publication of original documents," has just held its annual meeting at Lincoln's Inn. With the publication of the third volume of the "Year Books of Edward II.," edited by Professor Maitland, and of the first volume of the "Borough Customs," edited by Miss Mary Bateson, there were now 18 volumes of such historical works. The society is supported in the colonies, on the Continent, and particularly in the United States, which, in Mr. Choate, the very distinguished Ambassador, claimed the first hon. member.

"Lhasa and Its Mysteries," by Colonel L. Austine Waddell, C.B., which Mr. Murray publishes, is an important new work on Tibet and its capital and the Grand Lama hierarchy. The author's first visit to the country was, it seems, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Since then he has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of studying the people. During his attempt to reach Lhasa in disguise in the year 1892 he obtained such accurate pictures of the land that, as he puts it, when he ultimately entered the capital of Tibet it was "but the realisation of a vivid and long cherished dream." His book is exceedingly well illustrated after photographs—some of which are in colour—taken by himself.

Of the literary commemoration of Nelson which may be anticipated in the present year, as the centenary of Trafalgar, one feature will probably be a reinvestigation of the life-drama of "Emma, Lady Hamilton," by Mr. Walter Sichel. Her early history will be retold from new and authentic material, the service which she claimed to have rendered to the British Fleet in June, 1798, will be presented in a light more favourable to her pretensions than before, and the precise character of her influence upon Nelson (whose Neapolitan doings are focussed afresh) reconsidered in the light of newly-discovered letters and M.S.S. "The 'Life,'" which will be published by Messrs. Constable early in October, will be illustrated from a hitherto unknown oil sketch by Romney and by other portraits.

Under the title "Tracks of a Rolling Stone" (Smith, Elder, and Co.) the Hon. Henry J. Coke tells the story of a life so various that one is almost ready to apply it to Dryden's famous couplet on Buckingham. The author's wanderings in many lands appear to have been singularly fruitful in adventure. His anecdotes of many people—people well known in politics, society, sport, literature, and art—suffice to diversify his lively record of mid-Victorian times. It would be difficult to say what Mr. Coke has not seen or done in the course of his career. His travels in the Western States of America when the West was really wild make capital reading. He has much to say of music and the drama. He tells us of his first Parliamentary contest as Radical candidate for Cricklade in 1852. He had a hand in running a weekly paper known as the *Realm*, which Thackeray pronounced "the Rellum," and insisted should be printed on vellum. He breakfasted with Rogers. In short, he seems to have known everyone.

"A literary sign of the times," says the *Daily Graphic*, "is the extent to which English critics have lately taken to reviewing French books. Nothing but good can come from the interaction between the two literatures thus set up; and good has, in fact, often resulted from such interaction in the past. The Encyclopædists were the children of the Baconians, and Rousseau was in the direct line of descent from Richardson. Those are the chief, though not the sole, French gains; and it is our own fault if we do not, in some other direction, derive a corresponding profit. What we mostly have to learn from the French at this hour is, perhaps, sincerity and technique. They, like ourselves, are passing through a period illuminated by few great literary names; but at least they keep their feeling for art and their sense of proportion. Even their book-making is more usually based than ours upon original research, and in presenting the results of their research, they take more pains than we do to avoid slipshod workmanship. If the comparisons which the reviews in so many

literary papers now give us the chance of instituting raises our standards in these regards, the introduction of the feature will have served a useful purpose."

Messrs. Sotheby in March concluded a five days' sale of books and manuscripts, the 1,346 lots realizing £8,482. There was an unusual number of Kelmscott Press books, printed on vellum. These brought about double the published prices, but much less than the prices obtained at the dispersal of the late Mr. F. S. Ellis's collection in November, 1901. Shakespeare's "Poems," 1640, brought £205. The MSS. included Thackeray's notes for his lectures on "The Four Georges"—£199—and 18 pages of his "Pendennis"—£290; besides Keats's "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil," with another MS. in his brother's writing—£215. At the sale of the John Scott library the same week the edition of de Glanville's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, realized £251. One of the most interesting features in the sale consisted of the original manuscripts of the novels and plays of Charles Reade, "the property of a descendant." The more important of these were:—"Gold, A Drama," original manuscript, with printed copy, signed by the author, and the opening chapters of the novel upon which it was founded, "It's Never too Late to Mend"—£10 5s. "Love me Little, Love me Long, a Story," the original manuscript—£33. "White Lies Condemned," rewritten and called "The Double Marriage," the original manuscript—£7 5s. "The Cloister and the Hearth," two portions of the original manuscript—£24; "The Woman Hater," the original manuscript—£17; "Hard Cash," the original manuscript, with agreement signed by Charles Dickens and W. H. Wells relative to the work appearing in *All the Year Round*, 1864—£95; "Put Yourself in His Place," major portion of the original manuscript—£24 10s.; "Love and Money, or A Perilous Secret," part of the original manuscript, a portion was dictated, 1883-84—£11; this was the author's last work; and Charles Reade's letter-book, containing numerous autograph letters, including six from Charles Dickens, and others from nearly all the literary and other celebrities of the period—£38. The sale also included, the following:—Edmond Malone's copy of the "Supplement" to Johnson and Steevens's edition of Shakespeare's plays, in two volumes, 1780, with 64 of the pages containing amplifications or corrections in Malone's autograph, the original miniature portrait of Lord Southampton painted for Malone by Sylvester Harding, &c.—£91. Isaac Watts, "Hymns and Spiritual Songs," 1707, first edition—£43; G. Chaucer's "Works," Kelmscott Press edition, 1896—£45; and Alexander Dumas the Elder, the original autograph manuscript of his monograph on Shakespeare's *Othello* and the great actors, English and foreign, who have sustained the title role, on 19 pages folio, signed at the end—£49.

#### AMERICAN TOPICS.

The tornado which struck the town of Snyder, Oklahoma, on May 10, completely demolished the town, killing 200 people and injuring 300.

News received from Alaska and the Northwest Territory is that the output in gold from the northern country this year will total \$22,000,000, if not more. From the Klondike alone an output of from ten to twelve millions, is expected, the balance coming from the camps on the American side.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling was placed on the retired list of the United States Navy on May 6th, having reached the age of 62. His retirement promotes Captain W. H. Brownson to the grade of Rear-Admiral, Commander W. H. Turner to that of Captain and Lieutenant-Commander Gove to that of Commander.

The first half year's existence of the New York subway was completed on April 28th. Its business has already increased beyond the estimated maximum daily capacity of 350,000

passengers. On several occasions it has safely handled 425,000 passengers and the limit of its possibilities has not yet been reached. Means are being studied for still further enlarging its capacity to accommodate the growing demands of urban traffic.

Consul-General J. W. Ragsdale, who has been representing the United States Government for the past eight years at Tientsin, has been appointed Consul at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, by President Roosevelt. This position was held by Consul-General Ragsdale on March 25th, but was never reported in Washington dispatches.

Surveyors are at work in the Catskills laying out what will be, when completed, the largest brickmaking plant in the world. The United States Brick Company, which owns plants in Reading, Baltimore and Buffalo, has purchased large shale brick works in Catskill. The company has also obtained options on clay and sand lands extending in a continuous strip from Catskill to Alsen, a distance of five miles. The title to this land will pass as soon as the legal formalities are complied with. The new plant, when erected, will employ over 1000 men and turn out 1,000,000 bricks a day.

Statistics recently received by the State Department of Labour show that only three foreign countries have as many organized working people as New York State, and in proportion to population New York leads these. Members of labour unions in Great Britain and Ireland number 1,902,308, in Germany 1,276,831, in France 715,576 and New York 400,000. The ratio is 1 to each 18 inhabitants in New York, 1 to 22 in Great Britain, 1 to 44 in Germany and 1 to 53 in France. "It is a significant fact," said the department, "that the hours of labour are short or long in almost the precise ratio of the degree of organization."

Under the statute of distribution the posthumous child of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist—who, was slain by his brother, who, in turn, killed himself—will receive more than \$150,000 of the novelist's personal estate. The Surrogate signed a decree settling the accounts of Ford's widow, Grace Kidder Ford, who is the executrix. If the child had not been born Mrs. Ford would have received the entire estate, but now she will receive only one-third of it, the remaining two-thirds to go the child, who has been named Lesta Ford. The novelist left a personal estate amounting to \$189,033.99. This has increased until at present, after deducting legacies and expenses of administering the estate, there is left a net personal estate amounting to \$227,501.01.

Formal notice from the British Embassy has reached the Department of Commerce and Labour that both the Governments of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada have issued orders to accept American certificates of inspection of the hulls, boilers, machinery and life-saving apparatus of steamships. In accordance with an agreement already reached the American Government will issue a similar order to all officers at American ports with respect to the certificates of inspection carried by the British and Canadian steam vessels. This reciprocal arrangement will facilitate materially the clearance of vessels at all ports of the three countries and will relieve from much embarrassment and expense the owners of American, British and Canadian steamships, as the only survey required will be one to determine simply whether the vessel is equipped in accordance with the statement in her certificates.

Mrs. Mary Schall has made a startling discovery in the great fossil beds at Fossil, in the form of an iron pin ten inches long and about an inch in thickness, firmly imbedded in the fossil rock. The find proves that the secret of the manufacture of iron was known at a much earlier age than is generally supposed, the pin antedating any other iron implement heretofore discovered. The iron pin is a remarkable piece of work, inasmuch as its manufacture produced a metal which has a ring like a silver bell, making it apparent that in some respects the people of prehistoric times were ahead of the present age in

iron manufacture. The pin was found in a rock formed many ages before the Aztec or the Toltec, and indicates that America has been inhabited for thousands of years, a high standard of civilization existing there years before Adam and Eve are supposed to have occupied the Garden of Eden.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has decided to follow up his recent donation of \$100,000 to the Congregational missionary fund with additional contributions in aid of church and philanthropic work. "I shall continue to give, in my own way, to any cause that appeals to me as being worthy or in need," he said. "Do you think the sentiments expressed by Dr. Gladden are held by any large number of clergymen?" I should be loath to feel that such was the case. I have a great many friends in the Christian ministry and my experience with clergymen generally leads me to entertain only the warmest respect for them as just and charitable men. This controversy over my gift of \$100,000 for Congregational missionary purposes has set me to thinking as to the best methods of aiding church and philanthropic work. I am considering methods that will enable me in future to regulate my giving of money on a systematic basis and with more effective scope than heretofore."

On April 10 Commander C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., with his officials went to the islands of Manua on the U. S. S. *Adams*. They returned on April 14 to Pago Pago. The chiefs and leading people on the three islands of Manua assembled in large numbers on the island of Tau, where the commander delivered to them diplomas and watches from President Roosevelt in recognition of their voluntary act in ceding the islands to the United States in July of last year. Commander Moore made an address to the Samoans concerning the advantages and privileges they would now obtain by this closer connection with the United States. High Chief Tuimanua replied, expressing the gratitude of himself and his people to the United States Government for the help and protection afforded to them in the past. The medals and presents were handed to the recipients by Mrs. Moore, wife of the commander. Tuimanua and his chiefs said they were proud to wear the medals presented. The people are wholly loyal to the United States.

To determine whether the steamer, shipper or insurance company shall stand the loss exceeding \$15,000 for flour stolen by Russian soldiers at Port Arthur last February is the purpose of libel proceedings commenced in the Federal Court by the Centennial Milling Company against the steamship *Pleiades*. The *Pleiades* loaded flour at Tacoma for delivery at Port Arthur, reaching that port on February 8th, the day that the Russian-Japanese war broke out. While she was in port trying to secure consent to be released, the Russians took a considerable part of her flour cargo and actually confiscated it. Being unable to land her cargo at Port Arthur, the *Pleiades* landed it at Chefoo, where it was sold for what it would bring. Though the complaint states that the amount is due as re-inbursements for the loss sustained by failure to deliver the flour at Port Arthur according to agreement, it is claimed by Manager Waterhouse of the steamship company that the real issue is to determine who must stand the loss of the flour taken by the Russians.

Crookes Thomas, an Oxford graduate, but for the major portion of his life a hermit, died in Denver recently leaving an estate worth \$60,000 and English heirs have commenced a fight against the claims of Denver people. Mrs. Sallie Collins, who says she cared for Thomas during his life, claims \$6,350, part of which was allowed in the County Court. Crookes Thomas came from a prominent English family. He was a graduate of Oxford and during his younger life was a Beau Brummel. He was disappointed in love, however, and came to America resolved to forswear all association with his countrymen and family. He took up his residence in Denver, living in a shed in Mrs. Collins' back yard. He refused to have anything to do with any one but Mrs. Col-

lins and her husband it is claimed. In later years he refused to eat unless his meals were brought to him. Mrs. Collins alleges she cared for him in every way because of the pity and affection she felt for him in his trouble. The \$350 awarded her was for washing done during the residence of the hermit and the \$6,000 is asked for personal care and attendance.

Chicago was given a new charter by the Illinois Legislature which has just adjourned. The act does not become law until the City Council has submitted it to the people of the city and received a favourable vote thereon. The Mayor is to be elected for four years. He is empowered to release persons from the City Prison for violations of city ordinances, and he may appoint a board of pardons of three members to review applications for pardon. No city officer is allowed to accept perquisites and all fees must be paid into the city treasury. Interest on the public funds goes to the account of the city instead of to the Treasurer, the Council awarding the funds to the depositaries paying the highest rate for them. The office of City Attorney is abolished and all legal business is to be vested in a new bureau, at the head of which is the corporation counsel. The city may purchase, maintain and regulate municipal parks, playgrounds, public beaches and bathing places. Among the things sought for and denied are: the right to acquire and maintain telephone lines, the right to tax vehicles and different trades; the right to issue more bonds. Another bill passed permits the city to regulate the price of gas.

The fight of Mr. E. H. Harriman to keep James H. Hyde in control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has cost Harriman at least \$5,000,000, and perhaps double that amount, according to a reliable Wall street authority. It is said that he has had to take up loans on Union and Southern Pacific and other Harriman securities with the Mercantile and Equitable Trust companies, the National Bank of Commerce and other financial institutions in which the 600,000 policy holders are depositors. Some of the Wall street bankers said that the officers of these subsidiary institutions of the Equitable decided to "clean house." Other said that the insurance department examiners, in tracing the Equitable money, uncovered the big loans and gave the subsidiary institutions the hint that they had put out too much money on one class of collateral and to one borrower. Not being able to replace all the loans, with other institutions, Harriman, it is said, had to sell big chunks of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and other Harriman stocks; and this, it is asserted, was the real cause of the recent stock market slump and the gradual fall in value of Union Pacific from 138 to 116½. It is said that Harriman has cleaned up the last of his Equitable loans and that he is now on good, hard ground. It develops that a unanimous call for a caucus of Equitable directors was sent out by Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a partner in Harriman's railroad ventures. Schiff is one of the thirty-eight so-called "dummy" directors in Equitable and has been sharply criticized because his banking house sold \$22,000,000 worth of bonds to the Equitable in 1904, on which it is said to have cleared \$500,000.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE HOUSE TAX.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—If I was with a feeling of sincere regret that I read the remarks contained in Saturday's issue of the *Japan Daily Mail*, as the tone of the paragraph impressed me as not only ungracious but calculated to unnecessarily arouse ill-feeling against resident foreigners among the English-speaking Japanese readers of your journal.

In the absence of the papers presented to the Arbitration Court, and the complete text of the judgment, I refrain from attempting to comment in detail upon the legal aspects of the case; but it may perhaps be allowable to state that when the discussion was at its most acute stage I studied the matter most carefully, in all its bearings, from an academic point of view and that the result of

the investigation then made fully satisfied me that the foreign side of the argument was supported by irrefragable evidence. It is therefore my firm conviction that had the Hague Tribunal arrived at any decision other than that eminently just one which has been rendered, it could only have done so by wilfully or carelessly ignoring patent facts.

Apart from the general tenor of your observations, is it not contrary to the facts to insinuate that "foreign residents are to live under conditions *unrecognised* by the laws of the land" when such conditions are varied and recognised by the operation of treaties which are in themselves the supreme law of the State?

With regard to "the onus of maintaining the foreign Settlements," I must protest against your remarks, as they would seem to imply that there is an obvious injustice in the "Japanese nation" having to make payments for the upkeep of municipal works, etc., in the former foreign settlements. But is it quite true that the Japanese are asked to do anything of the kind?

When the matter is calmly investigated and historically considered in an unbiased frame of mind, it will be found that the lots in the former Settlements were purchased outright by foreigners at prices as high, or higher, than those paid by Japanese for neighbouring lands, and the purchase money duly paid; and in this respect the initial transactions did not materially differ from sales and purchases of lands between Japanese subjects except in this one important detail—that the lands were sold upon the distinct condition that buildings should be erected thereon within a certain specified period. Now, under the extra-territorial regime existing at that time, the Japanese Government could not directly tax the property, so a system was inaugurated under which the purchasers of the land were obliged to pay a yearly sum of so much a *tsubo* in commutation of all taxes, charges and impositions. This yearly payment was nominally termed "rent," but when it is remembered that the rights in the land were purchased outright for actual cash to commence with, it is obvious that the term "rent" was in practice, a mere synonym for "taxes." The "rent" in question is still being paid, and as it is really a commutation for all taxes leviable upon, or in respect to, property held under perpetual leases, should be entirely devoted to municipal purposes by the authorities. Under these circumstances do you honestly consider it is quite fair to infer that a portion of the incidence of taxation justly leviable on the foreign holders of lands and houses is being borne by the Japanese tax-payers? Perhaps you do not mean this, but that is the logical inference to be drawn from your words!

Personally I am absolutely impartial in the matter, neither owning, nor being interested in, any property in the former foreign settlements. Moreover, I have to pay the regular taxes levied in respect to other usual holdings of real estate; but being convinced of the justice of the position taken up by owners of property held under perpetual leases, I cannot understand why the Japanese public generally should feel any "strong sense of injustice" because certain unusual tenures were granted to foreigners under treaty, more especially when the grantees are actually paying a considerable amount of taxation under the name of "rent." Your own knowledge of English history will show you that Japan is not the only country where abnormal tenures of real estate have been created by the government!

My purpose in writing this is not to stir up wordy strife, but having acquired knowledge of the true inwardness of the matter, and realising that the Hague Tribunal has only supported the legitimate claims of the foreign property holders as presented through their respective governments, it is painful to see a journal of your standing, edited as it is by a gentleman whose ability and scholarly attainments are universally recognised, casting what are tantamount to veiled and wholly unwarranted aspersions upon the good faith of the members of the foreign communities in this Empire, who have neither asked, nor obtained, more than they are fairly entitled to.

I think it right to add distinctly that my advocacy of the justice of the foreign claims in respect to the house-tax question does not necessarily extend to the extravagant length of advocating exemption from any and every tax which can be shown, by means of a strained analogy, to be based upon or connected with the house-tax. There is reason in all things, and common-sense should play a part in determining the proper degree of exemption to be claimed from other taxes apparently connected with the house-tax.

Thanking you for your courtesy in inserting this letter, which is not discursively intended,

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

J. E. DE BECKER.

Kamakura, May 27th, 1905.

P.S.—While the matter is quite foreign to the subject of the discussion, I venture to point out that the

Japanese Government and people ought to be amply satisfied with the comparatively enormous indirect taxes which are paid by foreigners resident here. Almost everything used by western foreigners has to be imported in some shape or other, and the consequence of this is that American and European residents are really paying far more than their fair share of the taxes owing to the high import duties. Of course Japanese importing stuff from abroad pay similar duties, but, as a rule, what are luxuries to them are *everyday necessities* to foreigners, who are thus squeezed like the proverbial orange!

(We do not intend to renew this discussion. There may be something to be said when the documents are published, but there is nothing to be said now and all the arguments advanced by our correspondent are old friends which have been reported over and over again. We protest, however, that it is quite extravagant to construe our remarks as "veiled and unwarranted aspersions upon the good faith of the members of the foreign communities." Such charges are merely emotional rhetoric. We spoke solely of the political inexpediency of the system which has now received the imprimatur of the arbitration tribunal. We did not speak at all of the morality of the foreign communities. The foreign communities are not responsible for the drafting of the revised treaties any more than they were responsible for the negotiation of the original conventions. These perpetual attempts on the part of the champions of the anti-tax section to import sentiment and emotion into a purely legal discussion can not be too greatly deprecated.—ED. J.M.)

#### SHANGHAI COAL MERCHANTS AND THE BALTIC FLEET.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—A very interesting question has recently been referred to arbitration, in the course of which it has been disclosed that the Baltic Fleet was well provided for at Shanghai, by the Russian Naval Contractors, Messrs M. Ginsburg & Co., who, through their Agents, Messrs Alex. Bielefeld & Co., obtained immense quantities of Cardiff coal and stores in readiness for the requirements of the Fleet, but which, unfortunately for the Russians, are now practically in the possession of the Imperial Maritime Customs, who, by orders of the Taotai, have prohibited the re-exportation of such materials, unless satisfactory guarantees are furnished that they are not destined for the use of the Russian Armada.

This prohibition is, in all probability, the outcome of Messrs. Ginsburg and Co.'s policy in preferring arbitration to determine the rate of commission to which their agents are entitled, rather than allow the latter the usual remuneration for the very valuable services they have rendered.

It has leaked out in the course of the evidence given by Messrs. Bielefeld & Co., that they lent their name to Messrs. Ginsburg & Co., for the purpose of establishing a depot at Shanghai for the Baltic Fleet; and goods to the value of several million dollars have been stored awaiting the arrival of the famous brawlers.

Ginsburg & Co. appear to have taken the very unwise step of "swopping horses whilst crossing the stream," by severing their connection with Bielefeld & Co., just at a time when the utmost caution should have been exercised in order to avoid publicity as to the nature of their business. Now, however, the "murder is out." Counsel for both sides have waxed eloquent in denouncing the iniquities of the other side; and the wearied arbitrators who have patiently listened from day to day, to the grievances of the one and the arguments of the other,—to the quibbling of witnesses, and haggling of lawyers,—and to the opinions as to what the position would have been had the great Armada been annihilated by the trawlers at "Dogger Bank," have now retired in order to decide whether or not Messrs. Bielefeld & Co. shall have their pound of flesh.

Meanwhile the Baltic Fleet is clamouring for coal, and cannot get it!

Yours, etc.,

SHANGHAIENSIS.

#### Y.M.C.A. WORK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—In the letter concerning the Imperial gift to the Y.M.C.A. which appeared in your issue of May 25th, I find the following words:—"And if any man in this world thinks he can satisfy his conscience and keep the moral Law without the help of Jesus Christ, it simply means that he does not know his own conscience, yet and does not know the Moral Law." "all this is elementary" etc.

Now if we substitute Amida Buddha for Jesus Christ in this sentence, we have the contention of the latter day Buddhists. If we substitute Krishna, we have a modern interpretation of the ancient Indian



Upnishads. One might substitute Mahomet or Zoroaster or a number of others. If, however, this letter had been written by a devout Buddhist, and if the name of Buddha had appeared in this unqualified assertion, would the statement have been allowed to pass unchallenged? I trow not,—for we Anglo-Saxons are essentially aggressive in our beliefs. Orthodoxy is my "doxy" and heterodoxy is emphatically the other fellow's "doxy." The problem therefore is very simple:—we are right and he is wrong,—so let us fight the good fight and maintain the strife.

If there be any good in Buddhism or in any other religion or philosophy it is simply Christianity. If it happened to antedate Christianity it was simply "plagiarism by anticipation." Whatever is true is Christianity; whatever is false is not Christianity. Could anything be more simple? It may be held by some that Truth is one and eternal that it may be found in many forms that we call religions, but that it is superior to all forms. Such a view, however, is highly distasteful to the dogmatist. Whether the latter be Christian, Buddhist or Mahomedan he is characterized by the same dislike of broad and liberal statements. One and all will declare with more or less vociferation that "Allah illa Allah" and that A. B. or C. is his one and only prophet. And further, they will not say merely "I think, or I believe that A is the only prophet,—that he come down from heaven to save me from my sins, and that I and you must either accept him or he damned." No one could object to the dogmatist's stating that he believes this.

But no, they don't merely believe it but they know it,—they are absolutely certain that A. B. or C., as the case may be, is the one and only prophet.

Not only is A. the only true prophet but B. and C. are distinctly false. Or in other words B. is the anti-A. and therefore B. and his teachings must be combated by the faithful. The people of Europe must guard their holiest possessions.

There appears, however, to be little need for the Christians of Europe to guard their "holy possessions." Certainly the peoples of Asia, although their own forms of faith may have fallen into decay, do not appear to be inordinately anxious to acquire these holy possessions. The fact is that the people of Asia,—and preeminently the Japanese—are very discerning people. They see very clearly the difference between professions and practice. They will readily admit that the ethics of Christianity are very exalted. When they are shown that "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you" is superior to the old Confucian teaching which states the same thing in a negative form, they will readily admit it. "Do not unto others as you would not have others do unto you," may not be the highest possible teaching; but it is quite difficult to live up to it. It may even be questioned whether the people of Europe in spite of their holy possessions have ever been able to live up to this comparatively low Chinese teaching. We will not ask if the Christians of Europe always do unto others as they would have others do unto them; but do they even refrain from doing what they would not like others to do in them? Until they are fully able to do so, there need be no complaint that the Confucian teaching is too low.

The whole question therefore resolves itself into this—the ethics of the western religion are high and the people fail to live up to them. The ethics of the eastern religions are also high, though perhaps not so high. And the people fail to live up to them. In the present-day religion of the west there are many conflicting sects, something over two hundred and forty, I believe. Some of them are distinctly hostile, while others tolerate one another, although with the superior and slightly pitying air of one who knows that he is right. According to some it is necessary to sprinkle a child with water in order to ensure its salvation. According to others it is necessary that adults should be ducked bodily in water.

The extraordinary feature of these sects which must present itself to any intelligent Japanese, or to any one not accustomed to such things from childhood is that educated and apparently sane people should attach such enormous importance to trifles of this kind.

The fact, however, that so many Christian people do attach importance to details of ceremony, turning to the East or not turning to the East, making a smell with incense, or strenuously objecting to it, is profoundly significant. It affords the most conclusive proof that where such controversy and triviality obtain, the true spirit of the religion has unquestionably fled.

This unpleasant state of affairs is principally the result of intolerant insistence on certain dogmas. If Christian workers are to do any good in Japan they would do well to avoid all dogmas, and endeavour to get rid of their intolerance. Whatever they have to offer to the Japanese people that is helpful and

serviceable, whether it be "ping-pong" and "hair cutting" for the benefit of the soldiers in Manchuria; or any other such eminently practical work—no doubt it will be duly appreciated. In fact one "ping-pong" outfit, or one good substantial hair-clipper, would probably be more appreciated than all the dogmas that have ever addled the brains and disturbed the peace of mankind.

Yours very truly,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

May 26th, 1905.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ARMY DEPARTMENT.

YINGKOW.—The following presents the first impressions of the Rev. J. G. Dunlop concerning the work at Yingkow. Mr. Dunlop has gone to this point as a special representative of the Association. "The work and the opportunities are beyond even what I expected. Altogether this is the liveliest Y.M.C.A. I have ever known. The equipment is crude and the Manchurian dirt unspeakable, but for life and usefulness, this beats any Association I ever saw at home." We put in busy days, for the most part serving the men in little ways, insignificant each of them, but in the aggregate adding much to the happiness and comfort of men suffering many privations. Here is a man who wants writing paper and envelopes and another and another. Here is one who wants to borrow another book and there are many like him too. Here is a man who used to be here but has gone up Mukden-way and is here again for a day and runs in to see us. Here comes an officer, a new arrival who knows about and admires the Y.M.C.A. work and comes to leave his card and wish us well. He is followed by a young soldier who has just read Matthew's Gospel and wants to know who the Pharisees were, whether Herod was the name of a place and what "rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" means. Before I am through with him the men of the English class arrive. Teaching English is one of the home comforts that I expected to have to do without in the field of war, but here I have it,—an hour and a half a day; and just as at home in Japan I could very soon fill the day with nothing else if I agreed to all the requests that come in. Next come a couple of chaps who have broken a mirror and want some glue or muckage to mend it; and next comes one with his tunic off and his hair half cut, and he says the clippers won't cut his hair and 'have we any oil to put on them?' So it goes from early morning till late at night. It is delightful to have such constant contact with needy men and to feel that you are really helping, physically and spiritually, hundreds of men daily.

Mr. Gleason writes as follows about the first lantern exhibition given after Mr. Dunlop's arrival: "Mr. Dunlop has 500 or more lantern slides. His first exhibition on Saturday night of Japanese views, especially gardens and flowers, made the men crazy with delight. In barren, wintry Nychaung even a turnip blossom is admired, and when tsubaki, cherries and wisteria were shown, you have no idea of the extent of appreciation."

While the Association building at Yingkow has been used by soldiers with increasing interest, Secretary Fujii has been spending most of his time visiting Tashichiao, Liaoning and intermediate hospital points. Besides the soldiers in the hospitals, thousands of more lightly wounded from the battle of Mukden were passing through, en route for Japan. At Tashichiao Mr. Fujii went through the long trains, giving thousands of pieces of stationery, postals, tracts, reading matter and other small gifts to the men. The train stopped at Tashichiao two hours for refreshments, giving Mr. Fujii time to put something in the hands of every man, as well as passing words of comfort and encouragement with groups in every compartment. It is to be regretted that while so many thousands were returning after the battle of Mukden there was not a large force of secretaries for this work.

KWANSHO.—Work has just been opened at a new point, Kwansho, forty miles north of Hoojo and is operated for the present as a branch of the Hoojo work. Two secretaries, Messrs. Hirayama and Kawakami have proceeded from Hoojo with supplies for the immediate needs of this new Association.

SUMMER SUPPLIES.—Secretary Hibbard writes as follows about a unique idea which is taking well at Hoojo. "We have received the large supply of fishing tackle and have wired for more to come by mail. Small fish are abundant in the neighbouring river and what with the ennui and the monotony of the diet, there is a double inducement to go a fishing. Privates, commissary soldiers, bearded reserves, gendarmes, petty officers and commissioned offi-

cers' orderlies form a never ending chorus of *Tsuri barga attara hitotsu chodai itashi tai*. Again and again we have been complimented on the idea. It takes the men out of doors and away from the sake shops. It gives them a pleasant holiday and provides a luxury. Everything but the essential food stuffs is hard to get at any price and the lack of fresh fish especially bears hard on Japanese. One Isaac Walton had gone to the length of getting a Chinese blacksmith to make hooks. Anyone who knows how impossible it is for a Chinese mechanic to work anything more delicate than a mule shoe will realize something of the joy of this artist when he found that the Association supplied the real article. A practical evidence of gratitude was the string of twenty fish that formed a welcome change to our own diet."

The hot weather presents problems and opportunities different from the winter. The men desire articles that will take them out of doors, providing games and recreation. Proper supplies have already been forwarded, including implements for baseball, tennis, archery and fencing.

SPECIAL TOURS.—Bishop Harris, accompanied by Rev. T. Kihara, is making a month's tour of Manchuria, as a special representative of the Army Association Committee. Bishop Harris has been kindly granted by leading officials in Japan letters to the officials in command throughout Manchuria. The particular object of his tour is to deliver a series of addresses in behalf of soldiers at the various Association points. Bishop Harris' itinerary includes Tairen, Port Arthur, Yingkow, Liaoyang, Mukden and Hoojo.

The Hon. S. Ebara, M.P., and K. Yamamoto, Esq., both members of the Army Committee, are making a tour of inspection among the Associations in order that the Tokyo headquarters may perfect and improve its administration of the growing Army Department. The Army Committee has now eighteen secretaries in Manchuria and the work is conducted at six stations, as follows: Hoojo, Kwansho, Tairen, Port Arthur, Yingkow and Liaoyang.

#### THE OPPOSED FLEETS IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The definite information which has been received as to the composition of the force with Admiral Rojdestvensky at the Anamba Islands shows that in the two divisions now reported he has steamed into the China Seas with all his available strength. His battleship squadron consists of seven vessels, of which four, of the *Kniaz Sviatofl* class, are similar and powerful in every respect. As was said in *The Times* of October 1, 1904, they may be compared not unfavourably with our own *Formidable* class, for, although the latter have an advantage in displacement of about 1,500 tons, the armament is similar in the two classes. With regard to protection, the Russian vessels have a complete belt, and the principal armour is of the same thickness in both types, but the Russians are lacking somewhat in the protection afforded to their secondary batteries and to the channels for the provision of ammunition. In regard to the disposition of the guns, the chief difference is that the 6in. guns are carried in pairs in secondary turrets on the bow, beam, and quarter of the Russian vessels, whereas the secondary armament of the *Formidable* class is carried in casemates. The Russians in this respect follow the French system. The estimated speed of this class was 18 knots, but it is probably much less than this at the present time, when the sea-going speed of the whole fleet does not appear to have been over seven knots. The other battleships include the *Ossliabia*, a sister to the ill-fated *Pobieda* and *Peresviet*, and two older vessels, the *Sissoi Veliky* and the *Navarin*. One of these last-named vessels was reported to have been with the cruiser division under Admiral Enquist. Only two of the cruisers are classed as armoured, but in comparison with any of the armoured cruisers of Japan their protection does not merit this distinction. The "protected" cruisers may still have some value for scouting if it has been possible to keep their hulls clear of weeds, and nominally they include some fast vessels. The *Olag* is nominally very speedy and is well armed. She should be equal to meeting any similar vessel in the Japanese Navy. Her weak point is the lack of protection for her guns' crews, although slight armoured defence may have been improvised to some extent. The *Temiching* and the *Isurud* are also nominally of more than average speed as cruisers. If these three vessels are clean and their machinery efficient, they should render scouting on the part of the slower Japanese vessels of a similar class difficult, if not dangerous. There is still some uncertainty as to the composition of the torpedo flotilla which accompanies the Russian admiral. A recent report gave him nine destroyers, six of the *Blastiaschy* class and three of the *Gremsky* type, which, described as torpedo-boats, formed part of the squadron under Admiral Botrovsky. The following is a list of the principal ships:—



THE RUSSIAN FLEET.  
BATTLESHIPS.

Name.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Tons.	Knots.	In.	Lbs.		
<i>Kniaz Svarogoff.</i>					
<i>Alexander III.</i>					
<i>Borodino</i> .....	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
<i>Orel</i> .....					
<i>Osslabia</i> .....	12,674	14,500	19.0	10.5	2,672
<i>Sissoi Veliky</i> .....	8,880	9,500	16.0	12.5	3,186
<i>Narvarin</i> .....	9,476	9,000	16.0	12.5	3,404
ARMoured CRUISERS.					
<i>Dimitri Donskoi.</i>	5,893	7,000	15.0	12.2	444
<i>Admiral Nakhimoff.</i>	8,500	9,000	19.0	6.0	944
PROTECTED CRUISERS.					
<i>Oleg</i> .....	6,675	19,500	24.0	4.0	872
<i>Aurora</i> .....	6,630	11,600	20.0	—	632
<i>Svetlana</i> .....	3,828	8,500	20.0	—	478
<i>Almaz</i> .....	3,285	7,500	19.0	—	184
<i>Jemchug</i> .....	3,200	17,000	23.0	—	184

The third Baltic squadron, which has been reported to have left Libau, is under the command of Admiral Niebogatoft, and consists of the battleship *Nicholas I.*, the coast defence armour-clad *Admiral Oshakov*, *Admiral Seniavin*, and *Admiral Apraxine*, the cruiser *Vladimir Monomakh*, a hospital ship, several transports and armed auxiliaries.

It is believed that the principal vessels that Admiral Togo has at his disposal will be found in the following table:—

THE JAPANESE FLEET.  
BATTLESHIPS.

Name.	Displacement.	I.H.P.	Nominal Speed.	Gun Protection.	Weight of Broadside Fire.
Tons.	Knots.	In.	Lbs.		
<i>Asahi</i> .....	15,000	15,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
<i>Shikishima</i> .....	15,200	16,000	18.0	14.6	4,232
<i>Mikasa</i> .....	12,300	13,000	18.0	14.6	4,005
<i>Fuji</i> .....					
ARMoured CRUISERS.					
<i>Tokawa</i> .....	9,750	18,000	21.5	6.6	1,779
<i>Asama</i> .....	9,850	16,000	20.0	6.6	1,679
<i>Yakuno</i> .....	9,436	17,000	21.0	6.6	1,679
<i>Idzumi</i> .....	9,800	15,000	22.7	6.6	1,779
<i>Isate</i> .....	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,686
<i>Kasuga</i> .....	7,583	14,000	20.0	6.6	1,666
<i>Nissin</i> .....					
PROTECTED CRUISERS.					
<i>Takasago</i> .....	4,300	15,500	21.0	4½-2	804
<i>Kasagi</i> .....	4,784	15,500	22.5	4½	804
<i>Chitose</i> .....					
<i>Itsukushima</i> .....	4,277	5,400	16.7	11.4	1,260
<i>Hatsidate</i> .....					
<i>Matsushima</i> .....					
<i>Narawa</i> .....	3,727	7,120	17.3	—	1,200
<i>Takachihō</i> .....	3,150	8,400	19.0	—	380
<i>Akitsushima</i> .....	3,420	9,500	20.0	—	466
<i>Nisaka</i> .....					
<i>Tsushima</i> .....					
<i>Suma</i> .....	2,700	8,500	20.0	4½	335
<i>Akashi</i> .....	3,000	6,000	18.0	—	335
<i>Idzumi</i> .....					

In addition to the above vessels, from which one or more cruising squadrons have probably been detached, the Japanese admiral has a large number of improvised war-vessels and vessels less efficiently protected. His torpedo flotilla is also numerous, having been added to lately. It is quite likely that some of the armed merchant ships are scouting in the neighbourhood of the Russian Fleet, and it is certain that two of the fastest of the Japanese cruisers, the *Chitose* and the *Kasagi*, have been within touch of *Rojdestvensky* since the beginning of the week. These two vessels are well armed, and although singly either might find her match in the *Oleg*, together they should prove very disagreeable companions to the hostile squadron, especially at night. Although the Japanese have a torpedo station and naval base at the Pescadore Islands, it by no means follows that this will come into use, since it will be out of the way if the Russians choose the route eastward of Formosa, as they are most likely to do. On the southeast coast of the island there are no good harbours, and in any case the hostile fleet would be certain to give these shores a wide berth. In making his way to Vladivostok it seems to be obvious that Admiral *Rojdestvensky* cannot attempt to use the Tsushima Straits, but that he will keep to the eastward until well clear of the Japanese islands and then attempt to enter the Japan Sea either by the Tsugaru Straits or by the La Perouse Strait to the north of Yezo. It is hereabouts that the really crucial situation may occur and the decisive battle be fought.

The strength of the Russian Fleet lies in the battleship squadron, with its slight margin of superiority. Capably used, this force should make its really formidable character felt. It is well armed, and with guns which out-number the similar guns likely to be opposed to it. On the other hand, the battleship squadron of Japan is assisted by a splendid division of eight armoured cruisers equal to working in combination with their heavier sisters, as regards both tactical mobility and fighting qualities, although the guns they carry are not so heavy as the heaviest in the Russian battleships. While giving every credit to the Japanese for the experience which they have gained in action, it would be a mistake not to give credit also to the Russian admiral for having made use of the six months during which his ships have been in commission, to give his men that training and practice which is the next best thing.—*The Times*.

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## BIRILEFF'S COMMAND.

London, May 25.

Admiral Birileff's command includes the Vladivostok and the Baltic Squadrons.

## ASSASSIN HANGED.

Koliaeff, the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, has been hanged.

## AFGHANISTAN.

*The Times* states that in the new treaty with Afghanistan the Amir is for the first time styled as the independent King of the State of Afghanistan and its dependencies, and described as "His Majesty." The Amir renews the pledges given between his father and Great Britain and also renews the former engagements.

## VLADIVOSTOK.

A letter to the *Daily Telegraph* from Tokyo states that the railway to Vladivostok has been severed and that the fortress is isolated.

## AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST.

London, May 26.

The Hon. W. Taft, Secretary for War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, presiding at the Ohio Republican State convention at Columbus, said the United States claimed a hearing on the new questions that had arisen in the Far East by virtue of their growing trade and their ownership of the Philippines, which the United States held certainly for a generation, possibly for several.

## A RUSSIAN DISASTER.

Later.

Russian despatches show that General *Rennenkampf* has been severely checked after attacking an unnamed Japanese position with a considerable force. He had several hundred casualties. The censor has not allowed any details to be published.

[NOTE.—This of course refers to the turning movement on the S. W. of Fukumun.—Ed. J.M.]

## BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Balfour has fixed the 30th inst. for the discussion of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure.

## ADMIRAL BIRILEFF.

London, May 27.

Admiral Birileff started for Vladivostok on the 25th May.

## PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN PARIS.

Prince Arisugawa lunched with the Franco-Japonaise Society in Paris. Toasting President Loubet he said that he was convinced that the relations between France and Japan would be drawn closer in the future.

## KING OSCAR.

King Oscar has resumed the government of Norway and Sweden.

## THE FRENCH NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.

The French Minister of Marine announces that two more submarines, four shallow draught torpedoers, and six torpedo gunboats will sail for Indo-China in August.

## A RUSSIAN REPORT.

London, May 28.

General Linevitch reports a successful cavalry raid by General *Mischenko* against the Japanese communications. The telegraphs were cut throughout a great distance. A provision convoy extending seven versts was dispersed. A strong Japanese force entrenched on the heights south of Fukumun was attacked. Two Japanese companies were annihilated and one captured. Altogether 234 prisoners were taken with five machine guns.

## THE NEUTRALITY OF MONGOLIA.

*The Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says that Russia has notified China of her intention to march troops through Mongolia to checkmate the Japanese flanking movement.

This decision has evoked something akin to consternation among the diplomatic corps, where it is regarded as the first step toward the annexation of Chinese territory and the opening of the question of the partition of China.

## "COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

London, May 29.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that the American Consul at Nagasaki telegraphs that the Japanese have sunk five Russian warships in the straits of Korea.

## ANOTHER RUSSIAN PROTEST.

London, May 30.

*The Morning Post's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, has protested against the visit of Mr. Taft, U. S. Secretary for War, to Japan as an expression of encouragement to Japan. President Roosevelt declines to change Mr. Taft's arrangements.

## LONDON WITHOUT NEWS.

Later.

The embargo on the publication of naval news in Japan continues.

## THE SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CRISIS.

King Oscar has refused his assent to the law passed by the Norwegian parliament establishing a separate consular service for Norway. The Norwegian Ministry has resigned and the gravest constitutional crisis has been created. King Oscar has refused to accept the Ministers' resignation.

## THE ARISUGAWAS.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa were received at Berlin by the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Princes Adalbert and August, the officers of the head-quarters staff, other high military and naval officers, the Japanese legation staff and members of the Japanese colony. These were all at the station awaiting the arrival of the train. The Kaiser cordially greeted the Japanese present and conversed with the Legation staff. His Majesty welcomed the Imperial visitors in the heartiest manner. An immense crowd was present and the Prince and Princess were warmly cheered.

The Imperial visitors were accommodated at an hotel but dined at the Palace with a distinguished company.

## THE KAISER'S CUP.

The American yacht *Atlantic* has won the Kaiser's Cup in the Atlantic race.

## THE NAVAL BATTLE.

London, June 1.

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg says that the battle off Tushima has decided the issues of the war and opened new ways for the making of current history.

A later telegram says that the markets are buoyant; Japanese stocks are still rising, having gone up five points since the battle.

Hopes of peace are strengthened by the earnest advocacy of the French press.

## THE ARISUGAWAS.

The Kaiser has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Prince Arisugawa and the Red Cross Medal of the first class on Princess Arisugawa.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

## PRINCE ARISUGAWA IN PARIS.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa received the kindest possible treatment in France. It had been previously made known in official quarters that during their stay in Paris the Prince and Princess would remain incognito. Hence no French officials were attached to Their Imperial Highnesses. But on the 17th instant a most cordial interchange of visits took place between them and the French President, and on the 24th the President invited the Prince and Princess to a luncheon at which they were the principal guests. Among those invited were the whole suite of their Imperial Highnesses, the staff of the Japanese Legation, the French Premier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, and a number of Frenchmen connected with Japan. The President seized this occasion to present Orders to the members of the Prince's suite.

## RUSSIAN INCOME TAX.

The committee appointed to investigate the question of the income tax in Russia has unanimously decided that the imposition of such a tax is a wise measure, and that it should be carried out by way of supplement to the direct taxes now in force.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King of Sweden and Norway, having recovered from his illness, has resumed his administrative duties. The Crown Prince, during his regency, frequently urged the National Assembly to consider the problem of the national system in conjunction with that of the Foreign Office, but the Assembly separated the two. It was thoroughly expected that this decision would receive the King's approval but His Majesty has withheld his consent and when the Cabinet resigned in consequence he declined to receive their resignation.

The Shanghai Taotai has made the following communication to Consul-General Odagiri:—"Orders have been issued to the captains of the six Russian transports anchored at Woosung, which have already hauled down their national colours, in the sense that they must repair each to an indicated berth, that their crews must give guarantees not to consult their own convenience as to leaving the place, and that their machinery and armaments must be removed and handed over to the Arsenal.

(RECEIVED BY THE "JUJI SHIMPO.")

## CONTRABAND.

London, May 25.

Great Britain and America are preparing to protest against the ruling of the Russian Government that cotton is contraband of war. The situation will be grave. The basis of Russia's contention as to cotton being contraband is that it is provided for the purpose of manufacturing explosives.

## FUTURE OF POWER PRODUCTION.

The future of power production for manufacturing and other purposes is the subject of an article in the *International Quarterly* by Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard. Combustible carbon in the forms of peat, coal, oil and gas is not only exhaustible, but forms a store that cannot be expected to endure the drain made on it for more than 300 or 400 years, according to Professor Shaler.

The store is effectively limited to the northern parts of North America and of the Eurasian continent. Of this accumulation the share of Europe will be substantially exhausted by the end of the present century; indeed, if the present increase in the demands upon it continues, the exhaustion may come within sixty or seventy years. This does not mean that all or nearly all of the coal that lies beneath the surface will have been used, but that very much of the store is so deeply buried that it is not in existing economic conditions available. That which remains will serve only when the needs are desperate and are far beyond what can be met by the other sources of power and heat. So far as the world is to depend on coal as a source of power, there are but two districts that have a chance to attain a large and enduring success; these are the fields of Western China and that of North America east of the Mississippi and south of the St. Lawrence, and these areas, vast as is the store of fuel they contain, are not likely to meet the demands made upon them in the next 300 years.

The petroleum, when first brought into use, were supposed to afford a basis for industries as extensive and as lasting as the coal deposits. Time has shown that while these accumulations are in some places, as at Baku, in vast quantities, none of the so-called basins which are now drawn upon are likely to withstand the drain for a half-century to come. Inasmuch as the rock oils are formed from decomposing animal matter, there is reason to believe that they have been very generally produced in all marine deposits abounding in fossils; that is, in nearly all beds formed on the floors of the ancient seas at some distance from the shores. It is tolerably certain that if we had access to all this oil, it would in amount many times exceed in energy-giving value all the other existing stores of fuel.

It is to be noted that while the native petroleum of the world can be no more than a temporary source of energy in the forms of heat and light, oil of like quality can be produced in vastly larger amounts from certain carbonaceous shales which plentifully occur in various parts of the world.

The present writer has computed that the oil which may possibly be had from the Ohio shales above mentioned will in volume much exceed the amount of water contained in Lake Superior.

Viewed as a whole, the forecast for the future of power with the world peopled to its maximum of food-giving resources, is favorable. While coal and natural oil and gases are essentially temporary resources not to be considered available for more than three or four centuries to come, they constitute but a small part of the offering of nature on this sphere. The falling waters, the winds and the tides are great and permanent sources of supply from which the crafty mind of man will be certain to win his needs for all his time. These sources of supply he will supplement with the oils obtained from the above-mentioned carbonaceous shales, and at the same time he will seek for dyestuffs, medicaments and the host of petroleum products which are now regarded as mere by-products.

## POPE PIUS ON PRESENT DAY EVILS.

Washington, May 8.

Pope Pius' last encyclical letter to all prelates and others in the Roman Catholic communion is considered the broadest and most far-reaching document he has written since his elevation. The encyclical has just come to the apostolic delegation in Latin form and will be translated soon and sent throughout the country.

According to the prelates the encyclical is especially important, since it speaks authoritatively upon subjects which are now harassing the American secular as well as religious world. He speaks in positive terms on the vital importance of moral teachings for young and old, and of the influence of religious instruction on the nation, as well as the individual. He makes a general review of the deplorable condition of the world at the present time and suggests that the remedy lies in knowing more clearly and following more closely the teaching of Christianity.

Part of the encyclical, according to the church authorities, is timely in this country, when trusts, "tainted money" and kindred subjects are engrossing so much attention. The Pope says: "There are to-day vast numbers, continually being recruited by fresh accessions, who are utterly ignorant of truths of religion or who at most possess only such

knowledge of God and of Christian facts as to lead the lives of idolaters. In consequence of this ignorance they regard it as no crime to cherish hatred against their neighbors, to enter into most unjust contracts, most unjust speculation, endeavor to possess themselves of property of others by enormous usury and to commit other iniquities, not less reprehensible.

"Furthermore, they seem unaware that the law of Christ not only forbids immoral actions, but condemns immoral thoughts and immoral desires. Even when they are restrained from abandoning themselves to sensual pleasures, they, without any scruples, feed themselves on evil thoughts, multiplying sins beyond the hairs of the head. We deem it necessary to repeat that such persons are found not only among the poorer classes, but in the highest walks of life, and even among those puffed up with knowledge, who relying upon vain erudition, think they are at liberty to turn religion into ridicule."

The preaching of "topical" sermons among the Catholic clergy receives a severe arraignment, and the writing of controversial books and of learned treatises is not encouraged.

"Too often," says the pope, "it happens that ornate sermons which win the applause of crowded congregations serve only to tickle the ear and fail utterly to touch the heart."

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## NEXT MAIL IS THIS.

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Pleides	F. June 2
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian 1	F. June 2
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten 2	Sa. June 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Hyades 3	Sa. June 4
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Ex. of India 4	M. June 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caledonian 5	W. June 7
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Ex. of China 6	Th. June 8
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Manchuria 7	Th. June 8
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 8	W. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar 9	Sa. June 17
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. June 25

- 1 Left Hongkong on the 24th ult.
- 2 Left Nagasaki on the 1st inst.
- 3 Left Hongkong on the 24th ult.
- 4 Left Vancouver on the 2nd inst.
- 5 Left Hongkong on the 24th ult.
- 6 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
- 7 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
- 8 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
- 9 Left Vancouver on the 24th ult.

## NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Sa. June 3
America	O. & G. Co.	Doric	Sa. June 3
Europe	M. M. Co.	Polynesian	Sa. June 3
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. June 3
Portland	F. & A. Co.	Arabia	Sa. June 4
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Ex. of India	M. June 5
Tacoma	B. T. Co.	Hyades	M. June 5
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hervorlich	W. June 7
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Ex. of India	F. June 9
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	F. June 9
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Zieten	Sa. June 10
Hongkong	M. M. Co.	Siberia	F. June 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. June 27

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Deucalion*, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 26th May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 24th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 26th May.—Melbourne via ports, and Kobe, 24th May, Wheat.—American Trading Co.

*Oronsay*, British steamer, 2,416, Ellis, 26th May.—Kobe, 19th May, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Calliope*, British steamer, 2,498, Salsby, 26th May.—Rangoon via Singapore, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Unballa*, British steamer, 3,426, C. Hugill, 27th May.—Rangoon via Singapore and Manila, 18th May, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 27th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 27th May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Glenavon*, British ship, 1,980, Andrews, 27th May.—Iquique, 3rd March, Nitre.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Deswada*, British steamer, 3,270, P. L. Madge, 27th May.—Rangoon via Singapore and Manila, 17th May, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Keunbec*, British steamer, 3,301, C. R. Beynon, 28th May.—New York via Suez Canal, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

**Kvarven**, Norwegian steamer, 1,571, O. Johannsen, 28th May.—Otaru, General.—Yamagataya.

**Kumamoto Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 29th May.—Yokkaichi, 28th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Macduff**, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 29th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Eastern**, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 29th May.—Australia via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

**Sofala**, British steamer, 2,436, G. A. Shepherd, 29th May.—Rangoon via Singapore and Manila, 18th May, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Ningchow**, British steamer, 4,898, Davis, 29th May.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 28th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Coptic**, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 30th May.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 12th May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

**Hogo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 30th May.—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Dutwick**, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 30th May.—Ningata and Noshiro, General.—Japanese.

**Ras Mora**, Japanese steamer, 2,162, Porter, 30th May.—Saigon, Rice.—To order.

**Skuld**, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Otto, 31st May.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Co.

**Tai Fu**, German steamer, 1,065, C. Oberfeldt, 31st May.—Taiwan via Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

**Indramayu**, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 31st May.—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

**Otterspool**, British steamer, 1,840, Farnell, 31st May.—Rangoon via Kobe, 29th May, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Bentomond**, British steamer, 1,752, Henderson, 31st May.—London via ports, and Kobe, 30th May, General.—Cornes & Co.

**Badwin**, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 31st May.—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Helene Messell**, German steamer, 960, Auer, 31st May.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 26th May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

**Indian Monarch**, British steamer, 2,818, C. Froggatt, 31st May.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Belgian King**, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 1st June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Iyo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 1st June.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Doric**, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 1st June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 31st May, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

**Ravn**, Norwegian steamer, 795, N. Mileer, 1st June.—Taiwan, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**Oanfa**, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 1st June.—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Deckmont**, British ship, 1,642, C. Hinrichs, 1st June.—Tocopilla, 17th March, Nitre.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**DEPARTURES.**

**Kintuck**, British steamer, 2,881, D. Robinson, 26th May.—Amsterdam London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Samara**, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 26th May.—Muran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

**Fushiki Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,110, Keefe, 26th May.—Mojji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Ruth**, Norwegian steamer, 2,239, Hellison, 2th May.—Muran, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**Shanlung**, British steamer, 1,835, John Robinson, 26th May.—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

**Bayern**, German steamer, 3,128, H. Formes, 27th May.—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

**Bantu**, British steamer, 2,662, A. W. Worcester, 27th May.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Adato**, British steamer, 2,145, Robt. Stewart, 27th May.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

**Bink Thuan**, French steamer, 984, Ribault Lagasue, 27th May.—Otaru, Ballast.—Yamagataya.

**Brasmar**, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 28th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Nitto Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,318, J. Shirakawa, 28th May.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Prometheus**, Norwegian steamer, 1,023, H. Lersbryggen, 28th May.—Kobe, Ballast.—Sale and Frazar, Ltd.

**Chirwick**, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 28th May.—Muran, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

**Cape Corrientes**, British steamer, 1,660, Jas. Isbester, 28th May.—Shanghai via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Canton**, German steamer, 1,110, H. Stunkel, 29th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Andrews and George.

**Minnesota**, American steamer, 1,323, J. H. Rinder, 29th May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Gladestry**, British steamer, 1,521, Chas. J. Crane, 30th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Foretic**, British steamer, 2,591, F. Cowley, 30th May.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Pinna**, British steamer, 4,100, Thos. G. Scott, 30th May.—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

**Kumamoto Maru**, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 30th May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hank**, Norwegian steamer, 1,010, C. W. J. Hansen, 30th May.—Mojji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

**Den of Kelly**, British steamer, 2,700, Jarvis, 30th May.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Eastern**, British steamer, 2,272, Ellis, 30th May.—Australia and New Zealand via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

**Zafiro**, American Despatch vessel, 1,450, A. M. Whitten, 30th May.—Bremerton, Wash.

**Coptic**, British steamer, 2,744, Wm. Finch, 31st May.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

**Hindustan**, British steamer, 2,389, P. A. Appleton, 31st May.—Java, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

**Dumbarton**, British steamer, 2,240, Rettie, 31st May.—Kobe, Flour.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**Anhui**, British steamer, 1,530, A. H. Harris, 31st May.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Hogo Maru**, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 31st May.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

**Macduff**, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 1st June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per British steamer **Coptic**, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. W. Furlong, Mr. Kenneth Miller, Dr. N. Russell, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. A. E. Drucker, and Mr. E. J. Walker, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Miss Anna Emery, Mr. H. C. Owen, and Mr. J. H. Munson, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. L. Brobst, Mr. J. K. Brown, Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mr. Manuel X. Burgos, Mrs. A. C. Derkum and infant, Miss H. F. Dunn, Mr. C. M. Eye, Mr. M. W. File, Mr. N. H. Foreman, Miss Carrie E. Friedmann, Miss Francis Gray, Mr. J. C. McReynolds, Mrs. J. C. McReynolds, Mr. H. C. Theobald, Mrs. H. C. Theobald and infant, and Mr. Carlos Young, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. S. Deakin, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Doric** from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. M. Jenkins, L. S. Honnason, Col. L. W. V. Kannon, Mr. Larkin, Mr. H. H. Reid, Mr. F. C. Gee, Mr. H. R. Williams Jr., Mrs. James Marshall, Hon. Hamilton King, Mrs. A. Kimball, Capt. J. H. Hughes, Mr. W. J. Andrews, Mrs. L. W. V. Kannon, Miss Larkin, Mr. Geo. Crumssind, Mrs. Mrs. E. C. Gee, Mr. R. Matsujima, Mr. F. E. Barto, Mrs. Hamilton King, Miss Kimball, Mrs. W. W. Haskell, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Miss Bell O. Connor, For San Francisco:—Lt. J. C. Putner, Mr. F. L. Wilson, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mrs. G. M. Hanice, Miss Marion Hanice, Mr. H. B. Hanford, Mr. B. F. Richards, Mr. C. A. Cood, Mr. W. Puche, Mr. W. S. Callender, Mr. A. Derby, Mr. E. W. Twing, Mr. William J. Carr, Mrs. F. L. Wilson & 2 children, Mr. C. J. Dolliver, Miss Hazel Hanice, Master Geo. Hanice, Mr. F. C. Witzler, Mr. E. E. Fisher, Mr. A. Macondray, Mr. A. Petersen, Mr. Rudolph Scherer, Mr. J. E. Purns; in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per German steamer **Bayern**, for Europe via ports:—Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. H. Pollak, Mrs. J. Kuhn, Mrs. Dell Clarke, Mr. J. Orange, Mr. H. E. Jaehne, Mrs. E. W. McGinnis, Misses Ethel and Ida McGinnis, Mr. R. W. Gunson, Mr. R. C. Turner, Mr. S. N. Sen, Mr. P. Nolasco, Mr. Leo Yee Jor, Cul. Darling, Mr. S. F. Palmer, Mr. Volckens, Capt. Niemann, Mr. Schuette, Mr. Boldt, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rohde, Misses van Oosteron (2), Mr. John Lye Copland, Mr. T. Thornhill, Mr. Shibata, Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. L. Moreau, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Rohls, Mr. K. F. Loy, Mrs. Beatrice Bertie, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. T. Adair, Mr. C. R. Hathermann, Mr. and Mrs. Ruegenberg, Mr. E. A. Lund, Mr. Wenck, Miss Roberts, Mr. Stemmer, Mr. Brandt, Mr. Voss, Mr. Cheng, Mr. Lin Shin Kwo, Mr. Kwan Fou Po, Mr. Hoang Sey Foo, Mr. Cheong, Mr. Axel Hawarsen, and Mr. Johns, in cabin.

Per American steamer **Minnesota**, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. W. Ritchie, Dr. G. H. Shaw, Mr. R. A. Shoensied, Mrs. R. A. Shoensied, Mr. J. R. Shindler, Mr. J. W. Curtis, Mrs. J. W. Curtis, Mr. C. F. Morrison, Mrs. C. F. Morrison and infant, Mr. C. B. Workman, Mrs. E. Barton, Mr. J. F. Schuller, Miss H. B. Curties, Miss V. L. Merrick, Mr. F. W. Sabring, Mr. W. Abell, Mr. J. F. Jennings, Mr. B.

T. Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Robinson, Mr. N. F. Foster, Mr. A. B. Ward, Mr. F. W. Foxworthy, Mr. W. B. Gregg, Mr. D. A. Holder, Mr. C. H. Lemper, Mr. H. S. Robinson, Mrs. H. S. Robinson, Mr. A. A. Davis, Mrs. A. A. Davis and child, Mr. H. A. Haynor, Mr. H. C. Russell, Mr. F. Millard, Mrs. F. Millard, Mr. D. L. Davis, Mr. H. S. Mood, Mr. J. Northcote, Mr. F. J. Waters, Mr. L. F. Basler, Mr. R. Trace, Mrs. R. Trace, Miss F. L. Marks, Mr. O. G. Marsh, Mrs. O. G. Marsh, Mr. A. J. Gibson and infant, Mrs. E. Hojens and 2 children, Mrs. D. H. Hersey, Mrs. R. Bisben, Mr. J. Uchigaki, Mrs. J. Uchigaki and infant, Mr. W. A. Reid, Mr. M. F. Bayard, Mrs. M. J. Bayard, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mrs. K. Ishikawa, and Mr. T. Niwa, in cabin.

Per British steamer **Coptic**, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. L. Brobst, Mr. J. K. Brown, Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mr. Manuel X. Burgos, Mrs. A. C. Derkum and infant, Mr. A. E. Drucker, Miss H. F. Dunn, Miss Anna Emery, Mr. C. M. Eye, Mr. M. W. File, Mr. H. H. Foreman, Miss Carrie E. Friedmann, Miss Francis Gray, Mr. J. C. McReynolds, Mrs. J. C. McReynolds, Mr. H. C. Owen, Mr. J. H. Munson, Mr. H. C. Theobald, Mrs. H. C. Theobald and infant, Mr. E. J. Walker, Mr. Carlos Young, Mr. G. A. Chalmers, Miss Clark, Mrs. G. K. Dinsdale, Mrs. F. J. Haskin, Mr. H. Hewitt, Mrs. E. W. Kemmerer, Miss McGee, Mr. J. Stiven, Mrs. C. F. Stone, Mrs. W. F. Tucker, son and governess, Col. J. C. Van Orsdale, and Mrs. J. R. Williams 2 daughters and amah.

## SILK SHIPMENTS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer			
Bayern:—		Raw.	Waste.
Sieber & Co.	51	—	—
Siber, Wolf & Co.	10	—	34
Varenne & Co.	17	—	—
Kaitso Gomei Kaisha	17	—	—
Pollak Bros.	10	—	—
Total	105	—	34

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 2.  
There is practically nothing doing in Yarns. Shirts are dull, very little enquiry taking place in Whites. No business in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } PER YARD.		PER YARD.
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }		0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb, 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches V.	3.50 to 4.40	
Grey Shirting—9 lb, 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches...	2.80 to 4.10	
Cotton Italians and Satteens...		0.20 to 0.30
WOOLLENS.		PER YARD.
Flannels ...	V. 0.35 to 0.50	
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.35 to 0.50	
Mousseline de Laine, Crayes, 24 yards, 30 inches ...	0.16 to 0.22	
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches ...	0.90 to 1.00	
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	0.50 to 1.00	
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb ...	0.60 to 0.66	
PER PIECE.		PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.80 to 10.80	
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches ...	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches ...	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65	

## COTTON YARN.

PER BAL.		PER BAL.
Nos. 15/24, Singles ...	Y.	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles ...	—	—
Nos. 32, Doubles ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/80, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain ...	—	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	260.00 to 280.00	
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	300.00 to 320.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	430.00 to 460.00	

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling ...	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach ...	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese ...	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

This market is still quiet.		PER TON.
Round and square 1/2 inch and upward ...	V. 4.10 to 4.30	
Iron Plates, assorted ...	4.35 to 4.65	
Sheet Iron ...	4.70 to 6.95	
Galvanised iron sheets ...	10.00 to 10.95	
Wire Nails, assorted ...	6.85 to 7.15	
Tin Plates, per box ...	7.40 to 7.65	
Pig Iron, No. 3 ...	2.40	
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch) ...	5.00 to 5.50	



# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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**Milk**

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Quality, see the  
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in the  
WORLD.**



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BRAND  
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TRADE MARK.

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Quality, see the  
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## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS  
ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;  
they contain no deleterious  
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the most delicate.**

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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, Prompt Despatch, the "BENLOMOND."—Cornes & Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "INDRAWADI."—Cornes & Co.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 3rd, the "DORIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 3rd, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For MANKILLIES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 3rd, at 7 a.m., the "POLYNESIEN."—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For PORTLAND, ORE., June 4th, the "ARABIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 5th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, June 5th, the "HROGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., June 5th, the "HYADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 6th, at Daylight, the "CALCHAS."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 6th, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 6th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For MANKILLIES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 7th, at Daylight, the "PALERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 7th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOLICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June 8th, the "NIPPON."—Pollak Bros.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June 8th, at Daylight, the "BRISAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 9th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 9th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For MANKILLIES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, June 10th, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 10th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For NEW YORK, via ports and Suez Canal, about June 10th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—American Trading Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about June 14th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For NEW YORK via ports, and Suez Canal, June 15th, the "INDRAMAYO."—Jardine, Matheson Co.  
For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, June 15th, the "KENNEBEC."—Standard Oil Co.

(毎土曜日一發行)

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	609
The Battle of Tsushima .....	610
Russian Treatment of the Red Cross .....	615
The "Yushima" .....	615
Russia's Naval Losses in the War .....	616
Recapture .....	616
General Balashoff .....	617
Admirals Togo and Rojestvensky .....	617
Loss of Life in the Battle of the Sea of Japan .....	617
The Black-Sea Fleet .....	617
"The Times" on the First Phase of French Neutrality .....	617
China .....	617
Continuing the War .....	618
German Crown Prince's Wedding .....	618
The Ships in Shanghai .....	618
Port Arthur .....	618
Japanese Prisoners .....	618
Wonderful Gobelins .....	618
Foreign Press Opinions .....	619
Korea .....	620
Many Earthquakes .....	620
Rejoicings .....	621
The "Varyag" .....	621
Notes on Current Events .....	621
The Birthday Garden Party .....	622
Leading Articles:—	
The Battle of the Japan Sea .....	623
China and the United States .....	625
The Delayed Reports .....	625
Admiral Nebogatoff's Surrender .....	626
Yachting .....	626
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press .....	627
The Boys' Brigade .....	627
Cricket .....	630
Plague .....	630
The Battle of the Japan Sea .....	631
Baseball .....	631
News of the Week .....	631
Telegrams .....	631
Correspondence:—	
Decisive Battles in the World's History .....	631
The V.M.C.A. Army Work .....	634
Latest Shipping .....	634
Latest Commercial .....	635

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENN QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL-LEVENSTON.—At Glasgow, on June 1st, HENRY, eldest son of Maurice Russell, of Yokohama, Japan, to NORA, youngest daughter of Henry Levenston, Esq., of Langside, Glasgow.—(By Cable.)

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE death is announced in Tokyo of Viscount Ogasawara Sanetsune. His father was the feudal lord of Anshi, Harima province.

FOUR Russians who recently escaped from prison at Nagoya have been arrested in the district of Kamo, Gifu prefecture.

GENERAL BALASHOFF, President of the Russian Red Cross Society, arrived on June 4th at Chefoo from Port Arthur on his way home.

ON the morning of June 5th, fire broke out at Teramachi, Aomori, destroying 43 buildings including a temple and the City Office.

ADMIRAL IJIMA, Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff Office, has visited the captured ship *Orel* at Maidzuru. On June 7th he left for Tokyo.

THE trial of the Russian hospital ship *Aryol*, which was temporarily seized at the battle of the Japan Sea, began on June 5th in the Saseho Prize Court.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON and Co. have received a telegram from the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., informing them that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be

held in London on the 9th June, when the directors will recommend that a dividend of 6 per cent. (six per cent.) be declared for 1904.

THE injury to Admiral Miso's left eye seems to be more severe than at first reported. Tokyo papers say that the sight will not be entirely lost.

THE steamer *Katsuyama Maru* which went ashore on June and in the neighbourhood of Port Hamilton, Korea, has been floated. She is not damaged.

OF the prisoners captured in the recent naval battle a thousand were removed on June 7th to Kumamoto and ninety, including forty-five officers, to Matsuyama.

FORTY RUSSIANS—priests and sanitary officials—were released on June 1st at Saseho and subsequently arrived at Nagasaki where they will embark for home.

VISCOUNT HONAMI and Count Asukai have been deprived of their ranks and removed from the peerage. They had been prosecuted on a charge of fraud and subsequently convicted.

AN official telegram says that the weather being favourable, sericulture in France this year is expected to be successful, and that the situation in Italy is believed to be generally good.

DURING ten days ending May 31st, the foreign trade of Yokohama was calculated as follows: Exports, yen 2,359,962; Imports, yen 9,072,633; export of Japanese gold coin, yen 440,000.

AT 1 p.m. on June 1st, a carriage on the Kyoto Electric Railway was derailed and overturned with the result that 4 persons were severely injured and 17 slightly. Many of them were soldiers.

ABOUT a thousand Russians at Fukuoka caused trouble with their guards on the night of May 30th. The disturbance was immediately put down. Some of the parties sustained injuries.

THE death was announced on June 7th in Tokyo of Major-General Takagi, President of the Military College. The funeral will take place at 1 p.m., on June 10th at Aoyama Cemetery.

THE price of the Japanese 6 per cent. bonds continues to rise in New York. According to a telegram which the Yokohama Specie Bank received on June 7th, the quotation was then £103½.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade on the 5th inst., Mr. Alfred Woolley, the former Vice-President, was elected President in the place of Mr. E. J. Bardens, resigned.

A HIMEJI telegram says that of twelve Russians who escaped on May 30th five were arrested on June 4th in the village of Sone, Innan district, and seven on the morning of the 7th on a mountain near the village of Yano.

THE remains of the commander of the Russian cruiser *Dmitri Donskoi*, sunk in the Japan Sea, were brought on June 4th from Saseho to Nagasaki. The funeral took place at Inasa and many Japanese naval officers were present.

A MAN armed with a sword, early on the morning of June 4th, broke into the dwelling of a pawn-broker named C. Mimura, Asama cho, Kanagawa, menacing the family. The intruder robbed them of money and several articles of property.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the price of iron and steel which, owing to the approach of the Baltic Squadron had con-

siderably risen, has fallen by twopence for iron and steel, and three pence for pig iron. The principal reason is that as the result of the annihilation of the Russian fleet, the rate of freight and marine insurance is restored to its ordinary level.

MR. M. MOTIYAMA, a civil engineer of the Army Department, and Mr. F. Mori a lawyer of Tokyo, have been arrested and removed to the Tokyo District Court. They are said to be charged with making a false accusation against a woman.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kumano Maru*, at 6 p.m., on June 3rd, collided with a small sailing vessel off Kannon-zaki on her way from Yokkaichi to Yokohama, the result being that the latter was smashed and sunk. The crew were saved by the *Kumano Maru*.

THE Emperor received Dr. Bae'z in audience at 10.30 a.m. on June 9th. Dr. Bae'z left on the following day for home. The *Yiji* says that the Emperor in recognition of the meritorious services he has rendered to Japanese medical science will present him with a pair of silver flower-vases.

M. TACHIBANA and T. MIYAWA, of the steamer *Sado Maru*, which was damaged by the Vladivostok squadron last year, arrived on June 1st at Nagasaki from Europe. They had been taken to St. Petersburg via Vladivostok as captives. After examination at the Russian capital, they were released.

THE opening of tenders for the purchase of the German steamer *Romulus* took place on June 3rd and she was sold to K. Ooka of Aomori for yen 28,065. She was captured on Feb. 25th on her way to Vladivostok with 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal and subsequently she went ashore off Aomori prefecture.

THE Supreme Prize Court has dismissed an appeal lodged by the owner of the Russian steamer *Alexander* against the decision given by the Saseho Court confiscating the hull and cargo of this ship. The vessel was captured on Feb. 10th in the neighbourhood of Idzughara, Tsushima. She is a small vessel of 261 tons gross.

MR. K. HAMAGUCHI and a few other prominent merchants of Tokyo are promoting the establishment of a *sake* brewing factory in Korea with a capital of two million yen. It is said that the Korean Court has consented to subscribe a considerable number of shares. Two of the promoters will shortly leave for that country for the purpose of starting preparatory work.

THE *Nichi Nichi* reports that Madame Ignatieff, the wife of a Russian general, has addressed an inquiry by telegram to Marquis Ito as to the fate of her son and nephew, lieutenant and captain respectively in the Russian Navy. After having applied to the Navy Department for the information, Marquis Ito wired on June 7th to the Russian lady that the officers were on board one of the warships sunk and that they are not among the Russians captured by the Japanese.

THE death is announced of Major-General Tsuda, (retired) a member of the Upper House. He was 72 years old. For meritorious service in the army in the Restoration he was promoted Major General in 1874 and subsequently appointed Vice-Minister for War. After having occupied the post for several months he was appointed on a commission for drafting various laws with regard to the Army and Navy. In 1888 he was placed on the retired list and in 1890 appointed a member of the House of Peers.

## THE BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA.

## THE WORK OF THE TORPEDO CRAFT.

Friday, June 2.

There is much talk about the achievements of the torpedo-craft in the Battle of the Japan Sea. They went in and torpedoed the Russian ships during the day as well as during the night. After all the Japanese had a reputation to achieve in this matter, perhaps a reputation to recover. For it could not be said that great success had attended their previous work with torpedoes. On the celebrated night of the 8th of February, when they found the Russian ships not only unprepared but also at anchor, an ideal target, they discharged a great many torpedoes but only two, or at most three, took effect. Again, in the battle of August 10th, when the Russians were retreating to Port Arthur, the torpedo-craft had another signal opportunity, yet they did not score a single hit. Finally, when the *Sevastopol* lay under the shadow of Mantaushan, she was attacked night after night by Japanese torpedoers, but, though not uninjured, she did not receive any fatal wound. It is said that Admiral Togo's comments on all these abortive essays made the torpedo-officers wince, and resulted in a course of practice the results of which were vividly seen in the last battle. The boats worked by day as well as by night, thus breaking the record and the theory of this branch of naval practice, the theory that no torpedo-craft can approach the quick-firers of a war-ship during day-light. By and bye accurate details of the work achieved by these little craft will be forthcoming doubtless. At present the talk is somewhat vague. An incident mentioned is that one of the three torpedo-boats which were lost was disabled at a distance of 400 yards from the Russian ships against which she had advanced. She lay in a sinking condition and the fate of her crew seemed certain, when one of her consorts rushed in, and actually took off her surviving officers and men without sustaining any damage whatever at the hands of the Russians. If this incident illustrates the splendid courage of the Japanese it illustrates also the bad shooting of the Russians.

## ILL-FATED BATTLESHIPS.

Another theory upset by the experiences of this fight is that battle-ships can not be sunk by gun-fire alone. Undoubtedly the *Ossliabya* and the *Svaroff* were so sunk. They seem to have owed their fate in great part to the heavy sea that was running at the time. The Japanese have long made a habit of going out to gun-practice in high seas. The difficulty of scoring hits from a platform that is rolling and pitching is enormous, but, on the other hand, if the target-ship also be rolling and pitching, she exposes parts which are not protected and which, under ordinary circumstances, would be completely below the water line. The gunner, therefore, if his task be hard, has proportionately great chances of signal success. He might pound away for hours at a battle-ship on a tolerably even keel, but if she is dancing and exposing her vitals every moment, he may lodge a shot in fatal parts. That is what happened in the case of the *Ossliabya* and the *Kniaz Svaroff*. They received shot after shot below the armour on the port side. But, then, it may be thought, their water-tight compartments should have saved them in any event. These ships, however, are said to have fore-and-aft bulkheads, which means that if their water-tight compartments on one side of

the vessel be pierced, she loses her stability and rolls over. To put the matter simply, the *Ossliabya* and the *Svaroff* had their port valves filled completely with water, and they quietly turned turtle and went down.

## A CROWN OF LAURELS.

The *Sazanami* (destroyer), which distinguished herself so greatly in the operations at Port Arthur last year, has won a new crown of laurels. It was she that found the Russian destroyer *Byedovi* at Ulleung on the 28th instant in the evening. The *Byedovi* had on board Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff. She made a desperate resistance, but the *Sazanami* was too much for her and she finally became a Japanese prize. Commander Aiba Tsunezo, who commands the *Sazanami*, is to receive the Third Class of the Golden Kite.

## RUSSIA'S LOSSES.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent has had a conversation with a Russian officer. The latter says that Russia must have lost some 12,000 men and a thousand officers with the Baltic Fleet. Most of the noble families in St. Petersburg and Moscow will be thrown into mourning. Japan now ranks as one of the greatest naval Powers of the world. She has made the Sea of Japan in fact what its name signifies.

## WHAT PEKING THOUGHT.

From the same paper we learn that the news of the battle has produced an immense impression in Peking. The waverers have now turned completely to Japan and even the Russophil politicians show signs of Russophobia. A similar effect has been produced in Seoul, according to the *Kokumin*. There was still a strong pro-Russian party there, and they eagerly awaited the issue of the Baltic Squadron's operations, which, they believed and hoped, would completely alter the complexion of the situation. But they now see that all hope for Russia is at an end.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters, 6 p.m. 1st June. From Admiral Togo.)

The *Iwate* and *Yakumo*, which on the 30th instant undertook the pursuit northward, and thereafter forthwith proceeded to search in a southerly direction, have now returned. They report having searched boat coasts of the Shanghai route from the vicinity of Tori-shima without seeing any sign of the enemy.

Admiral Shimamura, Commander of the Second Squadron, reports that during the fight on the 27th instant at 3.07 p.m. when he was on board the *Iwate*, the latter vessel opened a heavy fire on the enemy's cruiser *Zemchug* which was at a distance of some 3,000 metres, and it is certain that after about a minute she sank. As she was on fire at the time her smoke rolled over the sea and hid her, so that her sinking was not observed by the other ships. Hence the temporary doubt as to her fate.

## THE CAPTURE OF ROJESTVENSKY.

Saturday, June 3.

By degrees we learn many interesting incidents about the Battle of the Japan Sea. The *Sazanami's* exploit in capturing the *Byedovi* with Admiral Rojestvensky on board is one of these incidents. It appears that during the night of the 27th the three destroyers *Sazanami*, *Usugumo* and *Kasumi* set out in search of such units of the enemy as had scattered. They suddenly found themselves almost within colliding distance of several cruisers, and there was nothing for it but to pass between these ships, which

they did at full speed. The Russians fired furiously, but the very short range seems to have saved the destroyers, as the missiles of the quick-firers passed over their heads. What then became of the *Usugumo* and the *Kasumi* there is no indication, but the *Sazanami*, prosecuting her search, sighted the smoke of two vessels on the morning of the 28th at 10 o'clock. Steaming rapidly she approached them, and found that they were two Russian destroyers. The heavy odds against her do not appear to have deterred the *Sazanami*. She drew near rapidly opening a brisk fire. One of the destroyers immediately made off, and the other did not reply to the *Sazanami's* fire. The latter accordingly approached still closer, and then observed that the Russian was flying a white flag from his main-mast and a red-cross flag from his stern. Questioned by signal the enemy declared himself the destroyer *Byedovi* and explained that he had been injured in the machinery, was unable to move and had neither coal nor water. The *Sazanami* then despatched an armed party to board the destroyer. They found an officer evidently of the highest rank lying wounded in the cabin—this was Rojestvensky—and with him were his two chief staff officers and eight junior numbers of his staff. The *Sazanami* people agreed not to remove the Admiral. They took the *Byedovi* in tow. It was now the night of the 28th and during the darkness the tow-cable parted twice owing to the heavy seas, although the speed was low. The *Sazanami's* people had made up their minds to kill all the Russians if the destroyer fell in with a Russian ship, but happily that contingency was avoided. The first vessel encountered was the Japanese cruiser *Akashi*, which took the *Byedovi* in tow.

An officer of the *Nakhimoff* says that after leaving Saigon Rojestvensky suffered from nervous prostration, but he declines to make any further statement about the commander-in-chief. He explains, however, that the Russians had been misinformed. They believed originally that Admiral Togo had his base in the Formosan Channel and they were much surprised when their scouting vessels assured them that no sign of a Japanese vessel was to be discerned there. The expediency of passing out into the Pacific and steering for Vladivostok by the northern passages was then earnestly debated, but on the strength of other information, apparently trustworthy, it was resolved to head for Tsushima.

## THE 12-INCH SHELLS.

We shall never know how many 12-inch shells struck their mark in this great battle, but it does seem that the very ineffective record of these huge projectiles has at length been broken. It was a 12-inch shell that hit the conning tower of the *Ossliabya* early in the fight, killing Rear-Admiral Folkersham, and an account is now published showing that the auxiliary cruiser *Ural* met her death from a similar missile. The *Ural* has not been hitherto mentioned among the casualties. She was a steamer of 8,778 tons with a speed of 20 knots. Her commander, Captain Washilenko, is now in the sanitary station at Dairi. He says that the Russian squadron owed its terrible fate largely to the extraordinary efficiency and bravery of the Japanese torpedo-craft, which dashed about everywhere discharging their missiles. The *Ural* was struck astern by a twelve-inch shell and she immediately began to fill. Several other projectiles reached her and she finally went to the bottom. Out of her

crew of 500 the great majority perished. Some, however, were saved by a consort, and the captain with 30 men, embarking on a small boat, made their way to Susa Bay, where they were ultimately taken over by the Japanese authorities.

#### VESSELS THAT ESCAPED.

It was reported on Saturday that the *Izumrud* had reached Vladivostock. But we now know that she ran on a rock near her goal. Still this is a striking verification of the forecasts. The *Izumrud* has a speed of 22½ knots, the *Almas* a speed of 25 knots, and the *Orel* a speed of 20 knots and these were precisely the ships which were expected to get through the Japanese lines. It will be remembered that the *Izumrud* was reported by Admiral Togo as having escaped from the fight at the Liancourt Rocks on the 28th. Subsequently confident statements, non-official however, reached Tokyo, saying that she had gone ashore at Hamada in Iwami. They were erroneous statements.

The *Zemchug* was of the same class as the *Almas* and the *Izumrud*, all new boats of the *Novik* type. Admiral Togo doubtless regrets the escape of the *Almas* and the *Oleg*. They may prove nasty thorns in the flesh of Japanese commerce.

#### A TALE OF HEROIC ENDURANCE.

This battle may be said to have lasted 80 hours, during which time the Japanese seamen had practically no rest, and scarcely one square meal. The reliefs were called every second hour, instead of every six as is the usual custom. Great duration is a marked feature of modern battles on shore, but the probability of such a feature being introduced into sea-fighting had not been anticipated.

The commander of the *Orel* (battle-ship), now in hospital at Maizuru, speaks in very pitiful strains of the manner in which the Russian Squadrons were out-maneuvred and out-shot. The port side of the *Orel* was literally riddled. Her Captain, Yunuk (?), a man of the highest scientific reputation, was severely wounded at the outset, and died before the ship reached port. Out of her crew of 968, no less than 308 were killed, 630 being made prisoners.

#### FILTHY RUSSIAN SHIPS.

The Russian ships are said to have been in a filthy description. Their long voyage may be responsible for a good deal, but the rust on their guns and other evidences of neglect tell a significant tale. From the water-line downwards they were covered with sea-weed. Their gunnery was essentially defective. They fired innumerable shells; fired, in fact, as fast as they could discharge their guns. But the hits they scored were an infinitesimally small fraction of the number of missiles, and, moreover, were nearly all in the rigging and chimney-stacks of the Japanese vessels. Besides, their projectiles seldom burst, a fact which accounts largely for the paltry losses inflicted on the Japanese. The latter's gunnery, on the contrary, seems to have been conspicuously accurate. Their big shells struck again and again and never failed to explode.

It will always stand to Rojestvensky's great credit that he succeeded in bringing out such a mob of ships without a single casualty to a distance of many thousands of miles. Naval men say that only naval men can appreciate that exploit. Nor is it greatly to his discredit that his gunnery proved so immeasurably inferior to that of the Japanese. The Russians had probably never practised in high seas as the Japanese do repeatedly.

#### THE LOSS OF LIFE.

Sunday, June 4.

Another illustration of the terrible loss of life in the Battle of the Japan Sea is furnished by a man of the destroyer *Gromki's* crew. He says that the Russians were overcome by panic in view of the awful destruction that overtook them, and that they separated and fled, *saute qui peut*. The *Gromki* was overtaken by a cruiser and two destroyers. Her captain was shattered to pieces by a quick-firer shot, and out of 69 men, 21 were killed, 23 wounded and only 25 survived. Seeing that they must sink or surrender these brave fellows opened the Kingston valves, and sent their little craft to the bottom, those that remained without wounds leaping into the sea, whence they were drawn by the Japanese.

The nine Russian destroyers with Rojestvensky were the *Buini*, the *Bravi*, the *Blest-yashtchi*, the *Buistri*, the *Bodri*, the *Byedovi*, the *Beaupretchmi*, the *Grosni* and the *Gromki*. There is little doubt that six of these were sunk and one captured and that two escaped to Vladivostock.

#### THE JOINING OF THE SQUADRONS.

An officer of the *Nicholas I*, who is now in Nagasaki, has given some interesting information. He says that the Third Squadron left Jibouti on the 4th of April. Its difficulties were very great, many of the men being inexperienced and hardly able to discharge their duties. At Singapore the Squadron learned Rojestvensky's whereabouts, and on the 5th of May it joined him. Where the junction was effected this officer is careful not to indicate precisely. He merely says "off Annam." The new comers were greeted with a vehement demonstration, all the yards of the Second Squadron's ships being manned and the sky ringing with cheers. There the squadrons remained for several days, cleaning and repairing. Presently Rojestvensky summoned a council of all the commanding officers to discuss and determine the future course of the fleet. The first officer that spoke raised his voice in favour of entering the Pacific, steaming northward along the east coast of Japan and passing the Soya Strait for Vladivostock. The second endorsed this view. Had their advice been followed, a different result might now have to be recorded. But the third officer declared vehemently that they were following in Nelson's footsteps and must emulate his fame as well as his methods. They had travelled round one half of the globe to recover for Russia the command of the Far Eastern Seas. Should they think of creeping into port without encountering the enemy? He gave his vote emphatically for seizing a suitable place in Formosa, and making it a Russian naval base. This advice caught the fancy of the young naval officers. They cheered, clapped hands and stamped their feet. Rojestvensky then, after brief consultation with the members of his staff, announced that the fleet would enter the Pacific and then steaming northward would advance to the Straits of Tsushima. The officers accepted this decision without cavil. They embraced one another drank champagne, huzzahed for success and separated.

On the 18th of May they set sail and passed the Butan Straits on the 19th. (The dates are evidently wrong; probably a mistake of the reporter). As they drew near Tsushima they encountered the advanced squadron of Togo's ships and the rest is known.

#### THE SURRENDER OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

The surrender of the two battle-ships *Nicholas I* and *Orel* and the two coast-defence iron-clads *Admiral Apraxin* and *Admiral Seniavine* off the Liancourt Rocks on the 28th of May is a subject of much comment. These four vessels mounted six 12-inch guns, three 10-inch, eight 9-inch and thirty-eight 6-inch. With such a battery of artillery surrender after a few hours' combat seems inexplicable. But the explanation appears to be that the Russians had no ammunition left. They had come out of the action on the 27th with only a few rounds. It is indeed evident that the Russians laid their guns in the latter half of the big fight with misty eyes and panicky hands. They fired, as men will do in moments of great moral disturbance, almost without aim, and mainly with the idea of "letting her off." Never was such petty damage wrought with such a splendid park of artillery.

It is stated that there were a number of Russian ladies on the two captured Russian hospital ships. Among them is the niece of Admiral Rojestvensky. She has applied for permission to nurse her wounded uncle.

#### RUSSIANS DECLINE PAROLE.

None of the Russian officers seems willing to accept the Emperor's gracious permission to return home on parole. They were all assembled on the 3rd instant and asked to express their wishes. The second in command, Captain Fuevey(?) of the *Orel*, remained silent, and for a moment no one spoke. But presently a junior officer raised his voice. He said that they had all done their duty and fought stoutly for their country. They had nothing whatever to be ashamed of. But if they returned now to St. Petersburg before the facts of the battle were clearly known, they would inevitably be tried by court martial. It would be preferable to remain in Japan until peace was restored, when they could return home under better auspices. All the rest endorsed this view. The Japanese then recommended a day's reflection, and the meeting broke up.

#### "TOGO TODAY."

There is talk of celebrating the Trafalgar of the East by erecting a huge light-house on Oki Island. The idea is to make its light effective through a radius of 80 or 90 miles, and to provide it with apparatus for conveying warnings as well as for discharging the ordinary functions of a light-house. Had such an instrument being in existence last June, the *Hitachi Maru* and the *Sado Maru* would have been saved. The cost would be half a million yen, and it is believed that Admiral Togo and his men would prefer such a memento to any other. The light-house would be called the *Togo Today*.

#### RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Admiral Togo's tenth report gives a definite indication of the Russian losses in the Battle of the Japan Sea. The only four fighting vessels unaccounted for are two second-class cruisers, the *Oleg* and the *Aurora*, and two third-class cruisers, the *Izumrud* and the *Almas*, and we now know the fate of the *Izumrud*. There are reasons to think that the *Aurora* has gone down, but she may be struggling towards Vladivostock. Omitting these four ships the figures stand thus:—

Battle-ships .....	8 (6 sunk and 2 captured).
Coast-defence Iron-clads .....	3 (1 sunk and 2 captured).
Armoured Cruisers .....	3 (all sunk).
Protected Cruisers .....	3 (2 sunk and 1 lost).
Torpedo Destroyers .....	7 (6 sunk and 1 captured).
Auxiliary Cruisers & special service ships .....	3 (all sunk).

Total ..... 27 (21 sunk 5 captured and 1 lost).

The special-service steamers of the enemy sunk in the battle on the 27th ultimo were the auxiliary cruiser *Ural*, the transport *Kamchatka* and one more (supposed to be the *Russ*.—Ed. J.M.) This last was one of two vessels which accompanied the enemy's fleet in the capacity of colliers. The prisoners say that one of them was sunk.

Among the war-ships and other vessels present on the Russian side in the fight, those whose fate is unknown up to to-day are the second-class cruisers *Oleg* and *Aurora*, the third-class cruisers *Izumrud* and *Almas*, 3 special-service steamers (probably those now in Shanghai.—Ed. J.M.), 2 torpedo-destroyers and one tug (probably the *Svovia*.—Ed. J.M.). The rest were all sunk or captured.

Among the above remaining ships the *Oleg* and the *Aurora* were under fire from our Second and Third Fighting Sections during the battle on the 27th, and were seen to burst into flames several times. Therefore, even if they have escaped, many days must pass, I believe, before their fighting power is restored.

[The section (*sentai*) is the fighting unit of the squadron (*kantai*).—Ed. J.M.]

#### REPORTING TO THE CZAR.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

Reuter telegraphs:—Captain Baron Ferzen, commanding the "Izumrud" has sent the following message to the Tsar under date of June 1st:—"On the 27th of May the Baltic Fleet advanced to Tsushima Straits and there encountered the enemy. Firing commenced at 1.20 p.m. and the enemy concentrated on the flag-ship "Suvaroff" and the "Ossliabya." Before evening the "Ossliabya," the "Alexander III" and the "Borodino" were sunk. The "Kamchatka" and the "Ural" were severely injured and it is not known what became of them. The command of the Squadron now devolved on Admiral Nebogatoff. At night-fall the "Nicholai I.," the "Orel," the "Apraxine," the "Seniavine," the "Oushakoff," the "Sissoi Veliky," the "Navarin," the "Nakhimoff" and the "Izumrud," in that order, steamed north-east. It was the duty of my ship, the "Izumrud," to maintain communications between the vessels. Two vessels (evidently the "Nakhimoff" and the "Navarin" Ed. J.M.) were cut off from the Squadron and were seen no more. The Squadron advanced at a speed of 14 knots. It was repeatedly attacked by the enemy's torpedo-boats, the ships at the extremities suffering most severely. On the following morning at dawn our Squadron was found to consist of the "Nicholai," the "Orel," the "Apraxin" and the "Seniavine," besides the "Izumrud." (Evidently the "Sissoi Veliky" and the "Oushakoff" had been torpedoed. We know that they were subsequently sunk. Ed. J.M.) As the sun rose on the 18th we saw on the horizon the smoke of the enemy's ships. My ship reported this to Admiral Nebogatoff, and he issued orders to increase the speed. The "Apraxin" and the "Seniavine," being comparatively slow boats, now dropped astern. At 10 a.m. a squadron of the enemy appeared on our port-bow, and steamed round to our star-board. At the same time a cruiser squadron of the enemy, coming up from the rear, placed itself on our port side. Our ship having now been separated from the squadron and not being able to recover touch with it, I decided to steer for Vladivostok. Pursued by the enemy we steamed at full speed. Being short of coal and desiring to avoid an encounter with the enemy, I changed my course for Vladimir Bay,

which place I reached on the night of the 29th. It was pitch-dark and nothing could be distinguished. At 1.30 a.m. on the 30th my ship ran on a rock at the entrance to the Bay. We had now only 10 tons of coal left and I saw that there was no hope of floating the ship off. Therefore I landed all my men, and in order to prevent the cruiser falling into the enemy's hands, I blew her up. During the battle 10 of my crew were wounded. The rest are all safe.

#### THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

Monday, June 5.

There is now at Moji among the Russian prisoners a man named Kairansky, who was serving on board the auxiliary cruiser *Ural* when she went to the bottom. Though only a common marine this Kairansky is a man of high education. His older brother is chief editor of the *Russ* and his father was a Nihilist leader. He himself received part of his education at the Officers' College, but his disaffected connexions led finally to his falling to the rank of a blue-jacket. Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun*, he showed some voluminous manuscript which he is preparing to send to the *Russ*, discussing frankly the defects and deficiencies of the Russian Navy. He says that the Third Squadron joined the Second when the latter was lying in Kamranh Bay. This accords with the statement made by an officer of the *Nicholai I.* and quoted in our last, to the effect that the junction took place on May 5th when Rojstvensky's ships are known to have been lying in Kamranh. Kairanski says that the admiral's orders, subsequently issued, were for the fleet, now a great assemblage of ships, to pass the Bashii Straits, steam up the east coast of Formosa, and then steering north-west, proceed direct to Tsushima. The ships reached the sea near the mouth of the Yangtze on the 24th. On that day Rojstvensky ordered 2 of the auxiliary cruisers and 15 transports to leave the Squadron and go to the Saddle and Woosung. The other vessels were to steer for Tsushima with the intention of breaking through to Vladivostok. After passing the Bashii Strait the fleet observed the smoke of Japanese war-ships upon the horizon and Rojstvensky knew that he would meet with desperate resistance at Tsushima, but he argued that if he stood out into the Pacific and happened to encounter the Japanese there, there would be no neighbouring neutral territory where his wounded ships could take refuge. On the 25th, they sighted a Japanese vessel resembling the *Tokawa*, but that day and the 26th passed without other incident. On the 27th at dawn as they were drawing up to Quelpart, they began to sight Japanese war-ships. The Russians were then in three columns, one consisting of third-class cruisers headed by the *Zemchug*; one of second class cruisers, and one of battle-ships, the *Izumrud* acting as a scouting ship on the flank. It is now evident that the Japanese were drawing the Russians on. As Rojstvensky's ships were about to emerge from the East Channel, they saw three Japanese cruisers on their port bow. The battle then commenced. The Russians soon began to suffer heavy loss. They made desperate efforts to break through but the Japanese were always too quick for them and thus they were gradually forced eastward. The big shells of the Japanese came aboard the Russian ships with extraordinary accuracy, working terrible havoc. The *Ural*, being a slow ship, was left behind in the neighbourhood of Oki Island, and the enemy's shells poured upon her, one 12-inch

killing a number of men and doing such injury that nothing was left except to escape from the ship. A fierce struggle occurred at first for the boats, but orders were issued that no sailor must leave the ship until the officers had embarked, and thus Kairansky remained among the last. Some of the fugitives were saved by a Russian tug-boat and a transport, but 33, among whom was Kairansky, rowed all night in the direction of Korea, as they supposed. On the morning of the 28th, however, they made the land at Susa-mura in Yamaguchi.

#### A NIGHT OF TERROR.

It has been remarked that the one discreditable incident of the battle was the Russian surrender at the Liancourt Rocks. The idea of surrendering battle-ships is considered by some critics to be intolerable and almost incredible. To these people it may be some consolation to know that an attempt was actually made to blow up the battle-ship *Orel* while she was en route for Sascho in Japanese hands. Captain Togo of the *Asahi* had been placed in charge of the prize crew. Curiously enough, he found an old friend in the captain (Yunik or Yunuk) of the surrendered vessel. The two men had been comrades in St. Petersburg and the meeting between them in the cabin of Captain Yunik, who lay dying from his wounds, is said to have been very affecting. That night ten of the *Orel's* crew attempted to blow up the port magazine at the stern of the vessel. Their design was discovered just at the critical moment, and 8 of them were fusilladed on the spot. All honour to the memory of these gallant fellows. It is one of the cruellest incidents of war that such noble men should have to be sent to their death. It may well be supposed that after this event the comparatively small prize crew deemed themselves to be in a very parlous plight. They crowded on all steam, but they had failed to arrange any system for signalling their consorts, and throughout the night they were alone with the big ship and her desperate crew. In the morning the escort vessels, the *Mikasa*, the *Asahi* and three destroyers, finding that they had become separated from the *Orel*, ranged the sea in search of her and finally picked her up at 9 a.m. Her course was then changed to Maizuru. One can understand how, under such circumstances, Admiral Togo saw reason to report subsequently that the crews had been removed from the captured vessels and that these had finally passed into Japanese possession. Another terrible incident of the voyage was that some 13 or 14 of the Russian wounded suffered such agonies that they shrieked to be killed and put out of their pain. Their comrades thereupon lifted them and threw them overboard, the Japanese being too late to prevent this shocking occurrence. Captain Yunik, as he lay dying, repeatedly apologised for the disorderly conduct of his men, but in truth it is hard to think that there was much to apologise for. This gallant officer expired on the morning of the 30th as the ship was drawing near to Maizuru. He was buried at sea with all the ceremony possible under the circumstances.

#### THE "NISSHIN" AND "KASUGA."

A report published by a local English journal—we do not know which, and the *Fiji Shimp*, from which we quote, does not particularize—that the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga* were severely injured in the recent fight, is emphatically denied. The ships may have suffered somewhat, but they are at sea and able to perform their duties without any inconvenience.

The *Kasuga's* officer says that the Rus-

sians opened fire, a few minutes after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a range of 8,000 metres, and that no reply was made until the distance had decreased to 5,800 metres. The Russians were moving at a speed of 12 knots; the Japanese at a speed of 14 or 15. The *Nisshin* was leading and she with the *Kasuga* worked together, steering for the enemy's port bow. Thus the Japanese, in single column line ahead, steered diagonally toward the Russian line, the directions of the two fleets forming an angle of about 45°. The enemy's fire was at first tolerably well directed, but it soon became wild. We learn from this account that the Japanese main fighting strength was manœuvring in two divisions, one consisting of six first-class armoured cruisers, the *Isumo*, the *Yakumo*, the *Iwate*, the *Asama*, the *Tokawa* and the *Azuma*; the other of the four battleships and two remaining armoured cruisers, namely, the *Mikasa* (flag ship), the *Shikishima*, the *Fuji* and the *Asahi*, with the *Kasuga* and the *Nisshin*, both squadrons in the order here stated. The slow speed of the Russians placed them at a great disadvantage, for the Japanese were thus enabled to choose their own mode of attack, and to keep always ahead of the enemy. Thirty-three minutes of cannonading sufficed to break the Russians' formation, and the Japanese then dividing into sections, according to previous arrangement, each section attacked independently. The *Kasuga* steamed to within 1,900 metres of a Russian battleship and opened a rapid fire. The enemy replied with random shells. It was now a general fight, and as the sea was running very high the spectacle was appalling. Very soon one of the Russian ships was sunk (the expression used, *kôchin*, seems to indicate a torpedo) and others were seen to be on fire. Such a sea was running that the waves broke in through the port-holes and drenched the gunners. The fog was rolling in great wisps and observations were almost impossible, but these conditions seemed to inspire the men with renewed vigour. At this stage another Japanese squadron came up on the enemy's rear, and his plight rapidly grew desperate. At 7 p.m. the warships received the signal "cease firing" and the field was left free for the torpedo craft.

#### THE "OREL."

It is stated that the *Orel* had a crew of 870, of whom 2 officers and 16 men were killed, the rest being saved. She was hit by forty 8-inch shells above the water-line and by sixty smaller projectiles. Her decks and masts were reduced to a state of complete wreckage.

The number of prisoners appears to be 4,200, but we may hope others will be added, for this would indicate a terrible loss of life.

#### DEATH OF A BRAVE CAPTAIN.

The Captain of the *Dimitri Donskoi* died on the night of the 2nd. His body was sent to Nagasaki where it has been interred with all honours. There have already been three burials of Russian dead and the nature of the ceremonies organized by the Japanese is said to have evoked great gratitude among the comrades of the dead. The *Dimitri Donskoi* fought a splendid fight, and died a glorious death. Her gunners may not have been highly skilled but her officers and crew were certainly gallant fellows.

#### THE REMAINING SHIPS.

The confirmation furnished by Reuter's telegrams which we publish this morning must be held to remove all doubt as to the *Aurora*, the *Oleg* and the *Zemchug* having reached

Manila. Admiral Togo, it will be remembered was in some doubt as to the sinking of the *Zemchug* but evidence subsequently obtained from his captains showed that she disappeared in the smoke of her own conflagration, and it appeared certain that she had gone down. She managed to escape, however.

The arrival of the three cruisers at Manila completes the tale of Russia's disaster. The *Aurora* was supposed to have escaped and might turn up at Vladivostok any moment, and the *Oleg* was said to be there already. These two cruisers of 6,630 tons and 6,500 tons, respectively, would have been a valuable residuum. But with the *Zemchug* they have been obliged to put into Manila in a damaged condition, and there, we presume, they will be disarmed. Thus their services are lost to Russia during the present war, and there remain to her out of the whole Baltic Fleet only one cruiser, the *Almaz* (3,000 tons) and two destroyers. Even one out of the three cruisers, if safe in Vladivostok, would have been more serviceable to Russia than the whole three interned at Manila. However, by means of the refuge afforded in neutral ports, she is amassing the nucleus of a new fleet. Five cruisers and one battle-ship are now on deposit to her account.

#### ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

Admiral Nebogatoff does not wish to return to Russia at present. His choice is not surprising.

Tuesday, June 6.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* there is an interesting document said to have been written by a member of Admiral Nebogatoff's staff. From it we gather that the Third Squadron manœuvred in company during the battle, as indeed might have been conjectured from the fact that three of its most important units were found in a group on the following day. It appears that this small squadron had made so many turns and twists during the action as to have quite lost its bearings by the morning of the 28th. Admiral Nebogatoff had then appreciated the hopelessness of continuing to struggle for victory and had made up his mind to run for Vladivostok, but the first necessity was to ascertain his position. With that object he resolved to steer in the direction of Korea until some island or point could be identified. Pursuing that purpose and with the fast cruiser *Izumrud* acting as scout, he was presently signalled by the latter that she had sighted land, and it was recognized to be the island of Ulleung. The Admiral was much pleased and the spirits of the men rose once more. They shaped a course for Vladivostok and steamed off at the best speed they could command. But suddenly they saw in the distance the smoke of a strong squadron, and when it came closer the flag of the Japanese commander-in-chief could be distinguished as well as the flag of Rear-Admiral Dewa. Nebogatoff knew then that he was in the presence of a greatly superior force and that the game was up. He determined to surrender, but the *Izumrud*, whose 24 knots' speed gave her a great advantage, showed her heels to the Japanese most effectually. So soon as the signal of surrender was given—which was done by hauling up the Japanese ensign above the Russian—, Admiral Togo signalled his acceptance of it, and invited Nebogatoff to visit the *Mikasa*. Arriving there, the Russian Admiral was conducted in to Togo's cabin and treated with the utmost courtesy. He expressed profound admiration for the manner in which the Japanese ships had been handled and for

the excellence of their gunnery, and he asked Togo how it had been divined that Rojestvensky would choose the Tsushima passage. Togo replied that there had been various rumours circulated about Tsugaru and Soya, but in addition to the fact that these rumours were calculated to provoke suspicion, he argued that at this time of year, when dense fogs are common phenomena, the task of carrying a large squadron through passages like Tsugaru or Soya was one from which any commanding officer might shrink. The Russian Admiral then alluded to the deadly nature of the Japanese fire. He cited the case of the *Nicholai First*, whose armour had proved quite inadequate to resist the Japanese 12-inch shells. They had pierced her protection with ease, and had burst with such violence as to cause great damage. He had never witnessed such an effect produced by gun-fire. Admiral Togo, however, showed no inclination to discuss that matter.

#### VARIOUS NOTES.

It would appear from this account that no great resistance, if any, was made by Nebogatoff's squadron. The Japanese opened fire so soon as ever they came within range, but the Russians evidently adopted their resolve to surrender at an early period. This is the really interesting point, and it still awaits elucidation. The Russians have always shown themselves men of the greatest gallantry. They have given a hundred proofs of that quality during the present war. There must have been good reason for this surrender. Roughly judging folks will be disposed to say that the *Admiral Oushakoff* and the *Dimitri Donskoi* acted a much finer part when they preferred sinking to surrendering, but these are questions not to be decided by critics sitting in arm-chairs.

It appears that when Rojestvensky's Squadron passed out of sight after leaving Honkohe Bay, there was no little uneasiness among Japanese naval men. Many thought that the Russian Admiral had steamed out into the Pacific or that he would be next heard of at Tsugaru or Soya. But Togo never wavered. He held firm to his belief that the Russians would choose the Tsushima avenue, and he made all his dispositions accordingly.

It is reported by telegraph that Rear-Admiral Uriyu's Squadron has arrived at Gutzlaff Island, doubtless for the purpose of watching the Russian ships in the Yangtze and its neighbourhood.

There is a statement that the crew of the *Oldhamia*, 29 in all, have been landed from a Russian cruiser at Swatow.

The *Fiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that much dilatoriness is shown in making the necessary arrangements for internment the Russian ships in the Yangtze.

The destroyer *Bodvi*, which reached Woosung on the 4th, had no coal on board and was obliged to be towed up the river by a steamer of Messrs Butterfield and Swire. She carried a crew of 73, together with 77 fugitives from other vessels. Among them were 15 wounded men.

It will be remembered that Admiral Togo's reports spoke certainly of only 3 destroyers sunk and one captured. Subsequently the statements of Russian prisoners led him to infer that six had been sunk, but he explicitly based that estimate on the evidence of the prisoners. So far as we now know, the tale is one in excess of the truth. Two destroyers, the *Grosni* and the *Bravi*, have escaped to Vladivostok, and



one, the *Bodvi*, has entered the Yangtze. Hence the sum is apparently 5 destroyers sunk and 1 captured out of a total of 9.

The case of the *Zemchug* is perplexing. Admiral Shimamura, the last man to make a mistake, reported that she sunk within sight of the *Iwate*, his flag-ship, whereas she now turns up at Manila. Evidently some other ship must have been mistaken for her.

Reuter, according to the *Asahi*, wires that the three cruisers which have reached Manila are not injured below the water-line. Their top-hamper has suffered much, and several of their gun-platforms are smashed. The Captain of the *Aurora* was killed in the action, but Admiral Eukvist is not wounded. The people on board these cruisers say that the Japanese used a number of submarines, but there is nothing to suggest that such was the case.

The *Mikasa*, Togo's flag-ship, was heavily fired on by the Russians. She received many shells and had 63 casualties. One splinter struck the conning tower, wounded Commander Matsumura and knocked down Admiral Togo. Several officers ran up to succor him, but before they reached him he rose unaided and continued to discharge his duties as though nothing had occurred.

The battle-ship *Orel* is now lying in Mairuru harbour, and it is understood that she can be inspected by any one who obtains a permit from the Naval Department in Tokyo.

A torpedo has been seen floating near Goto in Hizen. It is supposed to have been discharged by the *Dimitri Donskoi*.

#### THE SHIPS AT MANILA.

Wednesday, June 7.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Manila reports that the *Oleg* will take two months to repair; the *Aurora* one month and the *Zemchug* 7 days. It is curious that the *Zemchug* should have been the least injured whereas she was the only vessel of the three which the Japanese believed they had sunk. Evidently there must have been a mistake of identity.

The officers of the three cruisers report that they left the scene of the fighting on the 27th and that they consequently know nothing of what happened during the night of that day or during the 28th.

#### COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

The *Dnieper* has been sighted off Chetung point near Swatow, and the Japanese line of steamers between Swatow and Amoy has consequently been suspended. The *Rion* and the *Dnieper* seem to be engaged in the business of commerce destroying. They are two fine vessels. The *Rion* (ex-*Smolensk*) is of 10,500 tons with a speed of 20 knots, and the *Dnieper* (ex-*Petersburg*) is of the same size with a speed of 19 knots. Of course they can not long continue their depredations. Want of coal will compel them to put in somewhere. They can not take prizes. They can only do as the *Rion* did in the case of the British ship *Cilurnum*, namely, jettison her cargo and perhaps sink the ship. Either operation is likely to cause trouble if performed according to the methods of the *Rion*, for she obliged the British vessel to throw over-board a quantity of cotton and cotton is not recognised as contraband by the British Government. The crew of the *Cilurnum* say that the *Rion* had 11 complement of 500—how they ascertained such a point is a question—and that she mounts 25 guns. Her armament is nominally fifteen 4.7 inch guns and 12-pounders, so we suspect the number twenty-five to be an exaggeration.

Another of the Russian auxiliary cruisers

was sighted on the 4th in the act of overhauling steamers near Hongkong. She subsequently steamed south at full speed. These ships will soon be the sensation of the hour if they continue their present doings. It is possible that they may have some arrangements for coaling at sea, and if so they might range the ocean for weeks in the role of commerce-destroyers, preying upon neutral trade.

Admiral Uryu's Squadron looked in at Woosung on the 5th and has doubtless put to sea again within the 24 hours' limit. The Admiral's flag-ship is the *Naniwa*, a vessel of only 17 knots, to which ships like the *Rion* and the *Dnieper* could easily show their heels.

#### ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY PROGRESSING.

Admiral Rojestvensky is making good progress but his two wounds present features which show that it will be two months before recovery is complete. The medical authorities did not immediately accede to his niece's request for permission to nurse him, inasmuch as they doubted whether the presence of a relative at his bed-side might not impede rather than promote his cure, and on consulting the Admiral their caution was justified for he said that he preferred to remain solely in the hands of the professional nurses. It need scarcely be said that the utmost care is being taken of him.

#### THE REMAINING SHIPS.

The captured war-ships have been re-named as follows:—

<i>Orel</i> .....	<i>Iwami</i> .
<i>Nicholai I.</i> .....	<i>Iki</i> .
<i>Apraxin</i> .....	<i>Ohi-no-shima</i> .
<i>Seniavine</i> .....	<i>Akshima</i> .

We judge from this that the Japanese have determined not to perpetuate their triumphs by preserving the original names of captured vessels. Any one looking at the British navy list must at once recognise the provenance of ships like the *Barfleur*, the *Sans Pareil*, the *Immortale*, the *Imperieuse* and so forth. In the war with China this country seemed disposed to adopt the British system, for the captured Chinese ships continued to be designated by the old ideographs though, of course, the pronunciation differed slightly. Thus the *Chin-yuan* became the *Chinyen*, the *Tsiyuan* became the *Saiyen* and so forth. In the case of the *Angara* and the *Kasan*, recently recovered from the sea at Port Arthur, the new titles adopted were *Ane-gawa* and *Kasado*, sufficiently like to recall the origin of the ships. But that not very gracious disposition appears to have been completely put aside with regard to the four vessels taken at the Liancourt Rocks. They are re-named after places in the vicinity of their capture, but the original appellations are wholly abandoned. That is assuredly the wisest policy. It is neither tactful nor judicious to perpetuate the memory of war by means of naval nomenclature.

#### THE SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

Thursday, June 8.

The destroyer *Bodvi* has anchored near the *Askold* in the river at Shanghai and was being disarmed there, or is about to be disarmed.

The *Hochi* has a telegram from Shanghai saying that Admiral Uryu, whose Squadron's arrival in the Yangtze was yesterday reported, is in the *Tokiwa*, not the *Naniwa* as previously announced. The *Tokiwa* is a first-class armoured cruiser. Uryu's ships are said to have come direct from the fight, and to be in spick-and-span condition, except that the *Tokiwa* has a big hole about 4

feet above the water-line on her starboard bow.

The Japanese destroyer *Shinonome* has entered the river at Shanghai, doubtless for the purpose of observing the operations connected with the disarming of the *Bodvi*. She was not touched during the action. The *Sasanami* also arrived at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 6th. The Japanese officers are said to have visited the Club that evening and to have explained the conditions of the battle.

A steamer which reached Hongkong from Manila on the 5th reports that she sighted, at a place south-west of the former port, a Squadron consisting of one Russian auxiliary cruiser, one destroyer, one transport and one other vessel. From Swatow also comes a rumour that several Russian ships have been sighted and some of them are described as armoured cruisers. The fact is, so far as can be discerned, that many units of the mob of vessels—volunteer fleet, special-service steamers and transports—sent by Rojestvensky to Shanghai on the 25th of April are now wandering about the China Sea. Thus the steamer *Promise*, which left Hongkong on the 3rd, was stopped by a Russian between that port and Formosa. The *Dnieper*, too, is heard of again near Swatow. It is interesting to speculate on the fate of these various vessels. They are now roving the seas in what the Japanese would call a very "high-collar" manner, but the length of their tether may be measured by the number of bags of coal they carry.

There is some perplexity as to the exact number of Russian vessels in Shanghai. A steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which lay in the river from the 26th of May until the 4th of June, being ordered to remain until the sea was free from Russians, reached Nagasaki on the evening of the 7th. She reports that there are altogether eleven Russian ships now in the river. This account is explicable if we assume that it includes the *Askold*, the *Gromovoi*, and the *Manjur*, but apparently the reference is to recently arrived ships only. On the 27th of May the Japanese official reports spoke of the *Yaroslav*, the *Vladimir* and the *Voronej*, 3 volunteer-fleet vessels, as having reached Woosung, and said that with them were the *Coronia*, the *Michael* and the *Livonia*. Subsequently these six were supplemented by the *Korea* and the *Swir* and ultimately by the destroyer *Bodvi*. Therefore if we add the three war-ships already interned we have a total of 12 not 11.

The *Bodvi* is said to have been literally crowded with Russian marines. They were almost elbowing one another off the deck. Evidently the destroyer had picked up a number of men from the sunken ships, and thus there is reason to hope that another deduction may be made from the terrible list of casualties. Three of the transports are reported to be laden with provisions, which fact bears out our original theory that Rojestvensky, counting on victory, or at any rate on such a measure of success as would for a time open the Sea of Japan to vessels bound for Vladivostok, sent these steamers temporarily to Shanghai with orders that they should proceed north after the action.

#### THE SINKING OF THE "SISSOI VELIKY."

The captain of the *Sissoi Veliky* says that the programme of passing the Tsushima Straits was adopted by Rojestvensky on the strength of his own judgment and without consulting his officers. He believed that he could easily break through any resistance

offered by the Japanese. Before entering the East Channel they sighted the *Izumi*, and afterwards the *Hashidate* and *Itsukushima*, all on their starboard bow. These vessels quickly disappeared in the mist, and were regarded as scouts. At a much later period there hove in sight, at a short interval, two squadrons under Togo himself, consisting of 4 battle-ships with the *Kasuga* and the *Nisshin*, and the Second Squadron under Admiral Kamimura, consisting of 6 armoured cruisers. The *Sissoi Veliky* had her rudder shot away and became unmanageable. During the night she was struck by a torpedo, and in the morning of the 28th at 9 o'clock she sunk at a point some 30 miles east of Tsushima. But although the torpedo may have hastened her fate it was not the true cause of it. Gun-fire had already doomed her, and she was down by the head and practically in a sinking condition before the Whitehead struck her. She had a complement of 32 officers and 630 men, and of that total 2 officers and 27 men had been killed before she sank. The rest jumped into the sea, and were rescued almost immediately by the *Shinano Maru*, the *Taijin Maru* and the *Yamato Maru*, three Japanese auxiliary cruisers.

The Japanese, we may remark *en passant*, seem to have done splendidly in saving lives. Some 4,000 officers and men must have been picked up by them—apart, of course, from the crews of the ships which surrendered.

The Captain of the *Sissoi Veliky* speaks in very high terms of the treatment extended to the Russians by the Japanese. In his opinion as a private individual, his admiration for the gunnery of the Japanese is unbounded, but he does not think highly of their skill in using torpedoes. A great number of these missiles were launched at the *Sissoi Veliky*, but only one struck her.

#### TORPEDO WORK.

The torpedo is evidently an immensely difficult projectile to shoot straight. And when one reflects calmly and remembers that 16 squadrons of torpedo-boats were at work during the night of the 27th, one's disposition is to wonder how even one of the Russians escaped. The first impression was that the torpedoers had wiped out their previous bad record, but on the whole it may be doubted whether their inaccuracy was not compensated by numbers. There is evidently much room for improvement in the mechanism of the torpedo. It seems to be as hard for a gunner to make one of them travel straight through the water as it is for a mathematician to calculate the path of the projectile through the resisting medium.

#### THE "NAKHIMOFF."

The Captain of the *Nakhimoff* says that not the least ground existed for the rumour of the *Kniaz Suvaroff* having run on a rock, nor yet for the rumour that Rojestvensky was sick. Admiral Fokersham, however, suffered from a severe illness. He fell into the sea during the action and was drowned. (It will be remembered that Fokersham has hitherto been said to have met his death from a shell which, early in the action, struck the conning-tower of the *Borodino*.) The Russians, according to this officer, believed that the main force of the Japanese was in the Formosa Channel, and not until the morning of the 27th did they recognise their mistake when they sighted the *Izumi*, the *Chitose*, the *Itsukushima* and the *Kasagi* in the Korean Strait. The Russians, who had hitherto been in double column, now

formed single column line ahead, and temporarily drove back the Japanese ships. But soon afterwards the other Japanese Squadrons appeared, and a terrible artillery duel commenced. The *Nakhimoff*, already heavily hurt by gun-fire, was surrounded during the night by 9 torpedo-boats, and a torpedo, shattering her bows, gave her the *coup de grace*. Her complement of 28 officers and 600 men were mostly picked up by a Japanese cruiser. This officer makes a strange statement by way of conclusion. He alleges that the Russians, when they arrived in the neighbourhood of Kamranh Bay, found two French cruisers which invited them to enter. He also speaks of the Squadron having been deficient in officers, and says that among their complements were many cadets just out of the Naval College.

#### TECHNICAL ASPECTS.

The *iji Slumpo* has an interesting article on the technical aspects of the great battle. It notes the gradual progress in armour plates, from Harvey steel to Harvey-nickel and then finally to Krupp. The finest of the Russian battle-ships had either Harvey-nickel or Krupp plates and were supposed to be unsinkable by any guns afloat, yet they have been sent to the bottom. The question now is, were the scientific men wrong in their calculations as to the resisting force of this armour and the piercing power of that ordnance, or was the armour on the Russian vessels of an inferior and defective quality. The question is of the utmost importance to naval architects, and happily the *Orel* having fallen into Japanese hands, it will be possible to determine by actual tests whether her plates are of the nature claimed for them by her builders. We do not, for our own part, altogether follow this reasoning, for the *Orel* has survived, and to make conclusive experiments it would be necessary to raise one of the sunken ships. It is true that the *Borodino*, the *Alexander III*, the *Kniaz Suvaroff* and the *Orel* were all similarly protected, a nine-inch belt of Krupp steel amidships with an anti-torpedo protection of four inches of Harvey-nickel steel. But who will venture to affirm that the three vessels which went to the bottom were as honestly constructed as the fourth vessel which survived?

#### WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

Captain Togo of the *Asama*, who is wounded and now in hospital, gives an account of the fight, which, though interesting, adds little to our previous knowledge. We learn from it that the Russians had fired away a quantity of ammunition at excessive ranges before the Japanese opened fire, which they avoided doing until they had closed up to some 6000 metres. It would seem from this that Rojestvensky placed special reliance on his heavy guns, 12-inch, 10-inch and 9-inch, in which class of ordnance he greatly excelled the Japanese. All through the shooting of the Russians was markedly defective, but the intrepidity with which they served their guns in the face of all difficulties and danger can not be overpraised. The Japanese had greatly the advantage in point of speed. They closed up and sheered off at will, and thus during the 27th the battle may be said to have consisted of a series of assaults, each lasting for about 30 minutes, with corresponding intervals. By night-fall the Russians had been thrown into complete disorder and were nothing better than a mob of ships. Then came the turn of the torpedo-boats, and in the meanwhile Admiral Togo, anticipating that some groups of the

enemy would endeavour to break through for Vladivostock, drew off his ships northward and formed a cordon which had for result the capture of the Nebogatoff squadron on the 28th. From this account we learn that Nebogatoff's vessels offered some resistance before surrendering, and that they hauled down their flags when they saw how utterly hopeless was their plight.

#### THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

There are 254 officers among the six thousand odd Russian prisoners taken in the battle of the Japan Sea. All their names are given in the columns of the *Official Gazette* of the 8th instant. Their ranks and the number in each rank are as follows:—

Vice-Admiral .....	1 (Rojestvensky).
Rear-Admiral .....	1 (Nebogatoff).
Captains .....	12
Commanders .....	22
First Lieutenants .....	67
Second Lieutenants .....	27
Third Lieutenants .....	100
Midshipman .....	1
Engineers .....	16
Paymaster .....	1
Officials .....	6

#### RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE RED CROSS.

Two Japanese physicians have just returned to their country after several months' imprisonment in Russia. One of them is Dr. Miyazawa who was taken from the *Sado Maru* on the 15th of June last year. Landed at first in Vladivostock he was thence conducted to Tonisk where he passed one month, and subsequently was taken to a place in the interior of Russia. He says that the sums allowed by the Russian authorities for the maintenance of captive officers—from 60 to 75 roubles monthly—are apparently enough, but that the money barely suffices to pay for the commonest fare, and does not even defray washing expenses. If this is the case with officers, the plight of the private is immeasurably worse, for he has only 16 kopecks *per diem* and nothing will induce the authorities to give him any more. The officers were obliged to subscribe 5 roubles each of their own already inadequate stipend. But this is nothing compared with the outrage of holding a Red Cross physician prisoner for nearly 12 months. Such procedure is flagrantly opposed to the Hague rules. Dr. Miyazawa's comrade was a physician attached to General Kuroki's army. How we fell into Russian hands we do not know, but he was kept in close custody from November until April. The two men attribute their release to American intervention. They are naturally much incensed at such a violation of the recognised principles of war.

#### THE "YASHIMA."

The story of the battleship *Yashima* is now published. She struck a Russian mine within a minute of the similar catastrophe to the *Hatsuse*. Immediately her commander ordered full speed ahead, and steered for the Japanese base, the whole crew working with deadly energy to conquer the inrush of water. But she was not to be saved. After steaming 60 miles the engines were flooded and the ship sunk in 25 fathoms. Her people were all rescued by the *Kasagi* and the *Tatsuta*. The *Shikishima* (battle-ship) was coming to her assistance immediately after she struck the mine, but her commander signalled to the big vessel to stand off and avoid the fatal field. Probably this saved the *Shikishima*.

## \* RUSSIA'S NAVAL LOSSES IN THE WAR.

It is very interesting to calculate what Russia's losses have been at sea during the present war. The following tables will make the matter clear:—

TABLE I.—BATTLE-SHIPS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Peresviet.....	12,674.....	Port Arthur.
Pobieda.....	12,674.....	do
Petropavlovsk.....	10,960.....	do
Poltava.....	10,960.....	do
Sevastopol.....	10,960.....	do
Retvizan.....	12,902.....	do
Kniaz Suvaroff.....	13,516.....	Sea of Japan.
Alexander III.....	13,516.....	do
Borodino.....	13,516.....	do
Ossliabha.....	12,674.....	do
Sissoi Veliky.....	10,400.....	do
Navarin.....	10,206.....	do

Totals 12 ships .....144,958 tons.

TABLE II.—CRUISERS SUNK.

Name	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Rurik.....	10,936.....	Off Ulsan.
Bayan.....	7,726.....	Port Arthur.
Pallada.....	6,731.....	do
Varyag.....	6,500.....	Chemulpo.
Novik.....	3,080.....	Saghalien.
Boyarin.....	3,200.....	Tairen Bay.
Admiral Nakhimoff.....	8,524.....	Japan Sea.
Dimitri Donskoi.....	6,200.....	do
Vladimir Monomak.....	5,593.....	do
Svietlana.....	3,727.....	do
Izumrud.....	3,200.....	Vladimir Bay.

Totals, 12 ships.....65,420 tons.

TABLE III.—COAST-DEFENCE IRON-CLAD SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Admiral Oushakoff.....	4,126.....	Sea of Japan.

TABLE IV.—AUXILIARY CRUISERS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Amur.....	2,653.....	Port Arthur.
Angara.....	12,050.....	do
Enisei (torpedo depot ship).....	2,653.....	Tairen Bay.
Ural.....	8,278.....	Sea of Japan.

Totals 4 ships .....25,634 tons.

TABLE V.—GUN-BOATS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Korietz.....	1,213.....	Chemulpo.
Sivoutch.....	950.....	R. Liao.
Posadnik.....	400.....	Port Arthur.
Gaidamak.....	400.....	do
Gremyastichy.....	1492.....	do
Otvazny.....	1492.....	do
Rasboynik.....	1,334.....	do
Djidjit.....	1,334.....	do
Zabiaca.....	1,236.....	do
Giljak.....	963.....	do
Bobr.....	950.....	do

Totals 11 ships .....11,764 tons.

TABLE VI.—DESTROYERS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Boevoi.....	350.....	Port Arthur.
Bujitelni.....	350.....	do
Razyashtchi.....	240.....	do
Storozhevoi.....	350.....	do
Silni.....	350.....	do
Burni.....	350.....	do
Vnimatelni.....	312.....	do
Vuinoslvi.....	312.....	do
Vnushitelni.....	312.....	do
Raztoropni.....	240.....	do
Stereguschichi.....	350.....	do
Stroini.....	350.....	do
Strashni.....	350.....	do
Lieut Barokoff.....	276.....	do
5 boats.....	1,500 (?)	Sea of Japan.

Totals, 19 boats .....5,902 tons.

There is here a total of 59 vessels sunk with an aggregate displacement of 257,804 tons.

Turning now to the captured ships we have the following:—

TABLE VII.—BATTLE-SHIPS CAPTURED.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place of capture.
Orel.....	13,516.....	Sea of Japan.
Nicholai I.....	9,594.....	do

Totals 2 ships .....23,110 tons.

TABLE VIII.—COAST-DEFENCE IRONCLADS CAPTURED.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place of Capture.
Admiral Apraxin.....	4,126.....	Sea of Japan.
Admiral Seniavine.....	4,126.....	do

Totals 2 ships ..... 8,252 tons.

TABLE IX.—DESTROYERS CAPTURED.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place of capture.
Ryeshitelni.....	240.....	Chefoo
Byedovi.....	350.....	Sea of Japan
Totals 2 ships.....	590 tons.	

These tables give a total of 6 ships captured with a displacement of 31,952. Hence the aggregate number of sunk and captured is 65 and their displacement 289,756 tons. The value of this big fleet is about 235 million yen.

In order, however, to arrive at a definite notion of the full extent of Russia's naval misfortunes we must add the number of ships interned:—

TABLE X.—SHIPS INTERNED.

Nature.	Name.	Tonnage.	Place of Internment.
Battle-ship.....	Tsarevitch.....	12,912.....	Kiaochow.
Cruiser.....	Diana.....	6,731.....	Saigon.
do.....	Askold.....	5,905.....	Shanghai.
Aux. Cruiser.....	Lena.....	10,575.....	San Francisco
Gun-boat.....	Manjur.....	1,224.....	Shanghai.
Aux. Cruiser.....	Vladimir.....	10,750.....	do
do.....	Yaroslav.....	8,550.....	do
do.....	Woroneji.....	10,750.....	do
10 Torpedo-destroyers.....		3,000.....	Various places in China.
Total 18 ships.....		70,397	

The grand result is, then, that Russia has lost, for the purposes of this war, 83 vessels with a displacement of 360,153 tons. The total will have to be increased should the cruisers *Aurora*, *Oleg* and *Zemchug* and the destroyer *Bodvi* be interned.

On the other hand, the Japanese losses have been as follows:—

BATTLE-SHIPS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Hatsuse.....	15,240.....	Outside Port Arthur.
Yashima.....	12,517.....	do

Totals 2 ships...27,757

CRUISERS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Takasago.....	4,227.....	Outside Port Arthur.
Yoshino.....	4,225.....	do
Miyako.....	1,800.....	do
Heiyen.....	2,185.....	do
Saiyen.....	2,481.....	do
Kaimon.....	1,367.....	do
Oshima.....	640.....	do
Atago.....	622.....	do

Totals 8 ships...17,547

DESTROYERS SUNK.

Name.	Tonnage.	Place where sunk.
Akatsuki.....	364.....	do
Hayatori.....	381.....	do

Totals 2 ships... 745.....

Grand totals 12 ships.46,049

To these must be added four torpedo-boats, No. 48, No. 34, No. 35 and No. 69, the last three of which were sunk in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. It is to be observed that, with the exception of torpedo-craft, not one Japanese ship has been sunk in action. All were destroyed by mines, by collisions or by running on rocks.

Perhaps we should add that Russia has had 9 officers of admiral's rank killed or taken prisoners, namely:—

Vice-Admiral Makaroff.....	killed.
Rear-Admiral Wittgeft.....	do
Rear-Admiral Folkersham.....	do
Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky.....	prisoner.
Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff.....	do
Rear-Admiral Willen.....	do
Rear-Admiral Rantinsky.....	do
Rear-Admiral Grigorovich.....	do
Rear-Admiral Ukhtomsky.....	do

It is very plain that years must elapse before Russia can hope to float anything like a competent navy in Far-Eastern waters. She can not do it at all while this war lasts, for the best personnel she had available has all been killed or captured. She herself alone knows what her exact losses have been in officers, petty officers and men, but it has certainly been a crippling figure.

## RECAPTURE.

Some days ago news was officially published in Tokyo that an American steamer had been sunk by the Baltic Squadron near Formosa. Subsequently this intelligence was contradicted, and the report took the form, now undoubtedly correct, that there had not been any sinking, but that a British ship, the *Oldhamia*, had been captured with her cargo of 150,000 cases of kerosene, consigned to the Standard Oil Company's agents in Yokohama. Nobody knew or could divine the pretext under which the Russians had made this seizure, but as the Russians do many inexplicable things, not much excitement was caused by the event. The story has had a curious sequel. A Japanese cruiser has re-captured the *Oldhamia* from the Russians. When re-captured she was flying the Russian flag and she is therefore a legitimate prize of war from the Japanese point of view. But whence are her unhappy original owners and the owners of the kerosene to obtain compensation? They must evidently look to the Russian Government whose officials made the first seizure. It is a strange complication.

A cognate story relates to the incidents which happened in the northern part of the Sea of Japan on the 5th of May. Russian destroyers, issuing from Vladivostock, sunk the little schooner *Daisan Yawata Maru* and took off one or two of her crew. Two days later Linevitch reported that in addition to sinking the *Yawata Maru* the destroyers had captured a sailing vessel near Shiribeshi, removed her crew of nine men, and putting a Russian crew on board, had sent her to Vladivostock. Encountering heavy winds *en route*, she had to seek refuge on the Korean coast, and there she was re-captured by the Japanese with her Russian crew, an officer and 13 marines.

## GENERAL BALASHOFF.

General Balashoff and the remainder of his staff have left Port Arthur. The General, before setting out, conveyed to Dr. Harris an emphatically eloquent expression of thanks and admiration for the treatment extended by the Japanese to his wounded and sick countrymen. He declared that the most exacting dictates of the highest civilization had been satisfied by their conduct, and that alike in his official and in his private capacity he desired to express his profound gratitude and appreciation. On returning to Russia his voice should be raised and his pen exercised to make widely known this admirable record.

This warm and most unequivocal tribute reads strangely in the context of the complaints lately formulated by the Russian authorities on the very subject which here elicits General Balashoff's eloquent praise. After all, the difficulties encountered by the Japanese in tending some seventeen thousand Russian wounded, whose language was strange, who were thrown suddenly on unprepared hands, who lacked many hospital necessities, and for whose care no sufficient staff of nurses and surgeons were immediately available, must have been enormous. The Japanese themselves, having toiled with all the industry possible to human beings and with all the extraordinary patience and kindness of their nature, now say, with their habitual modesty, that there must have been many shortcomings. General Balashoff does not think so, and General Balashoff knows.

## ADMIRALS TOGO AND ROJESTVENSKY.

A telegram to the *Hochi* from Saseho dated the 3rd says that on that day Admiral Togo—the name is not given, but what reason there should be for concealment we do not see—visited Admiral Rojestvensky in the hospital. The Russian Admiral, in spite of his severe wound, rose in his bed to receive his late adversary. Admiral Togo said:—"It is the fortune of war, yet I most sincerely regret that you were wounded, especially as this hospital is in many respects defective. Pray make allowance for its deficiencies. I earnestly hope that you will soon be quite well again. The Russian Admiral seemed much moved by these kind words. He replied:—"The excellence and strength of the Japanese fleet astonished me and evoked my great admiration. As for my wound, I count it an honour, and it is a still greater honour to me to receive this kind visit from the officer commanding such a renowned fleet as yours." After this exchange of politenesses, the two officers conversed on various subjects.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters; from Saseho, dated 4th June.)

Since Admiral Rojestvensky entered the Naval Hospital his pulse and temperature have been normal. No sign of brain trouble is apparent. He has a contused wound about as large as the palm of the hand on the inside of his thigh and an abrasion on the right ankle, but there is no appearance of suppuration and his condition is good.

Admiral Yamamoto has addressed the following letter to Admiral Rojestvensky in the Saseho hospital:—"I beg to express my profound admiration and respect for the more than thorough manner in which you discharged all your duties as a commanding officer, during the recent great battle and for the valour and zeal you displayed on behalf of your country. I most heartily sympathise with you in the matter of your wound, and sincerely hope that by the means obtainable at our hospital and by the ministrations of our surgeons you will speedily be restored to complete health."

## LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

It is impossible, of course, to calculate with absolute certainty the Russian casualties in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, but we believe that, happily, they are not so numerous as might have been supposed. In the 17 vessels known to have been sunk the complements were as follow:—

<i>Borodina</i> .....	850
<i>Alexander III.</i> .....	850
<i>Kniaz Suvoroff</i> .....	850
<i>Ossiabva</i> .....	775
<i>Sisoi Veliky</i> .....	582
<i>Nararin</i> .....	530
<i>Oushakoff</i> .....	318
<i>Nakhunoff</i> .....	567
<i>Dimitri Donskoi</i> .....	576
<i>Svetlana</i> .....	400
<i>Vladimir Monomakh</i> .....	550
<i>Ural</i> .....	350
Five des royers .....	600

7,798

Then we have the crews of the captured ships:—

<i>Orel</i> .....	850
<i>Nicholas I.</i> .....	604
<i>Sentacine</i> .....	318
<i>Abraxin</i> .....	318
1 Destroyer .....	120

2,210

This makes a total of 10,008 men, and as

6,212 are known to be prisoners in Japanese hands, the deaths would seem to have been about 3,796. Besides, some are said to have escaped in the cruisers which went to Manila and in the destroyer which has put into Shanghai. The crews of these Manila and Shanghai cruisers total about 2,582, and it consequently appears that the warships (excluding the *Ural*, of course) carried some 12,240 officers and men in all. Probably we shall be safe in concluding that not more than 3,500 lost their lives. It is a terrible record for a naval battle, but it is not so bad as was at first feared.

It must be noted that in the above list the two special-service steamers, *Ilits* and *Kamchatka*, sunk in the Sea of Japan, are not included. We do not know what complements they carried.

## THE BLACK-SEA FLEET.

We are often asked what vessels constitute the Black-Sea Fleet of Russia. They are these:—

Name.	Character.	Tonnage.	Speed.	When built.
<i>Rostislav</i> .....	Battle-ship	8,880	16	1894
<i>Tavritchesky</i> .....	do	10,950	16	1900
<i>Sviatitelia</i> .....	do	12,480	17	1893
<i>Pobiedonosets</i> .....	do	10,280	16	1892
<i>Apostolof</i> .....	do	8,500	16	1890
<i>Ekaterina</i> .....	do	10,182	17	1886
<i>Tchesme</i> .....	do	10,182	17	1886
<i>Sinop</i> .....	do	10,181	17	1887
<i>Novograd</i> .....	Coast-defence	2,491	6½	1873
<i>Admiral Popoff</i> .....	do	3,550	8½	1875
<i>Kugul</i> .....	Protected cruiser	6,500	23	1904
<i>Otkakoff</i> .....	do	6,500	23	1904
<i>Mekurya</i> .....	do	2,996	13	1878

To the above may be added 6 small (1,224 tons) cruisers of 13 knots speed all built in the eighties and quite useless for foreign service.

It will thus be seen that the Fleet consists of 7 second-class battle-ships, all of comparatively low speed, two fine new protected cruisers and a few old worn-out vessels which could not be sent eastward. The 7 battle-ships are remarkable for the nature of their armament. They carry no less than fifty 12-inch guns, four 10-inch and seventy-eight 6-inch. In that respect they constitute a formidable flotilla even as compared with Rojestvensky's Squadron, which mounted only twenty-six 12-inch pieces. But Russia can not take this fleet out of the Black Sea without England's consent, and there is little likelihood of her obtaining that. If she could, and if she added the battle-ships *Slava* and *Paul III.*, new first-class vessels, as well as some cruisers still available, she might make a strong squadron. She must be sorely tempted now to defy England and rush the Black-Sea Fleet through the Dardanelles.

## "THE TIMES" ON THE FIRST PHASE OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Immediately after the Kamranh incident had been closed *The Times* commented on it as follows:—

While there was a possibility of serious risk that the question between France and Japan might become acute, there were obvious reasons why comment upon it should be restrained within narrow limits. Now that this danger is over, and, we trust, over for good, it may be useful to point out why Japanese opinion, which has been so singularly self-contained throughout the war, has lately showed strong signs of getting excited. The Japanese regarded the sojourn of the Baltic Fleet in the waters of Indo-China as the culminating incident in a long series of acts all of which they considered to be of very doubtful legality. They held that without French help the Russian armada could never have made its way to Far Eastern seas at all, and it must be owned that they had much to say in support of this contention. It has been in French ports, and in French ports only, that the Russian ships have received a hospitality which was

indispensable to their progress. At Cherbourg and at Brest, at Dakar, at Algiers, at Jibuti, and at Madagascar they have found shelter and opportunities for receiving supplies and information which they never ventured to seek in the waters of any Power. While this hospitality was accorded to them at a great distance from the scene of operations, something might, perhaps, be said in its excuse. But, when the Russian Admiral proceeded to claim it within a few days' sail of Japanese territory and to abuse it, as the Japanese were satisfied, for preparing hostilities against them, the cup of their indignation not unnaturally was full. The prompt action of France and the orders of the Tsar have removed a danger which threatened the peace of the world. If effective steps have been taken, as we assume they have been taken, to prevent any similar efforts by Russian ships to make an unfair use of neutral waters, the incident may now be regarded as happily and finally closed.

There has not yet been time to receive the copies of the great journal containing its comments on this neutrality question after it had entered its second and most acute phase; namely, when the Russian Squadron, having left Kamranh during two days, returned thither again, and finally steamed away merely to seek the hospitality of another French port, Honkoku. That second series of outrages was much more flagrant than the first. Happily the Baltic Fleet is no more and the good relations between France and Japan need not be disturbed. But the future can not be foreseen. Japan would be unwise if she failed to effect some friendly arrangement which will secure her against being again the victim of such exceedingly benevolent neutrality.

## CHINA.

There are rumours that the Dalai Lama still lingers at Kulong, pleading indisposition as a reason for not returning to Lassa. There are also rumours that Russia is endeavouring to purchase his political influence by offers of ten thousand roubles daily, which proposal is said to possess a very enticing aspect for the great prelate, and it is thought possible that he may soon be found preaching a Russo-phil propaganda in Tibet and Mongolia. We take these rumours to be reflections of a conviction that Russia will not rest content with her discomfiture in the Far East, but that she will endeavour to restore her tarnished prestige by a campaign of some kind in the Middle East. She certainly bears her defeats with admirable fortitude. We hear of her now planning to despatch another force of 200,000 men to Manchuria, and issuing orders to the Baltic dockyards to despatch a new Squadron to Japan. It is true that the Baltic dockyards cannot work miracles. They have one battle-ship on the stocks, the *Paul*, and this with the *Slava* and a few rather rickety cruisers might be got ready for despatch to the Far East at some time in the fall of the year. But they would be quite powerless to accomplish anything. Still Russia keeps up the game, and whatever may be said of her judgment, we can not but admire her courage. It all proves, however, that the least likely thing in the future is her tame acquiescence in defeat. She will strike in again. The tenacity of her expansive ambition is permanent.

Captain Puttfarke, commanding the S.M.S. *Seeadler*, has reported to the harbour master at Shanghai that whilst on the voyage from Tsingtau to Shanghai he sighted a floating mine in Lat 35.0 N., Long, 121.32 E. The mine was destroyed with two shots from a quickfiring gun. As the object in question was found within one day's steam of Shanghai one may understand how far afield the danger has spread.

## CONTINUING THE WAR.

The Council at Tsarskoe Selo, by a large majority, has resolved, the telegram tells us, to continue the war. Thus incidentally we learn that the question of ceasing the war has been debated in State circles. The *Novoye Vremya* also declares that her signal defeat at sea does not affect Russia's position on shore, and that with half a million of men in Manchuria she can not listen to proposals for peace. Further, the St. Petersburg journal adds that there is less ground than ever for attributing to many Russians an inclination to accept peace on Japan's terms. But the *Novoye Vremya* does not know what Japan's terms are. Japan has never formulated her terms. She has never been asked to formulate them and she certainly will not do so until she is asked. Therefore this allegation of the *Novoye Vremya*'s is either a trick to discourage the advocates of peace by attributing imaginary harshness to Japan's attitude or is another specimen of Russian bluff. Be that as it may, there can be no question about the insincerity of the *Novoye Vremya* when it alleges that the crushing defeat suffered by the Russian navy in the Sea of Japan does not affect the situation on shore. It does affect the situation on shore; affects it most vitally, for prior to that defeat the situation on shore was not without hope. It had one hope, and that hope was in the fleet. Were the positions reversed, had the victory of the 27th of May been a Russian triumph instead of a Japanese, Russia's situation in Manchuria would now be metamorphosed and Japan's absorbing thought would be how to get her armies back in safety from beyond the seas. But with the Russian fleet absolutely "wiped out," as it has been, Japan is free to pour as many troops as she pleases into Manchuria and can confidently count on keeping them supplied. On the other hand, unless the Russian armies can undertake an offensive campaign on a colossal scale, they can never hope to recover their lost ground. In point of fact the war is now absolutely won. Russia, if not completely driven out of Manchuria, has lost everything that invested the Three Provinces with attractions in her eyes, since she has lost the seaboard. There is nothing for her in northern Manchuria. She never would have planted a foot there except by way of preliminary to going south to the coast of the Pacific. But going south now means one of two things: either an obviously futile attempt to re-take Port Arthur or an invasion of Korea. Does it fall within the range of the wildest flight of imagination to suppose her capable of either the one feat or the other in the face of half a million of Japanese having free access to the seaboard? The game is irrevocably lost for Russia. It ended with the Battle of the Japan Sea. A victory there might have been followed by successes on shore. A crushing defeat there can never be followed by successes. This must be so plain to St. Petersburg that we greatly doubt the sincerity of the Tsarskoe-Selo Council.

## GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING.

Tuesday was observed by the German members of this community and of Tokyo as a general holiday in honour of the marriage of His Imperial and Royal Highness Crown Prince William to H.H. the Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The weather was far from propitious in

Yokohama, rain falling heavily during the forenoon but in spite of this flags were plentifully displayed and a large number of residents attended the reception held by the Consul-General (Mr. Von Syburgh).

In the evening a dinner was held at the Oriental Palace Hotel. After the company had enjoyed the excellent repast provided by Messrs. Muraour and Dewette the toasts appropriate to such an occasion were drunk, the healths of the august young couple being enthusiastically honoured.

On the 5th instant His Excellency Count Arco Valley gave a banquet and ball at the German Legation to celebrate the nuptials of the Prince Imperial of Germany. These events were marked with all the brilliancy habitual where Count Arco Valley is host. His Excellency despatched telegrams of congratulation to the Prince Imperial and to the Representative of Japan at the ceremony, Prince Arisugawa.

## THE SHIPS IN SHANGHAI.

The Russian Consul in Shanghai has suddenly given his consent to the disarming of the vessels now at Woosung. They can not come up the river to Shanghai, on account of the state of the tide. It is stated that the Consul has asked the Taotai to take measures against the cutting out of any of the vessels by the Japanese. Hitherto he had insisted that the steamers must be accorded the treatment of ordinary merchant ships, and must be allowed to go and come at will. But evidently the only limit of a Russian official's claims is his ability to enforce them; for seeing now that a Japanese squadron may be expected at any moment to come to the mouth of the Yangtze and disturb the peace of these trespassers, the Consul appreciates that he had better climb down his arbitrary tree. Truly dignity and the reputation of their country do not seem to count for much in the procedure of Russian officials. If these steamers had a right to frequent Shanghai before the battle was fought in the Sea of Japan, they have just as valid a right now, and the Consul's plain course would have been to insist on their right, leaving the Japanese to violate it if they would. But he has withdrawn his claim immediately on the aspect of danger, thus publicly admitting that the claim was founded simply on Russian convenience not on international law, and that Russia is prepared to interpret the latter solely in accordance with the dictates of the former. When the internment of the steamers did not suit Russia's belligerent plans, he vehemently proclaimed that to intern them would be a flagrant breach of his country's treaty rights. When their internment became the only means of saving them from Japan, he demanded it as a right.

## PORT ARTHUR.

It is stated that the work of raising the sunken ships at Port Arthur is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily. The authorities hope to float all the ships by the end of October and to complete the repairs by next spring. Of course the outlays will be heavy. It was originally estimated that an average of 1½ million yen per vessel would have to be spent, but the idea now is that some twice that sum may be required, and that in certain cases the cost will run up to 5 millions. Under any circumstances, however, the Navy will receive valuable additions at far less than the cost of providing new vessels.

The *Bayan* and the *Amur* are now receiving most attention as their positions render it desirable to get them quickly out of the way. The *Amur* is a torpedo-transport of 2,500 tons; the *Bayan* an armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons. No particulars are given as to the state of these ships or of the 4 battleships lying in the harbour, but evidently the prospect of utilizing them continues to be regarded hopefully.

The *Angara* and the *Kazan*, raised at Port Arthur, have been placed in the hands of the Kure Admiralty. They are renamed, the *Angara* becoming the *Angawa Maru*, and the *Kazan* the *Kasato Maru*. These are sufficient approximations to the original names. The *Angara* is a steamer of 12,050 tons, but as to the *Kazan* we have no information. Both vessels are said to be now fit for service.

## JAPANESE PRISONERS.

The Japanese Representative in Berlin telegraphs intelligence received from the Prisoners Information Bureau in Russia, to the effect that in the Battle of Mukden one Colonel belonging to the Seventh Division, a Captain and Lieutenant belonging to the Tenth, and three lieutenants belonging to the Ninth were taken prisoners and are now in the hands of the Russians. It is believed that the Colonel is Murakami Masanichi, who commanded a regiment in General Oseko's Division. The Battle of Mukden ended on the 10th of March and we are now at the beginning of June. Either the Russian organization must be greatly demoralized or their Prisoners Information Bureau must be working very badly. The latter fault has been frequently laid to its charge, and on this occasion after nearly 3 months' delay it has not yet succeeded in ascertaining and reporting the names of the captured officers, six in all. We venture to affirm that of the tens of thousands of prisoners, taken by the Japanese in the same battle, every name has long ago been transmitted to Russia. War is a cruel thing, but it becomes doubly and needlessly cruel when families are thus left in suspense as to the fate of their members.

## WONDERFUL Gobelins.

There are now on view at Messrs. Ueyada in Tokyo the finest specimens of gobelins and embroidery ever seen, we should think, since such fabrics began to be made. The gobelins number four, being intended to drape the four walls of a room, and the embroidery is a single piece, 56 square yards in area, which is to cover the ceiling. The subjects depicted on the gobelins are flowers and birds, and nothing could exceed the skill shown by the weaver or the magnificent yet perfectly harmonious variety of colours. On the ceiling piece a vast number of birds are embroidered in the finest style of the Japanese embroiderer, which is equivalent to saying the finest style in the world. The artist has not fallen into the very probable mistake of showing the backs of the birds. They are seen exactly as they would be seen flying over head, and though much of the brilliancy of their plumage is thus foregone, the beauty and softness of the silk embroidery are enhanced. This grand specimen of weaving and needle-work is to be sent to the Belgian Exhibition, where it can not fail to create a sensation. It is now, we believe, at the Palace, whither it has been sent for the Emperor's inspection, but it will probably be to-morrow restored to Messrs. Ueyada's show-rooms in Yariya-cho.



## FOREIGN PRESS OPINIONS.

(Telegrams received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo.)

The following was received from Paris on the 1st June:—Strict censorship appears to leave the public in Russia in ignorance of the result of the late naval engagement. On the 30th May, however, concealment became impossible, and the papers were permitted on the following day to publish certain portions of the Japanese official reports.

The Russian press unanimously point out in violent language the blunders which have been committed in the conduct of the war and call for the immediate convocation of a national assembly.

The *Novoye Vremya* declares that in view of the extreme gravity of the situation, the assembly should be convened at once without waiting for the conclusion of the inquiry now being made by the commission sitting under the Minister of the Interior.

The *Novosti*, after pointing out the fatal effect which the naval defeat would produce upon the army under General Linevitch, adverts to the serious danger in which Vladivostok is now placed by that defeat and concludes that it is only by the wise employment of the forces on land and sea now remaining to her that Russia can hope to bring the war to a definite issue and render it possible to conclude honourable peace.

The *Gazette de Bourse* observes that while fresh Russian disasters in Manchuria are anticipated in political circles in Great Britain, public opinion in France urges Russia in a friendly spirit to conclude peace in order to avert further catastrophes and adds that external peace is to be looked for only after the restoration of peace at home.

## BRITISH OPINION.

A profound impression has been made throughout Europe by the decisiveness of our naval victory, and it still continues, judging from the tone of the comments, to fill the press with wonder.

The *Times* dwells upon the utter hopelessness of further struggle and the increasing disadvantages to Russia if she were to continue, but it observes with regret that these considerations do not seem to have any weight at Tsarskoe Selo. It remarks in reference to the fears of the yellow peril expressed by the continental press that it is firmly convinced that there is not the least intention in France, Germany or any other country to take any action whatever for again depriving Japan of the legitimate fruits of her victory. England would be bound as all the world knows to resist to the utmost any such attempt. The yellow peril bogey, it concludes, would indeed be converted into a living reality if any power were now to repeat the blunder which led ten years ago to the retrocession of Liaotung Peninsula. England for one would most emphatically oppose such a scheme which is as foolish as it is iniquitous.

The *Standard* in a leading article pays a tribute to the heroism of Admiral Rojestvensky and his squadron and hopes that the prospects of peace have been at least brought near by the late battle. It has no doubt that Russia is seriously considering the question of seeking some basis of accommodation, and though Japan may with justice insist upon Russia's making the overtures, still she will not in the hour of her triumph fail to show that moderation and discretion which have marked every step she has taken in the present war. It is most important, says the paper in conclusion, that we should arrive at a definite solution for making the Anglo-Japanese alliance permanent and not

merely rest content with a recognition of its value. Disastrous consequence would certainly follow from any attempt to shake England's readiness to renew the alliance and accept all the responsibilities implied by it. No patriotic statesman would for mere party purposes endanger by indiscreet acts this great pledge of security.

Other important papers, liberal and conservative, advise Russia to be reasonable and sue for peace.

## FRENCH COMMENTS.

The *Republique Francaise* of May 31st, says that the Japanese victory will have merely an indirect effect on the duration of the war, which is to strengthen the peace party at the Russian court. If, however, the war should continue, the only result of the victory will be the removal of those apprehensions which delayed the Japanese attack on Vladivostok. But the Japanese triumph on sea is extremely interesting from another point. A great naval power born in the Pacific will disturb the world combinations. England and America will become anxious. France has long since been concerned at the consequences of Japanese successes. Even leaving out of consideration her sympathy for Russia, her own interests in the maintenance of her position in Asia would oblige her to take sides with those who are already concerned at the prodigious increase of Japan's forces.

The *Echo de Paris* reports a rumour that after the destruction of Rojestvensky's squadron, offers of friendly mediation may very shortly be made by England and France to their respective allies, and adds that pourparlers for the purpose were spoken of in official circles yesterday as being imminent.

M. Clemenceau in the *Aurora* severely criticises those pro-Russians who talked of all Russian defeats as if they were victories and says that the true friends of Russia are those who advised peace after the fall of Port Arthur. Then he comments upon the Russian situation after every defeat, and wonders when this bloody game will come to an end.

Rochefort in the *Intransigeant* says that there is for Russia but peace or ruin, and ruin spells death. A sovereign has no right to prolong the extermination of his subjects; they will remark that the fact that the Czar is still living when Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff are dead only serves to increase the responsibility upon him in persisting in the impossible task of recovering from defeat. He does not understand how dangerous the situation has become. The great Powers should advise him to respect the sanctity of human life and prevent his making further sacrifice.

The *Petite Republique* deprecates the folly of Russia in putting her fortune to the test with such demoralised forces as the Baltic squadron and declares that those who persist in such criminal folly deserve to be locked up.

The *Croix* resumes more emphatically than before its argument that the longer the war continues the more onerous will the terms of peace be, and to favour war is to court defeat. The revolutionary parties are organizing for a secret struggle and the Russian Government can hardly cope for long with enemies at home and abroad. However wounding to her *amour-propre* the course may be, Russia, vanquished in war, must, to avoid further useless slaughter, sue for peace.

## AMERICAN THOUGHT.

The *Washington Times* of May 29th says:

—The defeat of Russia is the triumph of enlightenment; the destruction of the last physical stronghold of superstitious bigotry and religious intolerance; the necessary demolition of the greatest obstacle to human liberty and progress. Napoleon predicted that in this century the Slav and Anglo-Germanic races would meet in death struggle. The prediction may yet hold true, but in part it has already been fulfilled, for Japan to-day is the legitimate heir and exponent of Anglo-Germanic ideals. The world rejoices at Russia's defeat, because it condemns the aims and policy of Russian administration, and because it brings peace, inevitable peace that much closer to realization. But, while we celebrate the inevitable, our hearts go out in sympathy to the brave men of both sides and to their families. The world deplors the waste of human life in this struggle. It places responsibility for this loss not upon the Russian people but upon their avaricious, arrogant and imbecile rulers. For the Russian people, it has sympathy and hope and for the brave little Japanese, it cheers commendation for their bravery and enthusiastic admiration for their methods. David has met Goliath and the victory is with David.

New York *Sun*, May 31st:—Togo's victory is complete. Later telegrams announce the total destruction of the Russian battleships with the capture of all admirals in command. Never in the history of the world has so effective a piece of work been done upon the sea. Russia's sea power is wiped out and Japan can deal with the waters of the Western Pacific as her own. Russia's bluff has been called with disaster to herself. When detailed accounts of the fighting come to us, naval experts will be able to draw lessons from the fight, for this is the first great naval battle in which two evenly matched forces have met since modern armour and modern guns have come into use. At Manila and Santiago the preponderance was all on one side while at Port Arthur conditions of the blockade affected the problem; here in the sea of Japan two nearly equal fleets have met with the outcome that one was totally destroyed and the other practically unhurt. Japan can now breathe freely and carry out her military operations unhindered. The Russian Armada is swept out of existence and even the Czar's madness will hesitate to send more Russian vessels to certain destruction. For the moment, Russia is eliminated as a factor in any European entanglements that may call for sea power, and in so far the peace of the world is ensured. Japan's military plans in Manchuria can be carried on with no fear of cutting off her base of supplies. It will be an interesting question that will meet naval experts when details of Togo's victories are learned. Is it on torpedo-boat and fast cruiser that a navy must depend or on big battleships, or is it superior pluck and knowledge of the man behind the gun that after all decides the fight? However that may be, nobody will grudge glory to the brave and patient commander who has secured the great victory of Japan.

New York *Sun* of May 30th:—The destruction by the Japanese of the Russian Fleet and practically of Russian naval power may be said without exaggeration to be one of the most momentous events not merely in naval history but also in the history of the world. Here is a nation which was opened to the civilized world only fifty years ago, that has been organized after the plan of western civilization for less than 25 years, that only within ten years has had a navy of

any considerable rank and that has by one blow put itself in the very fore-front of the naval powers of the world. After having previously demonstrated its superiority on land to nominally the greatest military power of the world, the naval engagement in Korea Strait therefore marks a radical change in the distribution of the military strength and the military possibilities of the world. The complete victory of Japan in the war with Russia which it foreshadows will put Japan far up towards the head of military powers and before this century ends it will hold the first place beyond peradventure if its development shall continue in anything like the ratio of progress which it has made since its victory over China ten years ago. The engagement in Korea Strait has afforded the first full test of new engines of naval war which has been made since their introduction, certainly since the type of modern battleship has been brought to its present development. Our American destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago could not be called such a test though our experience there foreshadowed the results in Japanese waters, that is both the Spanish and Russian ships were destroyed without significant damage to the opposing fleets. The theory that when modern ships of war actually met squarely in battle each side would be likely to destroy the other has been disposed of effectually. The victory won by the Japanese is not only one of the most complete in the history of naval warfare but it also was won without loss to the victor. It is demonstrated that Japan is the military superior of Russia on both sea and land. Japan has won the war. Is there another European Power which would have done better than Russia, unless Great Britain with its vast naval preponderance? When Japan has gone ahead in its development under the impetus of present victory, may not the time come and in no distant period when even Great Britain will be distanced? How about ourselves? The naval battle of Saturday and Sunday may change the whole course of civilization during the twentieth century.

#### OPINION IN GERMANY.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, after discussing the recent battle from a naval point of view, says:—"It is not at all surprising that Japan's victory should have won for her a larger share than ever of applause and respect from a warlike nation like the Germans. Nor can it be doubted that this is not the case with Germany alone but that other countries feel similarly. That Prince Arisugawa should have entered Berlin on the very day of the receipt of the news of Japan's signal victory, is very remarkable. When the German Emperor went to the station to meet the Prince and received him with all military honours, the people of Berlin had an opportunity of seeing the Representative of a country which has gained one of those rare victories that are written in large letters on the pages of history. His Imperial Highness will appreciate from the extraordinary character of this cordial and sincere welcome that Germany feels not the smallest reserve in recognising the military successes achieved by his country. (The paper then repeats the argument that Russia by this defeat must be said to have exhausted her last resource, and concludes with these words:—) "That Russia has now arrived at the end of her devices is beyond discussion or query. It is not Germany's business to advise her as to what steps she should adopt after having invited the destruction of her fleet. We merely quote and endorse the dictum of *Le Temps*:—"The future of Russia is not in

the East alone: it is in Europe and Central Asia also. We pray earnestly that she will avoid being exhausted in this fight with Japan and that she will make peace."

#### RUSSIAN OPINION.

The *Novoye Vremya* writes as follows:—"We recognise that our fleet sustained a great defeat in the Tsushima strait and that for many years Russia must remain without naval strength, but the result does not make our cause any worse on land. Russia with an army of over half a million men in Manchuria cannot lend an ear to the talk of peace. Her defeat at sea does not affect the situation on shore. Russia's confidence in her army remains as unshaken as ever. Her losses at the battle of Tsushima were indeed terrible but the idea that this will induce many Russians to accept peace on Japan's terms is more baseless than ever."

The *Russian Bourse Gazette*, after writing of the agitation in the bureaucratic government and of the discontent and distress existing in the Russian nation, says:—"The Russian bureaucracy has not one single friend outside its own ranks in Russia, and cannot hope for any assistance. The sooner the Russian bureaucracy is abolished the quicker will the people's content be restored. The Russian nation has not been defeated nor suffered any disaster."

With regard to the situation all the Russian newspapers agree that the question of peace or war should be submitted to the Zemski Sobor. The *Novoye Vremya* says:—"Russia fought at first with one hand. By degrees she put out both hands. She has now lost one hand but she has not lost her fighting power. Nevertheless the time has come for convening a national assembly. There ought not to be a moment's delay. Unless the talent and the sympathy of the whole country be invoked the popular sentiment can not possibly be quieted."

The *Russ* writes:—"We can not keep silence in view of the defeat of our country. No effort must be spared to build up a new Russia and to establish the future on a firm footing."

Another journal says:—"The bureaucracy has again brought disgrace upon our nation. The time has come for the Russian people to exert themselves. It is of the most urgent necessity to convene a popular assembly."

But *Mischirsky*, under date of the 1st instant, argues thus:—"Russia's great hopes centered on the Baltic Fleet, and of course the destruction of that fleet has produced a painful impression upon the people's mind, and, what is very much to be regretted, must have given a great blow to the army in Manchuria. People are now everywhere asking what course should be adopted in the situation. The so-called patriotic editors' who until yesterday ridiculed my arguments for peace, are now with one accord demonstrating the necessity of peace. Do they understand, however, that the time for establishing peace has half expired? The *Novoye Vremya* is calling out excitedly for a national assembly. But has the editor reflected that however rapidly an assembly be convened Japan's movements will be still more rapid? My belief is that to summon a national assembly at this crisis would be to invite confusion, and therefore not at all a wise course. If the object of convening it be not to secure peace, then there is no occasion for haste. The only good plan to secure peace is for the local representatives, the Government officials, and the heads of the church to hold a combined council."

#### BELGIAN OPINION.

The shattering of the Baltic Squadron has produced a most profound sensation in Belgium. The newspapers with one accord declare that further resistance on Russia's part would be foolish and unreasoning. The decision adopted at the Imperial Council to continue the war will, they say, merely alienate the sympathy of the nations and add vigour to the revolutionary movement.

#### KOREA.

The Fusan-Masampo railway has been finished and was opened for traffic on the 6th instant. This makes Masampo one of the best harbours in the Far East.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we read that the railway from Seoul to Wiju has been virtually completed, with the exception of the temporary bridge at Chongju. It is possible to ride the whole way in construction waggons if one is prepared to do a little walking at Chongju.

On the 2nd instant two steamers ran aground on the Korean coast during a fog. They were the *Kwanon Maru* (452 tons) and the *Katsuyama Maru* (1,770 tons). It is expected that the latter will be floated off.

#### MANY EARTHQUAKES.

On the 2nd instant at 2 p.m. Hiroshima was visited by a violent shock of earthquake. Telegraphs and telephones were interrupted, houses and warehouses lost their plaster or were cracked, and considerable injury was done. The seismic disturbance is said to have lasted 2 minutes. In the town of Hiroshima six people were killed and 79 wounded, and 33 houses were damaged. At Ujina the high-road developed 4 fissures and the railway was injured in two places. The record of casualties is not yet ascertained. At Kure also houses have been partially wrecked and some people killed. The water-works in the naval compound were broken and much damage is reported. Owing to interruption of the telegraph details are not immediately procurable, but it does not appear that the shock was much felt westward of Bakan or in Shikoku. The western half of Chugoku, from Hiroshima to Bakan, seems to have been the centre of disturbance.

Yokohama was treated to a sufficiency of earthquakes on Tuesday. The first occurred at a very early hour in the morning, somewhere about 1 o'clock and fairly disconcerting jars followed at intervals till the tenth shock came about 5. But the tremors continued at short intervals till the forenoon.

Tokyo was entirely out of the range of the earthquake, no shocks being perceptible.

The Governor of Shizuoka telegraphs that since the 5th June there have been 20 shocks of earthquake at Atami, and they are still continuing, but are very slight.

Another telegram from the headman of Oshima (Vries Island) dated on the morning of the 6th, says that since yesterday continuous shocks of earthquake continue to be felt. At 35 minutes past midnight a severe shock, followed by 100 minor shocks, was felt, and they still continue. Some stone walls were injured, but there were no casualties to either man or beast.

A good strong jar was felt in Yokohama about 2.40 p.m., on Wednesday, being followed within the space of a few minutes by several others, somewhat violent.

The Kanagawa-ken Meteorological Station reports that 14 earthquake shocks were felt in Yokohama on the 6th inst., 11 shocks on the 7th, and two shocks were registered up to 1.23 a.m. on the 8th.

## REJOICINGS.

The capital was *en fete* on the 1st instant. A congratulatory entertainment was organized by the Municipality, and there were speeches by the Mayor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, as well as by the Ministers of War and of the Navy. The usual torch-light processions and fire-works made night brilliant and the air resounded from time to time with shouts of "banzai." There has been no heartier demonstration since the war began, though perhaps from the point of view of some western peoples a lack of spirit would be inferred. The Japanese does not abandon himself. He preserves always a certain measure of calm and decorum, which are not among the moral paraphernalia of holiday-makers in Europe or America.

There was also a great meeting of business men in the Nippon Club in the evening. Speeches were delivered by Baron Nagaoka, Admiral Viscount Ito, Baron Shibusawa and others.

The two Houses of the Diet have sent addresses of thanks and congratulation to the combined squadrons and their famous commander.

There was no mistaking the heartiness which the Yokohama citizens threw into their grand celebration on Friday. The principal feature was a garden party given at the Cricket Ground by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce during the afternoon, which drew large crowds. The weather was gloriously fine, but the heat was agreeably tempered by a breeze that blew continuously throughout the afternoon. Bunting and lanterns were provided in abundance and the scene was very animated when the formal proceedings began at 2.45, by Mayor Ichihara reading a lengthy congratulatory letter. He said that the Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and Vladivostok had been annihilated and there was apparently no prospect for Russia to restore her power in eastern seas. Nevertheless, Russia attempted to interrupt Japanese communications with Manchuria by sending out the Baltic fleet. This enterprise was generally considered as a speculation. Russia, in spite of the favourable treatment which her fleet received from a certain neutral country on the way out to the Orient, tried to reach Vladivostok. But the squadrons were entirely destroyed while attempting to pass the Tsushima strait. The meritorious services of Admiral Togo had been performed with even greater success than the Japanese expected, or even the world. As a result, not only was the Japanese commissariat service to Manchuria now safe, but also trade in the Orient was made more easy.

This speech was received with profound applause. The Mayor also read a copy of a telegram, to be sent to Admiral Togo on behalf of the Yokohama citizens, in which he said that the combined squadrons rendered extraordinary service in destroying the Baltic squadron, so that Russia had lost her naval power for ever in the Far East. The Yokohama citizens could not find a proper word to return their thanks for the service rendered to their country by the brave commander and his men.

At the conclusion of the reading the band played the national anthem, the *Kimigayo*, three times, after which Governor Sufu led off with three *banzai*. Major Ichihara then introduced Mr. Boyle, one of the commission who brought out the cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* last year. Mr. Boyle was loudly cheered and briefly returned his thanks.

The ceremonies then concluded. During the afternoon, numerous bombs were sent up and a band played selections of music. At 4.30 p.m., the meeting dispersed.

The whole town was profusely decorated, the schemes devised for the celebration of the victories at Liaoyang and Mukden and the fall of Port

Arthur being elaborated in many ways, particularly in transparencies, electric light devices, and mottoes. It would be impossible to describe the many beautiful colour effects which the street vistas opened up, for every house vied with the other to render the celebration complete. The former foreign settlement and the Bluff were in no way behind the Japanese portions of the town in the way of decorations, flags, and lanterns, and at night when the latter were lighted many a scene of fairy-like splendour was to be observed. The enthusiasm displayed was in a higher key than on the last occasion of a Banzai, but that is not to be wondered at when the extraordinary character of the Tsushima engagement is taken into account. For all that the behaviour of the crowd was most commendable. Surely the police of no other country in the world have an easier task than have the police of Japan on the occasion of a monster Banzai.

The lantern procession assembled at the cricket ground by various public bodies. It assembled at 6 p.m., as previously arranged, and subsequently Mr. M. Asada, a member of the Upper House, and several prominent traders delivered speeches from the verandah of the Pavilion in the Cricket Ground. The speeches were of a highly patriotic order, each speaker congratulating the navy on the victory. At 7.30 p.m., the procession started and followed a route similar to that taken on former occasions.

It may be added that June 10 was the festival day of the goddess *Benten* and also the anniversary of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade so that the city had plenty of excuses for rejoicing apart even from the battle of Tsushima. The foreign stores all closed in honour of the event.

The *Banzai* celebration of the great naval victory in the Japan Sea continued, though in a more or less general fashion, over Saturday and Sunday. On the last mentioned day there was a demonstration in Yamato-cho, the former rifle-range at Kitagata, which passed off very successfully. There was plenty of music and a good display of fireworks. Among the features of the *Banzai* which should not escape record was the excellent display made along the Bund, the aspect of which viewed from the harbour must have been striking and effective. The various hotels, Grand, Oriental Palace and Club were of course handsomely decorated; the Yokohama United Club was also conspicuous, as indeed were the premises of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., of the Pacific Mail, and the residences of Mr. M. Beart, Mr. J. W. Copmann. But undoubtedly the palm for originality and effect must be awarded to the Canadian Pacific. Admiral Togo's famous message to the Admiralty was the main feature of the decoration resorted to here—for on a large transparency were displayed the Japanese characters, with underneath the English: "The force of the enemy's second and third squadrons has been almost completely annihilated. Therefore please be at ease." There was also a fine display of lanterns bearing the ideographs of Togo's last sentence. This decoration evoked enthusiastic plaudits from all Japanese, processionists and others, who passed that way.

## THE "VARYAG."

The cruiser *Varyag* (6,500 tons) has at length been successfully floated. When she rose once more to the surface she had a list to port, but she is now on an even keel and will soon be towed to Sascho. The *Varyag*, before her disaster, was one of the finest of Russia's protected cruisers in the East. Built by Messrs. Cramp & Co. of Philadelphia in 1899, she did 24.6 knots for 8 hours on her trial, and 23.25 for 12 hours. She carried twelve 6-inch guns and her sister-ship was the *Askold* now interned at Shanghai. The *Varyag*, if she can be restored to her old condition, as is tolerably certain we presume, will be a valuable addition to the Japanese Navy.

## NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Telegrams from London say that a Council of State has been held at Tsarkoe Selo, and that it has been decided to issue an explicit bulletin of the great naval defeat, but, at the same time, to console the people by announcing the convocation of a national assembly. It does not appear, however, that the spirit of the war party is broken. The Tsar is said to be as strongly as ever in favour of fighting on. Outside Russia, on the other hand, public opinion is unanimous in advising peace. Once again the French press is conspicuous as a tenderer of wise counsels in this matter. But will the Emperor and his advisers listen? Can they induce themselves to listen? If there be such a thing in a providence which concerns itself with the affairs of the two-legged insects creeping on the face of this paltry planet, that power would seem to be impering Nicholas as Pharaoh of old was inspired; hardening his heart to his own destruction.

Count Cassini, it appears, was wrongly reported. He never said anything so wise as the words attributed to him by a recent telegram. On the contrary he is now reported to be declaring that the effect of the recent battle will be to prolong the war for an indefinite period. Russian bluff is a very fine thing in its way and Count Cassini is a very fine exponent of it.

The following has been officially published:—"Some time ago the Imperial Government temporarily interdicted the exportation of coal to Saigon and its neighbourhood, and respecting such exportation to other places the intending exporters were required to deposit a security equivalent to double the price of coal to be exported or to find a surety for the payment of the same in case of their default. But this restriction has now been wholly withdrawn by the Government, the result of the recent naval battle having made it no longer useful."

German newspapers write in the very warmest terms about Prince and Princess Arisugawa. They say that the presence of these illustrious personages will add eclat to the nuptials of the Crown Prince; they recall the exceedingly kind treatment extended to Prince Karl Anton on the occasion of his visit to Japan; they note the expressions of the Japan press at the time of the Prince's setting out from Tokyo, when the leading journals expressed a hope that the best possible relations would be thus established between Germany and Japan who frankly acknowledges how much she owes to the former, and they earnestly reciprocate the hope. More significant than even these articles is the demeanour of the citizens of Berlin, who cheer the Prince and Princess and the members of their staff whenever they appear in public.

Captain Bougouin has been released on bail, in consideration of his delicate state of health, and because there is no longer any danger of the proofs against him being destroyed, though the preliminary investigation is not yet concluded. We sincerely hope that this may prelude his final acquittal, though, of course, it would be idle to draw any such inference as yet.

There is talk of summoning an extraordinary session of the Diet in August to sanction the floating of a further domestic loan of 200 million *yen*. This money is said to be needed for several reasons which were not apparent when the Government com-

piled its last estimates. The reasons are, first, that large outlays must be made for raising and repairing 4 battle-ships and 3 cruisers at Port Arthur; secondly, that the repair of the Port Arthur forts and the clearing of the harbour will involve considerable expenses; and thirdly, that the number of Russian prisoners having increased beyond all expectation, the cost of supporting them has become very heavy.

The *Jiji Shimpō's* Indian Earthquake relief fund reached the handsome total of 16,434 rupees and was duly forwarded to the Viceroy through the Specie Bank. Lord Curzon's reply was received by telegraph:—"I have received with the sincerest gratitude the money which your journal took the lead in collecting and which the charitable Japanese public subscribed on behalf of earthquake relief in India. The two nations have interchanged their warm sentiments in connexion with the late calamity. The Japanese have succoured India in her adversity; Englishmen and Indians have admired the chivalry and magnanimity of the Japanese. It may be fairly hoped that these incidents will bring the two great countries still closer together."

According to a telegram received in Tokyo Grand Duke Vladimir was to have proceeded to Berlin to represent the Tsar at the wedding of the Prince Imperial, but he has suddenly abandoned the journey on account of illness, and Grand Duke Michael Alexander has arrived at Berlin in his stead. Rumour says that the party opposed to the Government had decided to assassinate Vladimir and that to send him to Berlin would have been the same as to sentence him to death. A warning in that sense is said to have reached the Russian Ambassador in Germany, and the result has been as above described.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Government has decided to summon an extraordinary session of the Diet for July or August, with the object of seeking authority to add another sum of from 200 to 300 million yen to the war-chest.

There has been a performance of Japanese theatricals and *tableaux vivants* in New York for the benefits of the Japanese wounded. Mrs. Hugh Fraser and Baron Kaneko took a leading part in getting it up. Large prices were paid for boxes in some instances, and the performance, though lasting only 11 hours, produced 4,400 dollars (gold), which was subsequently made up to \$5,000 by Mr. R. S. Minton, a very intimate friend of Baron Kaneko.

Captain Stewart and 3 others of the crew of the steamer *Oldhamia* were found on board the Russian hospital-ship *Orel*. They say that the *Oldhamia* was seized by the Russians on the 19th of May, and these four members of her crew were taken on board the *Orel*, the ship and her remaining complement being released. This happened at dawn, and the place was the Batan Islands. The steamer had a cargo of kerosene oil.

It is announced in the *Official Gazette* that Dr. Richard Wunsch succeeds Dr. Baelz as Physician to the British Legation.

On the morning of June 6th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Senshu Maru* (1,613 tons) went ashore in the neighbourhood of an island off Mokpho, Korea, on her way to Japan. All the passengers, crew and cargo are safe. The ship is still aground.

#### RECEPTION AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Splendid weather, almost uncomfortably warm in the early hours of the afternoon, favoured the Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital on Wednesday, the day to which the rainy weather had compelled them to postpone their invitation to the public to view the improvements recently effected; and the garden party over which the Ladies Advisory Committee presided profited equally by reason of the sunshine. So also did the Hospital and its handsome grounds, for they certainly could not be viewed under more favourable conditions. If after going over the building on Wednesday there remained one of the not small crowd of carpers that existed a short time ago, well—he may be despaired of. The writer recalls with some pleasure a visit of inspection that he paid to the Quarantine Station at Nagaura, then just completed and ready for use. So delightfully laid out were the grounds, so cool in summer and warm in winter, so comfortably furnished and efficiently fitted up did the rooms for the detention of suspects appear to be, that several of the party at once applied for leave to rent them in the "off" season, at which offer of course the officials smilingly shook their heads. Well, that is the sort of impulse that is awakened when, on a fine day at any rate, one looks about the reformed Yokohama General Hospital, so wide are the verandahs, so invitingly homelike and cosy the rooms, so refreshing to the eye the surrounding policies.

Among those who responded to the invitation there were doubtless some who remembered the unimproved Hospital and could institute comparisons. The first of the changes to arrest the attention of such persons would be that of the main entrance. Formerly the entrance was in the lane that led down to No. 88 and the Convent. It could hardly have been more successfully hidden away from persons passing along the main road. A very handsome gateway now gives access to the compound, and the bungalows that formerly occupied the entire front of the lot have been moved to each side of the entrance. That on the right is occupied by the Japanese assistant-doctor, Dr. Ishiuri, and that on the right it is desired by the Committee to continue as at present to let to persons or families who may not be ill enough to require accommodation in one of the Hospital Rooms but whose cases yet call for special treatment. It is at present occupied and there are several applications already in view for it. Beyond and in line with it towards the Hospital is the old hydropathic establishment that stood in the centre of the grounds. A mere shell, it was altered and fitted up like the others. It now accommodates the Steward, Mr. Ellis, and his wife. Further beyond this is the observation ward, a double-roomed building of most commodious proportions and excellently equipped. Opposite this and forming a wing of the Hospital on the site where formerly stood the insane ward are the rooms of the Matron, Miss Gray, and also quarters for nurses.

The Hospital proper, which has undergone considerable alterations, is reached from the front by a very handsome approach. Among the improvements are the entire remodeling and rebuilding of the lavatory, and the much needed reformation of the kitchen. This important adjunct of such an institution was formerly a small, dirty insanitary hole; it is now a well ventilated, spacious place, kept in spick and span order, and has a large scullery and still-room erected of brick.

On the ground floor there are the old operating room and its accessories, now used only for minor operations, and, adjoining it, as an east wing, are various quarters, including a nurses' dining room and other accommodation. The ground floor of the main building is devoted to first and second rooms, sitting rooms, etc., and, forming the west wing as well as giving egress upon the lawn, is a covered way leading also to the new operating, anaesthetic, sterilising, and washing rooms. For one day visitors were permitted to enter these—all but the first named, across the open doorways of which non-admittance cords were stretched—and thus to note the dazzling whiteness and

purity of walls, ceilings and floors, and, especially in the sterilising chamber, the different varieties of apparatus provided. A pair of twin cylinders will deliver sterilized water put into them cold only ten minutes before. There are two stair-cases leading to the upper floor, one from the front and another from the vicinity of the operating room. Ascending by the latter we find ourselves on the south front where important improvements are being effected and probably in ten days will be completed. Formerly a long ward ran along the whole of this front. This has been re-arranged and there are now five first rooms each with a verandah, nearly all with a view of Fuji and all with, to a convalescent, the inestimable boon of the green lawn below. These rooms, it is not difficult to see, will be in demand for they are cool in summer and warm in winter. Opposite them on the north side of the wide corridor are second class rooms hardly if at all less comfortably fitted up. On this floor the whole width is taken up on the west side by a very large ward, lofty, well-lighted and ventilated. Indeed a feature of the Hospital is the heating and ventilation, in respect of the former of which an improvement is contemplated by the introduction of new radiators. It remains to be added that there are four bath rooms, spacious and well-appointed.

The reception organized by the Ladies' Advisory Committee was held under the most happy conditions. Gaily coloured cloth surrounded the little kiosques and tents that had been erected, and for those who preferred to sit out on the lawn there were little tables. Lemonade, strawberries and cream, tea, cake, and all the other delicacies that could suggest themselves to an experienced committee were much in evidence, being dispensed with grace and hospitality. The arrangements in connection with the reception were under the charge of the following ladies: Mrs. J. C. Hall, President; Mrs. Lowder, Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Dearing, Mrs. E. J. Moss, Mrs. Irving Bell, and Mrs. C. K. Martin, to the last mentioned of whom also the thanks of visitors are due for her kindness in receiving and showing them over the Hospital.

#### THE BIRTHDAY GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party held on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. H. Blake in aid of the building fund of the Union Church was an unqualified success. Little silk bags had been sent out accompanied by cards bearing the following verse:—

This birthday party is given to you,  
'Tis nothing novel, 'tis nothing new.  
We send you a little sack,  
Please either bring it or send it back,  
With as many cents as you are years old,  
We promise the number will never be told,  
Or if you doubt our promise and think we'll tell,  
More or less will do just as well,  
The friends with greetings most hearty,  
Are quite sure you'll attend "your own birthday party."

The many who responded in person were received by Mrs. Blake, who was assisted by Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Thorn and Mrs. Colton. Refreshments were served by a number of very prettily dressed young ladies. The Grand Hotel band was in attendance and musical selections were given in the residence by Miss Mendelson (vocalist), Mrs. C. H. Thorn (violin) Mr. S. H. Somerton (vocalist) and Mr. Salinger ('cello). It remains to be said that the grounds as well as the house were very tastefully decorated and the guests were entertained in various ways.

Mrs. Blake, on behalf of the Committee of the Ladies Auxiliary, begs to thank all those who contributed so generously towards the success of the Garden Party and especially the Grand Hotel who gave the use of their Band. The proceeds amounted to 547.45.

The owners of the Norwegian steamer *Harry Balkow* (1,006 tons gross) which was captured on April 7th in the neighbourhood of Etorofu, Hokkaido, lodged a petition on June 3rd in the Yokosuka Prize Court asking for her release.

## THE BATTLE OF THE JAPAN SEA.

WHEN ROJESTVENSKY reached Saigon he seems to have carried with him the conviction that Togo's chief base of operations would be the Formosan Channel. *En route* from Madagascar he had believed in a much circulated story that some enterprise would be essayed against him if he attempted the Sunda Strait, and he avoided that danger, in truth an imaginary danger, by taking the direct route through the Malacca Strait. But from Saigon northward he imagined that his chief peril lay in the channel between Formosa and the Chinese coast. It was here that France's curiously benevolent neutrality stood him in conspicuous stead, for he was enabled to lie securely in Indo-Chinese ports while his scout ships investigated the conditions existing in the Formosan Channel. Thus he obtained the assurance that in this district the Japanese had not established any strong base and that their stand was to be made in home waters, namely, at Tsushima or at Tsugaru and its adjacent avenues. ROJESTVENSKY then passed into the Pacific. That was good strategy. It subjected his enemies to the perplexity of the double objective. On the east of Formosa the Russian Admiral would be equally favourably situated for taking either the southern or the northern route to Vladivostok, and the Japanese would have little to guide them in divining his selection. He seems to have steamed through the Ballintang strait during the night of May 17th, eluding observation altogether though various precautions had been adopted to observe him. Indeed, in the matter of bringing out to the far-distant East without accident of any kind his great and heterogeneous mob of ships and in the matter of handling them as he approached his bourn, ROJESTVENSKY showed himself to be a commander of consummate skill. During his stay in Indo-Chinese waters, where the telegraphs were always at his service though closed to every one suspected of working in the interests of his enemy, he received information, supposed to be entirely credible, that Togo had divided the Japanese fleet for the simultaneous custody of Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima, and that the force detailed for duty at the last-named channel was comparatively petty. This accorded with probabilities. For, since among the three avenues Tsushima offered greatest facilities for the passage of a large fleet and was, moreover, the natural door of entry to the Sea of Japan, its selection being thus physically indicated would doubtless appear strategically unlikely in Togo's eyes. Chance threw in ROJESTVENSKY'S way an opportunity of mystifying his adversary. He had done much to mystify the Japanese already, had visited and revisited French ports so that his movements in Indo-Chinese waters became invested with a large element of caprice; had circulated rumours that Chusan was his new rendezvous; had contrived an unobserved

junction with NEBOGATOFF'S squadron, and had concealed his own route most skilfully. But although so much had been already done, he neglected nothing that could contribute to the mystery. As his ships lay coaling off the Batan Islands on the 18th of May a Norwegian steamer passed within reach of his scouting cruisers. She was summoned, examined, found to be consigned to a prominent Japanese firm and released, the Russian officers telling her master that their destination was Tsushima. ROJESTVENSKY knew that this intelligence would be conveyed forthwith to the Japanese Admiral, and he argued that Togo would surely construe it in the opposite sense. But he argued also that Togo would not act immediately on this construction; he would seek collateral evidence, and would find it by computing the time needed for a squadron to travel at a given rate from the Batan Islands to Tsushima Straits. The calculation could not be absolutely accurate, but it could be a close approximation, and if at the approximate time the Russians were not found approaching Tsushima, then the obvious inference would be that the story told to the Norwegian was a ruse, and that the northern passages were ROJESTVENSKY'S real destination. Admiral Togo seems to have acted in part as his enemy anticipated. He did make calculations of time and distance, and he arrived at the conclusion that ROJESTVENSKY should be reported in the neighbourhood of Quelpart by the evening of the 23rd or the morning of the 24th at latest. But the night of the 23rd passed, as did not also the whole of the 24th, without any sign of the enemy's approach, and when the morning of the 25th dawned still uneventful, the Japanese Admiral's anxiety must have been keen. But Togo appears to have made his estimate from the very outset. His own great experience in handling and moving squadrons enabled him to construct an equation including every really important factor of probability, and the result had been a firm conviction that the Tsushima avenue was dictated to ROJESTVENSKY by absolutely imperative considerations. At Tsushima, therefore, Togo waited unwaveringly and there he made all his preparations. Meanwhile ROJESTVENSKY had purposely slowed down on his voyage from the Batan Island up the China Sea. He judged, however, that two days' delay would suffice for his purpose, and on the 25th of May he made *acte de presence* by allowing six of his supply-steamers to enter the Yantsze. The incident perplexed the public profoundly. A dozen conjectural explanations were offered. For Togo, however, one explanation sufficed; namely, that ROJESTVENSKY was in the China Sea and that Tsushima was his objective.

At a little past 5 on the morning of the 27th Togo's scouts reported by wireless telegraph that the Russians were drawing up from the direction of Quelpart, being then some 70 miles distant. The morning was foggy, and the quality of the approaching vessels could not be clearly ascertained;

they might be ROJESTVENSKY'S main fighting force or they might be only a few weak craft, offered as sacrifices to engage the attention of the Japanese in the south while the battle-ships and their strong consorts forced the northern avenues. Togo's plan was this. Divining the enemy's belief that Tsushima was not powerfully guarded, he sent out to meet the Russians a squadron composed so as to promote that belief; a squadron consisting of altogether third-class fighting material, but including the *Chinyen*, *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate* and *Matsushima*, which mounted altogether seven 12-inch guns and could therefore engage the Russians at long range and prevent them from closing in. The function of this squadron was to draw ROJESTVENSKY through the Eastern Channel of the Straits into the area of the Sea of Japan lying between the three islands of Tsushima, Iki and Oki. As the Russians entered that area, Togo with his battle-ships would bear down on them from the north-west, coming round the north of the island of Tsushima, and KAMIMURA with his squadron of armoured cruisers would fall upon their left-rear, coming round the south of Tsushima.

At noon Admiral Togo knew that the full fighting force of ROJESTVENSKY'S Squadrons, the Second and the Third combined, was entering the East Channel of Tsushima, and that the danger of a mere diversion need no longer be apprehended. He telegraphed the welcome news to Tokyo, and ran up the signal:—"The fate of the Empire depends upon this effort. Men, do your best."

Neither of the fleets now approaching each other to fight one of the most momentous naval battles in the world's history, possessed such a preponderance of strength as to render the issue certain. In first-class fighting material the advantage was slightly with the Russians. They had 8 battleships, 3 coast-defence iron-clads and 3 armoured cruisers; 14 vessels in all, mounting twenty-six 12-inch guns, seven 10-inch and twelve 9-inch. The Japanese ships in the corresponding class were four battle-ships and eight armoured cruisers; 12 vessels mounting sixteen 12-inch guns, one 10-inch and twenty-eight 8-inch. Thus the number of armour-piercing cannon on both sides was equal, namely 45, but the superiority was distinctly with the Russians. In second-class fighting material, however, the Japanese were much the stronger. It is true that two of the Russian second-class cruisers, the *Aurora* and the *Oleg*, outclassed anything in the same category on the Japanese side; but whereas the Russians had only six cruisers of the second and third classes the Japanese had twenty-one, and though several of these were small vessels which dare not venture into action with battle-ships or armoured cruisers, they carried guns that made them formidable antagonists for vessels of their own type. Thus the armament of the twenty ships comprised three 12.6-inch guns, eight 10-inch, four 8-inch and thirty-five 6-inch, whereas the six Russian cruisers



mounted only twenty-six 6-inch. On the Japanese side must also be mentioned the third-class battle-ship *Chinyen*, which, though too slow to manoeuvre with either the First or the Second Squadrons of Togo's Fleet, carried four 12-inch guns and would therefore be a formidable antagonist under some circumstances. It is not publicly known whether Admiral Togo had all the above second-class and third-class cruisers in action. But he might have had. And what he certainly did have was sixteen squadrons (4 units each) of torpedo-boats, craft which were entirely absent in ROJESTVENSKY'S Fleet. Indeed it is plain that Togo's plans were laid largely with a view to the employment of these torpedoers. He can not have hoped to accomplish, at least on any considerable scale, the feat hitherto deemed so difficult as to be merely fortuitous, namely, the sinking of battle-ships or armoured cruisers by means of gun-fire alone. His programme was to hold the Russians under a heavy cannonade throughout the day, and then to loose against them a cloud of torpedo boats during the night. Torpedoes, it is true, had a poor record thus far. On the memorable night of February 8th, 1904, when they surprised a whole Russian fleet lying at anchor outside Port Arthur, they only succeeded in getting in two projectiles; on the 10th of August, in the one great naval battle of the years they made not so much as one hit, and for three consecutive nights they sought abortively to shatter the *Sevastopol* lying under the shadow of Mantashan. It did not appear that a history of so many virtual failures was destined to have a very brilliant sequel. Togo, however, by vehement exhortations and by special courses of instruction, had so thoroughly re-educated his torpedo-squadrons that he expected them to completely rehabilitate their reputation in the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

Up to 10.30 a.m., by which time his fleet was nearing Kanazaki, the southern point of Tsushima, ROJESTVENSKY, by allowing his auxiliary cruisers and special-service vessels to steam at the head of his array, showed his confidence in the insignificance of the resistance he expected to encounter. Such glimpses as he obtained of the decoy squadron through the fog confirmed his impression that he had tricked the Japanese and that the bulk of their fighting force was away in northern waters. Before entering the East Channel, however, he recalled the auxiliary cruisers and special-service steamers, so that his column now had at its head the battle-ships *Alexander III.*, *Navarin* and *Knias Suvaroff*. A strong and steadily freshening breeze was now blowing from the southwest, lifting the fog from the face of the water but raising a heavy sea. Thus far the climatic conditions had been eminently favourable to the Japanese. The mist, had it continued, must have greatly helped ROJESTVENSKY, but up to this moment it had helped to hide from him Togo's main squad-

rons and also to partially veil the decoy squadron which might otherwise have been roughly handled, and now it was lifting just when the Japanese needed a clear horizon for their attack. Besides, a rough sea greatly multiplied their chances of making deadly gun-practice. For it had always been their custom to exercise their gunners in stormy weather, on the principle that unless a man can shoot accurately from an unsteady platform, he is of little use as a marine artillerist and must moreover forego the advantages offered by a target which, when pitching and rolling in high waves, exposes vital parts never uncovered by a vessel riding on an even keel. The Russians, on the contrary, were known to have carried on their gun-practice chiefly in still waters, and it was certain that they would score few hits in such conditions as began to develop at noon on the 27th of May in the Straits of Tsushima. Moreover, the Japanese Squadrons steaming into action from the north-west and the south-west, had the wind astern, so that their smoke poured down on the Russians, and further they had the afternoon sun behind them.

Before the head of his column emerged from the East Channel, Rojstvensky, looking through the rapidly clearing mist, discovered that his psychological conjectures had been entirely false: the Japanese fleet, in full strength, was assembled for his reception. On his port bow, at a distance of some 15 miles, he saw Togo's battle-ships closing in on him, and astern KAMIMURA'S cruisers were rapidly forging up. The Russian Admiral now changed his formation to double column line ahead, but for some unexplained reason he committed the error of ranging his second-class fighting material in the western column so that the weight of the Japanese fire fell on it. This mistake had considerable influence on the fatal result, for the Russian western column being speedily broken up, its disorder affected the morale of the whole fleet.

At a few minutes past one o'clock the first gun was fired from Togo's battle-ships, and the Russians replying vigorously, the action soon became general. The Baltic Squadrons had now been drawn into the Genkai Sea, the very place where the transports *Hitachi Maru* and *Sado Maru* had received the attack of the Vladivostock cruisers a year previously. The story of the events during the day may be summed up in the brief statement, splendid gunnery on the Japanese side and the worst possible shooting on the Russian. As the vessels of ROJESTVENSKY'S Squadrons rolled and pitched in the heavy sea, shell after shell tore its way into their hulls below the water-line, and it soon became evident that one theory at least was to be controverted that day, the theory that a battle-ship can not be sunk by gun-fire. The *Ossliabya*, the *Alexander III* and the *Borodino* were seen to be listing more and more to port, and one by one these fine vessels turned over and went to the bottom. The *Ossliabya's* 7½

inch belt may not have sufficed to resist the 12-inch projectiles of the Japanese, but in the case of the *Alexander III* and the *Borodino* another cause was probably responsible. Their watertight compartments with fore-and-aft bulkheads seem to have proved their ruin. Pierced in succession on one side only, these compartments as they filled destroyed the equilibrium of the ships. At least two other vessels were sunk, but these were of a much weaker type. Those that remained afloat were nearly all severely injured. Meanwhile the Russians had been firing vigorously but wildly. They discharged at least two shells for every one fired by the Japanese, but their number of hits was quite insignificant compared with their own wounds, and the results were equally petty, not one Japanese vessel being sunk and only two third-class cruisers temporarily disabled.

Fortune now again favoured the Japanese. A principal feature of Togo's strategy was to hold the Russians until night-fall in the south-eastern corner of the Sea of Japan, and then, having shattered them with gun-fire, to launch against them his crowd of torpedo-boats, which should finish the work done by the battle-ships and cruisers during day-light. The destroyers had not waited for darkness. They had manoeuvred boldly during the afternoon and had lodged several of their missiles. But the great task of destruction was to be wrought at night, and while this was in progress the fighting ships were to draw off towards the north. As the afternoon wore on, however, it became very doubtful whether the sea would not be too rough for torpedo-boats to manoeuvre. Should that prove to be the case, the destruction of the Baltic Squadrons must remain only very partially accomplished. At the scene of action and in Tokyo men waited breathlessly, and when, at 5 p.m., the wires flashed to the Admiralty in Tokyo "wind and sea rapidly falling," it was thankfully understood that, having contributed materially to the Japanese success during the day, the elements were to be equally favourable during the night.

There had been a very widely entertained idea that in this supreme fight for the mastery of the Far-Eastern Seas the Japanese would use submarines. They did not. The submarine's *début* in action remains to be made. There was no novelty. A cloud of torpedo-boats settled down on ROJESTVENSKY'S ships and stabbed them to death. The record was completely broken, for whereas the torpedo had hitherto shown itself comparatively innocuous, it now gave the *coup de grâce* to ship after ship. Apparently three battle-ships and five cruisers were sent to the bottom by this missile. There were deeds of grand courage, as when a torpedo-boat dashed in and rescued the crew of a sinking consort which lay helpless within 400 yards of the enemy, and as when boat after boat rushed up to within stone's throw of its victim be-

fore discharging its Whitehead. But the Japanese had already taught the world to expect such spectacles when they fight. Three of the little craft were sent to the bottom, though happily most of their crews were saved. After that the battle resolved itself into a debacle on the part of the Russians. Out of ROJESTVENSKY's fine fleet only a group of 5 vessels preserved some semblance of formation, the battle-ships *Orel* and *Nicholai I*, the coast-defence iron-clads *Admiral Apraxin* and *Admiral Senyavin* and the cruiser *Izumrud*. These attempted to escape northward, but were overhauled by Togo on the 28th, and finding themselves enveloped on three sides, surrendered, the fast cruiser *Izumrud*, alone making good her flight to perish later in Vladimirov Bay. A few of the others had struggled away from the scene of the great battle, but they were followed and sunk, so that finally out of 29 fighting ships only 4 succeeded in reaching Vladivostok, namely, two cruisers and two destroyers. The Russians showed their usual valour. They fought devotedly but inefficiently. Two ships, the *Admiral Oushakov* and the *Dimiri Donskoi* refused to surrender when summoned by a greatly superior force, and battled till they were sunk. No destruction so wholesale is on record. It was essentially a victory of the efficient over the inefficient.

#### CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

IT appears that a very strong feeling on the subject of America's restrictive legislation is growing up in China. Some time ago there was talk of retaliatory action being taken by the native population of Shanghai, and indeed the agitators seem to have been restrained merely by the obvious reflection that their demonstration would have been premature. We now learn from telegrams in the columns of Tokyo journals that the sentiment of unbrage has spread to many of the provinces; that vehement memorials have been addressed to the Peking Government, and that it has been decided to abstain from purchasing American books or American articles at many of the schools throughout the empire. In thus acting the Chinese will doubtless be condemned by foreign public opinion as they are habitually condemned, with little thought for the rights and wrongs of the matter in question. But no man of ordinarily fair mind can fail to sympathise with them. The ostracism to which certain sections of the American nation seek to condemn them is one of the bitterest insults that could be put upon any people, above all on a people who, taken *en masse*, are not inferior in civilization to any nation in the world and are manifestly superior to many. The Chinaman's sole offence is that he is content to live more frugally and to work for a smaller wage than his American rival. Those who contend that he lives on a lower plane than the communities of Western towns and that his presence consequently exercises a demoralizing influence, seem to

forget that every competent municipality should be able to secure sanitary conditions within its jurisdiction, and seem to forget, above all, that the abyss of vice to which Occidentals descend in their cities is much deeper than anything to which the Chinese fall. There are some matters—matters of vital importance to the happiness and well-being of every community—in which the morality of the Chinese is palpably superior to that of Europeans or Americans, and the Chinese, after watching the ways of the West for two centuries, recognise these distinctions. Therefore their wrath must be roused to fever heat when they find themselves internationally discriminated against on grounds profoundly insulting. If they rebel against such treatment, if they retaliate, what more can be said than that they are human? There is, however, another specially interesting feature of this agitation; namely, the indication it affords that national feeling is beginning to be widely diffused throughout China. Is it conceivable that, twenty or thirty years ago, the native population of Shanghai or the students at numerous provincial schools would have been roused to a display of genuine patriotism by this question of American legislation? History shows that on two occasions Shanghai has been the scene of vehement demonstration, but they were provoked by acts on the part of the French which appealed locally and directly to the agitators, and thus these incidents may be classed with the mob protests so common in China. This matter of discriminative legislation, however, is comparatively indirect and academical. It would not have stirred any strong emotion among the masses of the huge Middle Kingdom a few decades ago, and the vitalizing effect it seems to be now producing suggests that China may perhaps be recovering from the one malady which has hitherto sapped her national vigour. Of course it is easy to see where the remedy has been compounded. It has been compounded in the newspaper office and the telegraph office, the nerve centres of modern China. But because the process of vitalization is evident, its possible results are none the less disquieting. Suppose that China should really be galvanized into a patriotic entity, and should awake to vivid consciousness of the consideration that a sovereign state is entitled to claim? It is not pleasant to contemplate the day of retaliation that might then dawn.

#### THE DELAYED REPORTS.

IT could have been confidently predicted that the delay made by the Japanese Government in publishing the reports of the loss of the battle-ship *Yashima* and the cruiser *Takasago*—none of the other vessels included in the lately published list were of consequence—would evoke hostile criticism, and it might have been predicted with equal confidence that alone among English jour-

nals the *Kobe Chronicle* would construe the concealment in a sense as unfavourable as possible to Japan. Both predictions would have been borne out by facts. Criticism has been provoked, and the *Kobe* journal, which excels in the Tartuffish art of damning with the voice of simulated friendship, declares that Japanese official reports will not again be credited so long as this war lasts; suggests that Japan may now be in a critical position in Manchuria though no evidence of it is allowed to appear; hints that it is no longer safe to invest in Japanese securities; implies that investors were deliberately deceived by Japan, and compares the Japanese Government to a tradesman who, when negotiating a loan on his business, conceals the fact that he has recently suffered a heavy loss. It would not be possible, we think, to pen an article where a malicious desire to injure this country is displayed more conspicuously, or an article where the writer's want of discernment is more palpable. Only a mind much warped by prejudice could find an analogy between, on the one hand, an act of reticence dictated by high interests of State and by the sacred duty of saving human life, and, on the other, a vulgar act of mercantile fraud undertaken for the sake of personal pecuniary profit. It would be indeed lamentable if any Japanese reader were betrayed into the error of imagining that such slanders as we have here quoted represent the views of fair-minded Englishmen. One of the most rudimentary, most essential and most widely recognised principles of war-fare is that a belligerent is not bound to publish any losses the revelation of which would injure his cause. Many strategists and diplomatists go a great deal further: they deliberately misrepresent their country's condition. That was done frequently by the Boers and their friends during the South-African war, and he were a bold man who would deny that it has been done not once only but many times by the Russians in this war. We put aside all measures of positive deception, however. Our business is only with the negative act of observing silence. The Japanese throughout the present war have been remarkably veracious and moderate in their official despatches. They have never directly or by implication magnified their own achievements or the enemy's losses, never minimized their own failures or the enemy's gains. It has evidently been their earnest endeavour to deserve the world's confidence, and they have deserved it. Doubtless, therefore, their inclination was entirely opposed to temporarily concealing the loss of the *Yashima* and the *Takachiho*. But they were in a position of extreme difficulty. The supreme crisis of this war was when the Pacific Squadron of 6 battle-ships and one armoured cruiser was lying scathless in Port Arthur expecting the arrival of another Squadron of 7 or 8 battle-ships and 3 armoured cruisers, while Togo

kept ward outside the port with 4 battle-ships and 8 armoured cruisers. Had that second squadron employed the expedition plainly dictated by the situation, the Japanese Admiral might have found himself at any moment caught between two fleets each nearly as strong as his own, and both far stronger when combined. Nothing saved the situation except the delay in the coming of the Baltic Squadron. It was a matter of life or death for Japan to do nothing which might hasten the advent of that Squadron. Now suppose that in June last St. Petersburg had been informed of the sinking of the *Yashima*; of the reduction of Japan's little squadron of battle-ships by one-fifth; could anything have more effectually encouraged the speedy despatch of the Baltics? Would the Russian Government have paused to collect such a force as it deemed necessary after Port Arthur had fallen and after the Pacific Squadron had been destroyed? No one can answer these questions with absolute assurance, but every one can see what kind of answer suggested itself at the time when the problem of reticence or frankness had to be considered by the Japanese authorities. To sympathise with them in their dilemma and to appreciate it must be the inclination of every fair-minded observer. To charge them with chicanery and to compare them to a fraudulent tradesman who borrows money under false pretences is the impulse of an imagination perverted by malice. Every Government possesses and exercises the right to judge what degree of publicity is dictated by the interests of the State's safety, the *suprema lex*. It may be that the highest code of international ethics does not sanction positive deception even where the fate of a country is at stake. That is a difficult and perplexing problem. But to pretend that a Government must take the world absolutely and immediately into its confidence, must expose all its difficulties to an enemy who is waiting to turn them to deadly advantage, is quite silly, and to lay a charge of fraud at the door of a Government which does not follow that reckless and insane line of procedure is simply malicious slander.

#### ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF'S SURRENDER.

IT may be predicted that no incident in this war will provoke greater controversy than the surrender of the four Russian ships which hauled down their flags to Admiral Togo at the Liancourt Rocks. A Japanese newspaper (the *Hochi*) has published some interesting statements on the subject, attributing them to a member of Admiral NEBOGATOFF's staff, and from them we learn the simple fact that the Russian commander, appreciating that no hope of successful resistance remained, decided to surrender. That much might have been surmised, but there has been an explanation, suggested by rumour, that the four ships found themselves with empty magazines, which discovery

greatly assisted NEBOGATOFF's resolve. What the public will be disposed to contend, however, is that the surrender was unjustifiable under any circumstances. Side by side with the conviction that a modern line-of-battle ship can not be sunk by gun-fire, there has grown up a theory that such a vessel is not governed by any of the rules applying to naval craft of other ages, and that her surrender to an enemy is excluded from the list of admissible contingencies. There is, of course, sound practical reason for the creed that artillery alone can not send a battleship to the bottom. Her armour protects her against the projectiles of nearly any gun hitherto mounted for the purpose of sea fighting, and her water-tight compartments guarantee her against fatal consequences even though her armour be pierced. This faith has now been rudely shaken. Whether because of the extraordinary shattering force of the SHIMOSE explosive, or because some of the battle-ships which now lie under the Sea of Japan were fitted with compartments having fore-and-aft bulkheads and thus lost their stability when these compartments were breached from one side only, it is no longer possible to regard the armoured ship as unsinkable by gun-fire. But the other theory, the theory that surrender ought to be out of the question in the case of a battleship—on what is it founded? It has nothing to do with the invulnerability of the ship. It appears to be based solely on the fact that her enormous value as a fighting unit should compel her commander to blow her up, sink her or destroy her by any available means rather than suffer her to fall into the enemy's hands, thus becoming a potential weapon in subsequent fights against his own country's squadrons. There is certainly a great deal of force in such a contention. The responsibilities that devolve on the officer commanding a line-of-battle ship are tremendous. Even to the richest country her loss is almost catastrophic from a pecuniary point of view, and when we remember that her complement consists of from 700 to 900 men we see that as a repository of human lives she may be included in the same category with a great Atlantic liner. Assuaging every effort should be made, every expedient employed, to keep such a machine from passing into an enemy's possession. But is there no limit to such efforts and expedients? Take the case of a commanding officer situated as Admiral NEBOGATOFF was situated on the 28th of May off the Liancourt Rocks. He had to decide suddenly and rapidly what fate to decree for four ships. Every one of them had been greatly damaged by the fire of the Japanese during the previous day. Their decks had been searched by fragments of big shells; many of their guns had been put out of action; few of their boats were available; numbers of their crews had been wounded, and they carried a total of some twenty-one hundred officers and men. NEBOGATOFF was required to choose between three courses. He had

either to blow up the ships, or to open their Kingston valves and send them to the bottom, or to surrender. Remember that he was actually under fire from squadrons overwhelmingly superior in fighting capacity to his own. Had he resolved either to blow up the vessels or to sink them, he must first have made provision for getting off his men. No European theorist will contend, we presume, that he would have been justified in setting a match to his magazines or opening the Kingston valves with all his crews on board. Sir RICHARD GREVILLE and his master-gunner live in history, but we do not ask modern Admirals of fleets to follow their example. To provide for the safety of NEBOGATOFF's crews meant, also, to provide for the safety of his wounded. It is inconceivable that he should have left his wounded to perish with the ships, taking off his unwounded only. There can not have been less than from 200 to 300 wounded in the four vessels. To get them into boats would have been an affair of hours, and the Russian Admiral had only minutes, a very few minutes, at his disposal. Do those that condemn him think of these things? One feels, naturally, a glow of admiration when one hears of the *Admiral Oushakoff*, whose commander, under somewhat similar circumstances, deliberately chose to be sunk rather than to surrender; and one recognises that the commander of the *Dimitri Donskoi* did exactly the right thing when, having landed his crew, he sent his ship to the bottom. But if we assert that the *Admiral Oushakoff* should be taken as an example, then we subscribe to Japanese military ethics, and if we select for precedent the case of the *Dimitri Donskoi*, then the question of getting off the crews confronts us. For our own part we believe that the Japanese canon is the only true one—death before surrender. But we plead guilty to being sufficiently illogical to shrink from the application of the canon on a scale so wholesale as that of the four ships at the Liancourt Rocks. It would be very interesting to hear the views of Japanese officers and philosophers on this point, but as it is not their own affair they will probably refrain from discussing it.

#### YACHTING.

Up to noon on Saturday there was only a moderate southerly wind blowing, but the barometer showed that more was to come, and by 1 p.m. it was tuning up good and fresh, and for the third Saturday running there was too much wind for any but the bigger yachts. The Cruising Class was scheduled to start at 1.30 p.m., to race over the Kawasaki and Honmoku Lightship Course. When the preparatory gun was fired, *Nina* was the only yacht under way, and those on board did not notice that *Asagao* only left her moorings after gun-fire, and that therefore they were alone in the race. *Asagao* ran out beyond the shipping outside the Breakwater, and then returned, leaving *Nina* to complete the course alone. With one reef down, the latter made fast time to the outer mark, which was turned at about 2.20. There was a big sea running along the Northern shore, and the beat back was strenuous work. At about 4 p.m. they had the Lightship abeam, but held on into smoother water, eased sheets on going about for the Lightship, and finished the course at about 5 p.m. None of the other classes raced.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Comments on the Imperial gift to the Young Men's Christian Association appear in the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* of May 11th and in the *Gokyo* of May 13th. The *Kirisutokyo Sekai* says that the notice taken of the work of the Young Men's Society by the Emperor and Empress is an indication of the liberal attitude of the nation towards Christianity as well as of the readiness of their Majesties to help forward benevolent work among their subjects by whomsoever carried on. The more recent donation to the Okayama Orphan Asylum was doubtless made in the same spirit.\* In the history of Christianity in Japan this incident is of great interest and importance, as it shows how completely old prejudices against the new creed have been removed by the manner in which Christians have acquitted themselves in the various spheres they have filled. The Church must not depend upon worldly patronage of any kind for its success, but there is no denying that such notice as it has now received will help forward its work in various ways, removing many of the doubts with which its doings have been regarded by narrow-minded people.

The *Gokyo* says that the reception by the Church of such a gift is a striking confutation of such arguments as were set forth by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō some years ago in his noted book *Kyōku to Shūkyō no Shōtoku*, (the Conflict between Education and Religion) in which he maintained that there was something radically opposed to the nature of Japanese nationalism in Christianity. These views are now held by very few people, but such as do hold them will probably be convinced by the action of the Emperor and Empress that they are quite untrustworthy. Freedom of belief has long been allowed in this country, but nevertheless Christianity has been regarded as a foreign creed not altogether suited to the Japanese people. The Emperor's patronage shows that the work being done is deemed worthy of support even by those who are not Christians. The *Gokyo* proceeds judiciously to point out that this new form of patronage may be attended with certain dangers to the Church. The history of Christianity shows that she has been most prosperous when opposed and persecuted, and that the patronage of the great has often proved anything but a blessing. The *Gokyo* then refers to a statement made by Mr. John A. Mott in London to the effect that Bismarck was once asked whether he recommended Japan to make use of Christianity or not (*Nihon wa Kirisutokyo wo sayō subeki ya inayū?*). His reply was that they had better not do so. Whether Bismarck did actually make this remark or not is uncertain, says the *Gokyo*, but if he did, it is very probable that he foresaw that Government patronage in Japan would do more harm than good to Christianity. We have been fortunate in the past in being without this. At last it has come. Will the Christian ship make as much progress in a calm sea as she has done against the contrary winds of past years? We are thankful, but feel the need of great caution, concludes the *Gokyo*.

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In the *Kirisutokyo Sekai* of May 11th we find an article entitled "The Church of Christ in Japan," written by Mr. Yamaguchi Kinsaku, which, it seems to us, conveys a good idea of the kind of questions which are exercising the minds of Japanese Protestant Christians to-day. We epitomize the article as follows:—Among Japanese Protestant Christians of various sects the feeling that the Church of Christ in Japan needs a certain amount of reorganization and that some important changes are called for in order to increase the influence of the Church in the country prevails very generally. These changes may be summed up under four headings thus:—(1) Sectarianism must be entirely got rid of and members of the Church must work together as one body. (2) Self-support and thorough independence must become accomplished facts. (3) The spiritual development of the minds of Christians and

marked progress in thought must be realized. (4) Measures must be devised for making the church's influence thoroughly felt in society generally.

(1) In the early days of Christianity in Japan Dr. Brown was the first to point out that it was most undesirable that all the divisions of Protestant Christendom in the West should be perpetuated in Japan, and so he began by naming the church he founded Ichi Kyōkai (Union Church) a beautiful name, which we regretted to see altered later on to Nihon Kirisutokyokai, (Japanese Christian Church); which seemed to hint at a desire to separate the Japanese Christian Church from Christian Churches in other countries. The name the Japanese Congregationalist took, Kumiai Kyōkai, was not a translation of the term Congregationalists, but an original term, given with the object of distinguishing the Japanese Christians belonging to this sect from all other Western Congregationalists. Thus we see that all churches in Japan hope to separate from foreign sects (*Kaku no gotoku Nihon ni oite wa izure no Kyōkai mo, O-bei no Shūha yori hanaren koto wo nosomu mono nari*). But while this is so, it is much to be regretted there is so little union among us. There are no doubt theological difficulties and ecclesiastical difficulties in the way of amalgamation, but to us these do not seem to be the principal obstacles to union. Personal animosities and pettiness prevail to too great an extent. As a nation we have not yet got rid of insular narrow-mindedness and the feudal spirit. Every section of the community is more or less split up into small factions. This tendency is seen in the churches. (2) Independence and self-support. The late Mr. T. Sawayama showed an enormous amount of devotion to this cause, and as a consequence of the measures he adopted, compared with other churches, self-support has made much progress in the Kumiai Kyōkai. But still the results seen are very poor. It would seem as though some of the churches as now organized and conducted would never become independent. But there is no reason why a number of small churches of a new type should not be formed, with self-support as a main object from the very first. It would be infinitely better to have a number of healthy, stable, active, small bodies than large and showy organizations which are dependent on outside help. It cannot be said that such self-supporting churches as do exist are all of the right sort (*Konnichi no dokuritsū kyōkai chū ni wa zūbun ayashiki dokuritsū kyōkai mo aru to no koto nari*). (3) How much real faith and deep religious thought is there in the church? It seems to us that men and women with deep religious feelings are very rare nowadays both in the East and the West. Much is said about the amount of Christianity there is in America, but, speaking briefly, it appears to us to be very shallow. What is known as modern thought in the West no doubt has sufficient power to transform our Oriental thought in various ways if only we can get to understand it thoroughly. In its bearing on religion does it not consist of the harmony of pantheism and personal theism in some such way as is explained by Mr. Ebina Danjō? Both Mr. Ebina and the Rev. T. Miyagawa have of late been insisting on fellowship with God, on the need of Christian experience and so on. Our Japanese Churches have given the American missionaries some anxiety on account of the amount of heterodoxy there is among us. But there is something that should cause more concern than heterodoxy. When we come to examine the state of our Churches as a whole we find that "thought is shallow, experience inadequate, faith unpronounced, we find that our pastors preach flavourless and cold-hearted sermons." (4) How far do we influence Society as a whole? The answer must be not so far as is desirable. It can't be said that on the whole our charities and the work of our Young Men's Society are thoroughly successful. These enterprises need to be reorganized.

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In the *Gokyo* (Methodist), Dr. Takagi is still commenting on the "Attitude of Educated

\* *Beikoku no Kirisutokyo no gotoku mo, hanahada daitan naru gen naredomo, moshi ichigen nite ieba, shisō ni oite, jikken ni oite hanahada sempaku naraau ya to omowaruru nari.*

laymen to the Church." But his articles are too long and too numerous to be dealt with here. Art. X appeared on May 20th. It deals with the subject of preaching. Dr. Takagi maintains that the pastors are mostly poor preachers. He says they have not time to prepare their sermons nor do most of them possess preaching ability. They spend much time in visiting and are sadly overworked. Preaching, Dr. Takagi thinks, as a means of drawing people is underestimated in Japan. In the West a large number of people attend churches almost solely on account of the fine sermons that are preached. But these preachers are not overwhelmed by a multitude of trivial secular matters connected with their churches week in and week out. They have leisure for reading and for the preparation of their sermons. Our pastors, continues Dr. Takagi, seem to think that a mere account of their own religious experiences, repeated many times, will suffice to hold a congregation together. But the inefficiency of our preachers is not altogether their own fault, says Dr. Takagi. The churches should be reorganized so as to allow of ministers having more time for pulpit preparation and in some cases the pastors now in charge should be replaced by better educated men.

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Writing on the immorality of certain Russian prisoners, the *Seikyo Shimpō* (Greek Church) says that the Japanese Government will do well to entrust the spiritual care of the prisoners to the Japanese branch of the Greek Church. It is pretty certain that, if Japanese Christians who are members of the same church to which the erring Russians belong can do nothing to reclaim them mere rules and regulations drawn up by the authorities will prove ineffectual. The representatives of the Greek Church here possess spiritual authority to which many Russians will readily submit themselves, even while holding in contempt the regulations drawn up by military officers for their control. It is said, continues the *Seikyo Shimpō*, that the liberty of residence and movement from place to place within prescribed limits granted to Russian officers conduces greatly to misconduct. But the best way to keep these officers straight, says the *Seikyo Shimpō*, is to place them under the surveillance of the Japanese members of the Greek Church.

It is now 25 years since the consecration of Bishop Nicolai as head of the Japanese branch of the Greek Church and the May number of the *Seikyo Shimpō* comments in the following terms on this fact. The consecration of Bishop Nicolai may be said to be the beginning of our church. We had Christians here before that, but we were not formally connected with the Greek Church in the way we are now. We now have our own ordained ministers and are connected with what is known as the Apostolic succession. In the case of an episcopal church if there be no Bishop there is no real church. The consecration day was on April 12th, twenty-five years ago, and we at first thought of holding congratulatory services, throughout the country. But these have been postponed till after the war. When they are held it is to be hoped they will be utilised as a means of stirring up the whole Church to greater efforts than any that have hitherto been put forth.

The *Seikyo Shimpō* publishes a short notice of Mr. Douglas Sladen's book "The Japs at Home." It says that Mr. Sladen does not seem to know modern Japan very well, that many of his ideas are founded on very limited observations made 20 years ago. His remarks on Japanese women are the mere repetition of the remarks of ill-informed foreigners at the open ports in the seventies. Where the *Seikyo Shimpō* agrees with Mr. Sladen is in what he says about the resemblance of the Japanese to the Italians in taste and character. This the *Seikyo Shimpō* thinks is a fact which is destined to receive more attention in the future than it has in the past. Some see resemblance in the languages of the two countries. Mr. K. Shirai has been contending that the Japanese tongue certainly belongs to the Aryan branch of languages. Mr. Sladen says that Christianity encourages the arrangement of women's hair in Western fashion, but this the *Seikyo Shimpō* thinks not to be true. The matter is left open as a rule.

\* Yet another Imperial donation is announced, a thousand yen to Mr. Hara Taneaki's prison-door relief work.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Mr. Sladen says that the European method of doing the hair is very unbecoming to Japanese. With this the *Seikyō Shimpō* does not agree.

Commenting on the war, the *Seikyō Shimpō* says that most people fail to recognize what is the true significance of the struggle that is going on. Japan is not fighting for territory, nor for prestige, nor simply for the benefit of her own trade and that of other countries. She is fighting in order to place her relationship to Russia on a proper basis. Hitherto there has been no sincerity in the friendship that Russia has professed for Japan. In their hearts the Russians have despised the Japanese. It has been necessary to kill off a great many of them in order to establish friendly relations with the Russian nation as a whole. *Sensō wa kyōgi no kokusai datta (打破) shite, kokumin no kōsai wo shite shinko (真個) no yūgi teki narashimite, shikai dōbō no kwannen to hakuwaiteki no kanjō wo hatsujō (發揚) seshi-muru mono nari.* There is perhaps no better test of the nature of a country's civilization and ideals than war with another country. War teaches many things that no nation learns in time of peace. In case of an unscrupulous country, where the Government observes none of the moral maxims that guide individuals, war alone can demonstrate the fact that the policy of greed and aggression will sooner or later bring its own punishment. Russia needed to learn these lessons and we must always keep them in mind ourselves in all our dealings with other countries.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* translates and publishes from month to month a number of extracts from various foreign religious journals. The May number quotes from an Indian Mohammedan periodical called the *Arya Patrika*. This magazine is the organ of a kind of Protestant sect among the Mohammedans. It advocates; (1) Monogamy; (2) The rejection of the Purdah; (3) The granting of permission to traders to take interest on money lent. (4) And the abolition of slavery. The movement is said to be growing in popularity.

The *Dai Nihon* in an article entitled *Kirisuto-kyōkai no Haigwai Shisō* (Anti-foreign ideas in the Christian World) says that many of the noisy advocates of the Japonicization of Christianity are doing more harm than good. They say that foreign and Japanese evangelists should not work together, that connection with foreigners on the part of Japanese pastors and evangelists implies sycophantism and the lack of independence of spirit. They maintain that Christianity in Japan must be modified to suit the Japanese State, to suit Japanese family life, and so on. This is equivalent to saying, observes the *Dai Nihon*, that Christianity is to be deprived of the universality which is one of its greatest merits and be narrowed down to the dimensions of our special nationality. The universal brotherhood of mankind, the oneness of all believers in the creed, the thorough abolition of race distinctions inside the pale of the Church, these grand ideals, apparently never cross the mental vision of the agitators. In the conception of Tertullian all Christians are subjects in one great Republic. Origen boasted of belonging to a State which had been established by God and which had lasted for ages. Christ said that all who do the will of God were his brethren and sisters. Our Christianity is not of a kind to come cringing to the State and to profess to do its bidding, but a creed that has the authority to say to the State "Repent of your sins and come to Christ for salvation," concludes the *Dai Nihon*.

L'Abbe E. Ligneul has just issued a small book on Ethics entitled *Rinri no Genri*. It is one of the theological series named *Shingaku Kōyō*. In the opening pages of the treatise M. Ligneul contends that since ethics is chiefly concerned with the duties of men and women to each other, and since the nature of these duties depends very much on the place that man occupies in the universe, ethics has to be founded on theology. In the universe it is found that all things have a destiny. Each creature or thing fulfils its own destiny, that is, fills the post it was designed to fill. M. Ligneul says that before Christ taught

men what duties they were to perform he taught them what their real nature and destiny were. They were told that they had immortal souls, that their relations to the Creator were of the closest and most momentous kind. On p. 13 M. Ligneul defines man as a "reasoning animal" (*risetteki dōbutsu*). M. Ligneul is evidently of opinion that man's reasoning powers are quite different in their essential nature to those of ordinary animals. With him it is not a difference in degree but in kind that separates human beings from ordinary animals. M. Ligneul traces the connection of ethics with law and explains in clear language the function which in Christian ethics the conscience fills. The work covers about 100 pages.

"The Special Merits of our Church in Ancient and Modern Times" is the title of an article appearing in the May number of the *Koye*, in which the following sentiments are expressed. The modern Christian in looking back to the early days of the Church cannot but feel that those who lived at the time of the Apostles and who were privileged to witness the miracles they performed were greatly favoured. These miracles were "Heaven's seal" marking the teaching of the disciples of Christ as genuine. Three hundred years later, so satisfied was the world at large that the church had credentials of indisputable genuineness that men of rank, wealth, and learning flocked to her portals and asked for admission. The position of the Church in the world at that time excited the wonder and admiration of everybody, and it was clear that without Divine aid she never could have prospered as she did; for she had the most formidable of obstacles to overcome. Despite persecution, in those days men gladly accepted the teaching of the Apostles and their successors. But is our modern Church left without any miraculous proof of its Divine origin? By no means. In all countries there are miracles performed to-day in connection with our Church. Thus in France there is a place (Lourdes) where every year hundreds of miracles are performed. Christianity is now accepted by numerous sectarians, but in one Church alone remain the indubitable proofs of Divine approval. Our Christians all over the world have the most implicit faith in the Christian creed and obey humbly the commands of those in authority. Think of the power wielded by the Pope. He has only to command that a certain prayer be offered up and millions of knees will bend before the Blessed Virgin in prayer. Earthly potentates can only wield authority when they have physical force at their back. But our Pope can rely on the devotion of Roman Catholics all over the world for obedience to his commands. There is no such union to be seen in any other section of Christendom as we have in our Church. This very oneness is a proof of the unimpeachable authority with which God has endowed the rulers of our Church. Let those who are in search of the true religion take note of the above points.

In the questions and answers published monthly by the *Koye* bearing on Christian casuistry No. 21 deals with the subject of usury. A Sotomatsu student asks whether a Christian may have anything to do with the money-lending business. Is the principle wrong, and does a Christian commit a sin if he participates in the business in any way? As regards borrowing money on high interest, says the answer, no Christian will do this if he is able to obtain it at a reasonable rate of interest. If he has to borrow money at high interest, it is his misfortune, but not to be reckoned as a sin. But in reference to the query, may Christians engage in the money-lending business without compromising themselves, and if so how high a rate of interest may be reasonably asked? The *Koye* says they may engage in the business if they wish, but as to the rate of interest to be charged no very definite answer can be given. In order to settle what is and what is not reasonable interest a variety of questions have to be taken into consideration. But perhaps the best guide is the law of the country. On Sept. 11th, 1877, a Law for Limiting the rate of interest was promulgated. Art. 66 of this Law fixed the following rates:—For sums under 100 yen, 20 per cent.; for sums over 100 yen and under 1,000 yen, 15 per cent.; for sums over 1,000

yen, 12 per cent. According to Dr. Ume this law is still in force. Any charges above this the borrower is not legally obliged to pay. In case a Christian engages in the business of money-lending, he should keep to the above rates most scrupulously, and under no circumstances descend to any of the subterfuges and evasions of the law so common among ordinary usurers.

Last autumn a new Christian organ was started in Nagoya called the *Universalist*. Its objects are stated to be the reconciliation of science and religion and the publication of articles written by liberal-minded and progressive Christians. Thus it may be said to be a broad church organ. In appearance it resembles the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, but is a smaller paper. It is published once a month and has now reached its seventh number. In No. 4 we find an article on Calvinism in which it is maintained that this form of belief has long since been doomed to extinction. It was a product of an unenlightened and ill-informed age and has never had any rational basis, says the *Universalist*. The Westminster Catechism appears to the writer of the article to be quite immoral in its teaching. No known logic can defend the predestination of some to eternal life and of others to eternal punishment and the extension of this treatment even to infants. But among the Presbyterians to-day how many are there that really believe in the doctrine of election? How many are there that proclaim the repulsive doctrine of predestination from the pulpit? asks the *Universalist*. In the Japanese branch of this Church there are very few real Calvinists to be found, says this organ. The *Universalist* follows the practice of a great many papers in printing a short English column. But the English, as in other sheets of the kind, is usually very poor. The Japanese writing in style differs little from that of the *Fukūin Shimpō* and the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*.

Writing on "The Conscience of the Church and the Conscience of Society" the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopal) says:—An examination of the consciences of a number of individuals tends to show that there is an enormous difference between them. The average is struck in what is called the conscience of society, which constitutes the moral standard of the great majority of human beings. The Church should control and enlighten what may be called the collective conscience of communities. Now, the conscience of the Church being a reflection of the conscience of Christ it should be of an essentially higher character than the conscience of society as a whole. The superiority it possesses should be manifest to everybody. On every moral question, on every important event it must have something to say that is at once out of the common and superior. The conscience of the Church must ever strive to raise the conscience of society to a higher level. It must pay attention to the customs of communities and must strive to set them right where they are wrong. It cannot be said that the conscience of society in Europe and America has been thoroughly Christianized. There exists a conscience there that is not distinctively Christian (*Kedashi Kirisutokyō ga Ō-Bei wo hete kitareru keikwa sono mono wa, Kirisutokyōkai no ryōshin noshintai igwai ni Ō-Bet shakai no ryōshin wo tasasaye kitareru*). And when this conscience is compared with the Oriental conscience it by no means appears to advantage. When the Church's conscience is represented as approving of all that the public conscience of Europe and America approves, it is grossly wronged. It does nothing of the kind.

To the *Rikugō Zasshi* (No. 292) Mr. N. Nagano contributes a very useful article entitled *Kirisutokyō-to no Ichijigyo* (A Christian Enterprise). The writer informs us that a short time ago he was approached by an American Missionary and the following question was put to him: "Supposing that a sum of 30,000 yen were available to be expended in improving the minds and morals of young men in Tōkyō, what methods would you recommend with a view to realizing this object in a thorough and a permanent man-



ner"? The answer given was that there could be no better way of effecting this than by the creation of a home pervaded with a high-toned Japanese spirit and educating influence of a powerful kind. Mr. Magano then proceeds in substance to write thus. Our reforming agencies fail for want of such an institution as this. We have our churches, our lecture halls, our mission schools by the dozen where morality is taught continually, but these do not suffice to get hold of the majority of young men who attend them. As for the schools they develop the intellect, but fail to form character. There are boarding-houses connected with many schools, and these are controlled by superintendents who enforce a number of regulations without adding anything to the moral equipment against evil possessed by the boys who temporarily occupy these houses. As for the Christian boarding-houses, they are run on too narrow lines and hence are repulsive to the majority of students,\* who would welcome a nice home conducted on broader principles. The ordinary Tokyo student passes years in lodging-houses. His life is a lonely one. He is away from all home influences. His joys and sorrows he must bear alone, and he gets to think that his actions concern nobody but himself. Is it any wonder that he so often figures in the columns of the police reports? Picture the life of the ordinary student who only has his 3 or 4 mats of space to occupy when school is over. As a rule he has not a soul to speak to. He may sing a few songs to try and drown his melancholy, but this does not last long. He tries chattering with the maid-servant. But she is uneducated and only makes the silliest answers to his inquiries. He tries a little reading, but he has been studying all day and is in no mood for further head work. Finding indoor life unbearable, he makes his way to the *yose* or to Ueno or Asakusa in search of some kind of diversion, with results that are too well known to need description here.....There are a few students on whom the solitude in which their life is passed has a different effect. It renders them averse to society, shy, unsocial. Society has let them alone and they have grown to think that it had better be held at arm's length. They live the lives of hermits and cannot be induced to join in social functions of any kind. This is an abnormal state of mind more undesirable even than the craving for fellow-feeling displayed by the students who drift into bad companionship and all its consequences. It is quite clear that homes are needed for our students. These homes should be superintended by married couples, men and women of strong character, deep sympathy and common-sense; who should be ready on all occasions to enter into the small affairs of the students and give them good advice.....Are there any students in the world so sad-looking as ours? No such gravity as is seen in this country is natural to youth. Among normal Europeans and Americans what brightness and vivacity of manner there is compared to what is seen among us! To hear foreigners shout to each other even is enlivening. The brightness of tone they put into their words forms a striking contrast to our habitual solemnity of speech and manner. Much of the happiness of manner to be seen among foreign youths is to be traced to the fact that they have lived in happy homes, where they have whistled and sung and romped to their heart's content. We want homes with amusements provided, with tennis courts and gymnasiums, and the like; where manly sports, and fresh air, good companionship unmarred by unnecessarily strict rules and regulations may be enjoyed to the full. . . . And as regards the difficult subject of social intercourse between the sexes, since the plan of always keeping them apart has practically failed, the plan of allowing young men and women to meet for specific objects, to take part in social functions together, to join in concerts and the like, should be tried on a large scale. We know of an instance where this was tried on a small scale, and it succeeded excellently and led to no abuses. Young men and

women can meet in our churches and converse without becoming the subjects of adverse criticism. But in the *yose*, to which the student so often goes, no conversation with girls can take place without attracting the suspicious attention of onlookers. In a home rightly conducted it ought to be possible to teach students how to treat the opposite sex in a cordial but perfectly respectful and proper manner. Among the enterprises open to Christian effort none is more called for and none promises better results than the creation of students' homes on sensible, sympathetic and broad lines.

### THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

The 1st Yokohama Company of the Boys' Brigade, which was started by Mr. L. D. Tebb last January, held its first annual inspection at the Public Hall on Tuesday afternoon before a large audience. The work of the Boys' Brigade in England has been so very successful and beneficial that it is scarcely to be wondered at that when so energetic a champion of its physical and moral advantages as Mr. Tebb, a former officer in England, proposed starting a company in Yokohama parents and boys caught on at once, and despite disappointing luke-warmness in some unexpected quarters the scheme was successfully launched and a company of 30 lads formed with Mr. Tebb as Captain and Mr. H. W. Kilby and Mr. Nicolle as Lieutenants, with the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D. D., Chaplain. Mr. Tebb further enlisted the services of the following gentlemen as a Committee: The Rt. Rev. Bishop Aldry, D.D., Messrs. D. H. Blake, E. C. Bellows, G. G. Brady, A. Bellamy Brown, C. E. Bruce-Mitford, C. V. Sale, and Jas. Walter. Drills have been held at Van Schaick Hall every Tuesday evening and despite the epidemics of measles which have twice swept through the community this year, have been so well attended that the Company in competition with the Shanghai Company of the Boys' Brigade has won the attendance badge hands down. The Sunday morning Bible-class has also received enthusiastic support from the lads, and during the season the following addresses have been given:—

Date.	Speaker.	Subject of Address.
Jan. 8...	The Chaplain.....	"True Manliness."
" 15...	The Captain.....	"Choosing Sides."
" 22...	Mr. James Walter .....	"The Volunteer Force and what Emperor Napoleon III. said about it."
" 29...	Rev. E. S. Booth .....	"The Boy of Business."
Feb. 5...	Mr. D. H. Blake .....	"What not to do."
" 12...	Lieut. H. W. Kilby.....	"Obedience."
" 19...	Mr. J. Macbeth .....	"Steadfastness."
" 26...	Rev. W. Weston .....	"Daniel, Boy and Man—A True Hero."
Mar. 5...	Mr. Chas. E. Bruce- Mitford .....	"The Sacredness of Duty."
" 12...	Mr. Clarence Griffin.....	"Sowing Wild Oats."
" 19...	Mr. A. Bellamy .....	"Some Old School Mottoes."
" 26...	Lieut. P. E. Nicolle.....	"Great Little Things."
Apr. 2...	Mr. Isaac Bunting.....	"The Twelve Memorial Stones."
" 9...	Mr. Frank Booth .....	"Do it Now."
" 16...	Mr. G. G. Brady .....	"Friends and Friend-ship."
" 23...	The Chaplain .....	"Dare to do Right."
" 30...	Mr. C. V. Sale .....	"Character."
May 7...	Mr. N. W. McIvor.....	"Discipline."
" 14...	Mr. H. V. Summers.....	"Conscience."
" 21...	Mr. Wm. Ford .....	"Thoroughness."
" 28...	The Captain .....	"Things that Hinder."

The proceedings on Tuesday at the first annual inspection were marked by conscientious earnestness that spoke well for the admirable discipline inculcated by Capt. Tebb and his officers. Mr. Jas. Walter presided, being supported by members of the Committee, and the inspecting officer was Lieut.-Col. C. V. Hume, R.A., D.S.O., Military Attache, H.B.M. Legation. The following was the programme:—

Overture—"When the Boys go Marching By" ..Hager.  
The Bijou Orchestra.

Inspection of the Company:—The General Salute,  
Inspection of the Ranks, The March Past.  
Hymn....."O Worship the King".....Houghton  
Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D.

### Chairman's Opening Remarks.

Squad Drill.—Mr. H. W. Kilby, 1st Lieut., in Command.

Selection....."Laughing Water".....Hoffman  
The Bijou Orchestra.

Song...."The Three Sailor Boys".....Theo. Marshalls.  
Mr. N. G. Maitland.

Company Drill.—The Captain, Mr. L. D. Tebb, in Command.

### Inspecting Officer's Remarks.

American National Anthem; British National Anthem.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, said:—

On this particular occasion, the first annual inspection of the 1st Yokohama Co., of the Boys' Brigade, we would have had a much larger attendance (for there is no lack of interest in the Boys' Brigade) but most unfortunately climatic and seismic conditions have somewhat handicapped us; particularly the latter, for nearly all residents of the Bluff were up the greater of the night, being rocked not in "the cradle of the deep," but in the billow-like undulations of the hills on which we have our temporary abiding places.—(Laughter). Col. Hume, who has so kindly come down from the capital for the sole purpose of an inspection of the 1st Yokohama company of the Boys' Brigade, will, I am sure, excuse us for any shortcomings in respect of a diminished audience. The Chairman then went on to describe the forming of the 1st Yokohama Company at the close of last year by Mr. L. D. Tebb, whose quiet, unostentatious efforts bore fruit that evening. What he did to start with was to ask practically for nothing. "I want," said he, "the support, the moral support, of some of the older men of this community to do something more than is and has been done for the welfare of the boys of Yokohama." He got what he asked for and being an old boy of the Boys' Brigade knew how to organize the company, and he did it. The object he had in view was in itself certain to command success, and it has proved an unqualified success. The object was and is "The advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of obedience, reverence, discipline, self respect, and all that tends towards a true Christian Manliness." The enthusiastic reception accorded to the 1st Yokohama Company has been very gratifying to its officers, and it now carries on its roll 30 members. The features of the Boys' Brigade organisation are:—Company Bible classes; Military drill and discipline; physical training; summer camps athletics; ambulance instruction; instrumental bands. The 1st Yokohama company has not attempted too much in its first session, confining its activities to the first four features. Next session an ambulance class will be started for instruction in first aid to the injured. The Sunday morning meetings and weekly drill parades have been well-attended, the average possible attendance at each of these meetings being 95 per cent. per week.—(Applause.) The average possible attendance at the Sunday morning meetings during the whose session is 97.38; and at drill, 96.38 per cent.—(Applause). To emphasize the keenness of our boys I might mention that they entered into a competition with the 1st Shanghai Co., competing for a challenge badge based on attendance results, and our boys won, to use the expression of the Shanghai Captain, with hands down, their average being better every month.—(Applause). We have another record to top even this, for no less than 23 boys gained a prize for obtaining the highest possible marks for attendance at the meetings during the session. This is all the more remarkable for lateness on more than one occasion entails forfeiture of the prize. After a passing reference to the wide-spread organization of the Boys' Brigade in England and to its kindred organizations which enlist altogether 140,000 boys, the Chairman continued:—The Boys' Brigade should enlist the heartiest support of all for all must surely approve of its objects. The whole European male population of this city is under, or about, 2,000. We naturally each prefer our own Church but an institution of this kind in Yokohama has only to be Christian and of necessity is non-sectarian. You boys of the 1st Yokohama company have started well and under excellent auspices, for all of you have been born here or come to live here in the era of *Meiji*. When you go to your own home lands in the years to come never forget that and when you are asked what it means you can say, "The era of enlightenment in Japan, or Dai Nippon."—(Applause). You have lived in this country and at a time when the greatest battles on land and sea that history knows have been fought and won by this brave nation. You have seen right triumph over wrong, have seen the story of David and Goliath enacted over again. Now this David is not a Yellow Peril but in my humble belief it is a nation that will do more to civilize the races of the Far East and in less time, than all the united efforts of Europeans would be able to accomplish. Boys of the 1st Yokohama.

\* *Shikashi kore wa amari Yaso teki de ari, amari ni makko kusei (抹香臭) no de aru kara, tashi no gakusei wa suboshi mo, yori kukanai no de aru.*

Company of the Boys' Brigade, I wish you every success.—(Loud applause).

Col. Hume in his remarks following the inspection complimented the officers on the work done by the Company. He congratulated the company on its Captain, and speaking as a British officer he felt that Mr. Tebb would be a distinct gain to the Army. If he was in the Army there could be no doubt that he would be a drill-instructor.—(Laughter and applause). The gallant Colonel then proceeded to give some words of advice to the officers and the boys on various points which had presented themselves during the drills. He was proud of being present at such a capital exhibition and hoped it would not be the last occasion on which he would be with them. He then passed on to eulogise the objects of the Brigade and dwelt particularly on the benefits to be derived from it, in discipline, a higher sense of order, and moreover a development of patriotic feeling for the lands of their birth.

The prizes were then awarded. Lance Corporals Neville, Grey, Bagnall, and Bell were promoted Corporal and duly received their stripes from Col. Hume; Corporal Grey received the medal for best squad work; and the other prizes were:—Captain's Prize, Lance Corp. Wayde Bagnall. Drill Prizes: Pts. F. Booth, K. Tresize, and N. Brockhurst, Corp. H. Bell. Attendance Prizes: Lce-Corps. Bell, Bagnall, Gray, Neville, Pts. F. Booth, W. Nicolle, E. Eagling, C. Hornstein, J. Tresize, D. Neville, J. Hayes, A. Gorman, A. Tipple, P. Gorman, J. Kenderdine, F. Dinsdale, P. Hornstein, R. Graham, N. Brockhurst, K. Tresize, N. Fearon, V. Worden, and H. Booth.

Cheers for Col. Hume and the Chairman having been given the singing of the American and British National anthems brought the proceedings to a close.

### CRICKET.

Y. C. AND A. C. V. TOKYO.

Very pleasant weather favoured the match between a Tokyo eleven and the Y. C. and A. C., played in Yokohama on Monday. The sky was overcast for the most part of the time, but the light was good and the wickets in excellent condition. Tokyo going in first made a few over the hundred, and the home team knocked up in the time remaining 225. Tokyo were weak in bowlers, while the absence of facilities for practice was also greatly against them. Nevertheless they put up a sporting game and are to be congratulated on their work in the field. Many ladies graced the field during the afternoon.

Play began at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock, Capt. Hart-Synnott (Pavilion) and T. H. Rice (Settlement) facing the bowling of Drs. Moon and Emerson, with Maitland behind the wicket. Rice opened with a single off Moon, and lost his partner the next ball, Mollison holding him at point—1-1-0. Pigott filled the vacancy and played out the over. The second ball of Moon's next over saw Rice dismissed, caught by momban—2-2-2. Lieut.-Col. Hume went out to bat at 2 o'clock, and Duff now arriving on the field took up his old position behind the wicket. Hume began his score with a neat drive down the ground for a single, off Emerson, but soon lost his partner, Dr. Moon finding Pigott's middle stump in the second delivery of the over—5-3-0. Tokyo's opening was, so far, very disastrous. The new comer was H. T. Thomas and he played out the over. In the next over Hume made a single off Emerson, and he followed this with a cut for two, off Moon, and with the fourth of the over he made a 3. Thomas began with a single off Moon and 10 went up on the telegraph. The first boundary in the match was made by Hume off Emerson, and two balls later Thomas cut the leather for 3 and 20 went up. The second ball of the following over saw Thomas dismissed, clean bowled by Moon—20-4-4. The sixth man in was the Rev. J. Chappel, and he began with a single off Moon, and followed it with a drive down the ground for 3, Brady stopping the ball capably. A leg bye was the only incident of the next over, and with the second ball from Dr. Moon's succeeding over Hume was run out, Mollison fielding very smartly—25-5-13. Griscorn went out at half-past two to partner Chappel. He snicked Moon for one with the first ball sent down, and lost his partner, clean bowled by Moon, next ball—26-5-4. Barclay

filled the vacancy, and Griscorn making a single brought him to the Pavilion end. Then Griscorn got his opportunity and drove Moon to the fence for 4, bringing 30 on to the telegraph board amid cheers. He repeated the stroke with the next ball, and followed with a 2, having evidently found the weak spot in Moon's bowling. Barclay was the next to punish the bowling, getting Emerson away to long leg for 4. But this quick rush of runs was soon stopped; Griscorn, skying one from Emerson, being smartly held by Mollison—41-7-12. A life was vouchsafed to Barclay upon Leader joining him, Cooper falling in attempting an easy catch; and, strange to say, with the next ball he again fumbled. Mollison now relieved Emerson and his first delivery resulted in two byes going down on the sheet, the ball reaching the boundary. Leader started his score with a single, off Moon, but nothing else was scored that over. At three minutes to three the half century was reached, Barclay having at the moment a narrow shave of being run out; the ball struck Duff and caused him to retire hurt to the slips in favour of Moss. Upon resuming Leader cut Moon for 3. Gradually by 3's the score mounted and 60 was hoisted. At 61 Cooper replaced Moon with the leather, and his first ball was put away for 4 by Barclay, and the same bat snicked a single off the fifth ball of the over. Edwards went on to bowl at 67, relieving Mollison. Leader got him away for two and Barclay for a single, and 70 went up. A drive to the Pavilion by Leader was followed by another boundary to the settlement end by the same bat, off Edwards; a couple by Barclay brought 80 on the telegraph. Then Edwards disturbed Leader's off stump and he retired, being deservedly cheered on his return to the Pavilion with the top score so far for his side—81-8-28. White, the new comer, did not break his duck, Edwards sending him back to the Pavilion with his second ball—81-9-0. The last man to go in was Wray. A single by Barclay and some byes helped to swell the score; then Wray broke his duck. Barclay made 3, bringing the score to 90. Barclay continued to score and Wray ably seconded him, and then through sheer ill-luck Barclay, walking out of his crease, was smartly thrown out by Edwards—106-10-29—the side retiring at 25 minutes to 4.

#### TOKYO ELEVEN.

T. H. Rice, ct. sub, b. Moon.....	2
Capt. Hart-Synnott, ct. Mollison, b. Moon.....	0
F. S. G. Pigott, R.E., b. Moon.....	0
Lt.-Col. C. V. Hume, run out.....	13
H. T. Thomas, b. Moon.....	4
Rev. J. Chappel, b. Moon.....	4
Hon. Lloyd Griscorn, ct. Mollison, b. Moon.....	12
G. Barclay, run out.....	29
Capt. J. Leader, b. Edwards.....	28
A. F. White, b. Edwards.....	11
C. C. R. Wray, not out.....	6
Extras.....	8

Total.....106

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Moon.....	66	36	—	6
Emerson.....	48	16	3	—
Mollison.....	30	17	—	—
Cooper.....	12	15	—	—
Edwards.....	20	12	—	2

The game was resumed at 10 minutes to 4, Dr. Moon and Dr. Emerson facing the bowling of Griscorn and Pigott. After a couple of byes Moon began the scoring for Yokohama with a single, and lost his partner in the first over, Emerson being run out—3-1-0. Two more runs were added ere the over closed, Maitland, the new comer, scoring one and Moon one. By singles and an occasional 3 the score mounted and at 4 o'clock 10 was hoisted; another five minutes saw another ten added. The monotony of singles was broken at last by Moon tipping Pigott to the boundary at the Settlement end. Then the interest petered out again and the score mounted very slowly to 30. Half past 4 saw 50 reached, with the batsmen well set and what little sting the bowling possessed at the start gradually wearing to vanishing point. With the telegraph marking 60, Leader went on to bowl, relieving Griscorn of the leather, and was punished by Maitland for 3 first ball. Moon got him way for a single, after which Maitland made

a four and a single, and then Moon lifted the leather right into the scorer's box among the press representatives. This over proved the most expensive in the match, costing 13 runs. Col. Hume was the next to go on to bowl and the batsmen treated him with a certain amount of reserve. Leader's next over produced 5 runs. At a quarter to five 80 was hoisted, to which Maitland had contributed 43, and Moon 32. Another change in bowlers was soon after effected, Wray taking over from Leader, but still no separation could be effected until soon after the century had been knocked up, when, Moon lifting a ball from Hume was held by Barclay at mid-on—103-2-47. Griscorn went on to bowl again and Abbott partnered Maitland. Abbott in opening was missed at long on, but the succeeding ball from Hume was skied by Maitland and held by Chappel at mid-off—105-3-47. The vacancy was filled by Mollison. Mollison opened with a boundary, but in the same over Abbott was bowled by Hume after 6 runs. Four wickets for 123. E. B. S. Edwards took his place and made a three out of the finish of the over and two fours and a 3 in the following over, of which Mollison also made a four—a rather expensive over for Tokyo. Mollison in Griscorn's next over added a couple of fours and a single, and 150 went up. Pigott now relieved Hume with the ball at the Pavilion end but after two singles Mollison drove him for four. In the next over Mollison was taken by Leader off Griscorn, after putting together a useful 31. Five wickets for 178. Duff followed Mollison and opened with a two and a single off Pigott, but in the next over, after scoring another 2, was caught by Pigott, off Griscorn, for 7 in all. Bugbird took his place but was taken off his first ball by Hart Synnott; 187 for 7 wickets. W. S. Moss was next man in, and drove and cut Griscorn for 4 and 3, Edwards adding a 2 and a 4 off the same over. Chappel now went on at the Pavilion end but runs continued to be freely made and the 200 went up. Edwards was soon after caught by Pigott, off Griscorn, after adding a useful 45 to the score. Brady was next man in and when a few more had been scored, bringing the total to 225, stumps were drawn at 5.45, Moss being not out for 18, and Brady not out for 6.

#### YOKOHAMA ELEVEN.

Dr. Moon, R.N., ct. Barclay, b. Hume.....	47
Dr. Emerson, run out.....	0
E. W. Maitland, ct. Chappel, b. Hume.....	47
F. J. Abbott, b. Hume.....	6
J. M. Mollison, c. Leader, b. Griscorn.....	31
E. B. S. Edwards c. Pigott, b. Griscorn.....	45
C. M. Duff, c. Pigott, b. Griscorn.....	5
F. H. Bugbird, c. Hart Synnott, b. Griscorn.....	8
W. S. Moss, not out.....	18
G. G. Brady, not out.....	6
A. E. Cooper, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	18

Total.....225

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Wickets	Wides
Griscorn.....	96	91	4	—
Pigott.....	60	42	—	2
Leader.....	12	17	—	—
Hume.....	36	35	3	—
Wray.....	18	11	—	—
Chappel.....	12	12	—	—

### PLAGUE.

Further cases of bubonic plague are reported at Oshima-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. One is a youth (11) named K. Tanaka and the other is his mother, Tsuna (31), by name. They have both died.

A case of plague has appeared in the village of Kasai, near Honjo, Tokyo, and ended fatally on Sunday. The victim was a woman named Shichi Umezawa (32), who recently arrived from Hamaguri-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, where several cases of the disease had been reported.

Two fresh cases of bubonic plague have appeared at Fukagawa, Tokyo. One of the patients is an old woman, the mother of a coolie named N. Namiki. She died in the evening of June 7th. Another is K. Arakawa, (56) a servant of the Fukagawa Police Office.

## THE BATTLE OF THE JAPAN SEA.

MAY 27TH AND 28TH, 1905.

- 1.—That there's a God who rules above  
And shapes man's destinies,  
Is doctrine hard perhaps to prove;  
But had you been with us that day,  
When, from the deep indented bay,  
Where hidden from the world we lay,  
Brave Togo led his fleet  
Our Russian foe to meet,  
You would no longer have a doubt;  
For, had you seen that rout,  
You'd know that God does rule the skies,  
And shape man's destinies.
- 2.—For weeks and months we heard from far,  
From Neva's banks and Baltic tide,  
The rumours of that war.  
The mighty hummers' clang  
In dock and shipyard rang,  
Despite the nation's discontent  
All efforts on the Fleet were bent  
Which was to give sound chastisement  
To Nippon's upstart pride.
- 3.—We watched it sail from Finland's Bay  
And Libau's *rendez-vous*;  
Through Sound and Belt it took its way  
Into the North Sea, cold and dank  
With mists, where, on the Dogger Bank,  
The fishing-fleets of England stay.  
And when the news came of the fray  
With peaceful trawlers as they lay  
That night amidst their outspread gear,  
We knew that we had nought to fear  
From Rojestvensky's crews.
- 4.—Again we watched them sailing south  
By England's coast for many a mile,  
Across Biscaya's stormy mouth  
To Vigo's harbour, then, once more,  
Some by the rough Atlantic shore  
Round the great Cape that lied of Hope,  
Whilst other's past Gibraltar's slope  
And Suez' straits their way did grope  
To Madagascar's isle.
- 5.—We smiled—the Frenchmen did their best  
To treat them kindly, and they lay,  
Like some revered, long-lingering guest,  
Around that sunny shore.  
The summer into Autumn wore,  
And we were busy as men could be,  
Fighting their brethren, and eke the sea,  
Off bleak Port Arthur and so you see,  
We smiled to think the Russ could play.
- 6.—Then, when Port Arthur fell, we slipped,  
One after one, towards the land,  
To rest our men, for they were "hipped"  
With ten months tossing on the brine  
Midst gun, torpedo, and Russian mine,  
And our ships (what were left) sore needed  
repair,  
So we slipped into dock, some here, some  
there,  
And our men got shore leave, and a breath  
of air,  
And then we returned to command.
- 7.—But when 'twas now too late to save  
The fortress from its fall,  
Over the Indian Ocean's wave  
The Baltic Squadron, crossed,  
Past Singapore to Annam's coast,  
Where every nerve they strain  
To coal their ships, yet loiter again,  
As though unwilling to cross the main,  
Even at Duty's call.
- 8.—Then knew we that they had no heart to fight,  
And still less hope to win;  
And we knew that God had given us might  
'To fight and conquer': We held our hand,  
And let the French load them with contraband,  
For coals and provisions don't make a fleet,  
Nor ships, be they never so trim and neat,  
But handy men with nimble fleet,  
And loyal hearts within.
- 9.—One thing we feared as we lay at ease  
In our hiding under the shore,—  
And that was the fog of the China seas,—  
But that morn the fog all cleared away,  
Displaying the Russians under weigh,  
Steaming full speed in battle array  
For Vladivostok, and the signal flew  
From ship to ship, from crew to crew,—  
"They're twice our numbers, now go forth  
And smite them ere they reach the North!"  
So we went forth, and what befel  
The Russians I need scarcely tell,  
For some were taken, and some went down  
And some fought well—"twas 'Mercy's Crown'—  
Next day they were no more.
- 10.—And so we know, beyond a doubt,  
We who beheld that rout,  
That there's a God that rules the skies  
And shapes man's destinies.

A. L.

## BASEBALL.

The clerk of the weather has "a down" on Yokohama sportsmen to judge by the scurvy manner in which he has treated them on three consecutive Saturday afternoons. High winds raising clouds of most irritating dust were the order of the day at the Athletic Sports' meeting, the regatta, the first cricket match, and the opening match of the baseball season, all events which have eminent attractions for the fair sex, and it speaks well for their sporting instinct and love of manly exercises that despite the wind and dust they turned out on each occasion in considerable numbers. For an opening game the baseball match on Saturday was decidedly above the average, some very decent batting being done, while the fumbles and errors in the field were commendably few. The teams, too, were fairly evenly balanced, and although Thorn's nine bunched four runs in the fifth innings and established their lead, McChesney's team gradually crept up and when the game finished were only one run behind. The teams were:

THORN'S NINE.	MCCHESENEY'S NINE.
Webster .....	P. .... Brown
Thorn .....	C. .... E. W. Kilby
Correa .....	S.S. .... C. H. Thompson
Merriman .....	2nd B. .... Atkinson
Miller .....	1st B. McChesney (Capt.)
Kunimi .....	3rd B. .... Watrous
Wiedemann .....	L.F. .... Stornebrink
McEwen .....	R.F. .... Tobin
Messer .....	C.F. .... Cowan

The score by innings:

	Total
Thorn's Nine .....	1 1 1 2 4 0 0 1 0 10
McChesney's Nine .....	2 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 2 9

Mr. Mendelson was scorer; Mr. Jenks umpire; and Mrs. E. V. Thorn presided at the tea-tables at the close of the game.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Four Russians at Nagoya have escaped from prison, and are still at large.

Surgeons M. Koike and S. Sato of the army have been promoted Surgeon-General.

By the *Empress* steamer are travelling home Mr. and Mrs. C. Illies, Mr. Rudolf Illies and Dr. Behn.

Seventeen Russian prisoners and 380 Japanese invalids left Dairen on June 1st by transport for Ujina.

The result of the final of the Ladies' Singles Tennis Handicap at the Bluff Gardens on Wednesday was a win for Miss A. Harrison, who beat Miss Merriman by 6-2 6-0.

A challenge has been received by the Y. C. & A. C. from the Yokohama Commercial School to play lawn tennis, doubles and singles, the match to take place about the 20th inst.

Mr. E. C. Bellows, who is leaving Japan by the *Manchuria*, was entertained at a farewell dinner by Governor Sufu on Wednesday evening. Most cordial speeches were exchanged.

A Sapporo telegram under date June 2nd reports that a French steamer (? the *Binchuan*) has gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Yajiri, Teshio province. All the crew were saved.

Twenty-nine Japanese refugees, including five women, are reported to have arrived on May 29th at Bremen from Siberia. They will leave the German port on June 7th by the *Prins Heinrich* for home.

Owing to the *Bansai* on Friday evening the second performance of "Our Boys" was rather poorly attended, but the piece went very well notwithstanding the small house. Every body played capably; the Buttermans was never better; the ladies were charming as ever and the Bijou Orchestra quite deserved the applause it received.

According to Tokyo papers, Mr. I. Bickart, the representative of Messrs. Oppenheimer Frères, Yokohama, has lodged a prosecution through Mr.

S. Ota, a lawyer, in the Tokyo District Court against Y. Tamai, residing in the village of Okubo near Tokyo. It is said that the Japanese had obtained fifty thousand yen from the French firm by fraud.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Sapporo to the effect that a Japanese fishing boat has been captured by the Russians while drifting, owing to a storm near Saghalien, and five of the ten fishermen were killed, two injured and the remainder are detained in the island. The survivors, however, are being well-treated by the inhabitants.

One of the most pleasing of the several new features undertaken by the friends of the Seamen's Mission is a cleverly mounted scroll of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue. It is the result of many hours of hard and conscientious work on the part of Miss M. Schwabe, with whose artistic industry the Yokohama public are already familiar. The scroll is a gift to the Mission church, and is hung in the Chancel.

The announcement was made at Vancouver on May 11th that Commander O. P. Marshall, N.R., of the R. M. S. *Empress of India* of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Oriental fleet, had resigned his command after 14 years' service and would shortly leave for England; having been appointed one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, London. Captain Marshall was the Commodore of the Company's Pacific fleet, having arrived in command of the *Empress of India* in 1891, just 14 years ago. He has been succeeded by Capt. Beetham of the C. P. R. steamer *Tartar*.

The laying down of the rails for the extension of the tramway from the Railway Station to the Settlement, is now almost complete, the whole of the ground being covered with the exception of five small sections, which the Tramway Company hope to concrete and put into shape by about the end of this month. The overhead wires are being fitted with the utmost dispatch, and those which will encircle the Public Gardens will be ready for the through current some time next week. The line is almost a double one for about four miles in length, and will connect at Kanagawa with a central depot at the Railway Station. The cars are being especially constructed. The officials of the company are hopeful of having the cars running by the beginning of August.

The evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into the surrender of Port Arthur has been steadily unfavourable to General Stössel, says a contemporary. Other officers from the fortress declared that General Stössel very rarely visited the fighting line. He devoted his principal energies to raising food for the garrison—or, at least, for such part of it as could afford to pay him his price. One officer testified that he paid £3 10s. to the General for a turkey, and that Mme. Stössel owned 40 cows, which were well fed, while the soldiers were on short rations. She sold the milk at 2s. a bottle. Finally it came out that the only officers who supported General Stössel at the council of war when it was decided to surrender were Colonel Reiss and the Commander of the *Retovian*.

The forty-ninth annual report (for 1904) of the Missions to Seamen is to hand, containing full information as to the working of this excellent institution. There is as usual a reference to the Yokohama Mission from which we learn that "many of the Japanese merchant steamships, which usually trade with Yokohama, have, since the war began, been taken into the service of the State, and have made the men-of-war ports their head-quarters. Hence our staff at Yokohama have not had the usual opportunities of serving Japanese seamen which they and we could wish. This is the more to be regretted as, so far as human minds can foresee, the future of the evangelization of the world must be largely influenced by the seamen of the land of the Rising Sun, if they themselves be brought under the dominion of the Gospel."

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE NAVAL VICTORY.

London, June 2.

The newspapers are unanimously dilating on the stupendous victory, the full extent of which is now being appreciated. They pay unstinted homage to Admiral Togo and his gallant fleet and are awaiting eagerly details showing how the results were accomplished.

## THE ARISUGAWAS.

The victory seems to have enhanced the popularity of Prince Arisugawa who, yesterday was received by great crowds in Berlin.

## AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A later telegram states that as King Alfonso and President Loubet were returning from the Opera last night a man dressed as a workman threw a bomb. The cuirassier officers riding on either side of the carriage were unhorsed and one horse was killed. Six persons were injured, including three police, one woman and a child.

The King and President Loubet were unhurt.

## THE "GROMOBOL."

The Admiralty denies daily the Tokyo report that the *Gromobol* has been sunk.

## THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

London, June 3.

Twenty persons were injured by the bomb explosion in Paris. King Alfonso treated the affair cheerfully and is the object of much sympathy. There is great indignation in Paris and Madrid, where it is believed the outrage was planned in Barcelona.

## LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, June 3.

Speaking at a Conservative dinner, Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, referring to the hope expressed by Sir Edward Grey that the Anglo-Japanese agreement would be maintained, said at no time had there been on either side any question whatever as to withdrawal from the alliance. In our opinion when the time comes, as it soon must, to consider the renewal of the agreement, the only practical question that would arise was whether we shall renew the alliance in the present form or whether we should not seek some means of strengthening and consolidating it. The alliance would be a potent instrument for peace and if it were possible to so modify it that it would not only prevent the spread of conflagration, when begun, but also prevent a conflagration altogether, all true lovers of peace would welcome such a modification. There had never been a moment when the good relations with France had been more firmly based than at the present time. If the history of the anxious months lately passed were ever written it would show that the understanding between Great Britain and France had greatly mitigated the friction and trouble inevitable when a great war was in progress. The alliance with Japan and the agreement with France were alike formed for no selfish aggressive purpose. Our sole object had been to secure peace and restrict the evils of war.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TAKE REFUGE AT MANILA.

London, June 3.

Rear-Admiral Enquist, with the cruisers *Aurora*, *Jemichug*, and *Oleg*, all damaged, has arrived at Manila. There were many wounded on board.

## THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING.

London, June 4.

The Grand Duchess Cecilia, the bride of the German Prince, made her State entry into Berlin yesterday. The pageant was gorgeous and medieval in its splendour.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT MANILA.

London, June 5.

The Russian warships at Manila have not been damaged below the water-line, but their funnels are riddled and many of their guns are dismounted. The Russian officers declare that the Japanese used a number of submarines during the battle.

The captain of the cruiser *Aurora* was killed. Admiral Enquist was not wounded during the fighting.

## RUSSIANS AT MANILA TO BE INTERNED.

London, June 6.

The internment of the Russian ships at Manila has been ordered by the American Government.

## SERIOUS COLLISIONS IN CHANNEL FLEET.

On Saturday night the Channel Fleet struck a dense fog off Dover with the result that the battleship *Cesar* (14,900 tons) collided with the ship *Afghanistan*. The latter sank and eighteen of her crew were drowned.

The battleship *Triumph* (formerly Chilean *Libertad*, 11,800 tons) collided with the battleship *Swiftsure* (formerly Chilean *Constitucion*, 11,800 tons). The latter was badly, and the *Cesar* and *Triumph* slightly damaged.

## RESIGNATION OF GULOWIN.

London, June 7.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that Gulowin's resignation was obviously due to the dictatorship conferred on General Trepoff. The latter has prohibited the Congress of members of the Zemstovs, which were to have met in Moscow on the 6th.

## THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

London, June 8.

The Kaiser has created Count von Bulow, the German Chancellor, a Prince.

## FRICTION IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. M. Rouvier, the Premier, replaces him temporarily. The differences between M. Delcassé and M. Rouvier have continued since the first resignation of the former on the 21st April last. M. Rouvier and other Ministers consider that M. Delcassé ought to have propitiated Germany before sending M. Taillandier, the French Envoy, to Fez.

## THE GERMAN ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The German Crown Prince has been married at Berlin, with great pomp.

## M. DELCASSE.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Rouvier, the Premier, will conduct foreign affairs till pending questions are settled. The change will not affect the *entente* with Great Britain. M. Rouvier will also uphold the Franco-Russian Alliance, but will probably insist on Russia guaranteeing its utility, and showing herself amenable to her ally's advice.

(Received at the Military Head-Quarters 1 p.m. 3rd June.)

## NEWS FROM MANCHURIA.

At about 6.40 a.m. on the 2nd instant

some 30 of the enemy's cavalry entered West-Shahotsz (about 9 miles east of Changtu), and at 12.30 p.m., the same day a similar number of his cavalry entered Nanchiutsh (about 6½ miles north-east of Wei-yuanpauman), but both forces were repulsed.

On the same day at 3.30 p.m. our scouts attacked the enemy's cavalry at a place about 5 miles north of Changtu station, and killed one trooper and 2 horses, capturing 1 horse.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m., 4th instant.)

Early on the morning of the 3rd about 300 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry advanced against Rhsihlipau (some 7½ miles north of Changtu) but at 10 a.m. they were repulsed by our troops. On the same day at 9.30 a.m. some twenty sotnias of the enemy's cavalry pushed south from Taping-chieh (about 20 miles north of Kangping) along the Kangping-Chengkiaun highroad (Chengkiaun is some 50 miles north-west of Fenghuwa), and part of them advanced against Shilitzku (about 10 miles north-east of Kangping), but our artillery stationed there inflicted heavy loss on them and drove them to the west and north-west in confusion. In this fight we had only four men slightly wounded. The enemy's casualties were over 100. There is no special change in any other part of the field.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 6th.)

Between 4.50 and 5 a.m. on the 5th the enemy's infantry made an attack against Makiatun (some 2½ miles north of Wei-yuanpauman) but they were repulsed.

On the same day a force of ours which had advanced towards Shahotsz (about 10 miles east of Changtu) drove back the enemy from that vicinity and took possession of the railway station and the highlands. Also a force of our cavalry drove back in a northerly direction the enemy's cavalry near Cikiatsz (some 18 miles north of Kangping) and Makiatun (about 7½ miles east of Chikiatsz) and occupied the region.

There is no change in other quarters.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, 7th inst.)

At 11.30 a.m. on the 6th about 150 or 160 of the enemy's troops advanced towards Sumiatsz (some 2 kilometers east of Yingepienmun), but being repulsed by our force stationed on the north of the place, fled in disorder at 3.30 p.m. towards Nienyuling (some 7½ miles north-east of Yingepienmun). We captured one man and 2 horses in this fight. Otherwise there is no change except skirmishes of scouts.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

St. Petersburg.

General Linevitch reports under date of the 29th of May:—"The Captain of the cruiser *Almaz* which has entered Vladivostok says that the Baltic Fleet fought the Japanese Fleet in the Tsushima Straits on the 27th instant. The *Borodino*, the *Ossliabya* and a cruiser were sunk. The *Alexander III* was seriously injured. Admiral Rojestvensky being wounded at the beginning of the battle, transferred himself to another ship. The *Almaz* left the Fleet. The battle continued during the night but she is ignorant of its results.

A Russian newspaper has a telegram from Vladivostok saying that the destroyer *Giosni* entered that port safely on the 30th of May.

The Russian cruisers *Oleg* (6,675 tons), *Aurora* (6,630 tons), and *Jemichug* (3,080 tons), arrived at Manila on June 3rd at 10 p.m.

(Received at the Naval Head Quarters.)  
PRISONERS.

Investigations carried down to noon on the 6th instant, show the total number of prisoners taken in the battle of the Japan Sea to be 6,143; of whom 3 have died; 5,420 have been distributed to the various stations; 583 are still at Saseho and Tsushima, and 137 will be released. In addition to the above 69 have been already released, consisting of priests and sanitary officials.

(Havas Agency.)

#### RESIGNATION OF M. DELCASSÉ.

Paris, June 6.

M. Delcassé presented his resignation at a Cabinet meeting attended by the President. The reason is that he cannot agree with his colleagues as to the means of carrying on the foreign policy hitherto pursued by the Cabinet.

The Premier (M. Rouvier) expressed regret at M. Delcassé's resignation and will himself assume the portfolio of foreign affairs.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### WARSHIPS AT LUZON.

The police authorities in the Philippines have received the following telegram:—On the afternoon of June 2nd, six warships approached to within several miles of Lingan Bay in the North of Luzon; and at 5.30 p.m., on the same day, three of them entered Sari (Dezol) Bay. The nationality of the ships is not yet known.

#### STRAGGLERS.

A telegram from Manila says that the "Aurora," the "Oleg," and the "Zemchug" arrived there on the 3rd at 10 p.m.

[NOTE.—This is scarcely credible, for the *Oleg* is reported by the Russians to have reached Vladivostok, while the *Zemchug* is reported by Admiral Togo to be sunk.—Ed. J.M.]

A telegram received from London on June 1st says that Kazubak (?) reports the arrival of the destroyer "Grozui" at Vladivostok. [NOTE.—This is one of the two destroyers already announced as arriving there.—Ed. J.M.]

#### A TALE OF THE FIGHT.

Prince Alexis has received the following report from the officer commanding the destroyer *Bravi* (this is the second of the destroyers reported as having reached Vladivostok). On the 29th May at 9 o'clock in the evening our vessel left the fleet. With the exception of the "Ossliabya" and a ship like the "Suvoroff," we saw all the battleships then in line advancing at high speed. Since 4 p.m. our boat had been under heavy fire; a 6-inch shell had passed through, bursting in the engine-room. It smashed a steam-pipe and destroyed our foremast. Desiring to avoid observation we lowered our main-mast and painted our chimney-stack white. On the night of 29th May our third steam-pipe exploded and we could not steam more than 5 knots. We were also short of coal and had to burn all our wooden fittings. On the 30th we reached Vladivostok.

#### THE "BODVI."

Telegrams from Shanghai, received on the 4th inst., say that the Russian destroyer *Bodvi* has arrived off Woosung and anchored in the middle of the river near the forts.

#### THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Taotai has officially informed the Japanese Consul that on the night of the 2nd instant the Russian Consul recognised the steamers at Woosung to be of the nature of transports and agreed that they should be interned. Therefore the Chinese maritime officials, after consultation

with the Harbour-master, have decided that two of the vessels shall be brought to the inner bar at Woosung and that the others shall remove to the Shanghai harbour. Thereafter their machinery will be dismantled and they will not be allowed to leave Shanghai again throughout the war. The Russian Consul will give a signed guarantee in that sense.

#### CURRENCY AT YINGKOW.

Hitherto it has been the rule in Yingkow to make payment with taels only, but the principal merchants of the place recently decided to abandon that custom and to use Japanese war-notes. The result has been to increase Japan's credit and to greatly facilitate commercial transactions. The present rate of exchange is 71 taels 5 mace for a 100 yen war-note. Mexican dollars being scarce, 100 will buy 108 yen.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

According to a report from the Austrian Intelligence Bureau a number of Russian officials and members of local assemblies were to hold a meeting in Moscow on the 3rd of June, and intended to fix the 6th instant for the purpose of considering what course should be adopted with regard to the situation in the Far East. In connexion with this the municipality of Moscow telegraphed to the various localities throughout the whole empire urging attendance at the meeting and pointing out that members of local assemblies and of municipalities should be present.

#### THE "BODVI."

Consul-General Odagiri reports from Shanghai under date of the 5th instant that the captain of the Russian destroyer *Bodvi* has already agreed to be disarmed and interned. The Chinese naval commanding officer at Woosung telegraphs that he has made the officers and men of the destroyer give a written promise not to engage again in the war.

#### RUSSIAN COMMERCE HARRIER:

##### BRITISH STEAMER HELD-UP.

The British steamer *Citurnum* which left Shanghai at noon on the 2nd inst., was stopped at a point 140° E. by the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Rion* and was detained for 12 hours from 3 p.m. on the 3rd. Of her cargo she was compelled to jettison 48 bales of ginned cotton; 411 bags of beans; 6 bales of pressed cotton; and 12 boxes of antimony. She was then released and arrived safely at Moji on the 6th.

A telegram in the above sense has been received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

#### COUNT BULOW PROMOTED.

Count Bulow has been promoted to be Prince.

#### THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTOVs.

The Telegraph Agency in St. Petersburg wires that the Home Minister's bill with reference to the Zemstovs Sobor has been presented for discussion by the Cabinet and will, it is announced, be immediately considered.

#### MILITARY MEASURES.

Orders have been issued for an inspection of horses in the military district of Moscow, with a view to military necessities.

#### ANOTHER PROHIBITION.

The authorities have prohibited the proposed meeting of members of the local assemblies and municipal officials which was to have taken place on the 6th inst. in Moscow to discuss the situation.

#### RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The *Kölnische Zeitung's* St. Petersburg

correspondent sends extracts from two newspapers which are incensed at the welcome given Prince Arisugawa in Berlin. Prince Oukhtomsky, in his journal, observes that just as Prince Leopold of Prussia is being welcomed in the Amur region, whether he has proceeded to witness the war, the Japanese prince is receiving an extraordinary welcome in Berlin. The whole of the city which had recently been warned by the Kaiser to beware of the Yellow Peril is now rejoicing at its success. The Prince of Montenegro received a cold welcome and was almost watched during his stay in the city. It is evident that Germany rejoices at the sufferings of the Slav nation, however great. We Russians must now open our eyes and recognise who it is that profits by disasters in our west.

The *Svet*, which argues that the war must be continued, says that the naval affair does not effect the Russian system; and that Germany is courting the fellowship and friendship of Russia's enemy because she believes the latter to be stronger. But this will make no manner of difference to the economic development of Russia in Siberia and Europe.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Novoye Vremya* says:—"If the Japanese Fleet comes to the Baltic and takes Kronstadt and the capital, St. Petersburg, then for the first time we shall recognise that Russia is beaten. But now our Russia has more than one means of recovering from her discomfiture and maintaining her place as a great country. In this connexion a popular assembly would be of no small benefit.

The *Viedomosti* says:—"We have not the least idea of peace at present. Let the law of siege be everywhere declared, let war taxes be imposed, let internal disturbances be suppressed and let a military government be established.

The Russian Telegraph Agency reports that the Home Minister's scheme for convoking a national assembly was to be submitted on the 5th to a Council of Ministers who would discuss it without delay.

The same agency reports also that demonstrations in force are taking place for ceasing the war and reforming the constitution. On the 3rd instant there was a meeting of 15,000 people, on the 5th one of 5,030, when speeches were made. The police interfered when a disturbance occurred, and a fight took place resulting in many severe wounds.

A Moscow telegram dated the 6th has been received by the Austrian Intelligence Bureau. It says that the representatives of local assemblies and municipal officials in spite of the Government's veto, held their meeting during a whole day and unanimously voted that the time had come for consulting the people's views and for putting an end to the war.

Russian newspapers argue that as this meeting was to be attended by representatives of all the localities and municipalities without distinction of party or principle, yesterday's debate must be considered to have a very great influence on the situation.

#### NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Norwegian Storting has decided to terminate the arrangement of a common King with Sweden. It has resolved to apply for a Prince of the reigning family of Bernadotte to be King of Norway and meantime has appointed a temporary government. King Oscar has refused to sanction the resolution.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## DECISIVE BATTLES IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper is a London cable to the effect that Admiral Togo's naval victory in the Sea of Japan is "the sixteenth decisive battle" in the world's history. The reference is undoubtedly to the fact that Crescy has written up so carefully and critically what he calls "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" from Marathon to Waterloo. But the framer of that cable in spite of his keen historical instinct, seems to have forgotten more history than he remembered. No one will attempt to deny that the recent naval victory is one of the decisive battles of the world's history: but I beg leave to remind your constituency that between 1815 and 1905 there were several battles which fairly deserve to be included in that category: so that the Battle of the Japan Sea should be called the twentieth or twenty-first decisive battle in the world's history. Let me briefly call attention to some very important battles of the last half century.

In 1863 was fought at Gettysburg the battle which is considered the decisive one of the American Civil War. It decided, not only that slavery should no longer be legally recognized in the United States of America, but also that the United States should be one and inseparable; and it rendered possible the present grandeur of that nation.

In 1866 the battle of Sadowa forever excluded conservative Austria from Germany, and transferred the hegemony of the German states to progressive Prussia.

In 1870 the battle of Sedan, in which the German gymnasium proved itself far superior to the French fashionable frivolity, positively established the German unity which had been made possible by the Battle of Sadowa, and led to the organization of the German Empire, which is one of the greatest powers in the world. Moreover, this same defeat of the French compelled the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, so that Italy could be reunited under Victor Emmanuel and the secular power of the Pope was ended.

In 1894 the Battle of the Yalu and the military and naval successes which followed introduced to the world a new power in the person of Japan, who was then admitted to the so called comity of nations and thus became a real world-power.

In 1898 in Manila Bay Admiral Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet, so that in a very brief period Spain was reduced to the position of a small continental power, and the United States of America became more than a continental power, and was compelled to enter upon a new policy of expansion.

And now, in 1905, the recent naval victory practically decides the ultimate result of the Russo-Japanese War, which will pick the bubble of Russian might and dominance and will transfer the control of the Far East to Japan and the nations with which Japan is in hearty sympathy.

It certainly seems to me that every one of the battles mentioned above is worthy of a place among the decisive battles in the history of the world. But, even if one of the victories of Japan is considered enough and Yalu is omitted, we still have left the following

## Twenty Decisive Battles.

1	Marathon.....	490 B.C.
2	Syracuse.....	713 B.C.
3	Arbela.....	331 B.C.
4	Metaurus.....	207 B.C.
5	Tentoberger.....	9 A.D.
6	Chlous.....	451 A.D.
7	Tours.....	732 A.D.
8	Hastings.....	1066 A.D.
9	Orleans.....	1429 A.D.
10	Spanish Armada.....	1588 A.D.
11	Blenheim.....	1704 A.D.
12	Poltowa.....	1709 A.D.
13	Saratoga.....	1777 A.D.
14	Valmy.....	1792 A.D.
15	Waterloo.....	1815 A.D.
16	Gettysburg.....	1863 A.D.
17	Sadowa.....	1866 A.D.
18	Sedan.....	1870 A.D.
19	Yalu.....	1894 A.D.
20 or 19	Manila Bay.....	1898 A.D.
21 or 20	Russian Armada.....	1905 A.D.

Sincerely yours,  
Tokyo, June 3rd, 1905.

## THE Y.M.C.A. ARMY WORK.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Your correspondent "A.D.B." wishes to know whether the communications which appear in the *Japan Mail*, he is pleased to call anti-Christian, are all written by one man. If he will examine the files of the *Mail* during the past 10 years he will

find numbers of articles and letters written by free-thinkers and agnostics. But we would suggest for A.D.B.'s consideration another question. How many of the intellectual foreigners residing in this country attend Christian churches or believe in the doctrines which A.D.B. expounds with so much ignorant self-assurance. The feelings of most men as to A.D.B.'s views were well expressed by "The Man in the Street," whose letter we commend to "A.D.B." No doubt the views of thinking men who are far better informed on the questions at issue "seem perfectly ridiculous" to such writers as "A.D.B."; but fortunately for the progress of thought, such views occasionally find their way into the newspapers. That the majority of thinkers who hold liberal views on religion do not take the trouble to state them in the papers is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that they deem the obtuseness of such writers as A.D.B. to be incurable. A.D.B.'s Gospel seems to be summed up in the dictum "newspapers exist to support orthodoxy."

I am yours &amp;c.,

## THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

June 3rd, 1905

## MAIL STEAMERS.

## BEST MAIL IS OUR

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Tacomb	B. T. Co.	Pleides	F. June 9
America	P. M. Co.	Siberia 1	W. June 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
Europe	N. Y. K. Co.	Darmstadt	Sa. June 17
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanic	Th. June 22
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. June 23
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia 3	F. June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Box of Jug 2	M. June 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	Th. June 26
Hongkong	D. O. Co.	Coptic	Th. July 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	W. July 12
America	D. O. Co.	Doric	W. July 19

1 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

2 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.

3 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

## BEST MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
America	P. M. Co.	Manchuria	Sa. June 10
Europe	M. M. Co.	Zieten	Sa. June 10
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Sa. June 10
Shanghai	N. Y. K. Co.	Benavitch	W. June 14
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Argentina	W. June 14
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nicomedia	W. June 14
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Siberia	F. June 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Calcedonia	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. June 20
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. June 27
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. June 27
America	D. O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. July 4
Seattle	N. Y. K. Co.	Iyo Maru	Tu. July 4
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleides	Th. July 13
Hongkong	D. O. Co.	Doric	F. July 19

## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 2nd June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 3rd June.—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Spondilus*, British steamer, 1,752, Moses, 3rd June.—Novorossisk via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenlin, 4th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 5th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 5th June.—Vancouver, B.C., 22nd May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 5th June.—Uraga, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Hydra*, British steamer, 2,625, Kent, 5th June.—Venice via Suez, Kerosene.—Standard Oil Co.

*Christwick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 5th June.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 6th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 5th June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 6th June.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 4th June, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 6th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 6th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Brigantia*, German steamer, 4,166, Russ, 6th June.—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 31st May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Grosmont*, British steamer, 1,821, D. S. Edmondson, June.—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Oriel*, British steamer, 2,175, G. Maddiell, 7th June, Antwerp and Liverpool via ports, and Singapore, 26th May, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Caledonian*, French steamer, 2,100, Gregori, 8th June, —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 7th May, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 8th June.—Otaru vi. ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 8th July.—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 7th June, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Elita Nossack*, German steamer, 1,161, W. Larsen, 8th June.—Chingkiung via Shanghai, Bean Cake.—Drabble & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Kvarven*, Norwegian steamer, 1,571, O. Johansen, 1st June.—Otaru, Ballast.—Yamagataya.

*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 2nd June.—Uraga, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Polynesian*, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 3rd June, —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S. S. Co.

*Doric*, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Smith, 3rd June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

*Athenian*, British steamer, 2,440, S. Robinson, 3rd June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ningchow*, British steamer, 4,898, Davis, 3rd June, —Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Glentworth*, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 3rd June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Como*, British steamer, 3,313, Felkins, 3rd June.—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Umballa*, British steamer, 3,426, C. Hugill, 3rd June, —Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Tai Fu*, German steamer, 1,065, C. Uebelfeldt, 3rd June.—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Skuld*, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Olo, 3rd June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Helene Menzies*, German steamer, 960, Auer, 3rd June.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 3rd June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Forest Dale*, British steamer, 2,285, H. T. Nonall, 4th June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Carnes & Co.

*Arabia*, German steamer, 2,868, H. Metzenlin, 5th June.—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

*Uragio Maru*, Japanese steamer, 619, T. Tibballs, 5th June.—Fusan, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Calliope*, British steamer, 2,498, J. B. Soultby, 5th June.—Shimizu, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Blackheath*, British steamer, 1,719, Sherborne, 5th June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Bedouin*, British steamer, 2,245, Sandow, 5th June, —Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Hugo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 5th June.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Montrose*, British steamer, 2,824, R. Glegg, 5th June, —New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Empress of India*, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 5th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Ravn*, Norwegian steamer, 795, N. Milur, 5th June, —Kobe, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

*Deucalion*, British steamer, 4,476, Geo. D. Keay, 6th June.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Dutchess*, British steamer, 2,111, F. Dudley, 6th June, Otaru, Ballast.—Yokohama Coal Co.

*Calchas*, British steamer, 4,279, W. T. Hannah, 6th June.—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Abbey Holme*, British steamer, 1,996, W. Brown, 7th June.—Muran, Ballast.—American Trading Co.

*Tweeddale*, British steamer, 2,874, T. M. Milne, 7th —Mojji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Otterspool*, British steamer, 1,840, Farnell, 7th June, —Mojji, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Kamamoto Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,237, T. Suga, 7th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Hyades*, American steamer, 2,932, Geo. Wright, 7th June.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Indian Monarch*, British steamer, 2,818, C. Froggatt, 8th June.—Kobe and Nagasaki, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Ras Mora*, British steamer, 2,162, Porter, 8th June, —Yokkaichi, Rice.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Kilburn*, British steamer, 2,111, E. Le Templier, 8th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Almure*, British steamer, 2,090, W. Chater, 8th June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Brawada*, British steamer, 3,270, P. L. Wadge, 8th June.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 9.

The market continues dull.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	PER YARD.
50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18
Grey Shirting—8 1/2 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10
Cotton Italians and Satteens	PER YARD.
	0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels	PER YARD.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50	
Mousseline de Laine, Grape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22	
Cloths—Pilot, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00	
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.90 to 1.00	
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00	
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.80 to 10.80	
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.80	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65	

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal
Nos. 28/32, Singles	—
Nos. 38/42, Singles	—
Nos. 33, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 320.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	430.00 to 460.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

No change.

Round and square 1/2 inch and upward	4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.35 to 4.65
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 6.95
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.95
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Thin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.65
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

There is nothing special to report.

American	\$3.16
Russian	—
Tangkat	2.79

## SUGAR.

Enquiry is small and business insignificant.

Brown Takao	9.30 to 9.70
Brown Manila	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Daikong	7.70 to 8.00
Brown Canton	10.00 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined	14.00 to 16.70

## INDIGO.

Java, Medium to best	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Kupah), Medium to best	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

Fair daily demand chiefly for New York. Sellers meet the market freely and direct exporters continue to ship off their remaining stocks of raw silk. The new crop progresses most favourably and is expected to be fully equal to if not larger than last year's.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—Extra, Coarse	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 960
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Fine	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, Coarse	930 to 940
Filatures—No. 2, Fine	960 to 970
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse	920
Common—Coarse	Nom.
Re-reels—Extra	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 1 1/2	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—

# ITCHING HUMOURS

## SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

# MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, CHOCOLATE COATED.

Are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials containing 80 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, and digestive, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic-digestives, yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-28, CHARLTON ROAD, LONDON. French Depot: 2, Rue de la Paix, Paris. For Sale: DAWSON AND CO., Glasgow, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.

## WASTE SILK.

Hardly anything doing, the market being between seasons.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshui, Best	—
Noshi—Joshui, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshui, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair	—

## TEA.

First crop is pretty well finished. Remaining stock is of poor quality. In consequence, however, of small stocks prices for medium grades have risen by two or three yen.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 and upwards.
Choice	45 to 50
Finest	40 to 45
Fine	37 to 42
Good Medium	32 to 37
Medium	27 to 32
Good Common	25 to 27
Common	—

## EXCHANGE.

London silver 1/4 higher, but China sterling quotations unchanged local rates unaltered, closing for the mails per steamers Empress of China and Manchuria as under.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2 3/4
— 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259 1/2
— 6 months' sight	260 1/2
Hongkong Bank sight	per \$100. 93 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	91 1/2

Bank sight	76 1/2
Private 10 days' sight	78 1/2
India Bank sight	151 1/2
Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
America Bank sight	49 1/2
Private 30 days' sight	49 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	50 1/2
Germany Bank sight	207 1/2
Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 1/2

\* Nominal.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 9, a.m.  
Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds Yen. per cent.	Yen.			
1st Issue	100	5	89.60	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
2nd Issue	92	5	85.80	
Consolidated Bonds (Saini)	100	5	83.10	
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	83.10	
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	77.20	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	79.80	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.20	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	91.50	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.80	
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.00	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	85.50	
Sanyo Railway	50	10	70.50	
Kyushu Railway	50	11	59.50	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	92.30	
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	60.00	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	75.50	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	11	82.30	
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	33.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	62.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	39.90	
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	50.30	
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	24.00	
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	72.00	
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	31.40	
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.00	
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.10	
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	22.60	
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	50	98.50	
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	76.50	
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	74.60	
Yokohama Dock	33	10	49.30	

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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in the  
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**Milk**



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### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "INDRAWADL."—Cornes & Co.  
For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For New York via ports, and Suez Canal, June 10th, the "INDRAMAYO."—Jardine, Matheson Co.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 10th, at 3 p.m., the "MANCHURIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June 10th, at Daylight, the "BRISGAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.  
For LONDON and Antwerp via ports, June 10th, the "BENLOMOND."—Cornes & Co.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, June 10th, at Noon, the "MANICA."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 10th, at 9 a.m., the "ZIETEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For New York, via ports and Suez Canal, about June 10th, the "AFRICAN PRINCE."—American Trading Co.  
For MARSHILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, June 13th, at Daylight, the "PALERMO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about June 13th, the "NIPPON."—Heller Bros.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about June 14th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., June 14th, the "ARAGONIA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 14th, the "NICOMEDIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 14th, at 2 p.m., the "BENVOELICH."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, June 15th, the "KENNEBEC."—Standard Oil Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 16th, the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June 17th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M.M. S.S. Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 17th, the "TARTAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea (from Kobe), June 19th, the "WILLEHAN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 20th, at Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about June 26th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), June 26th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 30th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

(毎土曜口一發行)

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## CONTENTS.

Summary of News .....	637
Naval Notes .....	638
Peace Preliminaries .....	640
A Japanese Naval Officer's Criticism .....	640
Japanese Opinion on the Peace Prospects .....	641
Dr. E. Heist .....	644
Captured Ships .....	644
Manchuria .....	645
The "Industrie" .....	645
New Russian War-Ships .....	645
The Earthquakes .....	645
The Equitable .....	645
The Russian Transports and Auxiliary Cruisers at Shanghai .....	645
Germany, Japan and Russia .....	646
Aoyama .....	646
Korean Railways .....	646
China .....	646
Russians Sink Another British Steamer .....	646
Naval Casualties .....	648
Ideals for the American Press .....	649
Home Stories of the War .....	649
Notes on Current Events .....	649
The Families of Japanese Soldiers .....	650
Mr. E. C. Bellows .....	650
Interport Yachting .....	650
Leading Articles .....	650
Peace Prospects .....	651
Armistice .....	651
Terms of Peace .....	651
The Peace Question .....	651
An Armistice .....	653
Wedding .....	653
Detailed Official Report of the Battle in the Japan Sea .....	653
Brasserie's Naval Annual .....	654
Hulu Poetry .....	656
Reception by Madame Sufu .....	656
Plague .....	656
The Law Courts .....	657
Customs Protest .....	657
News of the Week .....	657
American Topics .....	657
Hospital Flower Fund .....	658
Correspondence .....	658
Letters of Thanks .....	659
Young Men's Christian Association Notes .....	659
Telegrams .....	659
Latest Shipping .....	660
Latest Commercial .....	663
Supplements .....	663
American Board Mission Meeting .....	663
Crick .....	663
Interport Rowing .....	663
Official Regatta .....	663
Correspondence .....	663
Program .....	663
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States .....	663
A Question of Taste .....	663
The Social Evil and the War .....	663

"FAIS CR OUK DOIS ADVIENNE QUE FOURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1905.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant at Trinity Episcopal Church, Keith, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross, assisted by the Very Rev. John Archibald, Dean of the Diocese, FRANK OSBORNE STUART, third son of the late Robert L. Stuart, W. S., Edinburgh, to MINNIE, eldest daughter of the late R. S. Kynoch-Shand, of Hillside, Kincardineshire, and The Linn, Keith.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1905, by Rev. Pere Alfred Pettier, EDWARD STEPHEN SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, Cal., to CAROLINE, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Sweigert, of San Francisco, Cal.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DYSENTERY is prevalent among the Russians at Hamadera and Sakai.

REAR-ADMIRAL M. HASHIMOTO has been appointed Chief Judge of the Tokyo Court Martial.

MAJOR-GENERALS KODAMA, and Fujii have been appointed Commanders of two new brigades.

It is reported by a correspondent at Port Arthur that the work of floating the *Peresvet* has commenced. The raising will be more easily

effected than at first expected, her damages not being severe.

PRINCE FUSHIMI the younger, who had been visiting the armies in Manchuria, has returned to Japan.

It is reported by a telegram that on the night of June 7th, snow fell on Iwate mountain, near Morioka.

SOME rats infected with plague have been found among a number collected by the Kanda Urban Division Office, Tokyo.

AN official report says that Sub-sergeant K. Nishiwaki committed suicide after being taken prisoner by the Russians.

THE steamer *Senshu Maru*, which recently went ashore off Mokpho, Korea, was floated on June 10th and left for Chemulpo.

THE Emperor of Korea has decorated Mr. Furuichi, President of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, with the First Class of Merit.

A TELEGRAM from Moji says that the Russians on board the *Orel* threw 1,500,000 roubles into the sea before their surrender.

SOME Tokyo papers report that war expenses since the outbreak of the war up to the present time aggregate 953 million yen.

ACCORDING to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, the pontoon sent down from Hongkong to assist the *Sully* has not answered expectations.

AT 3.30 p.m., on June 7th, hail fell in Hojibana and three other villages of Saitama prefecture. Cultivated fields were damaged.

A TELEGRAM under date of June 10th, says that Prince and Princess Arisugawa have arrived at Hamburg on their way from Berlin to London.

THE Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, P.C., K.C., &c., Speaker of the House of Commons, resigned the Speakership on the plea of ill-health.

AT 11 a.m., on the June 8th, fire broke out at Sakashita-cho, near Wakamatsu, Fukushima prefecture, destroying about three hundred buildings.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer *Taicho Maru*, which is under construction at Osaka, will be launched on June 18th. She is 1,250 tons gross.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER KILSON (?) of the captured Russian battleship *Orel*, who was lying in Maidzuru naval hospital, died on the morning of June 8th.

THE Russian converted Volunteer cruiser *Dnieper* has sunk the British steamer *St. Kiilda* near Hongkong. She was laden with rice and carried the English mails.

ON June 10th, 686 invalids left Dairen by the *Tairen Maru* and two other transports for Ujina. On the following day 228 wounded arrived from Hiroshima at Tokyo.

DR. ALLEN, ex-American Minister at Seoul, left Chemulpo on June 9th by the *Ohio* for home. Mr. Morgan, new American minister, arrived at Yokohama on June 12th.

A BRITISH steamer has arrived at Nagasaki from Shanghai with silver bullion valued at yen 652,250 and a quantity of Japanese gold coin. The silver is destined for the Osaka mint.

MR. MORGAN, new American Minister to Seoul, arrived at Yokohama on June 13th by the *Siberia*. He proceeded to Tokyo by the 3.45 p.m. train

and put up at the U. S. Legation. Mr. C. A. Griscom, father of the U. S. Minister, arrived by the same steamer.

AT 6 a.m., on June 10th, Countess Loughuan passed away at Nikko. This lady, on the 7th, was thrown out of a jinrikisha into the Nikko river and sustained severe injuries.

RUSSIAN invalids still in Port Arthur naval station number about thirty only. The publication of a weekly journal, the *Kyosun Shaka*, has been started, as an organ of the naval office.

THE Tokyo Electric Light Co. intends to raise a loan of three million yen in New York and for that purpose a representative of the firm is negotiating with a syndicate of American capitalists.

THE crop of cocoons in Fukuoka prefecture, this year is estimated at 8,160 *koku*, which shows an increase of 1,198 *koku* over that of the previous year. One *koku* is equivalent to about 5 bushels.

ACCORDING to estimates made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the wheat and barley crop this year will reach 12,289,676 *koku*, which shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. over that of the previous year.

EARLY on the morning of June 12th, fire broke out in Wakamatsu, Fukushima prefecture, destroying 120 buildings. On the previous night, a fire occurred in the village of Takisawa, Akita prefecture, burning down 57 houses.

MR. S. NAGAHASHI, residing in the village of Asahata, Shizuoka prefecture, has invented a machine-gun. On June 12th, he gave an exhibition in the prefectural office. It will shortly be removed to the military office for trial.

THE Governor of Okayama prefecture reported on June 11th that the sailing vessel *Jingi Maru* (146 tons) went ashore off the district of Oku and subsequently sank. The crew were saved. The ship is owned by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, Minister for the Navy, orders that the *Tsukuba*, belonging to the Kure Naval station, be removed from the Navy. This vessel was built of wood in 1883 and up to some years ago was used as a training ship for cadets.

REAR-ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF and a hundred and fifty other officers will shortly be removed to Kyoto. The president of the Sasebo Naval Hospital wired on June 9th to the Naval Department that the condition of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky is improving.

THE *Kokumin* has a telegram from Nagasaki that an American has been arrested there on a charge of fraud. He is not yet identified. He is reported to have used false names such as Wilson and Grant. He had some forged bank drafts in his possession and called himself a railway engineer.

THE Japanese Consul at Lyons wired to the Foreign Office on June 10th that sericulture in Asia and Europe is expected to be prosperous this year. Weaving factories are merely waiting for the new crop, which they generally expect to obtain at lower prices. The present condition of raw silk business is dull.

TOKYO journals report that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's chartered German steamer *Tetartus* (2,409 tons), which left Muroran, Hokkaido, on May 23rd, for Taku, China, with wooden sleepers, is still missing. It is said that the vessel is considered to have passed the Sea of Japan on May 27th when the naval battle was raging.

## NAVAL NOTES.

## ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Friday, June 9.

It appears that when on board the *Kasagi*, probably on his way to Saseho after the surrender at the Liancourt Rocks, Admiral Nebogatoff attempted to commit suicide with a pistol. The officers of the *Kasagi* were just in time to prevent the fatal act. It is said that the Admiral seemed quite cool and collected at the time. He had surrendered, doubtless, in order to save the lives of those under his command, but he must have had a strong desire to prove that the preservation of his own life had not entered into the account.

## RUSSIAN GUNNERY AND EXPECTATIONS.

The public has already heard that the gunnery of the Russians was very wild at the battle of the Sea of Japan. It is now added that they used rifles freely and that the marks of several rifle-bullets are to be seen on the Japanese destroyers and even on the war-ships. This is going back to medieval methods of warfare but truly there is no reason why rifles should not be used if the range be sufficiently close.

Russian staff officers are represented as saying that their reasons for essaying the Tsushima Straits were, first, that they believed the Japanese naval forces to be distributed between Tsugaru, Soya and Tsushima, and consequently if they approached the last-named place in full strength they would have a marked superiority; secondly, they had sighted Japanese war-ships at places which suggested that Togo's war-ships were scattered; and thirdly they believed that the Japanese Admiral had only 3 serviceable battle-ships, the *Yashima* having been sunk, and the *Mikasa* so greatly injured in the fight of last August as to be still unfit for action. In fact they counted on steaming into the fight with 8 battle-ships, 3 armoured cruisers and 3 coast-defence iron-clads, against 3 Japanese battle-ships and 8 armoured cruisers—14 Russian ships against 11 Japanese, the former also having great superiority in armour and armament. Even supposing that they encountered the main force of the Japanese at Tsushima, they reckoned on certain and signal victory.

## WITNESSES.

The master of the *Oldhamia*, who witnessed the fight from the hospital-ship *Orel*, says that the Russian defeat was largely owing to defective intelligence. They had received a report which they firmly believed that only 8 Japanese vessels were guarding the Tsushima passage, and when they discovered their mistake it was too late to avert the consequences. But, after all, it is now evident that wherever and under whatever circumstances Rojestvensky's ships encountered the Japanese, the former must have been defeated. The Russians had the better fighting material, but they were evidently quite deficient in practice, and the best gun in the world is valueless to a man that does not know how to use it.

At the beginning of the engagement when various reports filled the air, one rumour was circulated on apparently good authority, namely that a Russian hospital ship had been sunk. But it now turns out that the two hospital-ships *Orel* and *Kastronia* were not even touched or fired on. They witnessed the battle from a place of safety and were subsequently "run in" by a Japanese cruiser.

## THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

Saturday, June 10.

Allusion has already been made to the comments of Kairansky, a marine on board the *Kniaz Suvoroff* and sometime editor of the *Russ*. He is now quoted at greater length by Japanese journals, but we can not find in his remarks anything which throws light on the strategy and tactics of the great fight. He confines himself to abusing his officers, who, if a tithe of his account be true must have been a remarkably incompetent set of men. According to Kairansky they lost their heads totally after the battle began to go against them, and their condition of nervous trepidation contributed materially to the magnitude of the defeat. He mentions that when the time came for embarking in the boats of the sinking *Suvoroff*, he was about to take his place in boat No. 13 to which he properly belonged. But a midshipman dragged him back and asked roughly what view he took of an officer when he attempted thus to forestall one. Kairansky says, further, that the officers were not only incompetent but corrupt, and that the men fared little better than beasts. His statements, however, do not carry much conviction; they are too wholesale. Probably there is some truth in them, but how much no one can venture to discern. It may be taken for granted, of course, that the Japanese owed much of their success to the qualities which a veteran carries with him into action. They had been fighting for more than a year, and to their originally calm and intrepid mind this long experience had added the utmost self-possession and confidence. That was an element of strength fully foreseen by every one who undertook to cast up the chances of the fight, and very likely it counted for more in the result than the most sanguine had been disposed to estimate.

With reference to this question of personnel, the following interesting communication was made to *The Times* by its Paris correspondent on the 28th of April:—

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Matin* sends the following interesting information:—

"I have what I am going to tell you from an engineer who has just returned from Madagascar. Like a great many others, he went there to wait for the Russian squadron, which arrived in rather a bad condition. The boilers and all the machinery for speed and battle were repaired. Living on board, my informant was able to ascertain that new recruits were coming in large numbers. They consisted of skilful mercenaries who were well paid—old sailors, former subordinate and retired officers, Greeks, Germans, Italians, English, and Scotch. There were also engineers who were to remain with the squadron. These foreigners—sailors, mechanics, and gunners—set to work at once instructing the Russians. Before the fleet left officers, subordinate officers, and sailors from the Argentine and Chilean fleets joined it. With regard to these latter it is true that the Russian maritime authorities had entered into *pourparlers* for the purchase of a few ships. This was also the case as regards Italy, where it was sought to acquire two large vessels which went to the Japanese, as the latter transact business with more promptitude. It was the same as regards South America. *Pourparlers* dragged on indefinitely, and, as no arrangement was come to, Rojestvensky himself treated directly with a part of the crews.

"Now these crews are excellent, being composed almost exclusively of Italian and English ex-officers and subordinate officers. All these mercenaries, who have been paid a fortune, have started in pursuit of glory with Rojestvensky. Pirates and corsairs, experienced sailors, ready for every emergency, they constitute an important factor in battle."

## THE SINKING OF THE "ADMIRAL OUSHAKOFF."

The Captain of the *Iwate* gives an interesting account of the sinking of the *Admiral Oushakoff*. He says that at 10 a.m. the squadron under Nebogatoff's immediate orders surrendered, only the *Izumrud* steaming away. The *Iwate* would have gone in

pursuit of her, but Admiral Togo signalled to her to desist. Captain Kawashima conjectures that the Admiral was willing to let one vessel escape in order that she might carry the news of the defeat, but a more intelligible reason seems to be that, knowing the relative speeds of the two vessels—Iwate 20.7 knots, *Izumrud* 22½ knots—Admiral Togo thought it futile for the former to follow the latter. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. the Japanese ships were occupied with arrangements relating to the surrender of the Russian squadron under Nebogatoff, and they then steamed off southward. Incidentally we gather from this account that Togo had then with him his two main squadrons, namely, the 4 battle-ships with the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga*, forming the squadron under his own immediate command, and the six armoured cruisers under Admiral Kamimura, forming the second squadron. Several of these vessels must have been detailed to guard the *Orel*, the *Nicholai*, the *Apraxin* and the *Semirum* en route for Saseho, but that detail is not mentioned by Captain Kawashima. After steaming south for a time, the remnants of the two squadrons observed the smoke of a steamer which they presently made out to be the *Admiral Oushakoff*. She had probably seen their smoke and steered for it, imagining it to indicate the whereabouts of Nebogatoff's squadron, for, immediately on identifying the Japanese vessels, she sheered off and steamed away at full speed. Admiral Togo signalled to the *Iwate* and the *Izumro* to follow. The *Oushakoff* was already hull down, but they overhauled her with unexpected rapidity. When within ten thousand metres they summoned her to surrender, signalling that Nebogatoff's squadron had already hauled down their flags and that his ships were in Japanese possession. The *Oushakoff's* people began to run up an answering signal, but hauled it down before the Japanese could make it out. These therefore opened fire and in thirty minutes the Russian vessel sunk. The two Japanese cruisers hastened to the spot, and the *Iwate* picked up 192 men, of whom 11 died almost immediately, while the *Izumro* picked up 140. The *Oushakoff's* total complement had been 422, so that about 80 must have perished. The *Oushakoff* went down at a few minutes past six o'clock on the evening of the 28th. Captain Kawashima describes the state of the rescued men. They were immediately undressed, re-clad in dry clothes and given a small quantity of brandy. Many of them behaved like madmen, having evidently been quite unnerved. Some ran hither and thither; others began to ascend the companion ladders; others caught hold of the nearest objects and clung to them; but not a few, immediately on realizing their situation, set themselves to succour their comrades. The poor fellows were evidently, in many cases, re-acting in imagination the incidents of the terrible experience they had just undergone.

The interest of this incident for naval men is that the contending ships were nearly matched as to protection, but the superiority of armament was with the Russian. The *Oushakoff's* main protection was a belt of Harvey steel 176 feet long and from 7.8 to 10 inches in thickness, whereas in the Japanese ships the main protection was a belt of Krupp steel 260 feet long, (the difference in length is owing to the greater displacement of the Japanese cruisers) and 7 inches at its thickest part, tapering to 3½ inches at the ends. Krupp steel is superior in some respects to Harvey steel, but this should have been fully compensated by the greater



thickness of the *Oushakoff's* armour. Turning to armament we find that the Russian had four 9-inch guns and four 6-inch, whereas each of the Japanese cruisers had four 8-inch and fourteen 6-inch. The 6-inch guns, however, may be omitted from this comparison as they must have been quite powerless against such protection at a range of 8,000 metres, which seems to have been the smallest distance at which the ships engaged. The sum of the matter is that the Russian was bombarded by eight 8-inch guns and that he had four 9-inch guns to reply; and the *finale* was that he went to the bottom in 30 minutes, having hit his adversaries only once—a shell which struck the *Iwate* near the stern and set her on fire for a few minutes. These things are very remarkable. It was not supposed that an armoured ship like the *Oushakoff* could be sunk at such a range in so brief an interval by 8-inch guns. That the *Oushakoff* succeeded in scoring only one hit during half an hour's practice when shooting for her own life, and that, during the same time, she was hit by the Japanese so often as to be sent to the bottom, is merely a question of superior gunnery on the Japanese side—remarkably superior, it must be admitted. But the technical question is not so easily disposed of. At all events the utmost admiration is due to those gallant Russians who chose to sink rather than to surrender.

#### JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN INJURIES.

As to the Japanese vessels' injuries, some details are now beginning to appear. The *Shikishima* was hit several times but she suffered so little that her hurts were speedily repaired. She was not obliged to leave the fighting line. The *Mikasa*, Togo's flag-ship, lost her fore-mast and had a smoke-stack shattered. She was also struck on the conning tower—this was the shell which nearly killed Admiral Togo. But in her case, too, the injuries were not such as to impair her fighting power. The *Asama* is said to have suffered most. She was struck, apparently by a 12-inch shell, on the port bow high up, and she received several smaller wounds.

Captain Popoff, of the *Vladimir Monomakh*, says that his vessel did not suffer any fatal injury from gun-fire during the fight on the 27th but that a torpedo struck her forward during the night, and all efforts to save her proved unavailing. She did not sink for 15 hours after being torpedoed, and 9 hours after she received the fatal missile the impossibility of saving her was recognised, so that her crew had plenty of time to provide for their own safety. They were all—470—picked up by the *Sado Maru*, which, as our readers already know, took the *Monomakh* in tow, but after 3 hours had to cast her off in a sinking condition.

The chief surgeon of the *Nakhimoff* says that at first they had not more than one-half of one per cent. of sick, but that ultimately the number grew to 2 or 3 per cent. He speaks of a number of men taken on board *en route*, and it is conjectured that he alludes to the crew of the *Diana* which is interned at Saigon. Rumour persistently alleged that several of these men had joined the Russian Squadron.

#### GENERAL DESSINO.

General Dessino is said to have been severely censured for his failure to collect accurate information, or for the transmission of misleading intelligence. Certainly the Russians were ill-informed, if it be true that they believed Togo to have divided his force into three and posted one section each at the three avenues, Tsushima, Tsugaru and Soya. If Shanghai was the

principal source of intelligence, which we must presume to have been the case, then Dessino can not be said to have been very successful. Probably the Russians had no spy acting for them in Japan, and at any rate the Japanese managed to guard their secret splendidly. What an incalculable effect their studied reticence had upon the result! Suppose that now, instead of recording the annihilation of Rojestvensky's fleet and the absolute integrity of Togo's, we had to record that Rojestvensky was in Vladivostok with one half of his squadrons and that one half of Togo's ships were at the bottom of the sea, how completely metamorphosed the position would be: the Japanese having no hope of re-inforcement, the Russians being assured of it.

#### MR. BUTO'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Buto, who has just returned from a trip in Manchuria, says that the ill-success which had hitherto attended the use of torpedoes in the Japanese navy was due to discharging them at too long ranges, whereas in the recent action the officers commanding the torpedo-boats had orders to close up to short distances. Mr. Buto speaks of the former ranges having been from 5,000 to 7,000 metres, whereas those in the battle of the 27th of May were from 500 to 600 metres. We suspect these figures to be erroneous, though the general fact is probably correct. It has never been supposed that torpedoes could be used at such ranges as Mr. Buto mentions. The range of a Whitehead of the latest pattern does not greatly exceed 350 yards, when fired from a ship in motion, and though occasional hits have been made at 800 yards, they have been very fortuitous. Six-inch guns even would be of little service at the ranges said to have been attempted by Japanese torpedo-boats.

Mr. Buto further says that over 20 ladies (?) were found in one of the hospital ships. They called themselves "nurses" but the suspicion is that their nursing was limited to saving the commanding officers from *ennui*. The hospital ships were furnished with everything that could minister to pleasure and entertainment.

The same informant gives a vivid and disgusting account of the behaviour of the crew of the *Nicholai I* at the time of surrender. The men seemed to regard the event simply as releasing them from the long restraint and hardship to which they had been subjected. They snatched at everything edible or potable and behaved not only with abandon but also with shocking indecency, so that the ship was quickly reduced to an unendurable condition. Their own quarters showed a state of filth incomprehensible to a Japanese, and it must indeed seem to the people of this country a veritable farce to be told that these are the soldiers of Christianity sent out to save Europe from the peril of pagan Japan.

The men all carried English money. Apparently they had no faith in Russian coins, observes Mr. Buto, but the obvious explanation is that English coins circulate everywhere whereas Russian do not.

Quantities of documents and books were taken—a huge boat-load from the *Nicholai I*. They are now being examined. It is said that they will probably disclose many interesting facts relating to neutrality. Already a letter has been found from the notorious Korean statesman Li Keung-thaik. Writing as the representative of his country, he welcomes the coming of the Baltic Fleet. 'Tis a bad thing for Mr. Li that he is at length pulled off the fence.

#### THANKS.

Sunday, June 11.

Kairansky is full of praise of the Japanese. He speaks with profound admiration of the kindness he received at their hands. They did not treat him and his comrades in any sense as enemies. The moment the fight was over they seemed to regard the Russians as friends. There was not done or said a single thing that could have hurt the feelings of the vanquished. Kairansky justly asks how many nations claiming to be in the first rank of civilization could be expected to behave in such a manner. He is evidently a shrewd observer, for he noticed when on board a Japanese destroyer, what good and friendly relations existed between the officers and the men. He saw them chatting together in an intimate manner, and he saw the officers giving cigarettes to the men out of their own cases. A strange contrast, he observes, to the relations existing between officers and men in the Russian navy, where a curse or a blow is the commonest token of the officer's regard for the sailor under his command. Kairansky was astonished also at the thoroughness and excellence of the arrangements made by the Japanese for the accommodation of prisoners. The barracks for the men and the separate rooms for the officers, clean, commodious and comfortable, were all ready. He relates how a change of clothes was given to him; how he was disinfected; how he was supplied with soup, bread and fruit; and how, although guards were posted, his movements were in no way obstructed. He declares that the leading columns of the *Russ* shall be devoted to combating the monstrous charges against Japanese civilization which so many Russian journals are fond of ventilating.

#### FURTHER DETAILS.

A Japanese naval officer, speaking in the *Hochi Shimbun*, says that the first artillery duel on the 27th of May lasted for an hour, and that it decided the fate of the battle. For the *Borodino* was put out of action; the *Sivarov* received heavy injury and the enemy's lines were completely broken. The Japanese ships did not escape unscathed, but they suffered only trifling hurts, though they had closed up to a range of 4,000 metres, and at one time to 2,500 metres. Such ranges had not previously been essayed in any instance by the battle-ships. The fact was that Admiral Togo on this occasion took risks of an unprecedented nature, recognising that the time had come to destroy the enemy or to be destroyed. After this first fight the battle resolved itself into a series of disjointed combats. The Japanese battle-ships turned their attention from the enemy's disabled vessels to those that still possessed fighting power, leaving the former to be finished by the lighter craft. Then the third-class cruisers and the gun-boats closed in and poured shells into the doomed vessels. One gun-boat in which an Imperial Prince was serving, might be seen engaging the big battle-ship *Sivarov* at a distance of only 2,000 metres. The *Sivarov* made a grand resistance. She worked her last two guns until the very moment of sinking. She went down at 6.30, having been struck just previously by two torpedoes fired from a destroyer.

This officer relates that Admiral Nebogato, when he saw the hopelessness of further resistance, summoned all the commanding officers of the four ships to the *Nicholai* and informed them that nothing remained except

to surrender so as to save the lives of the men. Captain Yanada, who was sent by Admiral Togo with 200 marines to accept the surrender, found all the officers on board the Russian Admiral's flag-ship. He required that the officers should repair to the quarter deck and that the men should parade forward. This was done quietly by the Russians. Then the Russian flag was hauled down and the Japanese flag run up. The Japanese marines, who were drawn up on the deck of the *Nicholai*, sang the national anthem as the Rising Sun rose to the mast-head. Many of the Russian blue-jackets were in tears.

Admiral Nebogatoff has addressed a short telegram to the Tsar. He says that the fight having become hopeless he recognised the duty of not sacrificing the lives of two thousand men, and therefore he surrendered. The Admiral now awaits the Tsar's instructions as to returning to Russia.

A telegram from Nagasaki quotes an Englishman just returned from Vladivostok. He says that by the 4th instant the full effect of the disaster which had befallen the Russian Navy was understood, and a high mass was celebrated for the souls of the brave dead. It was disturbed by the sad incident of a lady fainting from grief.

A British ship which has just reached Hongkong reports that on the afternoon of the 7th, at a point some 300 miles north-west of Manila, she was signalled by a Russian converted cruiser, which enquired whether three Russian war-ships were anchored in Manila. The cruiser then steamed away.

Wednesday, June 14.

The Admiral's Secretary on board the *Nicholai I.* is represented as saying that on the morning of the 28th when all attempts to break through the Japanese cordon had failed, Admiral Nebogatoff summoned a council of officers and sought their advice. Their opinions differed, some being for surrender and some for fighting on. The men were then paraded and asked their views, when they unanimously declared for surrender. That decided Nebogatoff.

The Russian prisoners say that out of the whole crew of the *Borodino*, which was sunk by gun-fire on the 27th May, only one man escaped. He was picked up by a destroyer and transferred to the *Orel* ultimately. The *Borodino* must have had a complement of nearly 800 men.

#### PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

The following official correspondence has been published:—

The U. S. Minister in Tokyo has made the following communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 9th instant:—

"In compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State, I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency the following:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavour to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged.

"With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and goodwill. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

"The President suggests that these peace negotiations be concluded directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that

there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace.

"The President earnestly asks that the Japanese Government do now agree to such meeting and is asking the Russian Government likewise to agree.

"While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two Powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.

I avail &c., &c., &c."

The Minister for Foreign Affairs answered as follows under date of the 10th inst:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of the 9th instant communicating to me a telegraphic instruction to you from the Honourable the Secretary of State, and I beg to request that you will have the goodness to transmit by wire the following as the reply of the Imperial Government.

"The Imperial Government have given to the suggestion of the President of the United States embodied in the Note the very serious consideration to which, because of its source and its import, it is justly entitled.

"Desiring in the interest of the world as well as in the interest of Japan the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability, the Imperial Government will, in response to the suggestion of the President, appoint plenipotentiaries of Japan to meet plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found to be mutually agreeable and convenient, for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent Powers."

I avail &c., &c., &c."

In Shanghai Papers to hand on Monday morning we find the following telegrams bearing upon the question of peace preliminaries:—

London via Bombay, June 3.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, called on President Roosevelt yesterday.

President Roosevelt expressed his earnest hope, as a friend of Russia, that she would seek peace in response to the wish of the entire civilized world. A prolongation of the war would mean increased Japanese demands; and he pointed out that Russia could hardly hope to win.

Moved solely by motives of humanity, he (President Roosevelt) offered his services as mediator or intermediary in any way acceptable to Russia.

Count Cassini replied that he had no instructions. He personally believed that Russia would continue the war, because the moment was disadvantageous to discuss peace. Russia has lost none of her own territory, and there is nothing in the present situation necessitating suing for peace; but he promised to communicate President Roosevelt's views and offer to the Czar.

London, June 3.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Washington wires that the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to communicate to the Czar President Roosevelt's conception of Japan's position; namely, that an indirect proposition would be acceptable, and the slightest opening in the direction of peace overtures would be utilised.

London via Bombay, June 5.

News comes from Washington that the Italian Ambassador there, after a prolonged conference with Count Cassini on Saturday, conferred with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, was then summoned from New York, and had a prolonged interview with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Takahira stated afterwards that there could be no progress until St. Petersburg was heard from. According to the *Standard*, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg reports that this is unlikely for a fortnight, until the excitement has subsided, but he opines, with all reserve, that the prospects are hopeful.

London via Bombay, June 6.

Count Lamsdorff is to communicate to-morrow to

the Czar Count Cassini's account of his interview with President Roosevelt.

Berlin, June 5.

The steps taken by President Roosevelt in the peace question have not yet received the consent of Russia. The mayor of Moscow summoned by wire all Russian mayors in order to discuss Russia's further policy in face of the events in the Far East.

#### A JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICER'S CRITICISM.

The following appreciation of the Battle in the Japan Sea is by a well-known Japanese naval officer and has been published:—"It need scarcely be said that any one reading Admiral Togo's official reports of the Japan-Sea victory fully comprehends the extraordinary achievements of Togo himself and the intrepidity of Kamimura who commanded the armoured-cruiser squadron. But what seems not to attract people's attention much is the admirable manner in which Kataoka's Squadron fought. This Squadron, being inferior in strength to a main fighting squadron, was not of a character to engage in full front the enemy's imposing fleet. Indifferent, however, to that fact, no sooner did it sight his ships than, though far away from any protecting forts, it bore down on his van, and by skilful tactics pushed him into the desired place, so that the main fighting squadron was thus enabled to bring its entire force against him. Kataoka's efforts must have been something extraordinary on that occasion. Then, in the fight on the 28th, he with his inferior squadron kept touch of the *Orel*, the *Nicholai I.* and their consorts, drawing them again into the hands of the main squadron with the result that the enemy finally surrendered. Moreover, the auxiliary cruisers and other vessels which served under Vice-Admiral Kataoka all fought most gallantly. Especially remarkable was the little cruiser *Izumi*. Inferior as were her capacities for defence, on one occasion she alone faced the great fleet of the enemy just as Honda Tadakatsu, a solitary horse-man, attempted to stem the whole force of Hideyoshi's big army. It was an exploit worthy of the best traditions of the Japanese *bushi* and it well deserves to adorn the pages of history. The prisoners say that they were astounded at the courage of the *Izumi*. Add to this that she worked to turn back from the zone of danger a military transport and other steamers which just then came from Moji to the neighbourhood of the fight, ignorant that it was going on. The *Izumi* signalled to them, but the fog hid the signals and they steamed on. Then she approached and tried to warn them by shouting, but they thought she was cheering and shouted *bansai* in return. With the greatest difficulty she succeeded in conveying her meaning and in getting them out of danger. Thus she showed not bravery but also great vigilance. Then again the torpedo-boats that gave the *coup-de-grâce* to the enemy's flag-ship *Swaroff*, already heavily injured by our gun-fire, and the destroyer squadrons that harassed the enemy during the night were also attached to Admiral Kataoka's command. There is more than enough to suggest the resolution and courage with which the ships under his flag fought. All these things show how thoroughly every part of the fleet, from the main squadron downwards, discharged each its special duty, bearing witness to the virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and to the character of the Japanese people. Was not the signal that Admiral Togo displayed high on his mast-head, "Let every man do his utmost, was it not fully reflected in the event?"

## JAPANESE OPINION ON THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

Saturday, June 10.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has two articles on the new development. The first is mainly a eulogy of the part taken by the United States, which from its character is well suited to be a peace-maker and well deserves the confidence of both the belligerents. But, at the same time, the *Fiji* warns its countrymen against any hasty belief that peace is already concluded. The conference may end in failure. That depends entirely on Russia's good faith. The second article is devoted to a consideration of details; mainly the question as to the place and time of the conference. Evidently the plenipotentiaries can not come together for a considerable period: either the Japanese plenipotentiaries must travel west or the Russians must journey east. In the interval it will be natural to have an armistice, and in order that an armistice shall not inure to Japan's disadvantage she must have some security: some place must be delivered up to her temporarily.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes in a tone not calculated to promote the prospects of peace, but not unnatural, it must be confessed. Russia's diplomacy has not won the confidence of the nations. They know well that her habit is to recover in the council-chamber the losses suffered in war. They know, too, that agreements detrimental to herself do not count for much in her eyes. Therefore it is a very serious and difficult matter for Japan to consent to an armistice which may be utilized to her disadvantage. The *Yomiuri's* disposition would be to continue the contest until the peace covenant is actually signed. That would have been done in China's case had not a point of honour been raised by an assassin's attempt upon the life of Li Hung-chang. As to the terms of peace, our contemporary—which we quote here since it holds the place of a Progressist organ, more or less—is persuaded that they must be such as to put an end permanently to Russian aggressions in the Far East. That is implied in the Japanese Government's answer to President Roosevelt; namely, that peace should be restored "on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability." The *Yomiuri* observes that Japan's armies have not yet set foot on Russian soil, and that if peace be made on any less terms than the above it will be a case of scotching the snake. One condition should be the surrender of the whole Siberian coast to Japan. Our contemporary concludes by warning the Government that if the terms agreed to be of such a nature as to dissatisfy the nation, the nation will make its voice heard. Altogether the article smacks of Mr. Oishi Masami.

The *Chuo Shimbun* observes that Russia has, in effect, sued for peace. There can be no doubt that she approached the President of the United States in the first instance. That being so, her recent announcements of a determination to continue the war and to send fresh troops to Manchuria must be taken as mere bluff. Concerning the question of a truce, the *Chuo* has evidently as much distrust of Russia as its contemporaries have. It thinks that these peace proposals may be of the nature of the Chang-Deiring mission, a mere *ballon d'essai*. Therefore Japan must be very cautious about granting a truce, and must at any rate limit its operation as much as possible. The *Chuo* advocates Tairen (Talien) as the best and most fitting place for the plenipotentiaries

to meet, as those from Russia could travel all the way thither by train from St. Petersburg. The *Yomiuri* advocates Shimonoeki, which appears to us to be an essentially bad suggestion.

Count Okuma, speaking through the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun*, notes that proposals to confer do not necessarily mean peace. Russia could neither fight nor lay down her arms. She was threatened with domestic disturbance in either case, and thus found herself in a dilemma. It became necessary to search for a physician. France was out of the question. So was England: one being Russia's ally, the other Japan's. Germany was objectionable. So she turned to the United States and asked President Roosevelt to diagnose Japan's mood. The President did so, and the result of his diagnosis was to ascertain that Japan had no disposition to impose humiliating terms on Russia. But, after all, Japan and Russia are not fighting a duel in the presence of seconds. They stand alone in the lists, and they alone must conduct their quarrels and arrange their composition. Nothing is settled because a mere proposal for discussion has been made. We shall now see a Russian Li Hung-chang appointed and a Japanese Ito with a Japanese Mutsu. But there must be no truce, or, at least, no truce from the outset. The war must be continued as vigorously as ever. Should the course of the negotiations dictate a truce as essential, it must be a short truce.

Dr. Takahashi, writing in the *Fiji*, says that the occasion is advantageous for Russia and disadvantageous for Japan, inasmuch as a peace conference is proposed before the war has been carried beyond neutral regions, and before a Japanese soldier has set foot on Russian soil. The psychological moment for peace from Japan's point of view would have been when Harbin, Saghalien and Vladivostock were in her possession. But since things are as they are, care must at all events be taken not to grant a general armistice. If an armistice of some kind be inevitable, let it be limited to one part of the field: to Manchuria for example. Most assuredly it must not extend to maritime operations or to any part of Russian territory in the north-east. Russia will probably preface her proposals by asking for an armistice on the basis of the *status quo*. But the *status quo* at present is the development of Japan's victories and the growing consequences of Russia's defeats. These things can not be checked without manifest detriment to Japan.

Dr. Nakamura, speaking through the same medium, points out that though ostensibly Russia has not sued for peace, as the beaten power should, she has virtually done so in fact, since there can be no doubt that she approached the United States in the first instance. It is plain from the celerity adopted by Japan in replying to the President's proposal that there had been previous interchanges of ideas, and it is therefore not extravagant to assume that a preliminary understanding has been reached. Nevertheless some time must elapse before the opening of the negotiations. There is the preliminary question of choice of place. Russia being the beaten Power, it is only right that her plenipotentiaries should come to meet the Japanese, and evidently it is desirable that the conference should be held in some place beyond the reach of extraneous interference. From the latter point of view Tokyo would be most unsuited, and so would any capital where foreign representatives are assembled.

This requires consideration and perhaps the best plan would be to take advantage of the good offices of the President of the United States. As to an armistice, Dr. Nakamura is opposed to it. He thinks that it could not be arranged on terms such as would be fair to Japan.

Another international jurist, whose name is not given, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Fiji Shimpō*. He says that in March Russia made some overtures for peace, but her proposed basis was simply that she should agree to abandon the places from which she had already been driven by the Japanese armies. Since then she has suffered additional and even more sweeping defeats, and it may fairly be assumed that she has made up her mind to proportionately more reasonable concessions. None the less she is Russia, and no movement on her part inspires confidence. She has not been mortally wounded, and it is hard to tell what twist she may take to emerge from her difficulties. From Japan's point of view the time for peace can not be said to have come. It may be, however, that Russia is prepared to acknowledge her defeat, and at any rate since she has asked for a conference, and has asked through the President of the United States, the Japanese can not well refuse. But Japan must not abate a jot of her just demands. Above all the greatest care must be exercised in the matter of an armistice. This juriconsult is altogether opposed to any cessation of the war until an agreement is actually in sight. Concerning the place of conference he considers that as China is deeply interested, some town in China, as Peking or Tientsin, should be chosen.

The *Hochi* (Progressist organ) writes like the *Yomiuri* in a very strong strain. It details the recently furnished proofs that Russia's pretensions and Russia's real intentions are wholly at variance. One moment she is found declaring that not until Cronstadt is in ruins and St. Petersburg reduced will she listen to peace. The next she is actually seeking to find an avenue to peace. Who can venture to affirm that this is not merely a device to mend her fortunes by some trickery? And does not her history show that no promises given by her may be trusted unless they are accompanied by substantial pledges? With such a *vis à-vis* Japan must exercise every possible precaution. Above all there must be no armistice. Rumour alleges that Japanese officialdom is disposed to be yielding. Public opinion must take care that nothing of the kind is permitted.

The *Kokumin* calls it the "dawn of peace"; not the full light but only the dawn. Our contemporary is full of praise for the United States. That great country is acting purely and truly in the interests of humanity. No one can possibly suspect it of ulterior motives. Happily for the world there is such a Power. It is in a measure Japan's duty to entertain a suggestion coming from that quarter. Japan has gained victory after victory, but she knows how to listen to reason even in the hour of her greatest successes. To-day is the day for her to show her magnanimity to the world. In her hour of triumphs far greater than she could have expected, she is called upon to gain a victory much more difficult than victory in the field, victory over herself. The nation will rise to the occasion, and will know how to use not to abuse its successes. As yet, however, we see only the dawn of peace. Its full light may still be far distant. Let it be now remembered that Japan owes her previous triumphs to the unity of her

people. If she lose that unity; if voices be raised here and there preferring selfish demands or ventilating discordant views, it is quite certain that an opportunity will be furnished to the enemy and that the fruits of hardly earned successes will be sacrificed.

Tuesday, June 13.

It is stated (*Kokumin Shinbun's* Washington telegrams), that President Roosevelt has proposed Manchuria as the place of meeting for the peace conference. As to this the Japanese newspapers are tolerably unanimous in advocating some place in Manchuria, as Mukden, Liaoyang or Dalny. Their idea is that these places are specially accessible on account of the trans-Asian Railway but they recognise that Russia may possibly object. We greatly doubt whether the President has made any such suggestion, but should think that the Russian plenipotentiaries would be particularly desirous of meeting at a place where the telegraphs are under neutral control. On the other hand, as Japan is in the position of victor she may reasonably expect some concession on this point, and Manchuria, after all, is nominally neutral territory. It may be predicted, we think, that a minor question of this kind will not receive factitious importance at Japan's hands.

It is stated that the Russian acceptance of President Roosevelt's suggestion reached Washington on the night of the 10th and that it was accompanied by the names of the plenipotentiaries. But in Tokyo there are reports that nothing about Russia's consent is officially known. Japan's acceptance had already been received, but rumour says nothing as to the Japanese representatives. In Tokyo some talk of Count Inouye, but the general idea appears to be that Marquis Ito and Baron Komura will be chosen. Should Russia appoint a Grand Duke, Japan, of course, will send a plenipotentiary of corresponding rank.

The *Fiji Shimpō* justly observes that one proof of Russia's sincerity will be the quality of the plenipotentiaries appointed by her. If she attempts to send men of secondary rank, as China did when she despatched Mr. Chang to Kobe, that will be an evidence of insincerity. Altogether the *Fiji's* mood is distrustful, inasmuch as the war party is still powerful in Russia, and its influence may at any moment sway the Cabinet to a change of policy. The *Nichiichi Shinbun* appears to be equally distrustful. It questions whether Russia, having compelled the Japanese to fight sorely against their will, is now prepared to accede to such terms as shall guarantee permanent peace. But the *Nichiichi* urges strongly that there shall be no hesitation nor any diffidence on Japan's part in framing her conditions. It was all very well that she should show conspicuous moderation after her war with China, but the present occasion is very different. She has been compelled to pour out blood and treasure without stint, and it is her duty to guard her sons against a repetition of such calamities.

The *Asahi Shinbun* writes in a very interesting strain. It regards Russia as a country imbued with the instinct of aggression and morally deranged by long continued successes. Russia has been the darling of fortune during the past two centuries. Her expansion has been so marvellous and so unopposed that her people have learned to regard expansion as their natural destiny and come to consider the world as Russia's ultimate inheritance. It is not to be supposed for one instant that this long educated faith and this confidence begotten of continuous

experience have been eradicated by the present war. In Russia's eyes the present war will soon assume the dimensions of a mere passing incident: a temporary setback. Fifteen or twenty years hence she will be found gathering herself for a fresh spring forward, unless a permanent check be put on her now. That is as certain as anything human can be certain. Russia would never have entered the present struggle had she not been so dazzled by her own perpetual good fortune as to imagine herself invincible. She would have appreciated that it was a struggle comparable in some respects to the antics of a juggler who balances himself on a pole or ascends in a toy balloon. Fighting by land and by sea at such a distance from her basis, she could not have seriously hoped to win against a resolute adversary. She will not again make such a fatal blunder. When next she steps into the lists it will be in very different panoply. Japan, on the other hand, must recognise that the victory just gained by her is one in a millennium. She can not again hope for anything so complete, so crushing, against such an adversary. Therefore she is bound to utilize the opportunity to the full, not for aggressive purposes but in the interests of permanent peace. Two facts are absolutely certain. One is that Russia's instinct of aggressive expansion has not been expelled nor her confidence in her own destiny shaken by this war: therefore if she be left to collect her energies for a fresh spring, nothing but a new exhibition of force will check her. The other is that Japan can not reasonably hope to find herself ever again in such a dictatorial position as she is to-day. The conclusion is obvious: utilize the occasion so as to guarantee posterity against any renewal of a struggle which would be far more terrible and more disastrous than the present has been.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* urges that unless Harbin and Vladivostok be in Japanese hands, there can be no lasting security. It would have the army press forward against these places, and it would then have their cession to Japan ensured by treaty.

The *Nippon* limits itself to discussing the spirit which the Japanese plenipotentiaries will bring to the conference. Will they approach it as representatives of a victorious nation entitled to dictate terms; or will they approach it in a give-and-take mood such as informs negotiations between parties on an equal footing. It is easy to see that the *Nippon* apprehends the latter, though it does not distinctly say so.

On the whole we may sum up the views of the vernacular press thus:—(1) Virtual unanimity as to the retrocession of Saghalien; (2) a large majority in favour of an indemnity of twenty hundred million yen. Mr. Nakano Hyei, a prominent businessman and now President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, suggests that such a sum may be too large, but he is appears to have no supporters in that view. Mr. Ikeda Taizo, President of the Tocho Bank, speaks of seventeen hundred millions plus ten hundred millions, the latter sum being for the relief of the families of the killed or maimed and for the support and for the ransom of prisoners. The *Chuo Shinbun* makes the following calculation:—

	Yen.
First Outlays .....	156,228,929
Second Outlays in first year .....	420,000,000
Outlays in second year .....	780,000,000
Addition now required .....	300,000,000
Total .....	1,656,228,929

To this has to be added the interest on the

foreign loans and the expenses connected with raising them. But the *Chuo* fails to note that we are now in only the third month of the second fiscal year of the war, and that if peace be speedily concluded Japan's expenses will be proportionately reduced.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* urges the importance of avoiding the publication of various private opinions and discussions on the subject of the peace terms. It is very natural that at such a national crisis many views should be expressed, but nothing is more essential than to avoid creating an impression of divided councils. Let the people wait calmly. The Government will not betray them, or make peace on terms such as would be unsatisfactory.

We have not, for our own part, observed as yet any symptoms of undue excitement on the part of the leading Japanese organs of public opinion. There is keen interest, but the indications are that the nation will immediately resume the calm demeanour which has so admirably distinguished it throughout the war.

Wednesday, June 13.

Up to the evening of the 13th there had not been received officially in Tokyo any intimation of Russia having accepted President Roosevelt's invitation. This fact is plainly stated by some of our Japanese contemporaries. The President's temporary absence from Washington was at first thought to be the cause of the delay, but telegrams from London suggest that at the eleventh hour, a dispute has broken out between the war party and the peace party, and that Russia is again vacillating. There can not, of course, be any doubt that before issuing his suggestion officially the President of the United States had satisfied himself as to the willingness of Japan and Russia to accept it. Japan did so immediately, her reply being made on the 10th, but Russia according to rumour still hesitates. Should the War party prevail in St. Petersburg and should the Government, in obedience to its pressure, draw back from the conference at this late period, the American nation will be justly and deeply offended, for a grave slight will have been put upon the President. It is difficult, however, to conceive Russia acting so unwisely. She has virtually pledged herself to go into the conference and she will not be guilty of the deliberate bad faith of standing aloof now.

London telegraphs to the *Hochi Shinbun* that Linevitch complains of being short of ammunition and that Russia's consent to enter the conference chamber is merely a device to gain time. That intelligence bears the obvious stamp of unreflecting invention. The opening of negotiations would not mean an armistice, and without an armistice Russia would not gain any time.

The *Russ* says that Russia's purpose in entering the conference is merely to have an opportunity of openly rejecting Japan's demands. Put in that form the theory sounds to us very absurd, for Russia needs no such opportunity and certainly need not purchase it by the cost of an act of bad faith. But the *Russ* may be misrepresented. What it may have suggested is that the Russian Government wants to obtain an official declaration of Japan's terms in order to hold them up to the nation as an excuse for continuing the war.

It is also possible that the yielding mood suggested by entering a conference may be merely a sop to the peace party in Russia who are now allied inconveniently with the reformers. The bureaucracy may be simulating willingness to make peace in order to

weaken the hands of one set of its opponents at any rate. Certainly the Grand Dukes would be in a better position were they able to say, "you see, we were ready enough to make peace could it have been concluded without humiliation, but you now see also that the choice lies simply between national disgrace and continuing the war." Their warlike policy would then obtain the *cachet* of patriotism.

On the other hand, the *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Washington dated the 12th saying that Russia has chosen her ambassador in Paris to be her plenipotentiary (or delegate) at the conference.

The Seven Professors are making known their ideas as to peace terms. With all respect for their scientific attainments we can not but think that they are merely doing mischief, for their proposals are greatly in excess of any reasonable standard and could not possibly be accepted by Russia. Hence the ventilation of such views serves solely to disturb the public mind and to sow the seeds of discontent with any feasible settlement. If Russia be asked to do something which would be far more painful to her than the continuance of the war, can there be any question as to her choice? The Seven Professors are evidently swayed by a conviction that Russia must now be deprived of all opportunity to resume hereafter her ambitious design in the Far East, and in obedience to that conviction they have thought out every conceivable means of compassing their end. It is academical but it is not practical. Fortunately the great bulk of the nation seem to be swayed by calmer counsels. Take, for example, the *Tai-Ko Doshikai*, which, considering its origin and its membership, might be expected to occupy the extreme camp. Its views, as just formulated, are (1) the cession of Saghalien and the Maritime Province (*i.e.* the littoral territory between the Ussuri, and the sea, or, in other words, the part of the coast facing Saghalien); (2) the surrender to Japan of the railway concession and land-renting concession in Manchuria; (3) the withdrawal of all Russia's forces from Manchuria; (4) the handing over of the interned ships; and (5) the payment of an indemnity of three hundred millions sterling. These may be called the views of the most thoroughly jingo section of the nation, an exceedingly small section. Even the *Yorosen Choho*, which, as foreign observers know, is more patriotic than circumspect, laughs at the Seven Professors, and classes them with callow students.

A telegram from Shanghai to the *Fiji Shimpō* says that France has used her best endeavours to assist President Roosevelt in the matter of bringing about a peace conference.

As we go to press the following news reaches us from a trustworthy quarter:—"The President, after submitting to both Powers his suggestion, left Washington and returned on Monday the 12th. On the morning of that day (12th) the Russian Ambassador in Washington informed the President that Russia agreed to his suggestion, and stated, at the same time, that she would appoint her Ambassador in Paris to be Plenipotentiary and that she desired to have the conference at Paris. This announcement was formally made. It seems to have reached Japan at 4.40 a.m. on the 14th, which apparent delay is largely accounted for by the difference in the longitudes of Tokyo and Washington."

Thursday, June 15.

Such Japanese newspapers as discuss the

matter are not at all satisfied with the Russian proposal to appoint M. Nelidoff as plenipotentiary for the purposes of the peace conference, and above all with the proposal that Paris shall be the place of conference. M. Nelidoff may be a man of great talent and considerable reputation, but no one can pretend, say these journals, that as a publicist he occupies a place entitling him to discharge the duties of such an office. One journal alleges that Japan might just as well have nominated Viscount Hayashi, and so indeed she might, for Viscount Hayashi had held higher positions than M. Nelidoff ever did. At the least Russia should name Count Lamsdorff or M. de Witte, and this attempt to entrust a matter of the most vital international importance to a diplomatist of altogether second rank shows, and must be taken as intended to show, that Russia attaches very little importance to the whole affair and that she has agreed to a conference merely as a matter of form.

M. Nelidoff, it may be mentioned, is 70 years of age. He was *Charge d'Affaires* in Constantinople in 1877 at the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War and he acted as Secretary at the San Stefano conference. From 1880 to 1890 he served as Russia's Representative in the Balkan Peninsula. Then he was appointed ambassador in Constantinople, where he served 6 years, thereafter being promoted to Rome where he remained until 1904, then proceeding to Paris. He is not a man of any political influence.

Japan reasonably expected that Russia would appoint one of her most prominent statesmen, and was prepared, for her own part, to send Marquis Ito and Baron Komura.

As to Paris for place of conference, the notion is justly ridiculed. Such a choice would be equivalent to an admission that Russia was not the beaten party at all, and that Japan had to go to seek her. The proper thing, considering the circumstances of the belligerents, would be that the Russian plenipotentiaries should come to the Far East, but the idea of Japan going to Paris is far more extravagant than that it would be for Japan to choose London. The *Fiji Shimpō* infers from these antics on Russia's part that she is not in earnest at all, and that the prospects of the conference eventuating in a satisfactory arrangement are very remote.

Berlin claims to have coöperated with Washington in bringing about a proposal for a peace conference. Indeed a telegram to our German local contemporary reads as though the credit were to be equally divided between Germany and the United States. Already something similar had been telegraphed about France. We trust that these rumours may be well founded, for if such a phalanx of Powers be on the side of peace, Russia will be constrained to treat the matter with sincerity.

In Peking a council of leading statesmen is said to have been held for the purpose of discussing the course to be pursued in connexion with the peace negotiations. The decision, according to rumour, was that the Powers should be invited to treat the matter conjointly.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very strong article on the subject of making the peace really permanent, if there is to be peace. Nations do not easily forget defeats. That is not the way of human nature. More than thirty years have passed since the Franco-Prussian War, yet France has not yet laid aside her hope of revenge, nor can it yet be said that

the relations of the two countries are entirely normal. Not less, even more, true will this be of Russia. Hard indeed will it be for her to reconcile herself permanently to defeat by a Power hitherto regarded as so insignificant. The dream of revenge will haunt her, and if she retains a great naval base on the Sea of Japan, she will be perpetually looking over a narrow stretch of water at her sometime puny foe. Even now when the Baltic Squadrons have been annihilated and when the command of the sea is entirely in Japan's hands, the presence of two or three Russian cruisers in Vladivostok constitutes a menace to this country's maritime commerce. It is plain that if the peace is to be what Japan's answer to President Roosevelt indicated, a peace based on conditions such as shall make it permanent, the command of the sea must be secured to Japan, and that can be accomplished only by placing Vladivostok in Japanese hands. Anything less would be a wholly immature peace; a mere truce not likely to last more than 20 or 30 years at the utmost.

The *Yomiuri Shinbun* argues in the same strain. It discusses in detail the views of those that advocate an incomplete settlement. To men who contend that the object of the war was simply to recover Manchuria for China, the *Yomiuri* points out that the conditions proximately responsible for bringing about a war are radically modified after a war. Such a terrible conflict as this has been creates a new set of circumstances which have to be dealt with on a new footing. Japan has to guarantee herself against dangers which have their origin in the war and would not have existed without it. Then there are those who urge that Japan must pay all deference to public opinion. Is public opinion a thing of so much value? When Russia drove Japan out of Liaotung pretexts that the presence of any foreign Power there would be an intolerable menace to the peace of the Far East, and when she forthwith proceeded not only to secure Liaotung for herself but also to over-run the whole of Manchuria, she committed one of the most flagrant and audacious wrongs ever perpetrated by a nation claiming to be civilized. Was public opinion shocked? Did it exercise any kind of influence to check this outrage? And when Russia deliberately broke her promise about evacuating Manchuria, thus adding perjury to shameless aggression, did public opinion interfere? Did public opinion show itself sufficiently potent even to range on Japan's side Germany and France who had been co-signatories of the original announcement that the occupation of a part of Manchuria by a foreign State imperilled the peace of the East, and who now looked on idle while Russia occupied the whole of Manchuria? Japan must go her way, and must not allow herself to be swayed by sentimental or academical notions to which the very countries undertaking to judge her do not themselves pay the smallest practical attention.

The *Asahi* insists that nothing could be more desirable at this juncture than the freest possible expression of the people's views. (This is evidently intended for the *Kokumin* which urges reticence and entire confidence in the Government—Ed. J.M.) In point of fact the people may be said to be unanimous. There are some discordant ideas, it is true, but they emanate from very small sections. What is universally agreed is that all Russia's special privileges in Manchuria must be transferred to Japan; that Saghalien must be ceded to her, that her expenditures must



be recouped, and that there must be no armistice.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* confines itself to insisting that not a day should be lost in occupying Saghalien.

The *Kokumin Shinbun*, referring to Reuter's inexplicable telegram, is just as much perplexed as any one else to decipher the meaning of the alleged difference of "conception" on Russia's part and on Japan's. Russia's words are not to be believed nor her acts to be trusted. That is the record she has established and Japan is fully cognisant of it. When the Tokyo Government accepted the invitation made by President Roosevelt, it did so, not because it reposed confidence in Russia's sincerity, but because it believed in President Roosevelt and desired to treat every suggestion coming from him with the utmost deference. Japan's course is quite plain. If a peace conference is held, she will ask for a settlement the justice of which will be universally recognised. She does not seek simply an end of the war. She is prepared at all points to continue the war. Concerning those that describe the present occasion as one not likely to recur for a thousand years, the *Kokumin* opines that they have very inadequate faith in their country's destiny. Japan has not reached her zenith. And in conclusion our contemporary reverts to its previous contention, namely, that when only a glimmer of the light of peace is visible, the time is premature for loudly discussing terms of settlement.

General Viscount Takashima, formerly Minister of War, speaks very moderately in the columns of the *Chuo Shinbun*. He laughs a little at the scientific septemvirate. Seven is a favourite number for bands of heroic personages. We have the Seven Wise Men in the Wood and the Seven Gods of Felicity, and now we have the Seven Professors. Their policy, if pursued, would mean the swallowing of the whole world. A delightful operation, doubtless, were it within the range of any digestion. But Japan has nothing to do with such romances. She has to ask for terms such that the world will recognise their justice. Already her people may be said to have pronounced themselves unanimously on the broad outlines—the cession of Saghalien, the disarming of Vladivostock, and its reduction to the status of a free port, and an indemnity sufficient to recoup Japan's outlays. It is well to regard the experiences of other countries. The cession of Alsace and Lorraine figured at the head of Germany's demands after the Franco-Prussian war. Will any publicist pretend that the value of these little provinces was at all equivalent to the moral effect produced permanently by their cession on the relations of France and Germany. The taking of an enemy's territory is a picturesque and gratifying operation, but of all international acts it is most unwise from the point of view of true statesmanship.

Professor Ume, one of the most renowned of Japanese jurists, speaks in the *Nippon*. He too strongly deprecates all inordinate ambition. His idea of the just terms of peace are (1) the recognition of Korea as altogether within Japan's sphere of political influence; (2) the cession of Saghalien; (3) the surrender of Russia's special privileges in Manchuria to Japan; and (4) an indemnity. Concerning the amount of the indemnity Dr. Ume notes that Japan has thus far spent ten hundred million yen and that a careful account should be made of her subsequent outlays. Beyond the total thus reached Russia should not be asked for anything. Concerning the question of Vladivostock, he says that it must depend upon whether there is an armistice or not. If there be no armistice, Japan's actual situation in the field in the sequel of continued operations, may affect her demands.

Dr. Hatoyama thinks that the time is premature for making peace. Russia is only scratched. She is not really hurt. It is mere extravagance to compare her with what France was in 1871. She is not beaten to her knees or anything like it. She holds Vladivostock still and she still reposes hopes in the armies of Linevitch. Why should she pay an indemnity? The true course is to go on with the war. There need not be any hurry. Occupy Saghalien; cut the railway and isolate Vladivostock, leaving it to perish of inanition. Then there will be some grounds for discussing the terms of a permanent peace.

Dr. Hatoyama also denies the suitability of Marquis Ito for Japan's chief plenipotentiary. Rightly or wrongly the Marquis has the reputation of a Russo-phil. Any settlement made by him would certainly invite criticism. General Baron Kodama would be a much better choice. There can be no doubt as to his exceptional ability and he has the advantage of large military experience. It will be observed that all parties seem agreed as to the advisability of nominating Baron Komura to be one of the plenipotentiaries.

Concerning the terms of peace, Dr. Hatoyama says that Japan does not want territory but she wants to be guaranteed against having to fight again. Therefore she must have Saghalien and the immediately adjacent continental area; therefore also Vladivostock must be made a free unarmed port, and therefore also Russia must engage not to establish any new naval base in the Far East.

#### DR. E. BAELZ.

Dr. E. Baelz left Japan on Saturday after a residence of twenty-nine years, during which time he has attained a degree of distinction almost unprecedented in the case of a foreigner serving Japan. From the post of Instructor in Clinical Medicine at the University of Leipzig he was summoned in 1876 to serve as Professor of Medicine at the Tokyo Medical College, shortly afterwards incorporated with the Imperial University. He held that important position for the long space of 26 years, his reputation as a lecturer and demonstrator no less than as a physician growing all the while. He was also a member of the Central Board of Health for many years, as well as of the Health Department in the Mombusho, and many learned societies carry his name on their roll of membership. Dr. Baelz has always been a keen and profound student of Japan and its people. He has written many luminous brochures about them, so that his fame in the field of anthropological research is scarcely inferior to his celebrity as a medical practitioner. In the latter capacity it has been his fortune not only to restore the blessing of health to innumerable patients, but also to win crowds of friends who remember him with constant gratitude and admiration. His fame is known all over the East, so that men came from far and near to seek his advice, and the appreciation in which he is held in Japan is proved by the fact that during the past ten years he has been Physician to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince. The Emperor bestowed on him the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in 1900, and has just conferred on him the First Class of

the Rising Sun. It will be welcome news to the public to hear that Dr. Baelz is not leaving the East permanently. He visits Europe partly for the sake of prosecuting researches in which he has long been engaged, and he contemplates returning to Japan some two years hence in the sequel of extensive travels throughout India and central Asia.

On the 9th instant Dr. and Mrs. Baelz were received in farewell audience by the Emperor and Empress, after which they lunched with the Prince and Princess Imperial at the Shiba Palace. Beautiful souvenirs were presented to Dr. Baelz by the Emperor and the Prince.

The 5.30 train carried the Doctor and Mrs. Baelz from Tokyo. A large crowd, representative of every nationality, assembled at the station to say farewell, and it may be truly said that no heartier demonstration has ever been witnessed at Shimbashi.

A very large company assembled at the Pier on Saturday to say *bon voyage* to Dr. and Mrs. Baelz, who departed by the *Zieten* on a long trip. Among those present were Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, Count Arco-Valley, the German Minister, Mr. von Syburg, German Consul-General, and other members of the diplomatic and consular bodies, many Japanese officials and civilians and a large body of the general public.

#### CAPTURED SHIPS.

The *Iwami* (formerly the *Orel*) has been assigned to the Kure station, the *Iki* (*Nicholai*) to Sascho, the *Okinoshima* (*Apraxin*) to Yokosuka and the *Mishima* (*Seniavine*) to Maizuru. Further, the *Ryeshitai* has been renamed the *Akatsuki* and the *Byedoci* the *Satsuki*. Both the *Akatsuki* and the *Satsuki* were sunk at Port Arthur, so that the two Russian destroyers take their places.

It is stated that the *Nicholai* will probably be sent round to Yokosuka, where she may be inspected by persons carrying orders from the Naval Department.

The following changes of names are also announced:—

Old Name	New Name.
<i>Ekaterrinoslav</i> .....	<i>Kanzaki Maru</i>
<i>Russia</i> .....	<i>Seishu Maru</i>
<i>Argun</i> .....	<i>Rasha Maru</i>
<i>Manchuria</i> .....	<i>Kwanlo Maru</i>
<i>Manchuria</i> .....	<i>Manshu Maru</i>
<i>Fukping</i> .....	<i>Chosan Maru</i>
<i>George</i> .....	<i>Rotetsu Maru</i>
<i>Severus</i> .....	<i>Shibetoro Maru</i>
<i>Angara</i> .....	<i>Anegawa Maru</i>
<i>Kazan</i> .....	<i>Kasado Maru</i>

This Prize Court at Sascho has definitely decided that the hospital-ship shall be confiscated. Notice has been given that an appeal will now lie from this judgment. On the 12th instant the captain of the ship and her crew, numbering in all 120, the chief surgeon with 93 assistants and 30 patients were all released.

The British steamer *Powderham* (3,019 tons) and her cargo have also been adjudged lawful prize of war.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 14th instant it is announced, with regard to the Russian steamer *Alexander*, which was seized on the 26th of May, 1904, and which with her cargo was declared lawful prize, that the appeal of Count Geizinger and Company was rejected on the 8th instant.

The same number of the *Official Gazette* announces the release of certain private property among the cargo of the German steamer *Palos*.

## MANCHURIA.

Friday, June 9.

The *Asahi's* correspondent at the front says that for a considerable time after the battle of Mukden Linevitch was obliged to use his cavalry for the purpose of filling up gaps in his lines, but re-inforcements of infantry and artillery having now reached him, he has been enabled to free his cavalry for flanking operations. Mischenko with some twenty thousand sabres is consequently back at his old position on the Japanese left, whence the Russians apprehend their greatest danger. There is reason to think that Mischenko's last raid did more damage than was suggested by the first-received reports, but at any rate it must be confessed that this great force of Russian horsemen, a force from which very signal achievements were anticipated in view of its marked superiority to the Japanese cavalry, has accomplished practically nothing.

The same correspondent—an officer—adds that when Linevitch took command-in-chief some novel departure in strategy was anticipated. But there has been nothing of the kind. The new General follows in the groove of his predecessor: fritters away his strength in futile petty attacks which accomplish nothing and cost him considerably in the aggregate. His men do not offer any real resistance to the counter-attacks of the enemy, they retreat faster than they had advanced, and since these small assaults are undertaken mostly with newly arrived soldiers, the present *morale* of the army may be inferred. There are some fortifications at Yehhaching, Supingchih, Pamienching and so forth, but they are not on anything like the scale of the Shaho works, and it does not seem that the Russian entertain any intention of making a vigorous stand there. They are busily constructing a military road from Changchung to Petuna. The impression is, however, that this road is intended for purposes of retreat rather than of attack.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that Linevitch had originally about 240,000 troops along the Kirin-Changchung lines, but that the number has now been increased to 360,000. He has also two army-corps, or some 60,000 at Vladivostock and in its neighbourhood.

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we read that Linevitch at present has his head-quarters at Fenghuwa, whence he often rides south on tours of inspection.

Saturday, June 10.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Tientsin saying that the Russian forces assembled in Kirin have begun to move, and that interesting news may be expected from this quarter ere long.

London telegraphs that in St. Petersburg Linevitch is believed to be virtually surrounded by the Japanese armies.

Monday, June 11.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* from London says that according to rumours prevalent in St. Petersburg a Japanese force has occupied Omso (or Omaso), 75 miles east of Kirin. If this be true it places the Japanese on the high road from Kirin to Ninguta, and within 70 miles of the railway to Vladivostock. The cutting of the latter and the consequent severing of communications between Harbin and Vladivostock would be the next step in the programme, a comparatively easy step. But we have no independent information that such a move has been made. The difficulties attending it are obvious. An army directing its march upon Omso would have to set out, so far as

we can see, from Onsyōng, on the north-western frontier of Korea, and there is a sufficient Russian force along the Tumen in that region to render such an operation hazardous in the matter of communications. Unfortunately, however, no maps in the possession of the public are sufficiently accurate to warrant definite statements on a matter of this kind. All that we can say is that the strategy indicated by the occupation of Omso—assuming the thing to have really taken place—would be at once brilliant and sound. The isolation and investment of Vladivostock are results which Linevitch must struggle with all his capacity to avert, but a little reflection shows that in attempting to succour Vladivostock from Harbin with a great Japanese army threatening his flank from the direction of the Kirin-Changchung line would be a virtually impossible feat for the Russian General. Linevitch now labours under the great disadvantage that his main line of communications is parallel to the Japanese front, and that if he attempts to concentrate his strength at the Vladivostock end, he uncovers himself at Harbin. The Japanese strategy, as it now unfolds itself, becomes thus a thoroughly clever combination of action and menace.

Tuesday, June 12.

One or two Tokyo newspapers speak of the Japanese armies in Manchuria as having commenced their forward movement. That is very evident from the official reports though the dimensions of the movement are not clear. The extreme left sent forward its cavalry screen from Fakumun on the 5th, and the centre (of the Western Army) did the same from Changtu on the 9th. This army is plainly moving towards the Russian lines south of Fenghua. It should be understood that the great range of the Kulu mountains divides the arena of campaign into two distinct sections, and we have no precise information as to the distribution of the Japanese forces on either side of this chain. Therefore it is that we speak of the West Army and the East Army. Changchung may be said to be the objective of the West Army's advance, and the Russian lines in this section of the field seem to be pushed forward to the south of Fenghua and to extend from Yehhaching on the east to Pamienching on the West. Were these lines forced, Fenghua would presumably fall into Japanese hands, but nothing is publicly known as to its defences, nor do we know whether the Russians have inner lines between Changchung and Fenghua. As for the Army operating on the east of the Kulu range, its objective is Kirin, and its outposts are pushed as far as Yingepienmun. Apparently the Russians, in this part of the field, intend to make a stand southward of Hailungching, which holds towards Kirin much the same relation that Fenghua holds towards Changchung. It is in this eastern section that St. Petersburg reports the Japanese van to have reached Omso. If it has, then the Russian positions on Hailungching and Kirin are turned. At all events the military situation in Manchuria begins to be very interesting.

## THE "INDUSTRIE."

Our readers remember that some days ago a report was received of the seizure by the Japanese of a little steamer called the *Industrie*, concerning which it was stated that though nominally chartered for journal-

istic purposes, she was really acting as a spy. A different account of her is now given. It appears that her master and crew of 21 people, having been released at Saseho, reached Nagasaki on the 9th. From them it has been learned that the vessel was secretly on her way from Shanghai to Vladivostock when she was seized off Fusan *en route*. She is not an ordinary trading steamer. She was to have been used in operations connected with the raising of warships and steamers in Vladivostock harbour, and for that purpose she had on board a number of skilled divers. Since last year no less than ten torpedo-craft and steamers have gone to the bottom, it is said, in Vladivostock, and the salvage of these was the object in view. Among those on board the steamer there is a German, whose name we can not successfully decipher from its transliterated form. He is said to have been released on taking an oath not to reveal military secrets.

Is this story credible? When and under what circumstances have ten vessels, torpedo-craft and others, gone to the bottom in Vladivostock harbour? Nothing had previously been heard of such incidents, except in the case of the *Bogatyr*.

## NEW RUSSIAN WAR-SHIPS.

From intelligence contained in the *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg it appears that Russia is now building ships to replace those lost in the Far East. The following details are given:—

Three ships (armoured cruisers, 7,800 tons) of the *Bayan* type, to be called the *Admiral Makaroff*, the *Pallada* and the *Bayan*.

Four gun-boats of the *Giljak* type (1,300 tons), to be called the *Giljak*, *Bobr*, *Sivoutch* and *Koriets*.

Ten river-gun-boats of 183 tons to be called the *Orachanin*, *Mongole*, *Briyade*, *Za-Baikals*, *Korel*, *Kilgus*, *Karummis*, *Amours* and *Ussuries*.

Two torpedo gun-vessels of 570 tons to be called the *Posadnik* and *Gaidannak*.

One torpedo transport of the *Yenisei* type (2,500 tons) to be called the *Yenisei*.

Two torpedo-destroyers of 297 tons to be called the *Lieutenant Marefu* and the *Anastassoff*.

Twenty-nine torpedo-destroyers of 350 tons. Their names are not given but presumably they will be the names of those lost at Port Arthur and in the Japan Sea.

Some guard-boats of 35 tons, to be called Guard Boat No. 1, Guard Boat No. 11, and so on.

## THE EARTHQUAKES.

Shocks of earthquake still continue to disturb the Izu Peninsula. From Ito, Mishima, Mizuzaki, Ohito and Oshima comes news that petty tremblings are frequent. In Oshima there was quite a heavy shock on the 7th, followed by 51 *tremblements*. There is naturally some anxiety lest these frequent shocks should prelude a serious seismic disturbance.

A Shidzuoka telegram says that on the afternoon of June 7th, one severe and seven slight shocks of earthquake were felt in the districts of Mishima, Numadzu, Ito, etc. No details as to damage are given.

The Governor of Oshima reports that at 2.40 p.m. on the same day, a severe shock was experienced and since then fifty-four slight shocks were felt. The damage is not serious.

## THE EQUITABLE.

The unseemly squabble which has been going on in New York for some three months or so regarding the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has at last been settled, as we learn from a letter addressed to us by Mr. J. T. Hamilton, General Manager for the East of this big concern. The newspapers of America, true to their unhealthiest instincts, magnified, twisted, and distorted the affair according to the side they took upon themselves to defend, and filled pages, not being content to limit themselves to a few columns, with charges, countercharges and recriminations day after day until the public grew thoroughly disgusted and begged to be excused the daily surfeit. The young Mr. Hyde, son of the founder of the Society, was made the target for the worst missiles, but the President, Mr. Alexander, did not escape lightly by any means. Ostensibly the attack was led against Mr. Hyde, the wielder of the controlling power among the stock-holders. As Mr. Hamilton tells us, when the Society was founded a guarantee of \$100,000 was required by law and this was raised in one thousand shares of \$100 each, the dividend thereon being limited to 7 per cent. per annum. The late Mr. Hyde and his friends put up this money, and they practically controlled the working of the Society and had the undisputed disposal of its vast funds entirely in their own hands. As a result of the recent fight, the control of the stock has now been transferred to a committee of policy-holders to be vested in three trustees, appointed for life, with power to vote for twenty-eight directors according to the instructions of and representing policy-holders, and twenty-four directors to represent the stockholders, thus accomplishing the mutualization plan approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance and by the Board of Directors. For the Society's charter from the outset provided that the business should be conducted on the "mutual plan," and that was always the intention of its founder and its present president, Mr. Alexander, however different it has really been in practice. Mr. Hamilton tells us that the gentlemen invited to serve as trustees for the policy-holders are well-known and command respect. They are, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, formerly President of the United States, the Hon. Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Mr. George Westinghouse, President of many great and well-known companies. To still further consolidate the interests of policy-holders the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors has been created and the Hon. Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy of the United States, has been elected to this office, which he has accepted. Mr. Morton retires from President Roosevelt's Cabinet in the Fall, we understand.

We said above that the recent fight was made ostensibly against the young Mr. Hyde and his father's estate. If any fact comes clearly out of the squabbling it is that the real object of the attackers, after the issue was joined, was to oust the present head of the Society and put Mr. Gage Tarbell, one of the Vice-Presidents, in his place. Mr. Tarbell seems to be a man possessed of restless ambitions and overbearing personality and it is little to be wondered at that before the fight was over the American papers began to tear and rend him in their own familiar fashion. Whether they were right or wrong

in their accusations against Mr. Tarbell it is impossible for us at this distance to say, but we can't help feeling that policy-holders in the Equitable must be glad that the affair is settled and that the Committee of Investigation headed by Mr. H. C. Frick has reported:—"It seems proper for the Committee to state that the interests of every policy-holder are absolutely safe. The assets of the Society are in possession of the Committee; they are absolutely sound and the integrity of everyone of the Society's contracts is absolutely unimpaired."

## THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORTS AND AUXILIARY CRUISERS AT SHANGHAI.

There appears to be considerable hesitation on the part of the Chinese Authorities in dealing with the Russian transports and auxiliary cruisers at Woosung. Why there should be any hesitation it is difficult to understand, for did any doubt originally exist as to the belligerent character of a transport which accompanies a fleet and supplies it with coal and provisions, such doubt should have been dispelled by the orders of the French Government to the Indo-Chinese authorities that war-ships and transports alike should be denied the hospitality of neutral territorial waters. The Chinese, however, have never shown any disposition to be prompt, still less precipitate, in their interpretation of international law. Seeing what a wearily long time they took to decipher the rights and wrongs in the case of the *Manjur*, and even in the case of the *Askold*, their present delay is not very remarkable. Meanwhile it is rumoured that some of the transports have adopted the device of hiding away in their bunkers certain material of war which they were carrying, and which, if discovered, would at once identify their character. But that may be a mere canard.

Here a report may be mentioned that a steamer claims to have sighted 14 Russian warships in the China Sea. If they were not the ghosts of the Balticers, they must have been Japanese.

It is stated that the Russian refugee ships at Shanghai are doing just what they please and that the Chinese officials can not exercise the least authority over them. That is very probable. It has always been understood that China's desire to maintain her neutrality was very much stronger than her ability to assert it.

Another Russian transport is said to have reached Woosung on the 12th and to have been ordered by the Taotai to choose between going to sea in 24 hours and being interned.

## GERMANY, JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* sagely remarks that discomfiture it always discontented. Russia grumbles because Germany has extended a warm welcome to Prince Arisugawa. Why should not the German welcome be warm? Prince Karl Anton was surely received with sufficient warmth in Japan, and if Germany returns the compliment she merely discharges the duties of hospitality. The fact is, however, that Russia is wearing down the goodwill of her friends. Germany was among the number at the outset. Germany was very strongly suspected of discharging her neutral obligations in a manner markedly benevolent to Russia. But she is probably getting tired of the Russians, their defeats, their incompetence and their complaints. It is extremely pro-

bable that French sympathy also is largely alienated and that it will be quite alienated if things go in their present groove.

It is not to be denied, however, that the Kaiser showed very remarkable *empressement* in his reception of Prince Arisugawa. We have not heard that the Emperor of Japan went to meet Prince Karl when the latter reached Tokyo. Certainly the cases were different, and the Emperor of Germany was entirely justified in emphasizing the difference. But we can scarcely expect the Russians, in their present mood, to reason very closely. They might well have supposed that the Yellow-Peril link would have held Germany and Russia very close together. The link has snapped, however. It snapped at Tsushima.

## AOYAMA.

Two hills there are, both green in summer time,  
One where the sleeping,  
After life's weeping,  
Peacefully rest.  
While the white clouds, like listening angels,  
Float over the homes of the Dead.  
And quiet it is in this garden in summer time.  
For Earth's noise comes not  
To this hallowed spot.  
Only the trees  
Breathe softly their songs and their sighings  
To the Blessed who lie asleep.  
And many there are, with the fever of Life  
upon them,  
Longing for rest.  
For rest seems best  
To those who faint  
In the lone, long hours of summer time.  
But rest comes not, and many there are who weep.  
And on the other hill in summer time,  
Men groan with pain.  
And never again  
Will former strength  
Come back to those who have fought with  
the King of Death.  
For cruel is he, to those who defy his strength.  
And sleepless and long are their nights in summer time.  
But though pain is sad,  
The world is glad,  
And there is joy.  
In flower and tree in summer time.  
And those who have felt Death's touch  
Stretch forth for the hands of Life.

M.K.

## KOREAN RAILWAYS.

Japanese energy is rapidly furnishing Korea with railways. The Sôul-Fusan line is opened throughout its whole length of 270 miles. On the 6th the Fusan-Masanpo road was opened, the celebrated Chinghai Bay being thus brought into railway communication with the outer world. The Sôul-Wiju line is practically finished; only one bridge throughout its entire stretch of 296 miles remains unbuilt. Work has been commenced on the Sôul-Wonsan road (140 miles), though as yet the embankments at either end—20 miles from Seoul and 10 from Wonsan—have alone been finished. Finally there is serious talk of a line from Wiju to Yinkow and another from Pyongyang to Wonsan. The total figures are that 592 miles of road have been practically finished and 140 miles are actually in hand.

## CHINA.

The Chinese Minister, in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed to his Government that Russia having been completely crushed at sea, is now determined to throw her whole strength into the land operations, and that she is about to march a big army through Mongolia, wholly regardless of the Middle Kingdom's neutrality. The Peking Authorities are represented as adopting measures to preserve the empire's neutrality, and the Japanese newspapers announcing the intelligence use for caption the Confucian saying "desperation inspires disorder."

It is stated that the Russian Government had almost succeeded in effecting arrangements for receiving from China payment of the St. Petersburg share of the indemnity in silver at a rate of exchange which would greatly benefit Russia and correspondingly prejudice the other Treaty Powers. These have therefore remonstrated.

The new Representative of the United States in Peking, Mr. Rockhill, is said to have remonstrated with the Chinese Government on the subject of the decision recently adopted by Chinese provincial colleges and merchants not to make any purchases of American products. The Waiwupu is reported to have pointed out, in reply, that the procedure of the United States in restricting Chinese immigration had greatly and naturally enraged the people of China and that instead of complaining of action which was but a protest against wrong, the wiser plan would be to correct the wrong.

In the face of the extraordinarily disingenuous attempts made by certain foreign local journals in Japan to demonstrate the legality of Rojestvensky's proceeding in Indo-China from the point of view of French neutrality, it is refreshing to read the following digest of American public opinion, a digest which, as a specimen of *multum in parvo*, commends itself forcibly:—

France is really in a predicament. The continued violation of neutrality by the Russian fleet, which obeyed the order to leave Kamranh Bay only to reënter French waters at a point a little farther north on the Indo-Chinese coast, has been awkwardly difficult to prevent. Yet this violation of international comity, this abuse of French hospitality, has definitely aided Rojestvensky in his preparations to meet Togo. Japan can not be blamed for protesting—could not, for that matter, be blamed if she attacked the Russians in French waters. But here is where the cynical cunning of the Russians is most apparent; they know that Togo can ill afford to risk battle so far from a base as Indo-China. At such times as this we long for an international police court. The decision of a court could hardly be other than that Rojestvensky has already lost his campaign—on a foul.

We may quote here the words of a correspondent whose opinion is based on the best possible information:—"Your letter of March 21st in which you alluded to the feeling in Japan about the doings of the Baltic Fleet in Madagascar, reached me just as the trouble was beginning over again about their doings on the coast of Indo-China. It was, and I am afraid still is, a very unpleasant and ticklish matter. The French of course believed at the beginning of the war that their allies would have something like a walk-over and so they were naturally not going to disoblige them by modifying to their detriment even in theory the regulations they had hitherto always had with regard to the duties of neutrals in such cases. They did not, I am sure, believe that the question would ever be one of practical importance. They are now loist with their own petard, and much as they dislike it they feel they can not in decency alter their attitude at this stage to the detriment of their ally. They are therefore in a very

awkward predicament, and I have no doubt Rojestvensky, inspired by his own knowledge of the policy which the naval Grand Dukes have at heart, is acting to a great extent with the definite purpose of trying to embroil France with Japan, so as to create international complications. The Grand Duke Alexander, who is in many respects the strongest man in St. Petersburg, has all through sought to play this sort of game, sometimes with and sometimes without the knowledge of the Tsar. It is neither English interest, nor French interest, nor Japanese interest to play into his hand, and I only hope the Japanese will keep cool over it, though the provocation is, I admit, severe."

A telegram from Peking to the *Hochi Shinbun* alleges that on the 9th and 10th the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* had long interviews at the Waiwupu. He presented finally a formal document announcing that unless China could definitely fix the boundaries of neutrality in Mongolia as demanded by Russia, the latter would, from the 15th instant, consider herself free to march an army through that region and would defy China to interfere.

If this be true it constitutes a curious comment on the peace negotiations which Russia has commenced. The 9th was the day when President Roosevelt's suggestion reached Tokyo. The 10th was the day when Tokyo replied. And these were the very days when the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* was threatening in Peking a new development of his country's Far Eastern aggressiveness.

It is rumoured that China has determined to organise twelve garrisons throughout the Empire, and that a part of Viceroy Yuan's forces are to be sent to Tsingchou and Tieh-chou. That would be a demonstration against Germany.

Russia is said to be continuing her menaces with regard to Mongolia. She insists that the limits of neutrality must be extended and that the Japanese troops must be required to withdraw from Hsinmintun, and she fixes the 1st of the sixth month (Chinese calendar) as the latest date for compliance with these terms, the alternative being that she herself will regard all the district southward to Shanhaikwan as within the belligerent area. The Chinese Government is reported to have replied that negotiations are now proceeding on the subject of Hsinmintun, and that if Russia carry out any such threat, China will cease to pay the indemnity for the Boxer troubles. We have already pointed out more than once that this demand for extending the limits of neutrality in Mongolia is simply a device to obtain protection for Russia's flank westward of Harbin. She herself used Hsinmintun and the West-Liao region freely so long as it suited her military convenience to do so, and now in deference to the same convenience she wants to have these very regions declared neutral. Such arbitrariness is too transparent.

It is stated that the Empress Dowager, on learning of President Roosevelt's intervention in the cause of peace, addressed to him an official telegram thanking him in the name of the Chinese nation for his efforts to restore tranquillity.

A private letter from Peking translated by the writer of "Notes on Native Affairs" in the *North China Daily News* states that the reception by their Majesties of H. E. Sheng Kung-pao in audience on the 22nd of May, was all that could

be desired. The Empress Dowager, questioning his Excellency about the railways under him, remarked:—"We are satisfied with your ability in doing the best that can be done in the matter, the only thing being that you must exercise more discretion in placing your confidence in those under you, who may not be as disinterested and patriotic as yourself." Finally her Majesty, towards the end of the audience, enjoined upon his Excellency the necessity of consulting and working in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce and Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai. The *North China Daily News* also understands through another source that Sheng Kung-pao on being admitted to audience asked their Majesties to accept his resignation of the Director-Generalship of Railways and recommended Lord Li Ching-fong, adopted son of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang, as a proper person to take his place. It may be asserted that Sheng Kung-pao's position at the present moment has not been so strong for several years. There are many rumours flying about as to the amount used to smooth his path in the North, but a moderate estimate places it at Tls. 200,000, although provision is said to have been made for an expenditure of at least a million.

Mr. J. W. Ragsdale has been instructed to remain permanently as U. S. Consul-General in Tientsin, and his pay has been increased by \$1,000 gold per annum.

After lingering the better part of seven months in Urga, Mongolia, most reluctant to return to Lhasa, from which place he fled in August of last year upon the approach of the British Expedition, the Dalai Lama has been compelled to leave Urga on his journey home. On the 7th ultimo, says a Shanghai contemporary, an Imperial decree arrived at Urga sharply reprimanding the Dalai Lama for his malingering, so to speak, and he was made to understand that if he did not immediately cease his intrigues with the Russians and start instantly for Tibet he would be cashiered for good, sent back under arrest, and left to the tender mercies of his many rivals and enemies in Lhasa. This is reported to have had the desired effect; the Dalai Lama left Urga the very next day and the Imperial Resident in the city must have been exceedingly glad to have got rid of his unwelcome guest, whose continued presence in Urga and incessant efforts of the Russians to get him to throw himself upon their protection would be the cause of grave dissensions between China and Russia, whilst if the Dalai Lama had actually gone over to the Russians it would also cause trouble in the future between the British Government and the Russian, since the latter after the restoration of peace would doubtless use the Dalai Lama's presence with them as a pretext to interfere in Tibetan politics.

M. Pokotiloff, the new Russian Minister to the court of Peking, began his regime with a distribution of gifts to the value of Tls. 25,000 among influential officials of the Court and Metropolitan administrations.

A Peking dispatch states that in order to prevent further occasions for misunderstanding, their Majesties, under advice of the Waiwupu, have instructed Viceroy Chou Fu of Nanking to take immediate steps with reference to the throwing open to international trade of the city and port of Haichou, near the old mouth of the Yellow river. As recently as the preceding Ming dynasty Haichou was a seaport of some considerable strategical and commercial importance and its merchants possessed not only a coast-borne trade, but their junks also made regular trips to Korea as well as to the Manchuria coast. The present shallow state of the waters of the Haichou coast, however, makes it only fit for the lightest-draught steamers and it will need considerable and constant dredging work to make it resume its former importance.

Mr. Chang Chenhsun, Director-General of Railways for the Two Kuang and Min-Che provinces, cannot put his scheme of constructing a railway between Canton and Whampoa and one between the latter place and Amoy in Fukien province, into speedy execution owing to the hostility of

Viceroy Tsen and Governor Chang, of Kuangtung. It would seem that Director-General Chang in projecting the two lines omitted to first consult with these two highest authorities of Kuangtung province and so when the former recently asked them to issue proclamations ordering the masses not to interfere with the building of the new lines and other matters relating to the projected railways the two high functionaries declared that they were officially ignorant of the schemes and then telegraphed to the Shanguu complaining of the conduct of the Director-General. They declared that, as the immediate Governors of the provinces, anything relating to it must be first referred to them and that not until it had been found that there was nothing detrimental to the masses or the national interests in the projects in hand, should the Director-General of Railways be permitted to put his schemes into action.

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, M.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., founder of the China Inland Mission, succumbed to heart failure at Changsha, Hunan, on the 3rd June. Born in 1832, he arrived in Shanghai on 1st March, 1854, in connection with the Chinese Evangelisation Society, and worked for some time with the Rev. W. C. Burns, the well-known missionary. He returned to England after a few years and severed his connection with the Evangelisation Society. He started the China Inland Mission in 1865. At that time there were only 92 missionaries in China, and these were located in about a dozen cities upon the coast line of the maritime provinces, with the single exception of Hankow. Eleven of the vast interior provinces of China were then without a single Protestant missionary, and the total number of native converts to Christianity was only 2,000. Though his methods met with considerable criticism, especially with regard to the manner of sending women missionaries entirely unprotected into the heart of China, the Mission which Mr. Hudson Taylor projected, has been a power for good in many ways. The China Inland Mission—the little one of forty years ago—has become nearly a thousand, for the total number of missionaries in connection with it is now 828, or five more than before the Boxer crisis, when 58 of its missionaries were killed. In connection with its work there are 200 central stations and more than 450 outstations. There has been a total of nearly 20,000 baptisms since the foundation of the Mission. Mr. Taylor was twice married, first in Ningpo to Miss Dyer, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dyer, the well-known missionary of the London Mission, in the Straits, and afterwards on the 28th of November, 1871, in the Regent's Park Chapel, London, to Miss Faulding, who was one of the missionaries who came to China in the *Lammermoir* in 1866. His first wife died at Chinkiang of cholera, on the 23rd of July 1870, whilst his second wife only predeceased him by a few months, she having died last year at Vevey in Switzerland. Several of Mr. Hudson Taylor's children are now working as missionaries in China.

Residents at the Peak of Hongkong appear to be suffering this year from a plague of mosquitoes and a few other unusual things in the natural history line. Centipedes of phenomenal size have been killed recently in several houses at the Peak. The early rains and fogs are believed to be responsible for the swarming of mosquitoes, and the presence of the centipedes in unusual numbers may be attributed to the same cause. These mosquito pests do not appear to be anything like this record, however. "Talk about mosquitoes," said an American, "why, when we were in latitude 30 deg. and longitude 75 deg., a host of mosquitoes settled on our rigging, and when they left us, there wasn't a stitch of canvas left on the boat." "Wal," said his friend, "that's strange, because when I was sailing in latitude 29 deg. and longitude 74 deg. a swarm of mosquitoes settled on our rigging and every one of them had a pair of canvas breeches on. Same mosquitoes, no doubt!"

Mr. A. Wright, the popular *Taiwan* of Messrs Butterfield and Swire, left Shanghai for home on the 7th inst. by the C. N. *Fochow* for Hongkong where he took steamer for Australia and after a

short stay there will proceed to the Cape and thence home. Mr. Wright came out East in 1869 and was first stationed in Japan and later on came to Shanghai. He goes home on the advice of his medical adviser.

"Piracy continues to flourish." This startling phrase, is embedded in a report by British Consul-General Scott on the trade of Canton, and he proceeds to give proof of his assertion. During the past year half a dozen organised attacks have been made in the delta, even on British steam launches, and pirates and robbers carried on their depredations in the harbour precincts. The authorities did nothing to prevent them, even the pirating of a Hongkong junk and the landing of the stolen cargo under their noses did not galvanise them into repressive action. Yet in spite of all the trade of the locality during the year exhibited remarkable expansion. China is a country of contradictions.

The *Sin Wan-pao* hears that there is much corruption in the management of the Shanhaikwan railway line. The station-masters have misappropriated large sums of money. When Director-General Hu Yu-feng went to inspect the accounts, he found one of the station-masters had misappropriated Tls. 170,000, which amount he failed to account for. There has been a regular system of "squeeze" in the administration.

The following is an extract from a despatch received at the British Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Peking (Sir E. M. Satow, G.C.M.G.) on the prospects of the rapid development of Newchwang after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war—"There are now 1,400 Japanese registered at the Newchwang Consulate, which is about 300 more than there are at Tientsin. There are signs of increasing local prosperity; new shops and houses of an improved style are being built; roads have been made, and a tramway is to be constructed from the port to Niu Chia T'un (3½ miles), the terminus of the branch railway from Ta Shih Ch'iao. There is little doubt that after the war the development will be great and rapid, and Newchwang is likely to become one of the largest and busiest ports in China, and that in spite of the possible competition of other ports, such as Dally and Chingwantao. There is at present a considerable export of native produce from the latter place, the Chinese railway having contracts for the transport of bean cake alone from Hsinmintun to the amount of 40,000 tons. It is, however, probable that this is merely product which could not be brought down in the autumn, owing to the Russian obstructions on the river and the use of so many river boats by the Japanese."

H.M. Consul-General at Canton (Mr. James Scott) states in his report for 1904, that tea has ceased to hold a place in Canton trade—some 25,000 piculs of all sorts cover the export. Much that has gone to Australia and the United Kingdom has been of low quality, and, in some instances admission, was refused by the Custom-house authorities in London. The tea season of 1904 has closed with heavy losses both to native and foreign merchants, and all accounts agree in pronouncing the Canton tea trade "dead."

A dragon boat festival disaster is reported from Nanking under date June 7. While a large crowd of men, women, and children were standing on the Wënté Bridge, over the canal in front of the Confucian Temple of Nanking City, looking at the manoeuvring of the dragon boats, the bridge suddenly gave way under the weight of the multitude and precipitated hundreds of the spectators into the canal. Fortunately the canal was not very wide, while there were a number of boats near by, so that only about forty persons are said to have been drowned.

We are pleased to record, says the *N. C. D. News*, in view of the present agitation against certain alleged clauses of the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty, that the three American professors of the Imperial Nanyang College, at Sicauei, namely, Professors C. M. Lacy Sites, Ph. D.; C. S. Leavenworth, M.A.; and D. Latti-

more, B.A., have been decorated by His Imperial Majesty Kuang Hsu with the First Class Double Dragon of the Third Grade Division, in recognition of their successful efforts at the College during the past few years, and in response to a eulogistic memorial from H.E. Sheng Kung-pao, Director General of Railways, etc., who it will be remembered received the Imperial permission to establish the College in 1897. His Excellency Sheng's memorial to the Throne was based on the very favourable report of Taotai Chang Mei-yi, the Director of the Nanyang Colleges, to the five, sterling, educational work of the American professors and he had the pleasure of handing the decorations to them a day or two ago.

### RUSSIANS SINK ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER.

Mr. F. J. Abbott, Agent for the P. & O. Company in Yokohama, on Thursday received a telegram from Kobe informing him that the "Russian Government had sunk the steamer *St. Kilda* at sea and that the native crew and the English mails were landed at Batavia."

The *St. Kilda* was a steel vessel of 3,518 tons gross, built at Dumbarton in 1899, and was owned by the British and Foreign Steamship Company of Liverpool, her Captain being Mr. W. Jones. She recently made a voyage from London to the Far East, arriving at Sasebo on June 3rd, where she discharged. She must then have proceeded south to Saigon for rice and put into Hongkong (her agents were Messrs. Bradley & Co.) for orders on her way north again. Here the English mails just arrived from home were transferred to her, and she left Hongkong for Kobe on June 3rd. Evidently the converted Russian Volunteer cruiser *Smolensk* must have encountered her and the delay in hearing news of the ill-fated vessel arises through the Russians carrying the crew off to Batavia. English commerce has suffered greatly at the hands of the *Smolensk* since she first held up the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* in the Red Sea last year.

### NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes the following statement of total casualties in the Japanese Navy up to the 12th instant:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.
Officers (substantive and relative rank).....	221.....	170.....	391
Petty officers and blue-jackets .....	1,782.....	1,497.....	3,279
Totals.....	2,003.....	1,667.....	3,670

Our contemporary divides the wounded as follows:—

	Completely Released	In hospital.	In hospital.
Officers (substantive and relative).....	117.....	1.....	22
Petty officers and blue-jackets .....	876.....	65.....	198
Totals.....	993.....	66.....	220

This detail of wounded totals only 1,279, whereas the aggregate of the previous table is 1,667.

From the same source we learn that the casualties in the battle of the Sea of Japan totalled only 690.

The detail is as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.
Officers .....	6	41	47
Officers of relative rank..	2	12	14
Petty officers .....	27	122	39
Blue-jackets .....	72	398	470
Men attached .....	4	11	15
Totals.....	111	579	690



Another table is given showing the detail of the wounded.

	In hospital.	Died after admission.	Treated on board ship.
Officers .....	16	1	24
Officers of relative rank .....	6	—	6
Petty Officers.....	39	1	83
Blue-jackets .....	123	3	275
Attached men .....	2	—	4
Totals.....	186	5	392

There is here also a discrepancy of 1.

We may supplement the above by saying that the number of Russians wounded naval officers and men now in Japan undergoing treatment is 268, and that 10 others died after admission to hospital. Among those that died were 3 officers, and among those undergoing treatment are 31 officers.

#### IDEALS FOR THE AMERICAN PRESS.

On the eve of his departure to take up the post of American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, the Lotos Club of New York entertained the Hon. Whitelaw Reid at a brilliant farewell dinner. Naturally amid such an environment the speeches were of a very high order, but Mr. Reid's reply to the toast of his health was conspicuously the best. After a brief allusion to the memories which now cluster round the Lotos Club dinners he made reference to his new appointment. The most gratifying thing about it, he said, was the way in which it had been received. "We have been living in a strenuous time. No man in this great metropolis and in my place could well escape an active part in the incessant controversies and turmoil of the last third of a century; and my critics, I believe, have generally agreed that I was apt to assume at any rate my full share of them. After such a life, to have this appointment made by the President of my country, without the filing of a single recommendation, and approved by the Senate without a dissenting voice, and received by the press and the public with such apparently general cordiality, fills me with a sobering sense of responsibility beyond anything I have ever felt before, and with earnest aspirations that all this general confidence may prove in the end not to have been wholly misplaced."

Mr. Reid grew more serious as he proceeded:—

"Let me take the opportunity before this club, so largely made up of members of the press and others of literary and artistic pursuits, to say further that the thing that has touched me most of all is the unbroken goodwill expressed with such heartiness and without distinction of party by my colleagues in the press.

"May I presume a little on this? I would like to take the liberty of pointing out that other work may now bring different duties. No one, I trust, will ever find me unmindful of the rights and the just claims of the profession I honour most in the world, and I am the proudest to have served. No man can have spent his life in newspaper work without being led by all his habits and instincts to sympathize with newspaper workers and a readiness to facilitate their efforts. And yet may I hint to the general manager of our wonderful Associated Press service, whose wary eye I see upon me, and to others in less responsible places, who may have chanced to think of the matter hitherto with less scrupulous care than the general manager himself and his representatives in the great capitals always show, that there may come, in fact, there must come, a time when it will be my duty to report first and exclusively to the Government, instead of reporting to the newspapers.

"It is perfectly true that an open course is best; that a free people wish to know from day to day what is being done in their name and by their authority; that our Government is not adapted to secrecy and does not like to make a mystery of its movements and its policy.

"But the Japanese have been showing, on a great scale, that there is a duty in war which under any sagacious government must come before the

duty of furnishing bulletins for the daily press. Diplomacy, if it is to be sagacious or successful, even the diplomacy of a republic, must be somewhat in the same class. Neither can always be advantageously conducted *coram publico*.

"There is another phase of our newspaper activities that merits more serious consideration from us all than we generally give it. The free press largely rules a free people. It may make peace or war; it has done both. But it is quite capable of fomenting very grave difficulties which it never desired or intended, or even thought of. In our great distances and the isolation between two oceans and a general feeling of remoteness and elbow-room and independence it has sometimes been apt, in moments of excitement, to measure its words as little in dealing with a high-spirited and sensitive nation as with a candidate for town constable or the Board of Aldermen. Is it not time for the press, when it exercises the power, to recognize also the obligations of consideration, moderation and a scrupulous regard both for the rights and susceptibilities of others?"

These are wise words, well considered, but we fear in the present development of the press of the United States—with some conspicuously fine exceptions—that they have been spoken in vain.

#### HOME STORIES OF THE WAR.

Into her booklet of 46 pages entitled "Home Stories of the War," Mrs. Diana Apcar has contrived to compress seven stories connected with the present conflict—simple, unpretentious little sketches showing how red-handed war touches the family life of the Japanese people. Mrs. Apcar, as many of our readers are aware, writes with ease and facility, and such a moving subject, as might be expected, strongly appeals to her imagination and enlists her sympathies. "The Only Son," "The Mother of the Kondo," "Commander Masao Sakurai and his Father," "The Kurumaya," "The Blacksmith," "The Village," "In the Shrine," are the titles of the stories. The little work has a pretty cover, but the proof-reading is unworthy of both that and the contents.

The price of the book is *yen 1*, and the entire proceeds of the sale are to be distributed among destitute families of the soldiers and sailors of Japan. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh are the agents in Yokohama and Kobe.

#### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Some time ago Herr Seitz, Chancellor of the Consulate-General of Germany at Shanghai, was thrown from his jinrikisha and received some injury. It happened that a Japanese resident was passing at the moment. He rendered assistance which Mr. Seitz was unable to acknowledge at the time nor did the Chancellor learn the name of the Japanese. Desirous of showing his gratitude in some appropriate manner, Mr. Seitz handed a sum of \$50 to the Japanese Consul-General requesting him to forward it to the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo. This has been done. The facts are published by the Foreign Office.

Miss Marianne Walsh, sister of the well-known and much beloved and respected old-time residents of Japan, the late Messrs. T. Walsh and J. G. Walsh, has just intimated her desire to contribute a sum of 4,377 *yen* to the fund for the widows and orphans of Japanese soldiers. Miss Walsh, in her letter to Baron H. Iwasaki conveying the magnificent gift, says:—"I feel sure that it would have been the pleasure of my brothers and sister to help your country in its noble struggle against its foes, and I make this offering a memorial to them." It is indeed true that none would have sympathised

more heartily with Japan or rejoiced more sincerely over her successes than Messrs. Thomas and John Walsh.

On the 11th instant the obsequies of Commander Matsui and there other naval officers killed in the Battle of the Sea of Japan were celebrated with much ceremony in Tokyo. Aoyama was the place of burial, and the funeral was attended not only by a great number of distinguished officers of both services, but also by representatives of several Imperial Princes and leading statesmen.

The seven Professors are again busying themselves very actively. They insist that the terms of peace must be fully proportionate to the magnitude of the victories won by Japan. They also insist that nothing short of the most tangible facts can be accepted at Russia's hands, and in the context, discussing the value of a Russian engagement to convert Vladivostock into a free commercial port, they point to the issue of a similar promise made by Russia in the case of Batoum, and they also point to her manner of fulfilling the engagement she made to England with regard to the opening of Port Arthur. These Seven Professors doubtless serve a useful purpose, but we do not think that their extreme views fairly represent Japanese public opinion or that too much importance should be attached to them.

The leading members of the Progressive Party held a council on Monday to discuss the terms of peace. They decided that the following demands should be made:—

- 1.—The cession of Saghalien.
- 2.—The conversion of Vladivostock into a permanent free port.
- 3.—The granting of fishing rights to Japan along the coast of the Russian maritime provinces.
- 4.—The cession of the East Chinese Railway to Japan.
- 5.—The cession of all Russia's special privileges in Manchuria to Japan.
- 6.—Payment of an indemnity of two thousand million *yen*.

An important Cabinet Council was held on Monday morning at 10.30. It was attended by Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Matsukata, Count Inouye, Count Katsura, Admiral Yamamoto, Baron Komura, General Terauchi, and the other Ministers of State. The members of the Council proceeded to the Palace, where they found Princes Fushimi, Kanin and Yamashina. The Emperor himself subsequently attended the Council, which broke up at 2.30.

The battle in the Japan Sea has produced a new danger for navigation. It appears that the sunken Russian ships were carrying torpedo mines, doubtless for use at Vladivostock, which they were not destined to reach. Many of these mines have floated up from the sunken ships, some—namely from the ships that went down off the Iwami coast—drifting in the direction of Noto and Sado; and others—from the ships sunk further south—moving towards Tsushima and Korea. One vessel which went to the bottom near Tsunomura in Iwami is said to have carried 100 of these destructive instruments. It is a most unhappy result that the Sea of Japan should be thus rendered perilous for navigation.

The German steamer *Romulus*, which ran ashore near Hachinohe and which, when originally put up for sale by the Naval Department, was withdrawn owing to in-

sufficient bidding, has now been sold to Mr. Ooka Kazo of Machinohe for a sum of 28,065 yen. The *Romulus* is a steamer of 2,640 tons and she was carrying 3,500 tons of Cardiff coal to Vladivostok at the time of her accident.

It is expected that the Government will speedily release a number of steamers now requisitioned as auxiliary cruisers. The steamers specially mentioned are the *Sado Maru*, *Shinano Maru*, and the *Bingo Maru*, which have already received notice of release, and many others will soon follow.

Vice-Admiral Misu, who is wounded in the eye, reached Shimbashi on the 13th at 5.24 p.m.

The Russian prisoners, whose behaviour hitherto has been excellent on the whole, seem to be inclined to change their record, in Himeji at any rate. Some attempts to break out are reported from that place and some rioting which compelled the sentries to use their bayonets, though happily no injuries of a serious nature were inflicted. Japanese journals incline to the belief that the Russians, despairing of the restoration of peace and weary of the monotony of confinement, are beginning to develop a truculent disposition, but the detailed accounts suggest that some, at any rate, of the rioting was the outcome of mere horse-play.

We observe that two local English papers, one of Kobe and one of Yokohama, have discovered a mare's nest in the fact that during the early part of last week certain telegrams on the subject of peace preliminaries reached Shanghai but were not sent across the wires to Japan. Our contemporaries both jump to the conclusion that this intelligence was purposely obstructed by the Japanese Government, but the truth is that the obstruction came from the earthquake on June 2nd which interrupted all communication by wire between Tokyo and the South.

#### THE FAMILIES OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

If the Japanese soldier is a hero, so is his wife. The world has been hearing his praises sung so loudly of late, that they hardly stopped to inquire about his wife. In fact they may have doubted whether he was married; and the truth is that the first batches of him were not, but owing to the long continuance of the war, the later batches have consisted of his elder brother and his father even, who of course were married. And it is of these poor wives and children left at home that a word needs to be said, lest they be forgotten. Again I affirm, they are every bit as great heroes as the husbands in the field. While their hardships are of a different sort, still at times they are about as great, and without, entirely lacking in the thrill and frenzy of battle which helps the man to do his part so bravely. It is in the quiet shadow of the humble home and in the humdrum toil, the never-ending round of daily duties—this is the sphere which calls for the splendid exhibition of heroism as unconscious as it is steadfast.

That the families of the soldiers might have some hardship, had occurred to me, but not very seriously. I knew that the Government made rather generous grants to the widows, and I took it to be a reasonable supposition that similar precaution would be taken to provide for the families of the absent living soldiers: also I heard of various patriotic organizations which planned to care for these families. Further, those families which I know went on about their daily affairs as usual, and with such calm smiling faces, that there was no hint on the surface of any great burden within. They didn't dress in rags, and their faces seemed as though well-fed;

so the lack of daily necessities was not at all suggested. But when the fund collected in America by Revs. E. Warren Clark, Wm. E. Griffith and others, arrived in Tokyo, and thence came in part to us, this required some definite knowledge on the part of the committee. We applied to the local officials to give us some 40 names of the families most in need. After an Oriental wait of two weeks or more, the list came. It was divided among us and we set to work to investigate. The result has been that the committee, to a man, have been simply shocked at the misery. It you had heard the speeches of Messrs. Ogata and Mori at the last union prayer meeting, you would have seen how these brethren, experienced though they are, feel about the suffering they have discovered among those whom they had hoped were in fairly bearable circumstances. They used the strongest terms to condemn the waste of funds to celebrate the recent victory, while the families of those who won the victory are allowed to gnaw out their hearts in pain and anxiety. Yet I think it is more a sin of ignorance than otherwise: and to remedy this, our committee have taken steps to have full descriptions of the state of suffering, together with strong appeals published in the local press.

If now you go to one of these soldier-homes, the wife likely will meet you with a smiling face, and clothed in fairly presentable garb—seeing it is summer now and she needs only one garment. But entering, you find the children mostly in nature's garb and the rest of the family almost in rags. The bedding you will note is about gone, and the cooking place looks as if it hadn't known fire for a week. Questioning, you find from two to five children, all under ten; and more often than not, one or two aged parents 70 or 80 odd years old—all these dependent upon the exertions of the wife. If she or any others fall sick—well, that is simply outside the programme and just mustn't happen.

To help these needy ones, the patriotic societies have been giving rice and also money—from one to four yen to a family. This, with what the wife was able to earn at the loom or other toil, enabled them to live; but now it seems that having established *cresches* for caring for the children, the administrators of funds are to stop giving direct help, even of rice. Instead, notice is sent round that work will be given to all who apply. This sounds all right enough, till you come to think of who can apply. Then it becomes apparent that none of those in our forty families can do so. Children under ten of course cannot; neither can those aged ones. Can the mothers? With all those helpless ones left at home, how can the mother go? Besides, she is already earning more at her loom than this committee offer. Naturally she doesn't go. But the former help has been cut off: what in the world is to become of us? is the question now confronting her. And just at this time our committee-man arrives, for this change in the finance methods only took place from June 1st. Not a day too soon does our man arrive, either, for several times the grateful woman has told him that she was seriously thinking of taking her life in order to escape from the terrible burden oppressing her. Profoundly thankful, she accepts the gift, and cheerfully begins to work and hope for better times.

These forty families—and a few more incidentally falling to us as we worked—are now on our hands. All will go merrily while the money lasts. But with an average of 3.00 yen per month to each, you can estimate how soon the end of the tether will be reached. What will happen then? Cold weather will be approaching; and even though this cruel war should end, it would still be a long time before the soldiers returned and normal conditions were established. Still these heroic, silent sufferers must not be abandoned: they will still look to us for aid, but unless our original grant of 500.00 yen increases like the widow's cruse of oil, it will be absolutely beyond our power to help them. Shall we stand and see them starve and freeze before our very eyes? That is the question which this committee would like to lay before you for answer. And likely the other

committees in twenty different cities are thinking along exactly these same lines. If any who read these words are moved to help make reply to the problem, no doubt the same committee in America, and the central one in Tokyo (with Rev. Chas. Bishop for treasurer) are as willing as ever to receive and forward funds.

On behalf of the Nagoya Committee.

R. E. MCALPINE: Local Treas.

The peace news which comes as I write, can hardly moderate the above conditions for many months yet.

R.E.M.

#### MR. E. C. BELLOWES.

Mr. E. C. Bellowes, retiring Consul-General at Yokohama, was met by a very large number of Americans at the Consular residence on Friday, who presented to him a large silver bowl of most ornate design (dragon and wave) bearing the inscription: "Presented to Mr. E. C. Bellowes as a token of regard and respect by his American friends at Yokohama, June, 1905."

Mr. N. F. Smith, who made the presentation, said:—Occasions like the present always give rise to mingled feelings of sadness and pleasure, sadness when we realize that they but portend departure from our midst of friends that we have learned to look upon with kindly regard and esteem—and when the time arrives to wish them Godspeed to their native shore, we are better able to give expression to our feelings by a warm pressure of the hand than to trust our lips to utter them. It is a privilege and a pleasure, however, for us to meet here this afternoon and pay to Mr. Bellowes this small tribute of respect and esteem which he so justly merits—for we are witnesses to the faithful and untiring service he has rendered during the past five years as the American Consul-General at this port. During his term of office he always evinced a deep interest and devoted much valuable time and intelligent work in promoting as far as possible all legitimate American commercial enterprises, therefore the marked advancement made in these interests during his administration is largely due to the encouragement and unswerving aid that he has given. Not only in commercial enterprises but also in all other affairs that in any way affected the welfare and interests of his constituents, has Mr. Bellowes taken an active and efficient part when called upon—so we can truly say that both as an official and a friend we have always found him courteous, considerate and attentive to all who have had occasion to seek his advice or assistance. Mr. Bellowes, it is now my pleasant office to present to you on behalf of your American friends at Yokohama, this testimonial, which represents only in a small measure our respect for you as our former Consul, and our esteem for you as a man, a fellow national and a friend. We can but deplore the departure of Mrs. Bellowes and yourself from our midst, and it is hardly necessary for me to assure you that you carry with you our most fervent wishes that the future has many happy and prosperous years in store for you both.

Mr. Bellowes in reply spoke feelingly of his stay in Yokohama, and of the many warm friends he had made here. He expressed his appreciation of the kindness and friendship that had prompted the handsome gift now presented to him, and he assured them that even without that testimonial he would never have forgotten Yokohama and the friendships he had known here.

#### INTERPORT YACHTING.

The first interport sailing race this year took place at Kobe on Saturday in a strong wind with a heavy sea.

Kobe (Messrs. J. H. Fawcner and W. W. Campbell) in *May* won the first sailing race by five minutes against Yokohama (Messrs. F. J. Hall and H. Gunn) in *The Babe*.

In the second race *The Babe* (Yokohama) capsized. The crew clung to the boat and were rescued by a launch.

## AMERICAN BOARD MISSION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Board Mission was held in Arima, May 25-31. The members were all accommodated at the Sugimoto Hotel. This relieved the ladies of the care of running a club as used to be our custom. The appointments of the hotel were sufficiently good to lead to the choice of the same place of meeting for next year. The coolness of these May days too as against the sweltering heat of July was grateful to all. The disadvantages of a May meeting to those engaged in educational work were more than balanced by the convenience to others and the comfort of all. Next year's session will be in May.

The devotional meetings were of a high order. The general subject was, "The Signs of the Times, The Coming of the Kingdom." It was considered in different aspects on successive days. The annual sermon by Rev. Mr. Olds of Miyazaki was broad in outlook and optimistic in tone. As usual the exercises of the C. E. Society of the mission church by the children gave us a pleasant Sabbath afternoon.

Two addresses were made somewhat aside from our regular work. Dr. De Forest, just home from his trip through Manchuria as representative of the Y.M.C.A., related some of his many interesting experiences and told us of the Y.M.C.A. work at the front, of the country, and of the war. Mr. Rowland, lately back from a furlough to the States, gave us "some impressions" of Christian thought and life in America gained from his observations there.

Incidentally meetings were held twice for soldiers, some six hundred convalescents being temporarily cared for in Arima.

Reports from the twelve stations were in the main reports of measurable progress and of hopefulness. In two or three instances regrettable conditions had in all truthfulness to be mentioned. But none of these was irremediable. On the other hand the war has brought special opportunities for living the gospel, for being the good Samaritan. And the different members of our company have not been slow to seize these opportunities. Many signs are patent of an unusual openness of mind and heart on the part of the people at large toward the Christian life and teaching. Signs are visible also of an acceptance on the part of many outside the church of principles of conduct essentially Christian.

It is becoming increasingly evident that in the twelve stations of the mission more work has been undertaken than can be adequately cared for. Sad reminder of this is the fact that after prolonged consultation and canvassing of the field and the force, a large and representative committee brought in a report on location providing for no resident worker in Tottori. The meeting adopted this report because there seemed no other thing to do. Tottori field will be cared for as best it can by Okayama.

The growing self-consciousness of Japan as a nation is finding its counterpart in a similar growing self-consciousness of the body of *kumiai* churches, their sense of responsibility for the evangelization of this Empire first, and then of the East. In evidence of this was the earnest and kindly message of a deputation to our conference from the *kumiai* body seeking to increase the power and influence of that body by making it stand out before the whole world as an independent and national organization. This desire of the churches was cordially met by the mission. The matter was discussed by the mission with the deputation. It will be still further considered by a joint committee of the mission and the churches preparatory to some action at the National Council (*Sokoku*) in October.

In educational lines two questions claimed attention. The trustees of the girls' school in Matsuyama request the mission to receive the school plant as it stands gratis and to assume full responsibility for the future of the school. The mission wished to accede to the request if it could do so without weakening school work already in hand. It accordingly asks the home Board for extra funds and a teacher. Final decision will depend upon whether or not the Board will supply this need as an extra. The

other problem, that of the location and future of Kobe College, is forcibly thrust upon us by the growth of the college and the inadequacy of the present grounds. No adjacent land is available. Can we expand? Or shall the work be made intrusive rather than extrusive? The matter was discussed for the sake of a fuller understanding of all the pros and cons. Final decision was postponed in the hope that a deputation already asked for from the supporting Board in Chicago will be on the ground in the near future for consultation and advice.

Though no single action of pre-eminent importance was taken nor any change of policy inaugurated yet the reporting, planning, the fellowship and spiritual uplift of the conference were altogether helpful to all. It was voted one of the best meetings of recent years.

GEORGE M. ROWLAND.

Arima, June 1st, 1905.

## CRICKET.

## BORN IN JAPAN VERSUS THE REST.

For the first time in the history of this almost classic cricket event the Born in Japan eleven of the Y. C. and A. C., have but barely "saved their bacon" in their contest with The Rest. Only the intervention of a providential rain-storm averted defeat on Saturday afternoon. The Rest going in first had knocked up 141, and when the brothers Kilby went out to open the score for their side things looked rosy. But Edward was run out for 13, having called on his brother for a rather desperate chance, and Harry was caught by Lambert at 24; the rest of the team went down for small scores, and had not Strome adopted the most patience-wearing tactics the century would never have been reached and the draw brought off. Incidentally we might remark that the weather was overcast from the commencement of play but there was an entire absence of wind. The fielding on both sides was smart, giving much promise of interesting cricket as the season advances, while the bowling of some of the players showed distinct improvement. But, more in sorrow than in anger, we must protest that time has very elastic meaning for Yokohama cricketers. The match was fixed to begin at 1.30 p.m., but it was exactly 10 minutes past two when E. W. Kilby trundled the first ball to E. W. Maitland, the Captain of The Rest, and thus began proceedings. The third delivery of the first over found Maitland's wickets, an unpropitious start—0-1-0. A leg-bye from Kilby and a miss by Moss behind the wicket were the only other incidents of the opening over. Kingdon now began the trundling from the Settlement end and a maiden went down on the scoring sheet. Three runs were made in the next over off Kilby, by Emerson, and Foster opened his score with a single off Kingdon. The following over saw 10 hoisted with Foster and Emerson settling down steadily to run-getting, and, though runs came at erratic intervals, 30 was reached twenty-five minutes after the start of play. When the half century was signalled H. W. Kilby relieved Kingdon at the Settlement end, but the partnership remained unbroken until 74 had been made when Foster, putting up a ball from H. W. Kilby, was held by Graham—74-2-24. Abbott joined Emerson and the latter at once drove the leather to the Pavilion for 4; the next ball saw him dismissed, clean bowled by H. W. Kilby—78-3-49. Abbott and E. B. S. Edwards were now partnered. Abbott opened his score with a 3 off E. W. Kilby, and 80 went up. Seven more runs were added and then Abbott retired, bowled by H. W. Kilby—87-4-4. Piggott joined Edwards and lost his partner immediately, Edwards being dismissed by H. W. Kilby—90-5-5. Piggott was the next to retire—90-6-1, to be followed by McClure—90-7-0, both being beaten by E. W. Kilby's bowling. On Hudson and Lambert being partnered the rot was temporarily stayed and at 98, E. W. Kilby went off, Strome going on to bowl. His second delivery found Hudson's middle stump—98-8-7. At 20 minutes to 4 o'clock the century was reached, Lambert getting Strome away to the fence for 3. Cooper broke his duck with a single and then Lambert made 4 off H. W. Kilby

with a drive down the ground. At this point E. W. Kilby relieved Moss at wicket-keeping, and Drummond gave Cooper a life. A change was made in the bowlers, Kingdon taking over from H. W. Kilby: Lambert cut him for a single and Cooper making one, 110 went up. Runs came steadily, but at 121 Kingdon, with the first of the over, disturbed Lambert's sails—121-9-14. The last man in was Bugbird and he began with a cut for 2 following it next ball with a single. Hunt now took over the bowling from Strome, and Bugbird drove him for a couple, third delivery. The last ball of the over Bugbird lifted, but the chance was missed and the batter continued to make things lively, 130 being soon afterwards hoisted. At 139, H. W. Kilby went on to bowl again, this time at the Pavilion end, but the separation was effected by Kingdon, who clean bowled Bugbird and closed the innings—141-10-10—at 12 minutes past 4.

## THE REST.

Dr. Emerson, b. H. W. Kilby	49
E. W. Maitland, b. E. W. Kilby	0
B. C. Foster, c. Graham, b. H. W. Kilby	24
F. J. Abbott, b. H. W. Kilby	4
E. B. S. Edwards, b. H. W. Kilby	5
F. S. G. Piggott, c. and b. E. W. Kilby	1
J. McClure, b. E. W. Kilby	0
E. M. Lambert, b. Strome	14
E. L. Hudson, b. Strome	6
A. E. Cooper, not out	19
F. H. Bugbird, c. Kingdon	10
Extras	9

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	Wides.
E. W. Kilby	72	42	2	3	2
A. Kingdon	70	42	2	2	—
H. W. Kilby	54	28	1	4	2
O. Strome	30	9	1	1	—
Hunt	12	11	—	—	—

Born in Japan began their innings at 4.26 o'clock, E. W. Kilby and H. W. Kilby going out to face the bowling of McClure and Emerson. The first over produced six runs, off McClure, and then H. W. Kilby drove Maitland to the Pavilion and 10 went up. After this the batters treated the bowling with greater deference, the fielding smartened up and runs came at infrequent intervals, 20 being telegraphed at a quarter to five. The next fifteen minutes brought 17 runs on to the score sheet, and then Cooper took over the ball from McClure. H. W. Kilby cut him for 4, Edwards changed with Emerson and with the first of the over he saw E. W. Kilby run out, Bugbird sending in the ball very smartly—41-1-13. Moss filled the vacancy and soon lost his partner, Lambert holding H. W. Kilby in the slips, off Cooper—42-2-14. Graham went in and playing carefully assisted Moss in raising the score to 57, succumbing at last to a straight ball from Edwards—57-3-0. McClure going on to bowl again, relieving Piggott, Moss continued scoring and 60 was hoisted. White opened with a cut, off McClure, for 2, and then in the next over Maitland held Moss, off Edwards—62-4-12. Kingdon made but a short stay, being held at the wicket by Piggott, off McClure—63-5-0. The next to go was White, clean-bowled by Edwards—63-6-5. The newcomer, Hunt, began with putting Edwards away for a single. The light was failing rapidly, the clouds which had been floating about all the afternoon increasing in density and a slight rain began to fall. The partners kept up their wickets and 70 was telegraphed, but at 71 Hunt was caught by Emerson at cover point off Edwards—75-7-5. Drummond joined Strome, but before he could begin a heavy shower drove the players to the shelter of the Pavilion at 12 minutes to six o'clock. It was a most unfortunate interlude so far as The Rest were concerned, but naturally The Born in Japan felt otherwise. At 10 minutes past six the rain has tapered down to a drizzle and play was resumed. Strome maintained his careful line of conduct, giving no chances, being intent merely on keeping up his wicket and endeavouring to bring about a draw if possible. His tactics were eminently successful, for though J. E. Drummond slogged 12 in rapid style, Tom Kilby played a safer game and enabled the hands of the clock to creep perceptibly nearer the time for drawing stumps. On Kilby being caught and bowled by

Edwards, Victor Hearne went in, last man, and had contributed 8 when "time" was called, Strome carrying out his bat for 9—the match thus ending in a draw.

BORN IN JAPAN.

E. W. Kilby, run out	13
H. W. Kilby, c. Lambert, b. Cooper	24
W. S. Moss, c. Maitland, b. Edwards	12
W. Graham, b. Edwards	0
W. G. White, b. Edwards	5
H. R. Hunt, c. Emerson, b. Edwards	5
O. Strome, not out	9
A. Kingdon, c. Piggott, b. Edwards	0
T. W. Kilby, b. Edwards	0
V. O. Hearne, not out	8
J. E. Drummond, b. Edwards	12
Extras	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
McClure	66	25	1	1
Emerson	60	18	5	0
Cooper	18	7	1	1
Edwards	78	34	0	6
Piggott	6	0	1	0
Maitland	12	4	1	0

INTERPORT ROWING.

Telegrams from our Kobe correspondent, despatched on Friday evening but not received by us till Saturday morning, say that the first Interport events were rowed on Friday in fine weather, with a calm sea in the early afternoon but a slight swell later.

Kobe won the Single Sculls very easily, E. Moller beating C. L. Timm by fifteen lengths. Time, 9.24.

The first item (mid the *Kobe Herald* of Friday) started about twenty minutes late, when only a few spectators had assembled in the Boat-House. The representatives of Yokohama and Kobe tried conclusions first in the Single Sculls over a course of a mile, starting from the eastward. The start was rather unfortunate as the gun missed fire twice before finally sending the men off. Timm (Yokohama) seemed to catch the water first and led off with a faster stroke than his rival, but Moller (Kobe) appeared more collected and got in a better swing. By the time half the distance was covered the Kobe man had a slight advantage and both men were pulling about the same stroke. From this point, Moller had it all his own way, and a quarter of a mile from home was leading by nearly ten lengths, subsequently increasing this to fifteen lengths before the winning post was passed. And this without any particular exertion. The two men pulled about twenty-eight to the minute over the greater part of the course, and the time taken by the winning boat was 9 min. 24 sec.

By the time the last race came off on Friday there was a slight swell which made the Interport Double Sculls more difficult to row than the first Interport event. Yokohama was represented by two well-known oarsmen; for Timm has been regarded in the northern port as the best man there for some little time, and Weed has distinguished himself for Kobe. Small wonder then that the Yokohama boat was strongly fancied. F. James and Silhus, both capital oars, turned out for Kobe. The two boats got off well together, Yokohama getting in a quicker stroke during the first hundred yards and in consequence taking the lead. There seemed more life in the Yokohama boat than in the Kobe one which was gradually lagging behind in spite of the excellent time and finish with which the crew were rowing. By the time the first half mile had been covered Yokohama led by about four lengths and they added one more before going another quarter mile. Both crews had been rowing from 26 to 28 strokes a minute and the pace was beginning to tell on the Kobe men, when a mishap occurred in the springing of the bow rowlock. After that the race was practically over for although Kobe started rowing again it was more with the intention of getting home than of participating in the race. The time taken was 13 min. 59 sec. and considering the state of the water, it was a very creditable performance.

(In 1903 when the last Interport rowing took place the Interport Double Sculls were done over the mile in 11 minutes. In this case as the opposing crew gave up, the time is meaningless).

On Saturday the Interport Pairs (one mile) brought out the yesterday winners of the K. R. & A. C. Senior Pairs, Möller, Graham and Bischof (cox)—to try conclusions with Helm, Hayward and Mottu (cox) representing Yokohama. A good start was made by both and the crews seemed fairly well matched but the Kobe men pulled stronger, and by half way they led by nearly two lengths increasing at the finish to four or five. Time 7 min. 27 sec.

The last Interport event, the Fours, was rowed over a course of a mile and a quarter. The two boats went off beautifully together and settled down at once to a good swinging stroke. Yokohama seemed to be taking it easier than Kobe and gradually forged ahead until, by the time half the course had been rowed, they held a lead of about a length. This was increased to nearly two lengths when a quarter of a mile from home. Soon after this, the Kobe men made a grand spurt and gained considerably right up to the finish, but it was too late and Yokohama passed the post just over a length ahead. Time, 7 min. 50 sec.

UNOFFICIAL REGATTA.

The unofficial regatta fixed for Saturday proved quite a successful affair so far as sport was concerned though no doubt the rival attraction of cricket accounted for the small attendance of members.

Goddard and Totton had a rather easy job in disposing of Hearne and Charlesworth, finishing about eight lengths to the good. In the Fours H. S. Goddard's crew went off at a terrific rate and led by about a length and a half to the half mile, where Charlesworth's crew with a good long stroke overhauled them, and assuming the lead won by an open length. The second heat of the Pairs was won by Caro, who led all the way. The final heat of the Pairs was as pretty a race as ever rowed over the Club course. The two boats were level all the way till about the P. M. Wharf, when Goddard, in the outside berth, had if anything the better of it. Here, however, he began to put it on a bit, yet his opponent just held him—nothing more. Half way in from the Breakwater he set about it in earnest and succeeded in cutting down the lead by a foot or two, but Goddard still maintained the advantage. Two or three lengths out Caro, then about an eighth of a length behind, made his final effort and a game spurt just landed him a matter of inches the wrong way. Had not his bow missed the crucial stroke he would undoubtedly have won, as his boat had full way on.

UNOFFICIAL REGATTA.

PAIRS. HEAT I.— $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile.

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Mallard."	G. K. Totton	H. Goddard	G. Kenderline	153 } 1
	153	144		

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Widgeon."	H. Hearne	G. Charlesworth	M. Russell	150 } 2
	150	139		

PAIRS. HEAT II.

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Mallard."	A. Casati	A. E. Caro	Luther	125 } 1
	125	118		

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Widgeon."	G. Russell	L. Stornebrink	Kenderline	125 } 2
	125	135		

PAIRS. FINAL.

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Mallard."	G. K. Totton	H. Goddard	G. Kenderline	153 } 1
	153	144		
"Widgeon."	A. Casati	A. E. Caro	Luther	125 } 2
	125	118		

FOURS.— $\frac{1}{2}$  Mile.

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Seamew."	H. Henning	R. Holmes	E. A. Wiedemann	120 } 1
	120	135	165	
	H. S. Goddard	Luther		140

"Swan."

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Swan."	E. Eagling	H. Hearne	G. K. Totton	118 } 2
	118	150	153	
	G. Charlesworth			151

"Flamingo."

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Flamingo."	A. Casati	L. Wilson	N. Bruun	125 } 3
	125	155	177	
	H. Goddard	Figureido		144

"Darter."

	Bow.	Str.	Cox.	lbs.
"Darter."	G. Russell	O. T. Gillon	L. Stornebrink	120 } 4
	120	155	138	
	A. E. Caro	Kenderline		118

Time, 7.21.

YACHTING.

There were races for all classes in the Yokohama Yacht Club on Saturday. The 39 Raters, represented solely by *Mary*, started with the Cruising Class at 1.30 p.m. to race over the Nagahama course. The wind was very light, N. E., and the six yachts starting crossed the line close after gun fire. *Mary* and *Nina* crossed by the bathing barge, on the starboard tack, *Wanderer* and *Surprise* on port tack. *Wanderer* went about to starboard tack immediately, but *Surprise* held on, and fouled *Nina*, being struck with the latter's bowsprit full on her broadside. The crew on *Surprise*, taking hold of *Nina*'s bowsprit, pushed themselves clear, and proceeded with the race as if nothing had happened. *Kathleen*, coming up from behind *Nina*, escaped this embroglio, and got away with the lead of the rest of her class. *Asagao* started nearer the other end of the line, and also had a clear course. *Mary* was first out of the Harbour Entrance, and proceeded to show the way round the course. *Kathleen* had the lead from *Asagao* at the Lightship, and *Nina* passed *Wanderer* on the reach out to that mark, *Surprise* bringing up the rear. Spinnakers were set to port for the run to the Widow buoy, during which *Nina* passed *Kathleen*, and *Wanderer* overtook *Asagao*. At the Nagahama buoy the order was *Mary*, *Nina*, *Kathleen*, *Wanderer*, *Asagao* and *Surprise*. In the beat back against the tide to the Widow buoy, *Surprise* passed *Wanderer* and *Asagao*, but the yawl was ahead of her again at the Lightship. *Asagao* got quite becalmed, and eventually gave up without rounding the Lightship. The order at the finish was:—

	Cruising	Finish.	Handi-	Correct-
	Class.	cap.	ed.	
<i>Mary</i>	4.51.15	takes prize for 39 raters.		
<i>Nina</i>	5.25.35	scratch.	5.25.35	Mumm Chalmers Cup.
<i>Wanderer</i>	5.53.10	18	5.35.10	
<i>Surprise</i>	5.54.44	15	5.39.44	Disqualified.
<i>Asagao</i>	gave up	20		
<i>Kathleen</i>	5.50.53	25	5.25.52	Second prize.

The 21-Raters started at 2.15, by which time the wind had improved a trifle, although still very light. The seven starters all crossed the line smartly on gunfire, and although they had to do a good deal of hunting for wind, they had a very interesting race round the Widow buoy course. The *Pele* won from *Winsome*, with *Aimée* third, the times being as follows:—

	<i>Pele</i>	4.50.35	scratch.	4.50.35	First prize.
	<i>Winsome</i>	4.51.52	do	4.51.52	Second prize.
	<i>Aimée</i>	4.52.42	do	4.52.42	
	<i>Valkyrie</i>	4.58.24	do	4.58.24	
	<i>Edna</i>	5.02.57	do	5.02.57	
	<i>Choco</i>	5.05.35	1 min. 36 secs.	5.03.59	
	<i>Witch</i>	5.13.08	4 min. 58 secs.	3.08.10	

Only three boats of the Lark Class started, and raced over the Mandarin Bluff course. Times at finish:—

	No. 11	3.51.42	Prize.
	No. 5	3.56.58	
	No. 4	3.57.38	

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## DOGMA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the *Japan Mail* of June 3rd, "A Man in the Street" does me the honor of quoting a sentence from a recent letter of mine in the *Mail*, and attaches to it his views in regard to "dogma." As it is a serious and interesting question to us, all I beg leave to state my criticism of your correspondent's views.

A minor point may be cleared away first. Your correspondent says "According to others in order to insure their salvation it is necessary that adults should be ducked bodily in water." I presume he refers to the vast number of Christian people who are called Baptists. I am not a Baptist myself, but I am able to state that "A Man in the Street" should have known himself, that the Baptist Churches do not teach and never have taught that baptism by immersion is essential to salvation. But they teach, in common with all the other parts of the Christian Church, that there are but two things essential to salvation on the human side and those two things are repentance of sin and that personal relationship to Jesus Christ which in the New Testament is called faith. And I may add that these two terms, repentance and faith, express an attitude of the human heart toward God and the Moral Law which is easily defensible as the necessary condition of salvation from a psychological and ethical standpoint as from the Bible. They are not arbitrary conditions imposed by God. They are woven into the very make-up of righteous character.

The different parts of the Christian Church teach with varying degrees of emphasis that rites and ceremonies are necessary for the maintenance of the Church and for the stability of the Christian life. And there is no doubt but that they at times have put altogether too much emphasis on rites and ceremonies, to the great harm of the Christian religion. But for a man to assert that Christians teach either at home or come to non-Christian lands to teach that rites and ceremonies are essential to salvation is simply to throw dust in the air. All the Christian missionaries in Japan alike teach that repentance and faith are the necessary conditions whereby men of all nations can get into right relationship with God and attain unto righteous character.

But the main burden of your correspondent's letter is this—"People with dogmas are intolerant; the people in Christian lands are inconsistent; they do not morally measure up to their professions. Therefore dogma should be laid aside. In particular, Christian workers in Japan should avoid all dogmas. Pingpong and hair clippers would be more appreciated than all the dogmas that have ever addled the brains and disturbed the peace of mankind."

It would be psychologically interesting to understand why "A Man in the Street" shows such prejudice against dogma. Even the word he uses betrays a certain prejudice. By "dogma" he means religious beliefs of men. But I am willing to use his own word. Of course we should all alike heartily condemn intolerance in dogma, whether it be religious or political or scientific dogma. And we should also condemn useless hairsplitting and insistence on minor points, whether it be in religion or in any other department of life. Though sometimes a contention seems hairsplitting only to those who know nothing about the subject. But all this does not justify a man in condemning dogma by wholesale.

Your correspondent asserts his admiration of "practical" Christian work. But all practical Christian work is due to dogma—due to the influence that the Christian dogmas have upon men. The inconsistencies in Christian lands are not because of dogma but in spite of the Christian dogmas. All the great Christian philanthropies and benevolences that brighten the poor and the sick and the children of the world are due, all of them, to the power of dogma upon men. The Salvation Army surely does a great deal to lift up the moral standard of people in America and England, but the Salvation Army, without its dogmatic belief that the Son of God died for the sins of men, would lose its whole power in a night. The distinguished Edward Everett Hale, who with his scarcity of dogma would delight the heart of "A Man in the Street," tells a story that well illustrates my point. He had tried in vain to save a drunkard in Boston in whom he was interested. But the Salvation Army came along and in one night put the man on his feet and thenceforth he led a straight life. The difference was this—Edward Everett Hale with all his splendid philanthropy could put before the man only a high moral ideal. But the Salvation Army put into his heart the power of a great dogma and when they had got into the heart of the man, drunkard though he was, the belief that the Son of God had died for him, the battle was won.

But the case that started this discussion is nearer at hand. Y.M.C.A. workers, both American and Japanese, are with the army in Manchuria, and with pingpong and hair-cutting and the like, as well as with religious instruction, are trying to help the soldiers. They are all there doing that fine service because of dogma—because of their belief in God and Jesus Christ. And not until a man in the street himself—or men who like him have no dogmas themselves—go to Manchuria and play pingpong and cut the soldiers' hair and write their letters—has he or they the beginning of a shadow of a right to criticize the dogmas that influence other men to go. In the interior cities in China I have seen American and English women who have gone there far from their homes to live in the midst of the most disagreeable surroundings and the hardest and loneliest kind of work. With their schools and hospitals and orphanages and industrial homes they are brightening the lives of the women and little children in China. They are all there, every last one of them, because of dogma, because of the influence of the Christian dogmas upon them. And not until American and English women who have no dogma go and do like splendid service for other people has "A Man in the Street" any right to write a letter deriding dogma and not saying one good word for it.

The tremendous influence of men's beliefs on their lives and on the world for both good and evil is a plainly open fact. The remedy for the evil influence of wrong dogmas is not to throw away all dogmas, for that is an impossible thing, but to substitute the right for the wrong. And this is true alike in religion and in politics and in medicine and in all departments of life. The contention of Christian Missionaries is that they have in the religion of Jesus Christ, the greatest and truest and best religious beliefs in all the world, beliefs that if all men will honestly accept them and follow them will lift the whole world up into a right relationship with God and with each other. Therefore in all countries they are trying by preaching and by practice to substitute them for the beliefs that are less great and true and good. If any of them do their work with intolerance and bitterness of spirit, they sin against their own dogmas and therefore they and not the dogmas should be criticised.

But they will hardly take the advice of your correspondent and "avoid all dogmas" and bring nothing to Japan but "eminently practical" work. They think that to bring to the Japanese people the great Christian dogmas is the most eminently practical work they can possibly do. And they think that their work will be appreciated by the people of Japan if they bring to them the great Christian doctrines. So they will go on preaching the doctrine of God the Father, Almighty Maker of Heaven and Earth; and the doctrine of the common childhood and brotherhood of men; and the doctrine of the absolute moral law; and the doctrine of our common sin; and the doctrine of repentance and faith; and the doctrine of everlasting life; and that most splendid and most powerful for righteousness of all doctrines—the doctrine that the Son of God died for the sins of the whole world—the doctrine that from the beginning has broken like a great sledge hammer the hardness and selfishness of men's hearts.

But the missionaries have to confess to so much of a close connection between "practice and profession in the discernment of the people of Asia," that if the representatives of the Christian nations residing in the East would all alike live clean and righteous lives before the people of Asia and maintain a racially tolerant attitude toward them—their task in preaching the Christian dogmas would be far easier.

I can give to "A Man in the Street" a far more appropriate name than he has chosen for himself. If in reality he himself has thrown away all dogma—then is he "A Man on the Fence." A fence is a narrow place for a man to sit and I cannot imagine a narrower life for a man's heart and soul than a life in which there is no belief. But I imagine your correspondent is not so badly off for belief as he himself seems to indicate.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. B.

Aoyama, June 5th, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The correspondent A.D.B. in the letter which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst. makes a statement in connection with my letter on the subject of "Dogmas" which I must ask to be permitted to correct. Your correspondent says:—"By dogmas he means the religious beliefs of men." Now, I think I may be permitted to be the best judge as to what I mean, so I wish to say that by "dogmas" I do not mean the religious beliefs of men.

It speaks volumes as to the degeneration of religions that in the minds of some people the very word religion has come to mean nothing but dogmas.

One would say that the essential characteristic

of religion should be not dogmas but truth. One might even say that there is no religion—that there can be no religion higher than truth. By truth, I mean that which rests upon its own evidence; by dogma I mean that which rests merely upon assertion. For example, a few centuries ago the Christian Church stated authoritatively that the sun moved round the earth. "It must be so, for it is not written that Joshua made the sun stand still." That is dogma. The truth as to this astronomical matter, and the honest truth-seekers of that day were met, as we know, with the bitterest persecution. It is always so, and it is well to observe that it is invariably the dogmatist who persecutes.

To give a recent example of this, and to show how dogmatism and intolerance always go hand in hand I cannot do better than to quote the following extract from an American journal lately received:—

"The pastor of a Manhattan church has had to face the charge of heresy from the Iowa Classis of the Reformed Church in America, on the ground that he quoted with reprobation this extract from a Scotch theologian:—

"The godly husband shall say amen to the damnation of his wife; the godly parents shall sing hallelujah at the passing of sentence of death against their only child; the godly child shall approve the damnation of his wicked parents—the father who begat him and the mother who bore him." In reply he says:—If the Iowa Classis endorses that type of theology as the Theology of the Reformed Church in America to-day, I am ready to step out of my pulpit to-morrow. I would rather break stones by the roadside than preach such a caricature of the love of God."—Here we have an honest man.

It is needless to point out that the fulminations of the Scotch theologian are the natural outcome of a belief in the dogma of hell and eternal damnation, is this one of the dogmas which are to elevate the Eastern world? One of the greatest virtues of Eastern people is their respect and love for their parents. Are they to be taught to say amen and "to sing hallelujah" at the damnation of their parents and children and wives?

It is quite true, as A.D.B. says, that "dogmas have a great influence on men." Whether it be the Mahomedan fanatic who goes forth joyfully to slay the unbeliever with a sword, or the Christian priest of the middle ages who carried on his propaganda with the aid of the thumbscrew and the rack,—both of these prove that belief in dogmas is a powerful motive force. The question is, however, whether the world is any the better for this kind of motive force. It is quite possible that the "Boxer" outbreak in China, and similar disturbances may be directly traceable to this very force.

In conclusion A. D. B. again refers to that "most splendid" of all dogmas, the doctrine that Jesus Christ was the only son of God and that he died for the sins of the whole world. Now we Westerners are accustomed to this teaching. We have heard it from childhood and this has a profound psychological effect. If, however, we were to hear this now for the first time, and after having received a general education, how would we regard it? How does an educated Japanese or a Chinese regard it? We can form a conception of how they regard it only by putting ourselves mentally in their place. Suppose then, that Chinese missionaries went to Europe or America with what they were pleased to call a "plan of salvation." And suppose that they solemnly asserted that about 2,000 years ago a certain young newly-married woman in China gave birth to a son; that this child was born in an entirely unnatural and inconceivable manner and that his father was a ghost. And further, that he was crucified as a kind of sacrificial offering to appease the wrath of Joss and that he thereby "saved" mankind.

What should we think of all this? And what should we think of the wrathful Joss who required to be continually propitiated with burnt offerings and living sacrifices. And finally what should we think of the still more astounding statement that the child born in this unheard of manner was none other than the creator of the entire universe? I am afraid that even the most credulous of us would find these things somewhat difficult to believe. In fact we should probably think just about what the educated Japanese think of the Christian "scheme." We should respect the noble character of the Teacher,—we should give more or less heed to his moral utterances and high humanitarian teaching,—we should perhaps accept such of his teaching as appealed to us. All else,—all the dogmatic assertions concerning his birth and exclusive divinity we should in all probability utterly reject. It is an old and oft-repeated story. It has happened more than once in the history of mankind,—the loss or the perversion of the original high teachings and the subsequent deification of the teacher.

And this and the doctrine of vicarious atonement, we are told by A.D.B., is the "splendid doctrine that from the beginning has broken like a great sledge



hammer the hardness and selfishness of men's hearts."

The comparison of dogmatic teaching to a sledge hammer is all too appropriate. One could wish however that there were less of the sledge hammer in Christian propaganda. "Great sledge hammers" wielded by intolerant and dogmatic people are apt to break many things which cannot be so easily replaced.

Yours respectfully,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

June 11th, 1905.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Assuming for argument's sake the correctness of the following statement:—

"In the interior cities of China I have seen English and American women, who have gone there, far from their homes, to live in the midst of the most disagreeable surroundings and the hardest and loneliest kind of work. With their schools and hospitals and orphanages and industrial homes they are lightening the lives of the women and little children of China. They are all there, every last one of them, because of dogma, because of the influence of Christian dogmas upon them....."

In the seventh paragraph of A.D.B.'s letter of the 5th June, it would follow that the "influence of Christian dogma" is responsible for the willingness of these keen workers in China to forsake the women and little children of their own countries, sunk in want and degradation; that the "influence of Christian dogma" blinds these enthusiasts to the immorality of taking abroad large sums of money that could better be spent at home in alleviating distress and in improving the material and moral condition of their own countrywomen; that the "influence of Christian dogma" deafens the ears of these self-constituted guardians of the well-being of the Chinese to the piteous clamours of starving children in Europe and America.

The menace to the success of missionary effort in Asia comes rather from within the fold than from the ordinary layman, the "representative of Christian nations residing in the East," whose conduct is quite up to the standard obtaining in Christian lands. To the travelled and observant Asiatic the parable of the Mote and the Beam must often occur when he sees the work of the missionaries among comparatively happy and well-to-do people in the East and remembers the sights of New York and London, recognising as he must that the money spent and energy expended abroad would go far to relieve the hideous sufferings of the submerged thousands in Christian lands. He will further undoubtedly recall to recollection the racially intolerant and patronisingly unflattering reports circulated by the missionary societies among Christian peoples with the object of raising funds for the conversion of the "heathen."

It is difficult to conceive a condition of mind so deplorable as that of a man constrained to steel his heart against the pitiful appeal of degraded men, disconsolate women and hungry children in his own country, contenting himself meanwhile with the *success d'estime* of impressing the East with his charity and kindheartedness as a dispenser of medicinal and other comforts and as a ready teacher. I cannot imagine a narrower life for a man's heart and soul than a life in which there is no sense of paramount duty to one's unfortunate fellow-countrymen, but although your correspondent asserts that missionaries "think that to bring to the Japanese people the great Christian dogmas is the most eminently practical work they can possibly do" I imagine he must often have a secret longing to give up this child's play in Asia and get to work with his coat off in the slums of New York or London.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

LAYMAN.

Kobe, 12th June, 1905.

#### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—During the past three months numerous paragraphs dealing with certain proposed changes in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have been published in the American papers and reproduced in other parts of the world. It will be interesting to the public generally and to policyholders in particular to have the latest authentic information in regard to the situation.

The Society's Charter provides that the business shall be conducted "on the mutual plan," and for some time past the question has been under consideration of how to give to this condition actual and permanent value. From the inception of the Company the business has been conducted on the mutual plan, the late President Hyde on many occasions publicly declaring that the surplus belonged

to the policyholders, that being the guiding principle of the management for forty-five years; and Mr. J. W. Alexander, the President, has repeatedly of late declared that the surplus is intended for the security and benefit of policyholders, and that not one dollar should be diverted from its original purpose. To remove any possible doubt on this important subject, special committees of the Board of Directors have reported, and their resolutions have been carried without a dissentient voice, conferring upon policyholders the right to elect a majority of the Board of Directors. This step in the right direction has been improved and enlarged.

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office in New York announcing the result of the special meeting held on the 10th instant. The telegram reads as follows:—

"The control of the stock has been transferred to a committee of policyholders to be vested in three trustees, appointed for life, with power to vote for twenty-eight directors according to the instructions of and representing policyholders, and twenty-four directors to represent the stockholders, thus accomplishing the mutualization plan approved by the State Superintendent of Insurance and by the Board of Directors. This settles on a secure basis the mutual plan and confers upon policyholders all that is implied in the term 'mutuality.' The gentlemen invited to serve as trustees for the policyholders are well-known and command respect. They are, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, formerly President of the United States, the Hon. Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and Mr. George Westinghouse, President of many great and well-known companies. To still further consolidate the interests of policyholders the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors has been created and the Hon. Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy of the United States, has been elected to this office, which he has accepted. This adjustment gives general public satisfaction."

A few words in reference to the stockholders may be useful.

When the Society was formed a guarantee of \$100,000 was required by law and this was raised in one thousand shares of \$100 each, the dividend thereon being limited to 7 per cent. per annum. Heretofore, the holders of all this stock have been men deeply interested in the welfare of the Society, and they have formed practically the governing body; but as the Society's funds now exceed \$410,000,000, with a surplus of \$80,000,000, it has become necessary to secure the rights of policyholders by the appointment of Trustees, which has been done.

I will take this opportunity of referring to various unfounded reports reflecting upon the stability of the Society. To meet these charges a committee of investigation was formed, the Chairman of which is Mr. H. C. Frick, a name prominent in financial circles. From a short letter by him I quote the following:

"It seems proper for the Committee to state that the interests of every policyholder are absolutely safe. The assets of the Society are in possession of the Committee; they are absolutely sound and the integrity of everyone of the Society's contracts is absolutely unimpaired."

Apart from this Committee of Investigation, the Society thought proper to call upon the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York to enter upon a complete official investigation. The enquiry must, necessarily, take time, but in the interval Mr. Hendricks, the Superintendent, has issued a circular in which he says:—

"I am at this date sufficiently well-informed as to its condition to unhesitatingly state that the Company is financially sound and that all its contracts to policyholders are fully and safely guaranteed."

I have asked the *Fiji Shimpō* to publish a letter somewhat similar to this in order that the information it contains may be widely read by Japanese interested in the future of the Company; and as there are numerous foreign policyholders residing in Japan, the favour of publication in your columns is solicited.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. HAMILTON.

General Manager for the East.

Yokohama, 12th June 1905.

#### A QUESTION OF TASTE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of June 9th your correspondent, who signs himself "The Writer of the Article," makes a somewhat free use of my initials. In the course of a short letter he says: "The doctrines which A.D.B. expounds with so much ignorant self-assurance"; and, "thinking men who are far better informed on the questions at issue than such writers as A.D.B."; and, "the fact that they deem the obtuseness of such writers as A.D.B. to be incurable."

Have I the honour of being personally known by your correspondent? Or does he have the self-

assurance from my one letter in your paper to size up my intellectual ability and attainments so summarily and so discriminately?

Of course it would be perfectly easy for me to talk back to your correspondent with the same high grade tone of language. But if I should do such a thing, he would have a real occasion to talk about a narrow minded, intolerant orthodox believer, and I should deserve the characterization.

But I must correct one misrepresentation of your correspondent. He quotes me as though I had termed views like his "perfectly ridiculous." I would not so characterize any man's views in public print. I said instead that it seemed perfectly ridiculous to us to have those views attributed to us as ours too.

I am still left to wonder whether the articles I referred to in my former letter are written by the same man or by different men. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I do not refer to all articles contrary to the usual Christian belief. I refer to those characterized by the tone and spirit of this latest one.

According to the standards of the country from which I came a gentleman would not put in public print personal statements that he would not be willing to put over his own name. Would your correspondent make such statements about me over his own name? Even if he would not, I can not judge him. For he may come from a country with different standards of gentlemanly conduct.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR D. BERRY.

Aoyama, Tokyo, June 10th, 1905.

#### THE SOCIAL EVIL AND THE WAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Requests for statistics concerning certain features of the social evil question were sent out in February and replies have been received from all the Police Departments except Ishikawa and N. gasaki.

The number of licensed prostitutes at the end of last year was 42,178, as against 36,676 at the close of the 35th of Meiji, an increase of 5,502. Osaka heads the list with 6,158, an increase of 2,387 over the 35th of Meiji. Hiroshima reports 2,436, nearly twice the number of two years ago. The increase in these two places accounts for the general increase, as there is very little change in the other *kyū* and Prefectures. The presence of great numbers of soldiers in Hiroshima during most of the past year accounts for the increase there, and the same may be true of Osaka to a certain extent, although the fact that Osaka is the distributing point for Formosa and the places in Manchuria where brothels have been opened probably offers an explanation for the heavy increase there. Osaka has nearly as many licensed women now as in Meiji 32nd, the year before *jiyūkaigyō* came into effect. Kyoto, Hyogo, Niigata and Aichi, show a slight increase. In Aichi Prefecture there are 270 more courtesans than two years ago, but there are 300 less *geisha*. It is not difficult to surmise where the 300 *geisha* are. Aichi and Niigata Prefectures furnish about half of the licensed prostitutes for the Empire, and the increase in those places means that a supply of women is being secured for some purpose. It also means that the suffering among the poor, caused by the war, is making it easier for keepers to secure girls.

Tokyo reports 850 less courtesans than in Meiji 35th, though there has been a heavy increase in the number of guests. Fukuoka reports 664 prostitutes as against 1,079 two years ago, and Shimane has only 47 as against 220 when "Free Cession" began.

Very few places show any increase in *geisha*. The number for the entire country at the close of last, 37th, year was 26,276. Compared with two years ago, this shows a reduction of 1,905. Licensed prostitutes are recruited now largely from *geisha* and women employed in eating houses. The sale of innocent young girls direct to the brothels has almost ceased. Police control of *geisha* has been very strict during the war and in some places they and women employed in eating houses, places of amusement, cheap hotels, etc., have been required to submit to physical examination, the same as licensed women.

Reports covering vile diseases are too meagre and imperfect to be of much use, although the idea, still prevalent in official circles, that licensed prostitution causes a reduction of vile diseases is certainly not supported by the official statistics.

Taken as a whole, it is very gratifying that there has been no heavy increase in licensed women during the war. The gradual increase of visitors to licensed resorts during the past few months, however, is to be very much regretted, as it may indicate the beginning of the general moral break-down that often follows a great war. There were 52,400 prostitutes and 30,000 *geisha* in 32nd Meiji, when the "Free Cession" movement began.

U. G. MURPHY,

Nagoya, June 8, 1905.

## PEACE PROSPECTS.

Monday, June 12.

AT last the terrible war between Japan and Russia seems to be on the eve of conclusion. The belligerent Powers have agreed to appoint plenipotentiaries for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace. There is not to be any intervention of third parties apart from the action taken by the President of the United States in suggesting the appointment of plenipotentiaries; the two Governments will confer direct and to the exclusion of all outsiders. It can not, of course, be taken as absolutely certain that an agreement will be reached, but the probabilities are very strong in an affirmative sense. Russia must know very well what demands Japan will advance as an irreducible minimum, and Japan must know equally well the maximum concessions Russia is prepared to make. Concerning the question of a truce pending the conclusion of the conference, that must depend largely if not entirely upon the disposition shown by Russia. If she frankly meets Japan half-way, and gives unequivocal evidence that she intends to be reasonable, a truce may be immediately agreed to. But if there is a prospect of the negotiations being protracted and if their issue be problematical, the campaign must go on. One invariable condition of a truce is that neither side takes advantage of the cessation of hostilities to improve its military position. One almost invariable result of a truce is that one side or the other does, by deliberate contrivance or by the mere maturing of circumstances, find its military position considerably improved. It will be for the Japanese Generals to decide whether a truce is possible without risk of injuring their country's interests.

There can be no question that the great naval victory in the Sea of Japan was the proximate cause of this result. A naval victory made the war possible for Japan and a naval victory has made peace possible. In saying this we do not for an instant suggest that either of the two services has contributed more than the other to the Empire's triumph. On the contrary their loyal co-operation has been a signal feature of the whole contest and their achievements have been equally brilliant. Japan emerges from the struggle having given her proofs, alike on land and on sea. She has shown herself to be a great naval Power and also a great military Power. Of how many States in the world can that be said? Nevertheless it is evident that so long as a chance remained of Russia recovering command of the sea, she could scarcely have persuaded herself to listen to terms of peace. If even a measure of success had attended ROJSTVENSKY's doings the gloom that enveloped his country's cause would have been largely lightened. Japan's navy is virtually a finite quantity for the purposes of this war; Russia's was virtually infinite prior to her recent defeat. Suppose—and

the supposition is in accord with all previous naval estimates as to the invulnerability of heavily protected vessels—suppose that ROJSTVENSKY had won through to Vladivostok with 10 out of his 14 armoured ships, and that in exchange for this loss of 4 vessels he had sunk two of his enemy's first-class cruisers—we omit minor craft altogether—, then there would now be in the northern port 12 units (including the *Rossia* and the *Gromoi*) of the best fighting material, whereas under the Japanese flag there would be only 10 of corresponding quality. Further, Russia could speedily send out 2 first-class battle-ships and at least 1 armoured cruiser by way of re-inforcement, whereas Japan could not materially increase her strength for a twelve-month. In sum, therefore Russia would have a squadron of 15 armoured ships against Japan's 10. With that possibility in view could it be reasonably expected that the war party would yield? But all such hopes were finally destroyed by the annihilation of ROJSTVENSKY's squadrons, and thus the honour of opening the path to peace belongs finally to the navy.

It has been an immense struggle and for Japan its results are immense. She has leaped at one bound to a leading place among the world's great nations. She has shown herself the possessor of qualities which ensure success and command respect. As for Russia, there seemed at one moment a probability that the dementia which precedes ruin had attacked her. But she has saved herself by an exercise of wisdom hard indeed to display; so hard that many counted it an impossibility. This too is not Russia's only title to be re-instated partially in the world's good opinion. Her troops, though everywhere defeated, have shown tenacity of courage such as has seldom, very seldom, been witnessed. After 13 months of disaster not relieved by a single success, they have not been demoralized, but are fighting on as obstinately as ever. Whatever may be said of the Russian officer, of the Russian official, nothing but praise can be spoken of the Russian soldier's bravery and devotion.

The intervention of the PRESIDENT of the United States might, perhaps, have been anticipated. No European Potentate could have undertaken the task. But America is regarded with equally friendly eyes by each belligerent, and the absolutely disinterested nature of her action is above question. The incident will increase the goodwill that Japan has long borne to her great neighbour.

## ARMISTICE.

Tuesday, June 13.

THREE may be said to be a consensus of journalistic opinion on the subject of an armistice. All are agreed that an armistice must not be granted. The leading idea seems to be that Russia has not acknowledged herself beaten. She has not come direct to Japan suing for peace, but has approached the victor through a third party.

Therefore, there is as yet no evidence that she has sincerely resolved to accept such terms as shall secure the permanency of peace, and to no other or lesser terms will Japan agree. Besides, this is not Russia's first overture. She made one after the battle of Mukden, but she made it in such a manner that Japanese statesmen clearly perceived the futility of entering any conference with a *vis-a-vis* in such a mood. It is true that she had not then shot her last bolt; the Baltic Fleet was still *in esse* and its success might have altered the whole complexion of the campaign. It is also true that during the past two months Russia's internal affairs have assumed an aspect which, in the eyes of her oligarchy, may seem more formidable than any disaster suffered at the hands of a foreign foe. But against these considerations has to be set the hard fact that to accept, at the dictation of a Power hitherto regarded as puny and insignificant, terms which will virtually amount to the abandonment of all her programme of Far-Eastern expansion must be profoundly difficult for a great and proud empire like Russia, and to assume that she is prepared to make such a sacrifice of her dignity until she has furnished some incontrovertible proof of readiness to make it, would be to commit a blunder of which Japanese statesmen are not likely to be guilty. The one weak point in Japan's situation is that she is not yet in possession of any Russian territory, and it requires no great perspicacity to see that the proposals for a peace conference have been made precisely so as to anticipate a change of the situation in that respect. Unless all appearances are strangely deceptive, a Japanese expedition would have seized the island of Saghalien some weeks ago had not the potentialities of the Baltic Fleet invested such an enterprise with dangers not to be lightly faced. The Baltic Fleet has now disappeared off the face of the deep. The road to Saghalien is open and unobstructed. Troops are believed to have been told off, and preparations are said to have been made for the expedition. For its own sake Saghalien may not have much value, but as the key of Russia's position in the Far East it is incalculably valuable, for it commands the Amur, which is the great Siberian waterway on whose broad bosom the argosy of Russian ambition may be said to have been carried towards the Pacific during the past half century. With Saghalien in her hands Japan would be in a much better position to treat than she is now, and every week's delay may greatly augment the military difficulty of occupying it. Turning again to Manchuria, it is observable that, so far as the outer world knows, the Japanese armies have been idle for 3 months, and those three months too are months of spring and early summer, precisely the time that a General would be constrained to utilize. But the Japanese armies never previously lay idle at any period in the war. When they faced the enemy along the lines of the

Shaho in seeming inactivity, they were in reality preparing all the time for that colossal *coup* which culminated in the magnificent victory at Mukden. Is it conceivable or credible that they have not been busily engaged since March 10th in preparations for some similar *coup*, and are the fruits of those preparations to be sacrificed on the altar of a chance that Russia may prove reasonable and yielding? It is Russia's business and her duty to yield nothing which she can possibly retain. That is axiomatic, and it is equally Japan's business and her duty to deprive Russia of every pretext for obduracy. It must be confessed, though every publicist will be unwilling to make the statement at this moment, that Russia does not inspire full confidence. It has not been her habit to act as though she attached value to the world's trust. One of the most essential features of an armistice is that each party must pledge itself to maintain the *status quo* with the strictest integrity: not to build any fortifications, move any troops or make any military dispositions whatsoever such as would alter the situation existing at the moment when the armistice was negotiated. Is it necessary to point out that where such an immense belligerent area is involved and where the possibilities of concealing her doings are so greatly in Russia's favour, her temptations to abuse an armistice would be almost irresistible? Granted even that the Government in St. Petersburg were sincere, can any one answer for the man at the front who has always bulked so largely in the drama of Russian aggressions? We can not but agree with our Tokyo contemporaries that any cessation of hostilities prior to the furnishing of most unequivocal evidence that Russia is in earnest when she enters a peace conference would be extremely unwise. Every one must ardently desire the speediest possible cessation of bloodshed, but present bloodshed is not the only consideration; future bloodshed has also to be taken into account, and to avert future bloodshed Japan must forego no advantage obtainable from a situation which she has reached by such splendid efforts and by such a magnificent display of devotion and valour on the part of her people.

#### TERMS OF PEACE.

Wednesday, June 14.

**N**ATURALITY there is much talk in Tokyo about the terms of peace. Count OKUMA has spoken, but he did not allow himself to be very expansive and it was easy to see that he desired to avoid embarrassing officialdom by any premature expression of opinion. He did, however, urge the importance of not asking for too much. Mr. OISHI MASAMI, one of the Progressist leaders and a somewhat chauvinistic statesman, has also spoken, and we gather from his remarks that he would ask for the cession of Saghalien, the reduction of Vladivostock from a

place of arms to a purely commercial port, and the payment of an indemnity of two thousand million *yen*. Mr. SONODA, evidently influenced by his position as a banker, seems to attach most importance to a big indemnity. It is all very fine, says this practical economist, to claim sympathy with Russia's humiliation in having to bow her head to a small Power. But the hard fact is that she has found Japan not a small Power at all but much too big for Russia herself, and she must submit to the penalty invariably imposed on the vanquished. Japan's actual outlays in conducting the war, her losses in ships, the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners, the funds required for relieving the families of the killed and wounded, the losses caused to trade and industry—all these items should be defrayed by Russia, though they may aggregate fifteen hundred million *yen*, or twenty hundred millions or even more. The surrender of territory is very satisfactory, no doubt, from the point of view of honour and glory, but as a business man Mr. SONODA casts his vote for hard cash. Professor TOMIZU, most stalwart of the Scientific Septemvirate, would have Russia deprived of all her Asiatic territory east of Lake Baikal. Thus varied are the views expressed. Evidently underlying them all is an apprehension that some weak-kneed counsels may prevail among the country's diplomatists; and one has no difficulty in deciphering the direction of these fears.

Apart from compensation which she has an indisputable right to demand—compensation for losses suffered and expenses incurred—the main purpose of Japan's plenipotentiaries must be to secure the stability of peace. If the composition effected be merely a truce, a period of armaments' expansion, during which one side prepares for revenge, the other for renewed defence, then it would be far better to continue the present war to the bitter end. How is such an unhappy state of affairs to be averted? There have been suggestions, repeated with some insistence, that one of the essential conditions of peace should be a promise on Russia's part not to maintain in the Far East a naval force exceeding certain limits. Doubtless that would be an effective guarantee but if a less humiliating method of compassing the same end can be found, it should be adopted. After all the best precaution against the presence of a large Russian Squadron in these waters is the absence of naval bases. Until she came into possession of Port Arthur and Dalny Russia did not think of assembling a strong maritime force in the Far East for the simple reason that she had no place to keep it. Dalny and Port Arthur, we take it for granted, will be now permanently removed from her hands and she will be reduced to the position she occupied in the days when, prior to obtaining an exit in the China seas, she held Vladivostock only. That reversion to her old-time status, that retrogression to an era antedating the huge expansive leap

she took when she acquired Liaotung and carried thither an arm of her trans-Asian railway, will already constitute an immense limitation of her aggressions. Could she ever become a really formidable trespasser in the Far East were such a limitation preserved? It is very doubtful. But if further assurance be needed, it must be sought in Vladivostock. Were Vladivostock disarmed and were Russia pledged never to fortify it again and always to keep it a free port—not merely an open port but a free port—she would cease to have any means of assembling and keeping a navy in this quarter of the globe. On the other hand, it would probably shock her pride much less to accept such an arrangement than to be bound by a direct promise as to the dimensions of her Pacific Squadron. The retrocession of Saghalien is another condition which evidently commends itself to the Japanese. Ten years ago they themselves were compelled by Russia to retrocede Liaotung to China under pretences far too shallow to cover even the outlines of the Northern Power's aggressive purposes. It would be pleasant now to compel Russia to retrocede Saghalien, which may be said to have once belonged to Japan. More than mere sentiment also is concerned. Saghalien has immense strategical value, for it commands the embouchure of the Amur, and the Amur is the avenue along which Russian ambition first travelled effectively on its eastward journey. Deprived of Liaotung, deprived of Saghalien, deprived of Vladivostock as a naval base, Russia would be completely effaced in the Far East. It is the spectacle of that effacement the world is presently to witness. The magnitude and significance of the incident appear to be imperfectly appreciated. For many years a sort of tacit consensus existed that Russia was subjected to almost unendurable restraints. She was denied access to ice-free seas alike in the West and in the East. Then, in the middle of the 19th century, obeying an evidently natural law of her destiny, she began to tear away the bars on the eastern side of her cage, and first down the Amur, thereafter *via* Saghalien to Vladivostock, and finally from Harbin to Liaotung, she at length made for herself an avenue which is now about to be closed to her once more. The fruits of half a century's expansion are to be snatched from her.

#### THE PEACE QUESTION.

Thursday, June 15.

**I**T is exceedingly difficult to understand what is meant by Reuter's telegram of the 13th instant on the subject of a peace conference. The telegram says that Baron KOMURA's note, handed to Mr. GRISCOM, "shows that Japan's conception of the object of the proposed conference does not in any way coincide with the conception of the Russian Foreign Office." What is meant by "Baron KOMURA's conception?" There is no question of a "conception." Baron

KOMURA's note was nothing more than a simple assent. He merely said in polite language, "I accept your suggestion." Happily in this case the Japanese Government adopted the precaution of publishing the full text of the PRESIDENT's despatch and the full text of Baron KOMURA's reply. Mr. ROOSEVELT's words were:—

"The President urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sake but in the interest of the civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the Japanese Government do now agree to such meeting and is asking the Russian Government likewise to agree."

Nothing could be less equivocal. President ROOSEVELT, in the plainest and most straightforward terms, asked Japan to agree to two things; namely, to agree that a meeting should be held for the purpose of endeavouring to arrange terms of peace; and to agree to appoint plenipotentiaries to attend the meeting. Baron KOMURA's reply was equally unequivocal and straight-forward.

"Desiring, in the interest of the World as well as in the interest of Japan the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability, the Imperial Government will, in response to the suggestion of the President, appoint plenipotentiaries of Japan to meet plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found to be mutually agreeable and convenient, for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent Powers."

The same note was sent by President ROOSEVELT to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. There can not have been a difference of so much as one word. But we are now informed by Reuter that Russia's conception of the object of President ROOSEVELT's proposal does not in any way coincide with Japan's conception. The perplexing question is, what constitutes the difference of "conception." Baron KOMURA's answer is in the main a transcript of President ROOSEVELT's *ipsissima verba*. The PRESIDENT asked that in the interest of the belligerents, a conference be opened and plenipotentiaries be appointed to discuss and, if possible, arrange terms of peace. Baron KOMURA replied that Japan agreed to the opening of a conference and to the appointment of plenipotentiaries. Thus far St. Petersburg's interpretation of the object of the proposed conference must have been identical with Tokyo's interpretation. There is not the smallest room to doubt the coincidence of the two "conceptions." If, however, we examine Baron KOMURA's reply very closely, examine it—that is to say—with the explicit object of discovering some point or points in which it goes beyond the exact scope of President ROOSEVELT's suggestion, we find two such

points. One is that Baron KOMURA speaks of "terms and conditions which will fully guarantee the stability of peace," whereas President ROOSEVELT makes no allusion to the nature of the terms and conditions. The other is that Baron KOMURA speaks of "negotiating and concluding terms of peace," whereas President ROOSEVELT spoke only of a meeting "in order to see if it is not possible for the representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace." Are these the points at which the radical divergence of conception takes place? They must be. No others are discernible. But observe what such an inference means. It means that, in the first place, Russia does not contemplate terms and conditions which will fully guarantee the stability of peace. And it means, in the second, that she does not go into the conference with the intention of concluding peace but merely with the intention of learning what Japan wants. We are aware that such an interpretation cannot be reconciled with President ROOSEVELT's use of the word "plenipotentiary." Plenipotentiaries are not appointed merely for tentative purpose. However, no other margin exists for difference of conception, and if that interpretation be correct, then to open the conference at all would be futile. But there remains an alternative; the alternative that Reuter is misinformed. He speaks with singular assurance. He says nothing about rumour or about suggestion, but he tells us flatly that so and so is the case. Still we are sceptical. We can not think that Russia would play such a trick. If she is hanging back, it is probably because she wants to create an impression that she herself had nothing to do with the peace initiative and that she enters the conference on solicitation. President ROOSEVELT, however, is ill-chosen as the *corpus vile* for such experiments and Russia knows it well. On the whole, therefore, we doubt Reuter's accuracy and hold strongly to the view that his agents have been greatly misinformed.

#### AN ARMISTICE.

Friday, June 16.

A STRANGE idea appears to exist in some quarters that Japan would be guilty of an act shocking in the eyes of the civilized world did she not agree to an armistice from the moment that peace negotiations commence. It should not be necessary to point out that no such obligation rests on a belligerent. The mere discussion of terms of peace, or a definite agreement to discuss them, has no binding effect whatever so far as concerns the cessation of hostilities. Only from the day of its signature does a treaty of peace carry with it an obligation to desist from hostilities. International law is quite plain on that point. Ratification of the treaty need not be awaited. Signature is the crucial point. It is considered that the chances of ratification being refused are too small to be set against the

certain calamity of further bloodshed if hostilities be continued. But pending signature, that is to say, throughout the course of the preliminary negotiations, the question whether the operations of war shall cease or continue depends solely upon the volition of the belligerents. Already rumour has suggested some grounds for questioning Russia's sincerity in approaching the conference chamber, but even though such cause for uneasiness did not exist, Japan for many reasons would be unwise did she consent to an armistice pending the actual signature of a peace treaty. It has to be remembered that, according to international law, an armistice does not prevent either belligerent from performing any act which the other, apart from the armistice, would not have been in a position to hinder. To reduce this to a concrete example: if an armistice were agreed to to-morrow, it would not preclude LINEVITCH from constructing new fortifications at Vladivostok, Harbin, Kirin, or along the line of the Sungari, all these places being now beyond the immediate reach of the Japanese armies; neither would it preclude him from pouring re-inforcements and munitions of war into Vladivostok; neither would it prevent him from replenishing his magazines or obtaining fresh troops from Europe, or distributing them in fresh positions; neither would it prevent Russia from equipping war-ships and sending them eastward from the Baltic. Every week's delay would then be a week's gain to Russia and a week's loss to Japan. Many sacrifices should be made to stop the effusion of blood, but to stop it temporarily by agreeing to an armistice which might in the end lead to greater bloodshed than ever, would be extremely unwise policy. Our conviction is that were hostilities suspended from the day of opening the conference chamber, and were it agreed that they should not be resumed unless the conference came to naught, Japan would find herself involved in just such a morass of delays and evasions as that which lasted throughout the whole of the year 1903. Russia has a record.

#### WEDDING.

The wedding took place at the Catholic Church, Yokohama, on Wednesday, of Miss Caroline Sweigert of California, and Mr. E. S. Sullivan, of the Standard Oil Company, Yokohama. The Church was very prettily decorated for the occasion and a large number of people were present. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Mr. Adam Sweigert, a millionaire land owner of Santa Clara, Cal., was attired in a grey taffeta silk travelling gown, with a large black picture hat with white plumes, and was attended by Mrs. Hobbs and Mrs. Dutard of San Francisco. The best man was Mr. W. L. Keane, and the officiating priest Pere Alfred Pettier. Mr. Sullivan before coming to Yokohama spent many years in Oakland, San Jose, and Los Angeles, and he and his bride intend to spend some time in travelling. After the ceremony on Wednesday a reception was held at the Oriental Palace Hotel.

A Maidzuru telegram says that on June 8th, some naval attachés of the German and three other foreign legations at Tokyo paid a visit to the captured ship *Iwami* (formerly *Ori*), and on the following morning left for Tokyo.

# DETAILED OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE IN THE JAPAN SEA.

(Compiled by Admiral Togo and published by the Imperial Naval Head Quarter Staff on the afternoon of June 14th.)

By the help of heaven our United Squadron fought with the enemy's Second and Third Squadrons on the 27th and 28th of May and succeeded in almost annihilating him.

When the enemy's fleet first appeared in the South Seas, our squadrons, in obedience to Imperial command, adopted the strategy of awaiting him and striking at him in our home-waters. We therefore concentrated our strength at the Korean Straits and there abode his coming north. After touching for a time at the coast of Annam, he gradually moved northward, and some days before the time when he should arrive in our waters several of our guard-ships were distributed on watch in a south-easterly direction, according to plan, while the fighting squadrons made ready for battle, each anchoring at its base so as to be ready to set out immediately.

Thus it fell out that on the 27th at 5 a.m. the southern guard-ship *Shinano Maru* reported by wireless telegraphy "Enemy's fleet sighted in No. 203 section. He seems to be steering for the East Channel."

The whole crews of our fleet leaped to their posts; the ships weighed at once, and each squadron proceeding in order to its appointed place, made its dispositions to receive the enemy. At 7 a.m. the guard-ship on the left wing of the inner line, the *Jaumi*, reported:—"The enemy's ships are in sight. He has already reached a point 25 nautical miles to the north-west of Uku-jima; he is advancing north-east." The Togo (Captain Togo Masamichi) Section the Dewa Section and the Cruiser Squadron (which was under the direct command of Vice-Admiral Kataoka) came into touch with the enemy from 10 to 11 a.m. between Iki and Tsushima, and thereafter as far as the neighbourhood of Okino-shima these ships, though fired on from time to time by the enemy, successfully kept in constant touch with him, and conveyed by telegraph accurate and frequent reports of his state. Thus, though a heavy fog covered the sea making it impossible to observe anything at a distance of over 5 miles, all the conditions of the enemy were as clear to us who were thirty or forty miles distant as though they had been under our very eyes. Long before we came in sight of him we knew that his fighting force comprised the Second and Third Baltic Squadrons, that he had seven special-service ships with him, that he was marshalled in two columns line ahead, that his strongest vessels were at the head of the right column, that his special service craft followed in rear, that his speed was about 12 knots and that he was still advancing to the north-east.

Therefore I was enabled to adopt the strategy of directing my main strength at about 2 p.m. towards Okino-shima with the object of attacking the head of his left column. The Main Squadron (1), the Armoured Cruiser Squadron (2), the Uriu Section and the various Destroyer Sections at noon reached a point about 10 nautical miles north of Okino-shima, whence, with the object of attacking the enemy's left column, they steered west, and at about 1.30 p.m. the Dewa Section, the Cruiser Squadron and the Togo (Captain) Section, still keeping touch with the enemy, arrived one after the other and joined forces. At 1.45 p.m. we sighted the enemy for the first time at a distance of several miles south on our port bow. As had been expected, his right column was headed by 4 battle-ships of the *Borodino* type; his left by the *Ossliabya*, the *Sissoi Veliky*, the *Navarin* and the *Nakhimoff*, after which came the *Nicholai I* and the three coast defence vessels, forming another squadron. The *Zemchug* and the *Lamrud* were between the two columns, and seemed to be acting as forward scouts. In the rear, obscured by the fog, we indistinctly made out the *Oleg* and the *Aurora* with other second and third-class

cruisers forming a squadron, while the *Dmitri Donskoi*, the *Vladimir Monomakh* and the special-service steamers were advancing in column line ahead extending to a distance of several miles.

I now ordered the whole fleet to go into action and at 1.55 p.m., I ran up this signal for all the ships in sight:—"The fate of the Empire depends upon this event. I let every man do his utmost."

Shortly afterwards the main squadron headed south-west and made as though it would cross the enemy's course at right angles, but at five minutes past 2 o'clock the squadron suddenly turned east and bore down on the head of the enemy's column in a diagonal direction. The Armoured Cruiser Squadron followed in the rear of the Main Squadron, the whole forming single column line ahead. The Dewa Section, the Uriu Section, the Cruiser Squadron and the Togo (Captain) Section, in accordance with the previously arranged plan of action, steered south to attack the rear of the enemy's column. Such, at the beginning of the battle, were the dispositions on both sides.

## FIGHT OF THE MAIN SQUADRON.

The head of the enemy's column, when our Main Squadron bore down on it, changed its course a little to starboard, and at eight minutes past 2 o'clock he opened fire. We did not reply for some time, but when we came within 6000 metres range, we concentrated a heavy fire on two of his battle-ships. This seemed to force him more than ever to the south-east, and his two columns simultaneously changed their course by degrees to the east, thus falling into irregular columns line ahead, and moving parallel to us. The *Ossliabya*, which headed the left column, was soon heavily injured, burst into a strong conflagration and left the fighting line. The whole of the Armoured Cruiser Squadron was now steaming behind the Main Squadron in line, and the fire of both squadrons becoming more and more effective as the range decreased, the flagship *Knyas Suvaroff* and the *Imperator Alexander III*, which was second in the line, burst heavily into flames and left the fighting line, so that the enemy's order became more and more deranged. Several of the ships following also took fire, and the smoke, carried by the westerly wind, quickly swept over the face of the sea, combining with the fog to envelop the enemy's fleet, so that our principal fighting squadrons ceased firing for a time.

On our side also the ships had suffered more or less. The *Asama* had been struck by three shells in the stern near the water-line, her steering gear had been injured and she was leaking badly so that she had to leave the fighting line, but she performed temporary repairs and was very soon able to resume her place.

Such was the state of the main fighting forces on each side at 2.45 p.m. Already the result of the battle had been decided in this interval.

Thereafter our Main Squadron, forcing the enemy in a southerly direction, fired on him in a leisurely manner whenever his ships could be discerned through the smoke and fog, and at 3 p.m. we were in front of his line and shaped a nearly south-easterly course. But the enemy now suddenly headed north, and seemed about to pass northward by the rear of our line. Therefore our Main Squadron at once went about to port, and with the *Nisshin* leading, steered to the north-west. The Armoured Cruiser Squadron, also, following in the Main Squadron's wake, changed front and thereafter again forced the enemy southward, firing on him heavily. At 3.07 p.m. the *Zemchug* came up to the rear of the Armoured Cruiser Squadron, but was severely injured by our fire. The *Ossliabya* also, which had already been put out of action, sunk at ten minutes past 3 o'clock, and the *Knyas Suvaroff*, which had been isolated, was injured more and more. She lost one of her masts and 2 smoke-stacks and the whole ship being enveloped in flame and smoke, became unmanageable and her crew fell into confusion. The enemy's other vessels, suffering heavily, changed their course again to the east. The Main Squadron now altered its direction 16 points to starboard, and the Armoured Cruiser Squadron following, they pursued the retreating enemy, pouring a constantly heavier fire on him and discharging torpedoes also whenever oc-

casions offered. Until 4.45 p.m. there was no special change in the condition of the principal fight. The enemy was constantly pressed south and the firing continued.

What deserves to be specially recounted here is the conduct of the destroyer *Chihaya* and of the Hirose Destroyer Section at 3.40 p.m., as well as that of the Suzuki Destroyer Section at 4.45 p.m. These bravely fired torpedoes at the flagship *Suvaroff*. The result was not clear in the case of the first-named boats, but a torpedo discharged by the last-named Section hit the *Suvaroff* astern on the port side, and after a time she was seen to list some 10°. In these two attacks the *Shiranui* of the Hirose Section and the *Asashio* of the Suzuki Section, being each hit once by shells from ships in the neighbourhood, fell into some danger, but both happily escaped.

At 4.40 p.m. the enemy apparently abandoned the attempt to seek an avenue of escape northward for he headed south and seemed inclined to fly in that direction. Accordingly our chief fighting force with the Armoured Cruiser Squadron in advance went in pursuit, but lost him after a time in the smoke and fog. Steaming south for about 8 miles, we fired leisurely on a second-class cruiser of the enemy's and some special-service steamers which we passed on our starboard, and at 5.30 p.m. our Main Squadron turned northward again in search of the enemy's principal force while the Armoured Cruiser Squadron proceeding to the south-west and attacked the enemy's cruisers. Thereafter until nightfall these two squadrons followed different routes and did not again sight each other.

At 5.40 p.m. the Main Squadron fired once upon the enemy's special service steamer *Ural*, which was near by on the port side, and at once sunk her. Then as the Squadron was steaming north in search of the enemy, it sighted on the port bow the remaining ships of his principal force, 6 in number, flying in a cluster to the north-east. Approaching at once it steamed parallel to these and then renewed the fight, gradually emerging ahead of them and bearing down on their front. The enemy had steered north-east at first, but his course was gradually deflected to the west and he finally pushed north-west. This fight on parallel lines continued from 6 p.m. to night-fall. The enemy suffered so heavily that his fire was much reduced, whereas our deliberate practice told more and more. A battle-ship of the *Alexander III* type quickly left the fighting line and fell to the rear, and a vessel like the *Borodino* which led the column, took fire at 6.40 p.m. and at 7.23 suddenly became enveloped in smoke and sank in an instant, the flames having probably reached her magazine. Further, the ships of the Armoured Cruiser Squadron which were then in the south pursuing the enemy's cruiser squadron northward, saw at 7.07 p.m. a ship like the *Borodino* with a heavy list and in an unmanageable condition, come to the side of the *Nakhimoff* where she turned over and went to the bottom. It was subsequently ascertained from the prisoners that this was the *Alexander III*, and that the vessel which the Main Squadron saw sink was the *Borodino*.

It was now getting dusk and our destroyer sections and torpedo sections gradually closed in on the enemy from the east, north and south, their preparations for attack having been already made. Therefore the Main Squadron ceased by degrees to press the enemy and at 7.28 p.m., when the sun was setting drew off to the east. I then ordered the *Tsushima* to carry orders to the fleet that it should proceed northward and rendezvous on the following morning at the Ulneung Islands.

This ended the battle during daylight on the 27th.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An invitation has been received by the Y.C. & A.C. from the Shanghai Cricket Club asking that a team should visit Shanghai for an interport match. The latter part of September is mentioned as the best time for the visit. Tientsin and Kobe have also been asked to send teams. Failing an eleven from both Yokohama and Kobe it is suggested that the two ports join forces and send a combined team.

(1) Under Togo himself. (2) Under Vice-Admiral Kamimura.



## BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The nineteenth edition of *Brassey's Naval Annual* reached Japan before the echoes of the great battle in the Sea of Japan had subsided. Yet the editor of this work says in his preface: "Owing to the Russo-Japanese War the history of the past year will probably prove more interesting to naval men than that of any year since the *Naval Annual* was first published." For, he says, in the wars between China and Japan and between the United States and Spain the combatants were most unequally matched. Neither the battle off the Yalu nor the destruction of Cervera's squadron off Santiago can be compared with the engagement between the Port Arthur squadron and the Japanese fleet on August 10, when fleets of modern battleships of not unequal strength were for the first time engaged. How much more absorbingly interesting, then, will be the volume for 1905, which may be expected to contain a description of the tremendous battle waged in the closing days of May and of the events that immediately preceded it.

The Russo-Japanese naval campaign of 1904 is dealt with by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, who enjoys the advantage of having become well acquainted with the *locals* of the operations during his command on the China Station. On the same lines as the article in last year's *Annual* on the Japanese Navy there is another in this edition on the German Navy, prepared by Mr. J. L. Bashford. A "Plea for the Study of Tactics" by Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, formerly Director of Naval Intelligence, is another special article which is certain to possess much interest at this time. The Doggerbank incident is an old story now,—seems, indeed to have aged since its heroes met real torpedo-boats in circumstances different as to results from, though geographically not unlike, those of the North Sea affair. Mr. J. R. Thursfield writes about it lucidly and on the whole, as it appears to us impartially. The Campaign of Trafalgar is another article of great interest by Mr. John Leyland. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., writes with his usual authority on the manning of the Navy and Mercantile Marine. A sketch of the work performed by the Navy in connection with the Somaliland Expedition; the usual articles on the British and Foreign Navies and Comparative Strength, and on Armour and Ordnance, with tables, plans, illustrations, maps and the usual appendix complete the tale of the book's contents.

Nine ships are illustrated: 2 English, (battleship *King Edward III* and cruiser *Challenger*), 1 each Italian, French, Turkish and Russian (*Kutais Potemkine Tavrishesky*, built at Nicolaieff and included in the Black Sea Fleet) and no fewer than three German (one battleship and two armoured cruisers). Six maps and plans accompany and elucidate Admiral Bridge's article on the naval campaign of last year.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the chapter on the British Navy reference is made to Lord Selborne's transference from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty to succeed Lord Milner in South Africa. Of him it is said that during his term of office many changes have taken place,—some, made during the last few months, open to serious objection but he "undoubtedly leaves the Navy in many respects more efficient for the purposes of war than it was when he entered upon his duties."

Quite an interesting table is given showing the results of the trials of four of the new battleships, in which it is interesting to note that while the *Dominion* (engined by Vickers) steamed 12.8 knots on a coal consumption of 1.93 lbs per horsepower, 18.3 knots on 1.68 lbs, and 19.5 knots on 1.77 lbs; the *Hindustan* (Clydebank) 11.8 knots on 1.94 lbs, 17.7 on 1.76 lbs, and 19.01 knots on 1.8 lbs, and the *Commonwealth* 11 knots on 1.74 lbs, 17.9 knots on 1.68 lbs and 19.01 knots on 1.83 lbs, the *King Edward VII* Harland and Wolff only did 11.6 knots on 2.63 lbs, 17.35 knots on 1.96 lbs, and 19.04 knots on 2.17 lbs. *Apologies* of the later and more powerful (*Lord Nelson*) class, the American *Connecticut* and the Japanese *Katori* and *Kashima* (5,900 to

16,500 tons) the writer of this article declares that in view of the losses sustained by the present war from submarine mines the policy of putting so many eggs in one basket demands serious reconsideration. A *Lord Nelson* or a *Connecticut* costs in round figures £1,500,000; a *Swiftsure* (former Chilean *Constitution*) costs but £1,000,000, so that three of the latter can be built for the same expenditure as two of the former.

Of four third-class cruisers that have run their trials the *Amethyst* (built at Elswick), fitted with turbines, appears to have made a remarkable record. She steamed 18.2 knots on 1.71 lbs. of coal per hp., 20.63 knots on 1.5 lbs., and 23.42 on 1.2 lbs., while the *Sapphire* (Palmer) fitted with reciprocating engines (her nearest competitor) only made 18.47 knots on 2.34 lbs., 20.68 knots on 2.22 lbs., and 22.45 knots on 2.52 lbs.

Considerable space is devoted to sub-marines but most of the matter has already been published.

Lengthy reference is made to the recent changes in the British Navy in administration as well as in respect of the removal of obsolete ships.

As to the Estimates for 1905-6 (£33,389,500 as compared with £36,889,500 in 1904-5, or a decrease of £3,500,000) the writer takes credit for having correctly prophesied that when economy was enforced it would be on the Shipbuilding Vote, which has been reduced by £3,000,000. Only one battleship is to be laid down during the year in the face of Germany's 8 and America's 12. Note is taken of the destruction of the Port Arthur fleet and of other considerations, but at all costs, he says, we must keep our battleship construction going, for nothing will compensate for inferiority in the line of battle.

## JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN NAVIES.

The destruction of the Russian Armada by Admiral Togo renders obsolete most of the information given under the respective heads with reference to the belligerent navies, and the remaining facts are practically common property. The statement that "the attempt to raise the *Varyag*, which was sunk at Chemulpho at the outbreak of the war, has failed," will have to be corrected for next year's *Annual*.

## THE DOGGER-BANK AND ITS LESSONS.

Mr. Thursfield's paper on the affair of the Dogger Bank and the lessons to be drawn therefrom discusses this sorry business in a deeply interesting fashion, and suggests several highly practical and useful lines of thought. After describing the occurrence, drawing his facts entirely from the report of the International Commission of Inquiry and summarizing the finding of the Commissioners, which has already been given to the public, he takes up the problem: what was it that first provoked the Russian fire? It could not have been the fishing fleet because when Admiral Rojestvensky set his course to pass close to the Dogger Bank he must have known that he would at that point come across a large assemblage of trawlers. If he did not know it then either his nautical incapacity or his flagrant neglect of information common to all competent mariners, stands confessed. The green rocket which the "admiral" of the fishing fleet displayed as an order to travel on the starboard side to windward might puzzle him, but it could not make him see torpedo craft or other hostile vessels where there were none to be seen. Mr. Thursfield comments upon the fact that the presence of torpedo craft other than Russian was absolutely excluded by the evidence before the Committee. He suggests, however, that the whole incident would become more or less intelligible if the hypothesis were entertained that Russian torpedo boats were present.

Passing from the judicial, diplomatic and naval aspects of the question (upon which we have not touched) he describes the first stage in the formation of what he calls the "psychological atmosphere" which, he says, alone accounts for the tragedy,—which predisposed the Russian Admiral and his officers to make a mistake so deplorable in its nature and so terrible in its consequences. "That they did make a mistake is beyond all question. It was a mistake if they fired on the *Aurora* and

the *Dmitri Donskoi*. It was a mistake if they fired on their own torpedo craft. It was a mistake if they fired on nothing at all. It was the worst mistake of all if they fired on the fishing boats believing them to be torpedo craft." How is this mistake to be explained? Well, in the first place there were "nombreuses informations des Agents du Gouvernement Impérial." So Admiral Rojestvensky's information as to the presence of Japanese torpedoers in European waters did not come from the Russian Admiralty (for if it had then it is hardly conceivable that such information would not have been laid before the Commission) but from local agents whose warnings he believed and made his dispositions accordingly. The attitude of expectancy that had been created even before he left the Skaw was accentuated by the experiences of the *Kamichatka* (which, 50 miles astern, mistook a Swedish steamer and other craft for hostiles and fired on them, signalling aerially at the same time that she was attacked on all sides by "torpilleurs"); was brought to extreme tension by the green rocket of the trawlers' "admiral," and passed into action premature, disastrous and unjustifiable when the suspicious vessel seen over the starboard cathead liberated all the pent-up expectancy and fired the long-laid train. "The Russian officers saw what they expected to see and took action accordingly." What they saw may have been a torpedo craft—if so it was a Russian. It may have been the *Aurora* as the Commissioners seem to suggest. It may have been a fishing boat, or it may have been nothing at all. But whether it was anything or nothing, it was taken for a torpedo craft because that was what it was expected to be.

Now, to make a mistake is human. British officers have often made the same mistake. Where fault is to be found is in the persistence in it and the making of no efforts to repair it. Mr. Thursfield goes on to quote a number of instances showing that if, with the Commissioners, we set aside the hypothesis that hostile torpedo craft were present on the Dogger Bank, there was "no possible explanation of what occurred on that occasion that could not be paralleled by what has happened over and over again in the Naval Manœuvres and other sea exercises of the British fleet. Battleships and at least one cruiser have been mistaken for destroyers; a flotilla of torpedo boats was in one instance mistaken for the main body of a fleet, and comment has been made by Rear-Admiral Durnford on the extraordinary way people think they see torpedo boats when none are there. A fleet of fishing boats off the west coast of Ireland was on one notable occasion taken by a cruiser for torpedo boats, and it is no uncommon occurrence in manœuvres both British and foreign, for torpedo craft to be fired on by their own friends.

But it has to be borne in mind that while in manœuvres every ship within the field of operations, especially at certain positions, knows that it must be on the look out for torpedo attack. "Here the psychological atmosphere which generates a state of acute mental expectancy must needs exist, and may easily lead to mistakes which, if not excusable, are at least intelligible. But if in manœuvres an admiral were to go outside the manœuvre area to a position where the probable presence of fishing vessels in large numbers was a matter of maritime notoriety, he would hardly be entitled to plead the psychological atmosphere and its concomitant state of expectancy as a valid and sufficient excuse for any mistake that he made in consequence. Now the analogy of the Dogger Bank incident is in large measure of this latter character. The actual theatre of war was thousands of miles away. The presence of hostile torpedo craft was so improbable in the circumstances, that the suspicion of it should never have been allowed to take so firm a hold as it did on the minds of Admiral Rojestvensky and his officers. On the other hand the presence of innocent fishing boats was almost a certainty. It is the duty of a naval officer who knows his business to weigh these alternative probabilities and to draw a sound conclusion from them. It would seem that Admiral Fölkersham did this while Admiral Rojestvensky did exactly the reverse. It might be invidious to compare the 'valeur militaire' of the two officers,

but such a comparison could hardly be favourable to the Commander-in-Chief."

Now as to the lessons. Here Mr. Thursfield's propositions or rather those which he bases upon already accepted and established doctrine—are endorsed in a peculiarly convincing manner by the as yet partially-known story of the Battle of the Japan Sea. The torpedo craft, he says, constitutes a weapon of such tremendous and peculiar menace that it creates a psychological atmosphere of its own. It is not, perhaps, likely that the world will witness a repetition of the extraordinary phenomenon which involved the creation of this atmosphere at the distance of nearly half the circumference of the globe, but at shorter distances—say the width of the Mediterranean—such things as occurred on the Dogger Bank are prone to happen again unless recent lessons are taken seriously and learnt betimes. Two things are certain: (1) that innocent vessels will often be mistaken for torpedo craft and (2) that torpedo craft will always be fired on at sight. Capt. Bacon, one of the highest authorities in the Navy on torpedo warfare, says "—a ship should always fire on any boat—whether suspected of being a friend or an enemy—that approaches her at night, since it is far better to sink a friendly boat than risk losing a ship by mistaking the identity of an enemy's boat. The boat is of no value compared with the ship and therefore the onus of sinking a friendly ship should lie on the boat." And the official account of manoeuvres in the Mediterranean in 1904 confirms this proposition by laying it down, in connection with an attack by a friendly destroyer upon the battleship *Implacable*, that "the destroyer, which was in sight long before she attacked, would have been fired on without waiting to ascertain whether she was friend or foe." In war, then, all torpedo craft will be fired on at sight unless they have previously disclosed their identity. But how does a neutral torpedo craft stand? Well, she has no business to be there at all; if she sights a belligerent fleet the best thing she can do is to show it a clean pair of heels at once. "Nothing on earth can save her if she once allows herself to be caught within the range of belligerent fire. In the abstract, of course, she has just as much right to use the sea as any other vessel that floats. In like manner a husbandman has every right to till his fields, if he chooses, under the fire of two contending armies. But if he is killed it is his own fault. So far, then, there is no great difficulty. The neutral torpedo craft must take her chance. She has no business to be there intentionally, and if she is there by accident, she must do her best not to be there as soon as possible."

But we come to the Dogger Bank case: that of the neutral trading vessel whether fishing boat or large craft. Clearly she stands upon a different footing. In the clash of war, as Mr. Thursfield points out, she is innocent, defenceless and helpless, and yet experience shows that she runs a very appreciable risk of being mistaken for a torpedo craft and as such of being fired on at sight. Yet if Dogger Bank incidents were to become common the situation would be rendered intolerable to a neutral Power possessing a large mercantile marine and a navy adequate to its protection. "It must be made clear to the belligerent that he cannot make with impunity such disastrous mistakes as Admiral Rojestvensky made at the Dogger Bank; that it is safer for him to run the risk of a not very probable torpedo attack than, by making a mistake, to incur the much more probable and much more serious risk of having the fleets of a powerful neutral added to the fleets of an adversary with whom he is already at war. In other words the commander of a belligerent fleet or ship must show the real quality of his 'valeur militaire.' He must not allow his military judgment to be sophisticated by a psychological atmosphere mainly of his own creation. The right of firing on a torpedo craft at sight carries with it the correlative duty of not mistaking an innocent vessel for a torpedo craft. . . . The sea is the common highway of peaceful commerce and industry. The belligerent commander must never forget this, nor allow himself to open fire on whatever looks like a torpedo craft on a dark night without waiting to

ascertain whether what he is attacking is a furtive and insidious assailant or only a flock of defenceless and unoffending sheep. If he acts in this heedless fashion he discredits his own 'valeur militaire' and runs the risk of turning neutrals, wholly against their will, into his country's enemies. These are lessons which it behoves all maritime Powers to learn. It was because Admiral Rojestvensky had not learnt them that innocent lives were sacrificed on the Dogger Bank, and the world was brought within a hair's breadth of almost universal war." H.

#### BABU POETRY.

We have to acknowledge receipt of "A Poem on the Russo-Japanese War" by Mr. J. N. Mookerjee of Calcutta, written evidently in sections as the war proceeds, for this copy is marked Part IV., and carries us almost up to the battle of Mukden. The "Poem" is prefaced by a "Welcome to Lady Curzon" of which, perhaps, it will be enough to quote the following:

We hail thee daughter of the mighty noble race,  
We welcome thee for we adore thee for thy grace,  
Thine recent terrible illness, though brief the time,  
Was an age of grief to us for thy deeds sublime.

Mr. Mookerjee thus apostrophises Japan in his Epic.

Japan! I know not how to build the lofty rhyme,  
For I am not the son of cold and misty clime.  
Japan! thou art in thy pride of beauty and youth,  
My heart is for thee, as warm as the sunny south.

The poet, however, is by no means bigoted in his admiration. He has a word to say for India. Thus:

Oh Japan, Japan! let us learn for thee to feel,  
But alas! who by words a nation's sore could heal,  
Where is that yearning, that love Japan for thy sake?  
Great God! what object thou had India to make?  
But with all thy faults I love thee with my heart!  
I hail thee my Mother-land, dear mother don't start,  
Why, why, He made thee the epitome of the world?  
England is there mother no more blows shall be hurled.

Then come mother, disperse the darkness from my mind.

I invoke thy help for my mother thou art kind,  
I will sing mother, for the brave Japs, if I can,  
Let my weak sinking heart all difficulties span.

I am proud of my birth, being a son of thine,  
Nature's most charming daughter is mother of mine.

Oh thou useless flood of grief turn, turn from my sight,  
See my mother's beauty has been sent from the Height.

But thou England! don't be the blindest of the blind,

My beautiful mother was once a sovereign, mind!  
Breathe new vigour in thy old sister's shaken frame.

Let us serve both as brothers, without fear or shame,  
Though miserable are my songs, though wretched still.

Art thou not there mother to protect me from ill?  
The dice is cast, false Hope firms men in every clime.

Alas! misery and shame come untired by time.

We would gladly follow Mr. Mookerjee further—there are, according to some reviews which he quotes, some 1,600 lines of him—but we regret that space will not permit. His verses seem to have gathered in every incident from the passage of the Suez Canal by the Baltic fleet to the Japanese list of prisoners at Port Arthur. Sometimes they coruscate with such gems as "Lest old Togo appears from before or behind," sometimes they peter down to "Oh, joy, joy for the great victory let us joy."

#### RECEPTION BY MADAME SUFU.

The reception held on Friday afternoon by Madame Sufu, who entertained the foreign ladies who have for the past ten weeks been engaged in rolling bandages for the Red Cross Society at the British Naval Hospital, proved a very enjoyable function. The reception was held at the Governor's official residence at Iseya. All the ladies of the party, 42 in number, were invited

but only 27 were able to attend. Among those present were Mesdames Scidmore, W. K. Wilson, James Walter, C. K. M. Martin, Lichfield, C. V. Sale, Townsend, Irving Bell, Barmont, Emerson, Pratt, Frique, Hawkins, Reidhaar, Ritter, Moon, Lowder, Macbeth, Tegner, Eldridge and Manley, Misses Scidmore, McLean, M. E. Tracy, Julia E. Hardy Davis, Manley, R. Martin and Walter. There were also present several Japanese ladies, the wives of leading officials of this Prefecture.

Tents were erected and the house and grounds profusely decorated with flags of all nations, the Japanese colours, red and white, being artistically utilized. Soon after the arrival of the guests a programme of Japanese music was provided by four prominent musicians in this city, three of whom were blind. Their names were Messrs. Bunshi and Bunga (*koto*), Mrs. Chiyoharu (*kobyo*) Japanese violin, and Miss Bungae (*samisen*). The selections, given were *Adumajishi*, *Yichigoyishi*, *Rokudan* and *Shochukubai*.

H. E. the Governor, in his capacity of Governor and President of the Kanagawa-ken Branch of the Red Cross Society, and in the name of Madame Sufu, President of the Yokohama Branch of the Volunteer Nursing Association, thanked the ladies for their great and active sympathy shown to the Japanese wounded. He also returned thanks to Dr. Moon for the use of a ward at the British Naval Hospital for the purpose of bandage rolling, and to Mrs. Macpherson who had been mainly instrumental in organising the work. Refreshments and various entertainments concluded the proceedings, which ended at about 6.30 p.m.

At the close of the reception Madame Sufu similarly entertained the student nurses of the Red Cross Society, twenty-five in number.

#### PLAGUE.

An official telegram says that since May 30th up to June 8th, thirteen cases of plague have appeared in the village of Kwoetsu, Ayanta district, Kagawa prefecture. Eight patients died. On the morning of June 8th, two suspicious cases were reported in the same village. Dr. Shiga, of the Home Department, is investigating the origin of the disease.

K. Arakawa, a servant of the Fukagawa Police Office, Tokyo, who was attacked by the disease, is reported to have died early on the morning of June 8th. The police station was segregated behind a fence of tin plates. It may be added that in the Fukagawa district, eleven cases were reported up till June 8th. The Fukagawa Urban Division Assembly has held an extraordinary meeting to defray the expenses needed for sanitary works.

A fresh case of plague has appeared at Kurocho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. The patient died on the morning of June 10th. The victim was a carpenter named S. Hayakawa, 26 years old.

On June 10, three rats infected with plague bacilli were found in the same urban division.

Four fresh cases were reported on June 8th and 9th in the district of Ayanta, Kagawa prefecture. Thirteen cases had already been reported there.

A telegram from Takamatsu says that a fresh case of bubonic plague was reported on June 10th in the village of Kanayama, Ayanta, Kagawa prefecture.

An official telegram says that from May 30th up to June 12th, 25 cases of plague appeared in the district of Ayanta, Kagawa prefecture. Nine of the patients died.

It is reported by an official telegram that from the beginning of January up to June 13th, 1,704 cases of plague appeared in Formosa, and of the patients, 1,480 died. The disease is being vigorously combatted throughout the island. The authorities are carrying on strict disinfecting measures with regard to vessels arriving and departing.

On June 12th, five cases were reported in the village of Tamakoshi, Ayanta, Kagawa prefecture. Three of the patients died. It is added (by telegram to the *Nichi Nichi*) that about eight hundred persons who constitute the population of the village have been segregated.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## FRAUD.

In the Tokushima District Court, on June 8th, S. Watanabe and one other employee of the Kure Naval Station were sentenced to 8 years' minor confinement, and C. Shinsho and 16 other merchants who received the patronage of the naval office, received sentence of 2 years' and 7 years. The *Nichi Nichi* says that these men obtained money from the naval office by forging official documents.

## FAVRE-BRANDT v. TOKYO CITY OFFICE.

Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt, agents in Japan for the Liege Water-pipe Company, Belgium, have lodged a case in the Tokyo District Court against Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo City, claiming yen 86,211.70. According to the petition, plaintiffs made a contract with the Tokyo City Office to supply a certain quantity of iron-piping to be used for water-works, and deposited fifty thousand yen as guarantee. The pipes were delivered within the period notified in the contract, and those which were required to replace some rejected on inspection were supplied in July, 1904. The Tokyo City Office, however, decided to confiscate a portion of the deposit on the ground that the delivery of the goods was deferred, and further refused to pay yen 36,211.70, the cost of piping delivered in July 1904.

The first hearing will take place on June 26th.

## THE CASE OF MR. GEORGE ALLEN.

The trial of Mr. George Allen (39), No. 77, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, will take place at 9 a.m., on June 20th in the Tokyo District Court. According to leading Tokyo papers, the charges against him are forgery of a private document and calumny.

## CLAIM FOR LIFE INSURANCE.

The hearing of a case in which S. Miyamoto claims yen 23,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Co. was resumed on June 14th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

This case was adjourned on June 2nd at the request of defendants' Counsel, who asked the Court to take up the record of the Takamatsu District Court with reference to a criminal case lodged by defendant against plaintiff.

Defendants' Counsel now produced some letters from the record of the criminal case. After making brief explanation as to the evidence, he insisted that the insurance company has no responsibility with regard to the claim.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit the evidence and said that the letters produced by defendants made no alteration in the policy concluded between the parties. The policy provided that the money insured should be paid to the insured himself or to Mr. S. Miyamoto. The insured is dead. The payment thus is due to S. Miyamoto, but defendants refuse to fulfil their obligation.

Defendants' Counsel asked the Court to summon J. Nambu and Dr. K. Oka of Osaka as witnesses and also to examine Mr. A. L. Manley, Manager of the Osaka branch of the New York Life Insurance Co., as an expert knowing the usage of life insurance business, especially with regard to the system of 20 or 30 years' endowments.

The Court decided to examine the two Japanese only on June 23rd.

## CUSTOMS PROTEST.

## GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE.

On June 8th, Mr. Midzukami, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on a protest lodged by the American Trading Co., No. 28, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported galvanized steel wire (No. 30 gauge), on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in accordance with No. 496 of the general statutory tariff, which provides for "all articles, raw or unmanufactured not herein enumerated." The importers contended that the goods should be dealt with under No. 13-B of the Conventional Tariff between Japan and Germany, and the duty should be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The protest was sustained on the ground that the goods in dispute were a kind of telegraph wire.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Japanese language is to be taught in one of the Lahore colleges.

Captains T. Inouye and V. Nakao have been promoted Rear-Admiral.

The Russian hospital ship *Kastrona* which was recently released at Saseho arrived at Shanghai on June 14th.

Owing to the recent storm, damage was caused at several points on the Bantan Railway and traffic was suspended.

Two guns among the spoils captured at Mukden were brought to Tokyo on June 15th. These were removed to the Staff Office.

The Emperor of Korea has decorated General Baron Okazawa, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, with the Grand Cordon of the Plum-Blossom.

General Balashoff, President of the Russian Red Cross Society, who had been at Port Arthur, arrived at Peking on June 13th from Tientsin.

The Hongkong shareholders in the Indo-China Steamship Company are sending a telegram to the directors protesting against the smallness of the dividend.

On June 14th a thunderstorm was experienced in Osaka. Many buildings were damaged; 22 boats capsized; one *sendo* was drowned and 13 are missing.

A telegram from Wakanai, Kitami, Hokkaido, reports that seventeen Russians have arrived there in a boat. There is believed that they drifted during the recent storm.

The well-known fire-bandits have again appeared in the neighbourhood of Tippon on the Seoul-Fusan Railway and killed five Koreans who belong to the Il-Chong-hoe, progressive party.

T. Yoshida, a Tokyo merchant, has begun a prosecution in the Tokyo District against the Directors of the Japan Railway Company. The ground is an infringement of the Patent Law.

Suda Fuku (24), wife of a tea dealer, Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, on June 14th, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a sword. The cause seems to be discordance in the family.

The fortunate shareholders in the Great Northern Telegraph Co., receive a dividend, for the past year of 12½ per cent, together with an exceptional bonus of 11½ per cent, making 24 per cent in all.

Mr. Chamberlain, says a *Hongkong Daily Press* telegram, announces that he has come to an agreement with the Premier Mr. Balfour which enables the Government party to face the country with a clear fiscal policy.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Shanghai that on June 10th, a Japanese squadron consisting of some cruisers and destroyers was sighted between Amoy and Hongkong. The fleet was steering southward.

The Commercial Treaty between Japan and the Panama Republic has been concluded by Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, and the Minister of State for Foreign Office of the Republic. The *Asahi* says that the convention is similar to that between Japan and the Argentine Republic.

A sad fatality occurred at Kobe on Saturday evening. A dinghy in which were Messrs. E. Spence, H. Rankin, R. Marshall and J. G. Murray capsized on its way to the shore from their yacht off the American Hatoba. Mr. Murray, who had not been long out of hospital, having suffered from diptheria, disappeared at once and his body was not recovered till some hours later. The other gentlemen, who could not swim, were rescued by Mr. Marshall, who is a good swimmer. The deceased who was a brother of Mr. G. C. Murray, of the Hong-

kong and Shanghai Bank, was about 30 years of age, and had been about four years in the office of Messrs. Birch, Kirby & Co.

According to telegram which the Yokohama Specie Bank received on June 14th from its London branch, the price of Japanese bonds is continuously rising. The quotations are 4 per cent. £98.36; war, £101.11.6; 5 per cent, £102.6.9; 6 per cent, £103.10; second 6 per cent, £102.5; and new bonds of 4.5 per cent, at the rate of 3½ per cent premium. The report adds that the price of Russian bonds has advanced in London and Paris.

The Yokosuka Prize Court will give a decision on June 16th regarding the Norwegian steamer *Henry Balkow* (1,006 tons) which has been under trial some weeks past. The ship was captured on April 7th in the neighbourhood of Etorofu, Hokkaido. It is added by the *Nichi Nichi* that since the beginning of January this year up to the present time, fifteen captured ships including the *Henry Balkow* have been examined by the same court. The *Easy* was released.

This part of the country was visited during Tuesday night and Wednesday by a strong southerly gale. The temperature rose and as the wind was hot and moist the weather was extremely unpleasant. Some fences were blown down on the Bluff but so far as we can gather that constitutes all the damage.

On the night of June 12th, heavy rain was experienced in Kanagawa and the rivers were flooded, buildings and cultivated fields being damaged.

From the first crop up to the end of May, the tea transactions in Yokohama, this year, and during the corresponding period in the past four years were as follows:—

	Bought from interior.	Sold.	Average price per 100 <i>kin.</i>
	<i>kin.</i>	<i>kin.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
1901 .....	9,020,500	8,260,500	30.99
1902 .....	5,477,600	5,088,400	36.96
1903 .....	8,877,200	8,130,800	47.37
1904 .....	8,328,600	7,561,900	43.98
1905 .....	5,485,000	5,020,600	41.43

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

The body of Hiram Cronk, the last veteran of the war of 1812 to pass away, was buried on May 18, in Cypress hill, New York, with impressive military honours. Before the funeral the body of the veteran soldier lay in state in the city hall, where it was viewed by many thousands.

The body of John Paul Jones will have its final resting place in the naval cemetery at Annapolis. At the cabinet meeting Secretary of the Navy Morton recommended the burial at Annapolis, because the cemetery there was a naval one, and held the bodies of revolutionary naval heroes. His objection to Arlington was that it was a civil war burying ground. The President and cabinet decided that his decision was well taken.

President Roosevelt is considerably reduced in weight as a result of his western hunting trip. He has a busy summer in prospect in Washington. His only trips away from the White House will be one on which he will attend the commencement at Harvard the latter part of June, while this year will be the 25th anniversary of his own graduation, visiting Oyster Bay on the way home, and a flying trip to Brooklyn for the dedication of the monument to General Slocum, on Decoration Day.

Says a writer for the Associated Press:—Away in the interior of Japan there is a leper settlement known as Kumamoto. Thither Sisters Luke, Adelid and Martha are going. They arrived yesterday (May 21st) from Quebec and left this afternoon by the *Empress of India* for Japan. Their sacrifice is purely voluntary and they are well aware of their destiny. The sisters are young, healthy and strong, and nature has dealt kindly with them in the matter of face and figure, yet they go bravely to their field of labour with no other aim or view than

nursing and caring for Christ's poor and afflicted. The sisters are going to devote their life to caring for the lepers of Japan. They will never leave the leper settlement once they have set foot in it. They have turned their backs on the world they knew and the world that knew them, and bravely they are setting their steps for that field of labour which knows but one end—a death so slow and in so repulsive a form that the stoutest hearts shrink from mere contemplation of it.

President Roosevelt has taken up the question of immigration abuses on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and will make a thorough investigation in order to call the attention of Congress to the necessity for the amendment of the immigration laws. The agitation on the Pacific Coast against the influx of Japanese labourers and the disclosures of corruption to Europe have induced the President to probe the questions to the bottom. He has called upon the Departments of State and of Commerce and Labour for all the information in their possession, and has arranged for conferences with Secretary Metcalf, Commissioner-General Sargent and others acquainted with the conditions.

Thomas Brigham Bishop, who wrote "John Brown's Body," "Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me," and other noted songs, died at his home, No. 807 North 63d Street, Philadelphia, on May 16. He was born in Wayne, Maine, June 29, 1835. At the age of 16, he took up the study of music in Providence, R. I. His first song composition was "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl." It was this popular drinking song that in later years became "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," the song which gave cheer to northern families waiting patiently for the return of soldiers who had gone to the front. Among others of Mr. Bishop's songs which obtained popularity were: "Kitty Wells," "Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall," "Pretty as a Picture," "Sweet Avalanche" and "On the Down Hill of Life."

A twenty-story tenement, covering an entire block, the largest, tallest, airiest and best equipped residence building in the world, is planned for Brooklyn by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and a number of society women of wealth. The tenement is to be equipped with all modern conveniences and yet have apartments, large and clean, sunny and light, renting for less than is charged for quarters much inferior on the East Side. John Wanamaker and George J. Gould are named as two of the powerful men committed to the aid of this project. It will not be a charity, but philanthropic. It is to be a children's tenement. Not only will children be welcomed, but it is already practically decided that, so far as practicable, no apartments shall be let to tenants without children. On the ground floor will be a department store, where the occupants of the model tenement may buy everything at wholesale cost. Outsiders will have to pay full retail prices. It is planned that the tenement will be conducted by women. Women have prepared the plans as far as they have been worked out.

Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, a surgeon in the United States army, advances the theory that brunettes only should be chosen in selecting troops for the tropics. It is in his investigations on the effects of tropical light on white men that he finds reason for his belief. Skin pigmentation, he believes, was evolved for the purpose of excluding the dangerous actinic or short rays of light which destroy living protoplasm. Blondes disappear when Europeans migrate southward. Europeans have failed to colonize in the tropics because of the fatal effects of subjecting a white skin to tropic light. The suggestion is meeting opposition due to its attack on some long treasured theories on the value and necessity of light. Among light faddists the light bath is deemed essential to health. And we may have gone to an extreme on the subject. Our ancestors believed in blinds and darkened rooms, and it can not be denied that the present generation suffers from nervous disorders wholly unknown a century ago. Major Woodruff believes American troops in the Philippines should be made up of dark men of

short stature; that the term of duty should be limited to twelve months, and that all unfit for labour afterward should be pensioned. Now let all short, dark men rush to the recruiting office.

Edward W. Mitchell died recently in Chicago and the members of the Chicago Board of Trade made up a fund to bury him. A writer in the *New York American* says: "Mitchell died a pauper; he was once a great man. Where the names of Gates, Morgan, Armour and other stock plungers and market plungers are now printed Mitchell's name was printed thirty years ago. Mitchell was a big grain operator in Chicago when Fisk and Gould were piling up money in railroads in New York. In 1868 he 'cornered' the wheat market in Chicago. He had a company of fellow conspirators against consumers. They shot the prices sky-high. Mitchell made a million or more. Then he went into the market as a bigger plunger. He was betrayed and sold out and found himself penniless. That was thirty-five years ago. Mitchell for ten years sought to regain his fortune, but he was outclassed by keener-minded men. Then he became a pauper. And every man that has tried to 'corner' a food product has died poor. There is a retribution for food gamblers. It does not seem to follow stock gamblers. The same evil fortune may yet overtake 'those conservative business men' who, through the infamous meat trust, are robbing the people of the United States."

According to the *Kansas City Journal*, Kansas bank deposits have passed the \$100,000,000 mark. Of this amount \$53,110,828 are held by 549 incorporated state banks, twenty-two private banks and one trust company. The rest is held by national banks. The cash and sight exchange has also increased \$1,500,000, making the average legal reserve now carried 38 3/4 per cent. of the entire deposit. This is the high-water mark for Kansas bank deposits, and it is natural that it should be so, for Kansas broke all records last year and will break her own record this year in almost every one of the varied industries that earn her annual income of considerably over \$200,000,000. In spite of unsettled conditions in the oil fields, the output of Kansas oil and gas will easily exceed that of last year, which was the greatest in the history of the state. The new developments as well as the steady flow of the old wells go to confirm the opinion of the experts that the Kansas gas and oil fields are the largest and richest in the world. The output of Kansas coal mines continues steadily upward, and new lead and zinc mines are being developed on a large scale. The same story of steady increase is true of the state's crops of corn, hay, potatoes, garden truck, as well as of poultry, eggs, butter and milk.

In the case of Barrett et al. vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, recently decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that a policy issued December 16, 1890, on the life of a husband and payable to his wife at his death, in consideration of an annual premium of \$189 for twenty years, contained the following clause, viz.: "After three full annual payments have been paid upon this policy the company will upon legal surrender thereof, or within six months thereafter, issue a non-participating policy for paid-up insurance." The husband paid four annual premiums, but failed to pay the fifth, due December 16, 1893. He did not, however, demand a paid-up policy until December 7, 1894. The company replied that the policy had lapsed, and that as no application for a paid-up policy was made within six months, the policy became forfeited according to its printed terms and was of no value. In an action by the husband and wife the court held, reversing the decision of the court below, that though the action was not brought until eight years after the default occurred, the demand having been made within five years after such default, an action for the issuance of a paid-up policy might be brought on the written contract at any time within fifteen years after the cause of action accrued. The court further held that in an action for a paid-up policy, where there was

no demand by the company for a surrender of the policy, and there being a demand for a paid-up policy, which was refused on the ground that the policy was no longer in force, it was not incumbent on the policy-holder to tender the policy to the company before suit.

Statistics received by the State Department of Labour show that only three foreign countries have as many organized working people as New York state, and in proportion to population New York leads even these. Members of labor unions in Great Britain and Ireland number 1,902,308; in Germany, 1,276,831; in France, 715,576, and in New York, 400,000. The ratio is one to each eighteen inhabitants in New York, one to twenty-two in Great Britain, one to forty-four in Germany, and one to fifty-three in France. "It is a significant fact," says the Department, "that the hours of labour are short or long in almost the precise ratio of the degree of organization." The Department's quarterly bulletin states that "in the last quarter of 1904 the improvement in industrial activity which began in the summer became so pronounced that the percentage of idleness was smaller than in 1903, or even 1902, as shown by the following: Among approximately 100,000 wage earners in the various industries of the state only 108 per 1,000 were reported idle at the end of October, 1904, as compared with 17 and 112 in October, 1903 and 1902, respectively; for the close of November in 1902, 1903 and 1904 the respective ratios were 143, 164 and 111; for the end of December, 222, 231 and 196. The improvement was fairly general throughout the various trade and industries with the single exception of building."

Fire losses in the United States last year were the heaviest on record, according to the statement made by President Washburn at the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in New York on May 11th. This means that the fire damage was heavier even than in the years marked by the great fires of Chicago and Boston. The list of fires was unusually large, and the disaster at Baltimore was destructive enough in itself to render the year noteworthy in the annals of underwriters. The total loss for 1904 was estimated at \$29,798,050, an increase of over \$8,100,000 as compared with the year preceding, which, however, was over \$15,700,000 less than that for 1902. During the first four months of the present year no less than seven conflagrations occurred, in which the losses ranged from \$500,000 to \$3,000,000. Naturally the underwriters are in favour of more stringent building ordinances in the cities. The subject of federal supervision was touched upon by Mr. Washburn, who said that the bills looking to that end which have been introduced in Congress would not be satisfactory to underwriters without amendment. At the same time they opened the door for discussion, and he suggested that it would be well worth while to try a plan of national supervision if the companies could be thereby relieved of burdensome legislation and increasing taxes and could secure uniformity of policies and of legal decisions. Having reference to the source from which it comes, this is an interesting statement which is likely to be heard of further when Congress meets.

#### HOSPITAL FLOWER FUND.

Below is an extract from a letter written, under date of May 21st, by Miss Milliken, 33 Kami ni bancho, Tōkyō, which will interest contributors to the Hospital Flower Fund.

"Yesterday Miss Mizuta and I went to the Toyama Hospital, taking a plentiful supply of peonies and iris as the gift of the Yokohama ladies. It was a damp day and more men than usual were confined to the wards and their pleasure was thus correspondingly great.

They brightened up at once at the sight of the gay colors and their pleasure was increased when they learned that the gift had been sent by ladies of another city. They like to know, that they are thought about and considered (poor wounded fellows) as well as those who are fighting at the front. When they had arranged the flowers with their usual taste,



each in a little bottle by his bed, the appearance of the whole ward was brightened.

But it was the men in the separate rooms, too ill even to make a bow, who seemed to appreciate the gift most. They held the flowers lovingly in their bandaged hands and they sent message of sincere appreciation and thanks.

Those who would like, in the way described above, to minister to the comfort and cheer of the wounded and sick may send their contributions to Mrs. H. Loomis, 223 Bluff, who will see that the various hospitals share in their gifts.

RECEIPTS.	Yen.
From various ladies (six in number) .....	15.00
" King's Daughters .....	10.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25.00</b>
DISBURSEMENTS.	Yen.
For use in Toyama Hospital .....	10.00
" " " Red Cross .....	10.00
" " " On hand .....	5.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>25.00</b>

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LETTERS OF THANKS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

British Legation, June 9th, 1905.

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you would allow me to express through the medium of your paper my thanks to the workers who have so kindly helped me to send in ten thousand caps for the wounded, in answer to a request for caps made by the Red Cross Society in January.

A Sewing Bee was formed in Tokyo for this purpose. It met weekly during the winter and spring months at the houses of its different members. The work, however, was so heavy that it was decided at once to start a joint Bee in Yokohama as well as one in Kobe. Mrs. Tegner kindly undertook the Yokohama one, and Mrs. Bonar the Kobe branch.

The three Bees have worked splendidly, and sent in an average of 550 caps per week. The "Bees" have covered all their expense, by subscriptions collected by their several heads, and to-day a meeting was held at my house when the reports were read and the accounts of the three towns closed. The following is the result. Yokohama, caps 4,231; Kobe, caps 2,146; Tokyo, caps 4,450. Yokohama money collected, yen 507; Kobe, yen 161; Tokyo, yen 642, total yen 1,310. Kobe was unable to work more than a few weeks as it had other charity work already undertaken on hand. So from Kobe we have no surplus but we have in hand from Yokohama and Tokyo yen 337.44, and about 879 caps.

With the approval of the members of the "Bee" it was decided to hand over the money to the President of the Ladies Volunteer Nursing Association, the Marchioness Nabeshima, who kindly to-day came and read in Japanese the letter of thanks to the "Bee" which follows, and which the Baroness Sannomiya then read us the English translation of.

The members of the "Bee" greatly appreciated this recognition. A similar letter was then handed to Mrs. Tegner for the Yokohama "Bee," and one was given to me to send to Mrs. Bonar at Kobe. Mrs. Bonar's report from Kobe was read. Mrs. Tegner read us hers from Yokohama and the meeting was closed by the Marchioness Nabeshima taking over the money in hand.

I wish also to thank not only those who have lent me their houses, and given me their work and encouragement, but those without whose help the "Bees" could not have existed, namely the generous subscribers of all three towns. The enclosed lists will show how general has been the response to our appeal. I wish to add hearty thanks to Mrs. Tegner and Mrs. Bonar, without whose support I should never have had the courage to undertake the work, and also to Miss Greenwood, who has acted as secretary for me.

I am, Sir, with apologies for taking up so much of your valuable space,

Yours sincerely,

BEATRIX BARCLAY.

## MRS. TEGNER'S REPORT.

Money received from firms in response to circulars sent out:—Mr. D. H. Lake yen 5. Messrs. Bavier and Co. 5. "An Oher" 10. Jardine, Matheson and Co. 25. Bennett, Daniel and Co. 5. Mr. G. W. Rogers 5. Mr. Keane (E. T. Mason and Co.) 5. Times Encyclopedia Britannica 5. Mr. Copmann 25. Captain Weston 5. Messrs. Arthur and Bond 5. Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth 5. Mr. Howie 5. Captain Martin 5. Mr. Charles Averil 5. Mr. A. Owsen 5. Mr. Retz 10. Messrs. Heller Bros. 5. Mr. Ulysse Pila 5. Mr. Coye 5. Messrs. J. R. Simon and Co. 5. Messrs. Smith, Baker and Co. 5. Mr. Powys 5. Messrs. North and Rae 5. Messrs. Vantine and Co. 5. The Japan Brewery Co. 5. Mr. Percival 5. Messrs. Runge and Thomas 5. Messrs. Dell Oro and Co. 5. Messrs. Hell-

yer and Co. 5. Mr. McGowan 5. Mr. Jaffray 5. Messrs. Siber, Wolf and Co. 5. Toyo Kisen Kaisha 5. Yoshino Nursery 5. Compagnie Messageries Maritimes 10. S. R. and Co. 5. Mr. William Harris 5. Messrs. Varnum, Arnold and Co. 5. The Singer Manufacturing Co. 10. A Friend 5. Mr. Syme Thomson 5. Jno. W. Hall and Co. 5. Mr. E. Rogers 5. Messrs. Dentici and Co. 5. Musashiya and Co. 5. Mrs. Nomura 10. Sakura Gumi and Co. 5. Mr. C. V. Sale 5. Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. 5. and Messrs. Tanabe and Co. 5.—yen 320; subscription "L. S. Bee" yen 187=yen 507.

## OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

All Printed Circulars—donated by Mr. Thorne of the Box of Chorus; six dozen caps Mrs. Bent, some red cotton Lane, Crawford, & Co., piece of cloth Mr. Hime, a piece of cloth Messrs. Wiedeman, No. 70, a piece of cloth Tsuruya and Co., and a piece of cloth Bowden Bros. Receipts from firms yen 320, from "Ladies Sewing Bee" yen 187, contribution in cloth, etc., total yen 507. Expenses yen 361.89. In hand yen 145.11.

## REPORT OF KOBE LADIES WORKING PARTY.

The Kobe working party has consisted of forty members who have not only met with great regularity every week to work, but have also done a good deal at home also. These ladies and other friends in the foreign community, have subscribed the sum of yen 161 towards the expenses of the materials. We have made in all two thousand caps.

Our thanks are due to all our workers who have given much time and thought to the work, and especially to Mrs. Rentiers and her household who have undertaken all the work of cutting out and preparing the caps.

LILIAS N. BONAR.

## TOKYO REPORT.

The ladies who have worked for the "Bee," are:—Mrs. Benstead. Mrs. Brand, Mrs. Buncombe. Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Cowan. Miss Cowan. Miss Duer and the Convent. Miss Elliot. Mrs. Fardel. Mrs. Gardiner. Miss Gorton. Mrs. Griffin. Mrs. Hall. Mrs. Haworth. Miss Hays. Miss Julius. Mrs. Kirby. Miss Lovell. Mrs. McKim. Miss McKim. Miss MacAdam. Mrs. Purvis. Miss Pencock. Miss Pringle. Miss Rioch. Mrs. Swift. Mrs. Sweet. Miss Schereschewsky. Mrs. Vickers. Mrs. Waton. Mrs. White. Miss Wallace. Miss Greenwood, (Secretary).

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Baroness d'Anethan yen 5. Lady MacDonald 5. Viscountess Aoki 6.13. Mrs. Brunson 5. Mrs. Griscom 7. Mrs. Maxwell 5. Mrs. Schäfer 5. Mme. Thiel 6.50. Mme. Harmand 5. Mme. Schnitzinger 5. Countess Herzfeldt 5. Mme. de Man 5. Mrs. Gubbins 5. Miss Greenwood 2. Mrs. Miller 5. Mme. Corvisart 5. Mrs. Hume 5. Mrs. Hoffman 6.13. Mrs. Wilson 6.20. Miss Barclay 1. Mrs. Gardiner 5. Mme. von Dané 5. Mrs. Conder 5. Mme. Moslé 5. Mrs. Vickers 5. Miss Decker 1. Mrs. Teusler 5. Mrs. Swift 5. Mrs. Noble 6.20. Mrs. Pershing 5. Mme. von Eckert 5. Madame Mitsui 50. Mme. Yang 5. Mrs. MacArthur 5. Mme. André 5. His Ex. Count Arco Valley 12.26. Mr. Lowenthal 5. Major Armstrong 5. Mr. Loonen 25. Captain Brinkley 5. Count Metternich 5. Herr von Grünau 6. Herr von Wolfkehl 5. Mr. Hopler 5. Colonel Pakenham 10. Count Miniscalchi 5. Herr von Schulte 5. Lieut. Boldt 5. Mr. Sanguinetti 5. Monsieur Panafieu 5. Monsieur Camhon 5. His Ex. Monsieur de Pereira 5. Mr. Cox 5. Mr. White 5. His Ex. M. de Freitas 5. Mr. Laughlin 5. Mr. Egan 5. His Ex. Count Vinci 5. Mr. Conder 5. Monsieur Rossi 5. Monsieur Pasco 5. His Ex. Monsieur Barrera 5. Monsieur Raneto 2.50. Monsieur Romero 2.50. Monsieur Sanchez 2.50. Mr. Stone 15. Captain Lindberg 5. Monsieur de Anker 5. Mr. Denison 5. Count Collarado 5. Monsieur Castaneda 5. A Friend 10. Mr. Gillas 5. Mr. Leliman 5. His Ex. Phya Narissa Rajkitch 5. Phra Jayasuriude 5. His Ex. Minhui Cho 5. Captain Hutchison 5. Captain Jackson 5. Mr. B. J. Finch 5. Captain Toke 5. A Friend 5. Mr. K. Rojima (Niji Ginko) 5. Mr. Hijo (Hijo Bank) 5. Mr. S. Shiotou (Kokumun Shinbun) 5. Mr. K. Hara (Mojji Fire insurance) 5. Mitsui Bishi Co. 20. Nippon Yusen Kaisha 20. Mr. Tanaka's Bank 5. China and Japan Trading Co. 5. Kawasaki Ginko 5. Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. 25. Imperial Hotel 5. Morimura Ginko 25. Messrs. Shirokuni & Co. Tokyo 5. Mrs. S. Ida, Takashimaya 5. Messrs. Yagiya 5. Sakuragumi Ship Bldg. Co. Senju 5. Ishikawajima Ship Bldg. Co. 5. Imperial Marine Fire Insurance 5. Messrs. Tanaka and Co. Carriage Works 5. total yen 657.92.

Expenses of making 4,800 caps, and supplying Kobe and Yokohama with crosses, materials, stationery, postage, etc., and making 1,760 caps at 2½ sen each, yen 445.59; carriage on 2,146 caps from Kobe 20.00, total 465.59.

Balance in hand yen 192 33 sen.

## RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 5th, 1905.

DEAR MADAM:—It is very kind and sympathetic of you that you have started to make patients' caps

with the same purpose as ours. These caps you have sent to us to be given to the present war-victims number to this date as many as ten thousand. We have distributed all these together with our own among the patients directly and indirectly, telling them by every chance that they were made and given by you.

Representing our Association and on behalf of Princess Kanin, Honorary President, I feel great honour in taking the liberty of asking you to convey to your members how grateful those patients are and take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy you have so practically extended to this Association.

I am, Dear Madam, Yours obediently.

MARCHIONESS NABESHIMA,  
President.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION NOTES.

1. WORLD'S CONVENTION.—The World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was held at Paris, April 27-30. This convention was held as a semi-centennial celebration of the convention held in Paris in 1855, at which time the World's Federation of Associations was organized. There were present over 700 delegates, representing twenty different countries, among whom were four representatives of the National Union of Japan, Rev. Y. Honda, Dr. K. Ibuka, K. Gorai, Esq., Galen M. Fisher, Esq. One of the most significant events of the conference was the hearty reception accorded the representatives from Japan. The following is Dr. Ibuka's brief message of greeting to the convention: "It was far from easy, as you may imagine, for us to leave our country at this time, but we felt that the importance of this Convention made the effort well worth while. We bring to you not only the salutations of the Japanese Associations but also a message: 'Although our country is engaged in war with one of the great European powers, we as individuals and as Christians are at peace with all the nationalities of the world.' I have been glad to shake hands with the delegates from all countries, but especially glad to grasp the hand of Pastor Helman Lezius of Russia. We are praying for the Czar as well as for our own Emperor. I wish to express our hearty thanks for your sympathy with us in this trying time. I must ask you to join us in prayer for a speedy but lasting peace, and also that when things come to be settled they may be settled right."

The World's Federation of Associations embraces twenty-one national organizations, united in the common work among the young men of the world. There is a total of 7,376 local Associations with a total membership of 68,000 young men.

2. A BUILDING GIVEN TO KYOTO.—Among the delegates present at the convention was the Hon. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. From young manhood Mr. Wanamaker has been an active worker in the Association and has known it thoroughly. He has shown his confidence in the value of its efforts in behalf of young men by contributing largely to his home Association in Philadelphia and by giving most of the funds for a building each at Madras and Calcutta. One of the most stirring events of the Paris Conference was the announcement that after months of careful inquiry and final consultation with the delegates present, Mr. Wanamaker had pledged \$100,000 to supply Association buildings for three of the capitals of the Far East. Of this amount \$25,000 is for Kyoto, \$25,000 for Seoul, and \$50,000 for Peking. The condition of the Kyoto gift is that money shall be raised locally to provide the lot and that the corner stone shall be laid in May of 1906.

Mr. Wanamaker, one of the most successful and cautious business men in the world, has made the following statement concerning his investments in Young Men's Christian Association buildings:

"I have a great many investments that have disappointed me. I have tried to exercise good judgment about the expenditure of time and money, but the Christian Association work has never disappointed me, and I have no better investment in religious work than that of which the Christian Association is a part."

"If I had my life to live over again, I would not put less money in the Young Men's Christian Association work, but would put double what I have done."

## TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## DELCASSÉ AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

London, June 8.

The comments of the French papers on the resignation of M. Delcassé attest the gravity of the Morocco embroglio. It is



believed that M. Rouvier's first endeavour will be to find a compromise acceptable to Germany.

#### CHINA WARSHIPS RECALLED.

The battleships *Canopus* and *Goliath*, bound to China, have been recalled from Colombo.

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN TROUBLE.

The Norwegian Parliament has unanimously passed a resolution severing the connection between Sweden and Norway, declaring that King Oscar has ceased to be King of Norway, and conferring on the present Ministry the powers of government formerly appertaining to the King.

#### GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, June 9.

Germany has formally proposed to the Powers a conference on the Morocco Question.

#### SUBMARINE SUNK.

The submarine, *A 3*, has been lost outside Plymouth. Fifteen perished, including Lieut. Fletcher. She suddenly sank; there was no explosion.

#### NEW SPEAKER.

Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther has been elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

#### NORWAY.

The new Norwegian flag will be hoisted and saluted throughout the country on Saturday.

#### RECALL OF BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

London, June 10.

The *Standard* says that it has been decided to recall immediately the whole of the British battleships from the China station.

[NOTE.—The British battleships at present in China waters are *Albion* (12,950 tons); *Centurion* (10,500 tons); *Glory* (12,950 tons); *Ocean* (12,950 tons); and *Vengeance* (12,950 tons).]

#### FRANCE'S NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

The French newspapers intimate that as part of the new policy a new ambassador will go to Berlin and a new envoy to Morocco. As evidence of the acuteness of the situation, which M. Delcasse's resignation may have modified, the French Minister for War conferred on Wednesday with the Commanders of Army Corps on the frontier and ordered them to bring up the forces to full strength.

#### PEACE PROPOSALS.

Later.

The meeting of peace commissioners is assured.

#### THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMUNICATION.

London, June 11.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Japanese and Russian Governments a communication in which he says that it is felt the time has come when in the interests of all mankind he must endeavour to see whether it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict. The United States is interested in both Japan and Russia by ties of friendship and good will and it is felt that the progress of the world was set back by the war between these two great nations. He urged the two Governments not only for their own sakes but in the interest of the whole civilized world to open direct negotiations for peace.

A special London telegram of June 10 says a meeting of peace delegates is assured.

#### BOTH BELLIGERENTS ACCEPT.

London, June 11.

Both belligerents have accepted President Roosevelt's proposal. The Bourses of St. Petersburg and Tokyo are showing much activity.

#### THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

London, June 13.

Reuter's agent telegraphs from Fez that Germany has already received some minor commercial concessions. It is feared that any modification of the *status quo* by the grant of further concessions will lead to a serious crisis. It is stated on good authority that Count Tattenbach, the German Envoy to Morocco, has informed the Sultan that he has no cause to fear France, as Germany is ready to champion him. The Count reminded him that if the Moorish frontier is continuous with the Algerian frontier, the French frontier is likewise continuous with the German. This has produced a great impression in St. Petersburg.

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Later.

Baron Komura's note, which was handed to Mr. Griscom, the American Minister in Tokyo, shows that Japan's conception of the object of the proposed meeting does not in any way coincide with that of the Russian Foreign Office. The limited nature of the Russian Foreign Office conception causes some misgivings in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg. It is said that if Russia's attitude is maintained the present movement will lead to nothing. Others regard Russia's attitude as a natural endeavour to avoid the impression that she is determined beforehand to accept Japan's terms.

#### ATTACK ON THE GREEK PREMIER.

London, June 14.

The Greek Premier was seriously stabbed in the abdomen outside the Chamber.

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

President Roosevelt, replying to a deputation of the American Asiatic Association, has promised to do his utmost to promote American trade with China. He said that he would confer with the departmental officials on the subject. The deputation urged the relaxation of the Chinese exclusion measures.

#### PEACE.

Later.

A telegram from Washington says that the place of meeting for the conference is not settled. Neither Washington nor Manchuria is satisfactory. President Roosevelt may act as arbitrator.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 8th.)

#### IN MANCHURIA.

Our force which had advanced in the direction of Liangshuisien (about 2½ miles east of Tsenchingtsz, called also Nanchingtsz) drove back, at 3.30 a.m. on the 7th, a body of the enemy who were on the north, numbering about a company of infantry and 50 sabres. At 6 o'clock our troops took possession of the highland east of Chapengan about 4 miles north-east of Tsenchingtsz.

[This indicates that the Japanese are advancing along the Kaiyuen-Kirin road.—Ed. J.M.]

At 6.30 a.m. on the 7th a company of the enemy's cavalry advanced to Sufangtai (10 miles north of Changtu), at 7.30 a.m. some 50 of his troopers pushed towards Ta-aotun (7 miles north-west of Changtu), and at the same time 150 of his cavalry approached Shihientien (2½ miles north of Ta-aotun), but all these attacks were repulsed.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters, p.m. 10th.)

At 4 p.m. on the 9th our troops, driving back the enemy along the line extending from the heights north of Liangshuisien to the heights north of Nanchingtsz, occupied the line.

On the same day our troops occupied the

districts near Rhshihlipau (10 miles north-east of Changtu), Sufangtai, Tungkiatsz (10 miles north of Changtu) and Kinglungshan (13 miles north-west of Changtu).

Otherwise there is no change.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 11th inst.)

On the 10th our cavalry drove back the enemy's cavalry from Hsiyingtsz (about 7 miles south of Liaoyangwopeng) and Hsi-pingfang (some 2½ miles south-west of Hsiyingtsz) and occupied these places. Another body of this force expelled the enemy from Hsiaochingtsz (18 miles north of Kangping) and Kaukiawopeng (about 2½ miles north-east of Hsiaoching) and occupied the highlands on the north of Hsiaowaitang (about 2½ miles east of Kaukiawopeng and 10 miles west of Liaoyangwopeng).

Otherwise, with the exception of skirmishes between scouts, there is no change.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 12th, p.m.)

On the 11th a mixed column of the enemy's troops advanced from Hsiao-Peh-yinlio (about 15 miles north-east of Ying-pienmun), *via* Nienyuling, against Ying-pienmun, but being driven back by our troops at Sumiaotsz (about 4 miles north-east of Ying-pienmun) they retired north in disorder.

[This incident took place in the east sector of the field.—Ed. J.M.]

On the same day at 6.30 a.m. a force of the enemy composed of 1 battalion of infantry, about 2 sotnias of cavalry and 4 guns advanced from the north-east against Rhshihlipau, and on the same morning at 4.30, some 600 of his cavalry with 4 guns advanced against Sufangtai, but both attacks were repulsed.

There is no special change in other directions.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

#### ROJESTVENSKY.

A telegram from Sascho hospital says that neither of Admiral Rojestvensky's wounds shows any signs of supuration and he is progressing towards recovery. His pulse, however, is very irregular, but that is not thought to be the result of his present wounds.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oral*, one of the Russian hospital-ships temporarily seized by our Squadron during the battle in the Japan Sea, was found to have on board the master of the British S.S. *Oldhamia* and 4 of her crew. Further, it has been established that there are suspicions of her having violated the Hague Convention in other respects, and she will therefore be brought before a prize court at Sascho.

With regard to the *Castroma*, up to the time of her arrival at *Sibouti* she was fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus; during her voyage she supplied surgeons to fill vacancies on board the Russian war-ships, and in spite of having reported her equipment to be in accordance with the second Article of the Hague Convention, she changed the colour of her lines from red to green. There were thus many causes for suspicion, but it has been decided not to examine further into the matter and to adopt the lenient course of releasing the vessel.

(The *Oral* is a 19-knot ship of 7,650 tons, built in 1889.—Ed. J.M.)

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

The Imperial wedding in Berlin passed off without a hitch in beautiful weather. At the banquet in the Palace Prince Arisugawa

conducted the Princess Christian of Denmark, and Princess Arisugawa was conducted by the Grand-Duke, the father-in-law of the Crown Prince.

Prince Arisugawa presented to the Imperial couple a particularly handsome flower vase. It elicited the greatest admiration from the Emperor and Empress and from the Crown Prince and Princess. The Emperor presented to Princess Arisugawa, a bracelet of remarkable beauty. The Chief Chamberlain gave a banquet in honour of Prince Arisugawa at which many high officials, scholars and artists were present, and Prince Bulow also entertained the Prince and Princess. Prince Arisugawa is to visit the Krupp factory on his way back from Berlin.

#### RUSSIANS AT MANILA INTERNED.

It has been finally decided that the Russian ships at Manila shall be disarmed and interned. The course of events has been as follows: The *Aurora*, *Oleg* and *Zemchug* arrived at Manila at 10 p.m. on the 3rd and applied for permission to effect repairs, pleading inability to put to sea. A committee of examination was appointed and it reported that at least 60 days would be required to complete the repairs. The American Government then informed the Japanese Government that instructions had been sent to Manila in the sense that unless the Russian ships put to sea in 24 hours they must be disarmed. On the 7th the Governor-General of Manila informed Mr. Narita, the Japanese Consul, that in pursuance of the above instructions from Washington the 24 hour period would commence from noon on the 7th. On the afternoon of the 8th the Governor-General informed Mr. Narita that, the 24 hours having expired, the Russians had been directed to hand over their ships to the American naval authorities, who were then in the act of receiving them.

#### A PETITION TO THE TSAR.

The following is the gist of the petition to the Throne adopted at the recent meeting of representatives of local assemblies and heads of municipalities held in Moscow:—

Serious misfortune now threatens Russia and Your Majesty's position. We, Your subjects, forgetting past differences of political views, have now unanimously decided to carry our complaints direct to Your Majesty.

Your Majesty—By abuses of power on the part of the advisers beside the Throne and by the evils they have committed, a terrible defeat in war has been called down upon Russia's head. Our army has been incompetent to break the foe; our navy has been annihilated. In addition, domestic disturbances more formidable than this foreign enemy are about to break out.

Your Majesty, seeing with Your own eyes the inability and corruption of the bureaucratic government, has ordered its reform. But Your edict has been disregarded and nothing has yet been done to give effect to it. Your Majesty has decided to assemble the representatives of the people, and to learn the real state of affairs and to seek their cooperation in reforming the policy of the State. But that edict also remains still a dead letter in spite of the misfortunes that are overtaking the country.

Your Majesty—We Your subjects, pray You at once to summon the people's representatives before it is too late. These representatives, in conjunction with Your Majesty, will determine the question of peace or war as well as the possibility of complying with or the necessity of rejecting the terms of peace, thus giving to the contest a national character. When that is done there will

be no more quarrels among brethren, and all will flock together under the country's flag.

Your Majesty—Russia's honour, her national power, her domestic tranquillity, which is closely associated with the pacific nature of her foreign relations—all these things depend upon the decision of Your Majesty alone. We pray that Your Majesty will not hesitate at this crisis of the country's misfortune. The responsibility of the nation and Your Majesty's responsibility to the nation, are truly heavy.

#### ADMIRAL ENQUIST.

Admiral Enquist's report, dated the 5th of June, is as follows:—"The sea-fight commenced on the 27th. The Japanese fleet appeared in the north at 1.45 p.m. Then the fight began. The enemy's plan was to prevent us from reaching Vladivostok. Whenever our squadron attempted to steer north, the enemy, utilizing his superior speed, bore down on the head of our column. His battle-ships concentrated on our principal battle-ships. Nine Japanese armoured cruisers (there exist only 8.—Ed. J. M.) manoeuvred independently and essayed to get our battleships under a cross fire. During the fight it became necessary for our cruisers to operate against these vessels of the enemy, and the transports were thus exposed to great danger. When night fell the enemy opened a torpedo attack. It was impossible for us to distinguish the result, and I am consequently unable to report them. I frequently attempted to escape to the north, but the repeated attacks to which I was subjected finally compelled me to make my way southward.

On the morning of the 28th I lost touch with our main squadron, and being subjected to the attack of the whole of the enemy's fleet (this is impossible as the two main squadrons of the Japanese fleet were then 300 miles away at the Liancourt Rocks.—Ed. J. M.), my cruiser suffered heavily. Moreover she was short of coal, and I finally decided to steer for Manila. I can not too greatly praise the conduct of the men under my command.

#### ANOTHER ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

Shanghai, June 6.

Reuter gives the following as Rear-Admiral Leichenstein's report:—"The commander of the destroyer *Bodri* reports:—"The fight began at 1 p.m. on the 27th. At 7 p.m. the destroyer *Buini* went alongside of the flag-ship *Suvaroff* and took away Admiral Rojestvensky, who had been wounded on the head. Our fleet proceeded north that day in the following order:—*Nicholai I*, *Orel*, *Bonodino*, *Alexander III*, *Apraxin*, *Seniavine*, *Oushakoff*, *Sissoi Veliky*, *Navarin*, and *Nakhimoff*, forming the east column; and *Sviatlana*, *Almaz*, *Oleg*, *Aurora*, *Dimitri Donskoi* and *Monomakh*, forming the west column, with the transports and the torpedo-destroyers between the columns. At 7.30 p.m. the cruiser column changed direction to port, and after a time the *Donskoi*, *Izumrud*, *Almaz* and *Sviatlana* resumed their northerly course, while the *Aurora*, *Oleg* and *Zemchug* went south, the destroyers *Bodri* and *Blestyashchik* following the latter squadron at a speed of 10 knots. On the 28th at 11 a.m. these southward-steering cruisers passed the Tsushima Strait, but at 5 a.m. the *Blestyashchik* sank, and the *Bodri* took off her crew of 4 officers and 75 men. The *Bodri* then resumed her southward course, but she lost the cruiser squadron and besides had now burned all her coal as well as all her wooden fittings. She

finally lost power of motion, but was sighted by an English steamer and towed to Shanghai. The Chinese officials ordered the *Bodri* to put to sea again within 24 hours, but that evening Kamimura's squadron came to the Saddle (it did not.—Ed. J. M.) and moreover we had no coal for a sea-voyage, so having lost our opportunity to get out, there was nothing for it but to remain at Shanghai."

#### THE TSAR'S THANKS.

Reuter reports that the Emperor of Russia has conveyed to Admirals Rojestvensky and Enquist as well as to the Captain of the *Almaz* and to all the officers and men under their command His Majesty's thanks.

#### PEACE RUMOURS.

In Washington the state of the peace question is considered satisfactory. The duty of the United States is concluded with the receipt of the communications from Japan and Russia. When the Tsar consents to the Japanese proposals, the two countries will open the conference of plenipotentiaries. (We presume that the "proposals" here mentioned refer to place and time.—Ed. J. M.)

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Darmstadt	Sa. June 17
Europe	B. T. Co.	Shamut	Sa. June 17
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanien	Th. June 17
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Korea	F. June 17
America	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. June 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	N. June 16
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	Th. June 16
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. July 3
America	P. M. Co.	China	W. July 3
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleades	W. July 12
America	O. & O. Co.	Doric	W. July 19

1 Left Nagasaki on the 14th inst.  
2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.  
3 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer	Date
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Benaroch	F. June 16
Europe	M. M. Co.	Caladenien	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Shamut	Sa. June 17
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	W. June 17
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Darmstadt	Sa. June 17
America	P. M. Co.	Korea	Sa. June 17
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of Japan	M. June 16
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nunantia	M. June 16
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	Mongolia	Sa. June 17
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Em. of India	F. June 10
America	O. & O. Co.	Coptic	Th. July 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. July 4
Hongkong	P. M. Co.	China	F. July 7
Europe	B. T. Co.	Pleades	Th. July 12
Hongkong	O. & O. Co.	Doric	F. July 19

#### LATEST SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

*Valletta*, British steamer, 1,937, J. McMorran, 9th June.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*Manchuria*, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 10th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.  
*Hector*, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondson, 10th June.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 9th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
*Pleades*, American steamer, 2,032, F. G. Purrington, 10th June.—Puget Sound Ports via Hakodate, and Muroan, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
*Skuld*, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Otto, 10th June.—Mojil, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Co.  
*Macduff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 10th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
*African Prince*, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 11th June.—Nagasaki, Ballast.—American Trading Co.  
*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 11th June.—San Francisco, 20th May, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
*Indrawadi*, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 12th June.—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Stanley Dollar*, British steamer, 1,857, J. Bruce, 12th June.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.  
*Nippon*, Austrian steamer, 3,999, L. Saichi, 12th June.—Trieste via ports and Shanghai, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

*Benworth*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 13th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,655, J. T. Smith, 13th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 27th May, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Nicomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 13th June.—Portland, Oregon, Astoria, 24th May, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

*Inveric*, British steamer, 3,113, Kennedy, 13th June.—Middlesbro, and London via ports, and Singapore, 30th May, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Eroth*, British steamer, 2,887, G. Gordon Graham, 14th June.—Shanghai via Kobe, General.—Doddwell & Co.

*Manica*, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 14th June.—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chenan*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laefer, 14th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Verona*, German steamer, 3,036, Dobronz, 15th June.—New York via ports, and Shanghai, 10th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Thyra*, British steamer, 2,444, A. Bainbridge, 15th June.—Saigon via Hongkong, 6th June, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obnauer, 15th June.—Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 14th June, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Palermo*, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 15th June.—London via ports, and Kobe, 13th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

*Sithonia*, German steamer, 4,239, Hildebrandt, 15th June.—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, 9th June, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Vittoria*, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 15th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## DEPARTURES.

*Braemar*, British steamer, 2,316, S. L. Saxby, 9th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Empress of China*, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 9th June.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Brigantia*, German steamer, 4,166, Russ, 10th June.—Havre, Hamburg and Antwerp via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Indumayo*, British steamer, 3,367, R. J. Craven, 10th June.—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Spondilus*, British steamer, 4,752, Moses, 10th June.—Taketooyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Zieten*, German steamer, 5,052, F. von Binzer, 10th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 10th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chiswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 10th June.—Muroran, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Oanfa*, British steamer, 4,867, Thos. Bartlett, 10th June.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Tjimakhi*, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 10th June.—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

*Manchuria*, American steamers, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 11th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Pleides*, American steamer, 2,932, F. G. Purrington, 11th June.—Manila via ports, Mails and General.—Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

*Sefala*, British steamer, 2,435, G. A. Shepherd, 11th June.—Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Bentomond*, British steamer, 1,752, Henderson, 12th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

*Oriel*, British steamer, 2,175, G. Maddrell, 12th June.—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

*Skuld*, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Otto, 12th June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Co.

*Ganges*, British steamer, 2,721, W. Sibbald, 13th June.—Kobe via Yokkoichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Macdoff*, British steamer, 1,882, John B. Muir, 13th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Stanley Dollar*, British steamer, 1,857, J. Bruce, 14th June.—San Francisco via Honolulu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Nippon*, Austrian steamer, 3,999, L. Soich, 15th June.—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

*African Prince*, British steamer, 3,183, John McFarlane, 15th June.—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

*Hector*, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondson, 15th June.—Kobe, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* from Hong

kong via ports:—Mrs. Arnold and 2 children, Miss J. M. Betts, Mrs. Beattie, infant and ayah, Mr. J. C. Barthel, Mr. F. Briggs, Mrs. W. C. Colburn, Miss M. E. Colburn, Mr. E. C. Sullivan, Mr. J. P. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cobb, Mrs. H. Dutard, Mr. H. Fugita, Mr. R. N. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hopworth, Mrs. J. K. C. Hobbs, Miss Ida Worth, Mr. W. B. Wells, Mr. H. W. Meyer and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Newton, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Miss Mas San (amah), Mr. F. Uhl and servant and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Watson in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. P. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Allen, Capt. M. Blite, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Mrs. D. J. Baker and child, Master Casey Baker, Mr. M. B. Cohen, Mr. G. H. Chandler, Mr. A. Cabouret, Rev. W. Court, wife and infant, Mrs. J. Damsroum, Miss N. E. Dow, Mr. M. Deutscher, Lt. Com. A. W. Dodd, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dakin, Capt. H. Dorey, U.S.A., Mr. R. H. Eckford, Mr. J. Reed Elliott, Lt. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A., Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Mr. T. Fujita, Mr. Sam Fisk, Miss L. E. Frey, Mr. W. Gardner, Rev. T. R. Guy, Lt. H. G. Gates, U.S.N., Mr. L. Guyn, Mrs. L. N. Gray and infant, Mrs. W. H. Harstedt and child, Mr. Chas. D. Hart, Com. H. Hutchins, U.S.N., Mrs. N. Hamilton, Mr. B. T. Honigman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kline, Lieut. Commander A. L. Key, U.S.N., U.S.N., Mrs. A. L. Key and 2 children, Mrs. S. La Grave, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Mr. L. Lovegrove, Dr. W. E. Musgrave, Mr. S. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hagee, Baroness A. Von Meyerink, Mr. E. H. Melbye, Mrs. H. Meyers and 3 children, Mrs. A. R. Morton, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. McGill, Miss Myrtle McGill, Miss Stella McGill, Master W. McGill, Mrs. L. W. Martin, Mr. W. C. Pruitt, Mr. R. A. Preston, Lt. Com. C. E. Ronnell, U.S.N., Lt. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., Mr. C. B. Rosenbaum, Mr. F. Stampel, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Town, Miss M. Unger, Mr. A. A. Van Verhis, Mrs. A. A. Van Verhis, Mr. R. J. Van Verhis, General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Mrs. L. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Warner and Miss N. Zwemer in cabin.

Per British steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. G. L. Brastow and daughter, Mr. Earnest Brindle, Mr. A. L. Dixey, Dr. G. S. Gerhard, Mr. C. A. Griscum and valet, Mrs. C. A. Griscum and maid, Mr. J. Imaoka, Mr. T. Kamiya, Mr. O. Kitamura, Mr. M. Kono, Mr. L. Leybold, Mr. E. V. Morgan, Miss C. Swigert, Dr. M. Tanaka, Mrs. W. M. Wiegall, Mr. Howard Wood, Miss Rachael Wood, Miss Marion Wood, Miss Belle Young, Mr. W. E. Jones, Mr. O. Takayama, Prof. Bashford Dean, Mrs. Bashford Dean, Mrs. D. Dunbar, Mrs. Tessie Emerson, Mr. C. King and two servants, Mr. C. I. McCaskey, Mrs. C. I. McCaskey, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Mr. V. Vezetti, Miss Nettie Yoerk, Mr. Acland Hood, Mrs. Acland Hood and son, Mr. T. Kaneko, Mr. T. Aoki, Mr. H. Sakurai, Mr. H. Sakurai and two children, Mr. K. Iwakami, Mrs. K. Iwakami, Mrs. I. Carter, Miss W. E. Carter, Mr. T. Higa, Mr. R. Oberwimmer, Mr. M. Morioka, Mr. Maurice Sternbach and valet, and Mrs. Maurice Sternbach and maid, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. J. F. Smith, and Mr. J. F. Thorn, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. T. Crofts, Mrs. T. Crofts, Mr. G. L. Dobson, Mrs. G. L. Dobson and son, Mr. T. Faust, Mrs. T. Faust, Miss M. C. Peck, Mr. W. K. Roberts, and Mr. Earnest Freyvogel, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. S. M. Bell, Mrs. S. M. Bell, Mr. Chew Cheu, Mrs. Chew Cheu and daughter, Mrs. Geo. N. Briggs and infant, Mr. J. L. Davis, Miss M. M. Decker, Mr. Mike Evans, Mrs. Mike Evans, Mr. Maurice Goodman, Miss A. L. Hardeman, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Miss E. Hendricks, Mr. W. F. Heroy, Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Mr. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. C. E. Holmes and infant, Mr. W. H. Howard, Mrs. H. Kloss, Miss M. Merchant, Miss F. L. Moore, Mr. W. P. Scott, Mr. Chas. B. Warren, Mr. H. B. Wilkinson, Mr. L. Ah Chock, and Mr. Ronald McCullough, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* for San Francisco via ports:—Mrs. Jas. Agler, Miss Maud Agler, Mr. W. G. Allen, Mr. P. Anderson, Mrs. P. Anderson, Mr. John T. Arundel, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Mr. J. H. Ankrom, Mrs. Ankrom, Mr. E. P. Babbitt, Mrs. E. P. Babbitt, Mrs. P. H. Babcock, Mr. Paul Bagley, Miss M. A. Bartlett, Mr. E. C. Bellows, Mrs. E. C. Bellows and servant, Mrs. D. J. Baker and child, Master Casey Baker, Capt. M. Blite, Mr. C. Von Bose, Mrs. C. Von Bose, Mr. J. N. Boyd, Dr. Benj. Crodie, Miss Margaret B. Bull, Miss Annie Burke, Mr. Arthur L. Busch, Mr. A. Cabouret, Mr. Chas. Calman, Miss Canan, Mr. G. H. Chandler, Mr. M. B. Cohen, Mr. John M. Collum, Lt. A. E. de Costa, Rev. Wm. Court, Mrs. Wm. Court and infant, Mr. J. H. Crane, Mrs. J. H. Crane, Mr. W. S. Dakin, Mrs. W. S. Dakin, Mrs. J. Damsroum, Mrs. Chas. A. Davenport, Mr. Seizaburo Deguchi, Mr. M. Deutscher, Mr. C. E. Dickinson, Mrs. C. E. Dickinson, Mr. H. Dickman, Lt. Comdr. A. W. Dodd, U.S.N., Capt. H. Dorey, U.S.A., Miss N. E. Dow, Mr. R. H. Eckford, Mrs. W. P. Edgerton, Miss Gladys Edgerton, Mr. J. Reed Elliott, Lt. R. E. Fisher, Mr. Sam Fisk, Mr. W. H. Fordham, Mrs. W. H. Fordham,

Mr. J. E. Foulds, Miss G. P. Foulds, Miss Lulu E. Fry, Mr. Tokujiro Fujita, Mr. W. Gardner, Mrs. C. A. Gates, Mr. H. S. Glazier, Mrs. L. M. Gray and infant, Mrs. J. F. Greig, Rev. T. R. Guy, Mr. L. Guyn, Lt. J. F. Hall, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Chas. D. Hart, Mrs. W. H. Harstedt and child, Mr. H. D. Heathfield, Mrs. H. D. Heathfield, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Miss Heydel, Mr. Koichi Hibi, Mr. B. T. Honigman, Mr. J. H. Hooven, Comdr. H. Hutchins, U.S.N., Mr. L. G. Johnson, Mr. C. C. Kalnberg, Mr. Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Lt. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., Mrs. A. L. Key and 2 children, Mrs. H. Kimball, Miss F. Kimball, Hon. Hamilton King, Mrs. Hamilton King, Mr. W. King, Mr. G. W. Kline, Mrs. G. W. Kline, Mr. Sukekichi Kusakado, Mrs. S. La Grave, Mrs. S. C. Langmuir, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Mr. Ch. B. Corentzen, Mr. L. Lovegrove, Wm. Lovett, Mrs. Wm. Lovett, Miss P. Lovett, Mr. A. Magee, Lt. C. A. de Magelhaus, Miss A. E. Maitland, Miss A. M. Mannering, Miss H. D. Mannering, Mr. Frank W. Marston, Mrs. C. K. Martin, Miss R. N. Martin, Mrs. L. W. Martin, Mr. Andrew McClelland, Dr. McGill, Mrs. McGill, Miss Myrtle McGill, Miss Stella McGill, Master W. McGill, Mr. E. H. Melbye, Mrs. H. W. Meyers, 3 children and amah, Baroness A. Von Meyerink, Mr. S. Middleton, Miss D. Miller, Mr. Tatsuo Momono, Miss M. B. Morrow, Miss A. R. Morton, Mr. A. H. Motley, Mrs. A. H. Motley, Mr. H. C. Moses, Dr. W. E. Musgrave, Mr. H. Mutsu, Mrs. H. Mutsu, Mr. Teizo Nagayo, Mrs. G. Naumau, Mr. Geo. Newcomb, Mr. A. Ch. Niewenhuys, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Miss C. A. Olding, Mr. M. O. Oppenheimer, Mr. Tokutaro Osawa, Mr. W. C. Pakenham, Mr. C. Palmer, Mr. E. J. Parker, Mrs. E. J. Parker, Miss D. Patterson, Mr. J. H. Patterson, Mr. H. M. Pratt, Mr. R. A. Preston, Mr. W. O. Pruitt, Lt. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., Miss E. Richard, Mr. C. B. Rosenbaum, Dr. N. J. Salguero, Miss L. H. Schanck, Mr. J. Schank, Mr. J. H. Schoonmaker, Mrs. J. H. Schoonmaker, Mrs. E. Scofield and servant, Miss Scofield, Miss F. Scofield, Miss G. Scofield, Miss H. Scofield, Mr. Soen Shaku, Mr. Kashiro Shibayama, Mr. F. Sisson, Mr. F. Stampel, Mr. Richard T. Stevens, Mrs. Richard T. Stevens, Mr. J. D. Stuart, Miss E. Stud ey, Miss C. M. Sullivan, Mr. Genkichi Suzuki, Mr. Tatsujiro Takahashi, Mr. C. C. Town, Mrs. C. C. Town, Mr. G. J. Townsend, Miss A. R. Townsend, Mr. Sadahichi Tsuji, Miss M. Unger, Mrs. S. M. Vanclain, Mr. S. M. Vanclain, Jr., Miss Vanclain, Miss Hazel Van Voorhis, Mr. A. A. Van Voorhis, Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhis, Mr. J. R. Van Voorhis, Mr. Murray Warner, Mrs. Murray Warner, Mr. L. W. Weaver, Mr. F. L. Whitby, Mrs. E. Whitam, Miss M. Whitam, Mrs. M. Williams, Mr. H. M. Wisler, General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mr. J. C. Woodbury, Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, Miss Margaret Woodbury, Mr. W. M. Wyeth, Miss B. Wyeth, Miss M. Wyeth, Mr. Teijiro Yamamoto, and Miss N. Zwemer, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. E. R. Ackerman, Mrs. E. R. Ackerman, Miss Albercrombie, Mr. R. W. Allen, Mrs. Allan, Mr. G. Amer, Mr. K. Azuma, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin and child, Dr. Behn, Capt. Brockman, R.M.L.L., Miss Mabel Burke, Dr. G. Carlisle, Mr. S. W. Cartwright, Mr. H. J. Chalk, Miss A. G. Coulter, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mrs. D. W. Craddock and 2 children, Mrs. Crofoot and 2 children, Com. Percy Cullen, C.M.G., R.N.R., Surgeon Dartnell, R.N., Mr. R. Lloyd Davis, Mr. D. F. Davis, Mrs. D. F. Davis, Mr. Dearlove, Eng. Lt. Donkin, R.N., Rev. F. E. Emerson, Mrs. G. W. Evans, Mr. J. B. Evans, Mr. W. N. Finlayson, Mr. A. C. Fitzer, Mr. W. Firth, Miss French, Mr. Y. Fujimura, Mr. M. Furukawa, Miss Gary, Miss M. E. Gregg, Mr. W. A. Hadden, Mr. C. Hall, Mrs. Mackay Herriot, Mr. G. Homma, Mrs. G. Homma, Mr. C. Illies, Mrs. C. Illies, Mr. R. Illies, Mr. G. H. Innis, Mr. H. Stanley Jevons, Mrs. H. Stanley Jevons, Mr. J. W. Johnson, Mr. J. Williamson Jones, Mr. W. R. Kincaid, Jr., Mr. W. Komada, Dr. S. Kondo, Mr. Kraftmeier, Mrs. Kraftmeier, Mr. F. A. Lander, Surgeon Langford, R.N., Mr. C. J. Lee, Mr. Lundt, Mrs. Lundt, Mr. J. F. Martin, Mr. K. Masuda, Mr. F. Materna, Mr. G. W. Millar, Mr. G. W. Millar, Mr. R. Muckle, Mrs. M. H. Myers, Mr. H. G. Myers, Mrs. M. C. E. Myers, Mr. N. E. Nichols, Mr. A. Nelson, Mr. H. T. O'Brien, Mr. J. W. Oliver, 4 children and governess, Mr. H. A. Pattman, Mr. Peignor, Mrs. P. H. Ray, Mr. F. Rayden, Mr. Jno. Reed, Mr. H. T. Reed, Mrs. H. T. Reed, Lieut. Com. P. M. Riadmore, R.N., Mrs. P. M. Riadmore, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. W. V. Robinson, Mr. J. Roy, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. Theo. Schwars, Mr. Wm. Scott, Mrs. Wm. Scott, Miss Scott, Capt. Sheldrake, Mrs. A. P. Sherwood, Miss F. B. Smith, Miss L. H. Smith, Mrs. C. B. Taite, Capt. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor and child, Mr. W. Tennon, Mrs. W. Tennon, Mr. T. H. Tilly, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. E. Walker, Miss E. Walker, Mr. Warnsby, Mrs. Warnsby, Mr. E. M. Warburg, Mrs. E. M. Warburg, Miss Warburg, Mrs. C. Wedemeyer and child, Mr. S. K. Weirick, Mrs. C. Yoshida, Mr. W. Young, and Mrs. W. J. Young, in cabin.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 16.

A few small contracts have been made in Cotton Yarns at quotations. In Shirtings the market has revived since the disposal of the Baltic fleet. The tone of the import market is distinctly better than it has been for some weeks past. Nothing is doing in Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18  
 { 50 yds. 36 in. } ... 0.10 to 0.18

Grey Shirting—8½ lb. 38½ yds. 40 inches V. 3.50 to 4.40

Grey Shirting—9 lb. 38½ yds. 45 inches 3.50 to 4.40

Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches... 2.80 to 4.10

Cotton Italians and Satteens... 0.20 to 0.30

## WOOLLENS.

Flannels... V. 0.35 to 0.50

Italian Cloth, 32 in... 0.35 to 0.50

Mousseline de Laine, 24 yards, 30 inches... 0.16 to 0.22

Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches... 0.90 to 1.00

Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches... 0.50 to 1.00

Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb... 0.60 to 0.66

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches... 9.80 to 10.80

Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42-3 inches... 0.90 to 1.80

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches... 1.90 to 2.25

Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches... 2.50 to 3.65

## COTTON YARN.

Nos. 16/24, Singles... Y. Nominal

Nos. 28/32, Singles... —

Nos. 38/42, Singles... —

Nos. 32, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 42, Doubles... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/80, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/100, Plain... Nominal

Nos. 2/60, Gassed... 260.00 to 280.00

Nos. 2/80, Gassed... 300.00 to 320.00

Nos. 2/100, Gassed... 430.00 to 460.00

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling... 25.50 to 26.00

Indian Broach... 23.50 to 24.00

Chinese... 25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

There has been a moderate business. Prices are generally weak and have a downward tendency.

Round and square ½ inch and upwards... V. 4.10 to 4.30

Iron Plates, assorted... 4.35 to 4.65

Sheet Iron... 4.70 to 6.95

Galvanised iron sheets... 10.00 to 10.95

Wire Nails, assorted... 6.85 to 7.15

Tin Plates, per box... 7.40 to 7.65

Pig Iron, No. 3... 2.40

Hoop Iron (No. 1 ½ inch)... 5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

Nothing special to report.

American... \$2.82 to 3.16

Russian... 2.86 to 3.00

Langkat... 2.77

## SUGAR.

The market has been somewhat stronger lately. Prices show a slight advance.

Brown Takao... V. 9.30 to 9.70

Brown Manila... 10.10 to 11.10

Brown Dailong... 7.70 to 8.00

Brown Canton... 10.00 to 12.00

White Java and Penang... 12.70 to 13.70

White Refined... 14.30 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

Java, Medium to best... 210.00 to 260.00

Calcutta, Medium to best... 140.00 to 220.00

Madras (Aurpah), Medium to best... 100.00 to 140.00

Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best... —

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

We withdraw quotations, being between seasons, and old crop practically finished. There have been some transactions in new crop, forward purchases for July-August shipment being mentioned at yen 1,070 for Double Extra 130 13-15 denier, and yen 1,000 for Koshi Kusanagisha. Small parcels of new silk have arrived from the Tokaido districts and business is being done in No. 1 ½ at yen 950. Further supplies are expected soon.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—Extra, Coarse... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1, Coarse... 950 to 960

Filatures—No. 1 ½, Fine... Nom.

Filatures—No. 1 ½, Coarse... 930 to 940

Filatures—No. 2, Fine... 960 to 970

Filatures—No. 2, Coarse... 920

## WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching, Burning,  
Scaly Eruptions with  
Loss of Hair.

## Speedy Cure Treatment.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, pimply humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, and chafings, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum, — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. Such are the CUTICURA remedies, the purest, sweetest, most speedy and economical curatives for the skin, scalp, and blood ever compounded. Mothers are their warmest friends.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations of women, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS

(Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. Put up in screw-cap pocket vials, containing 60 doses.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 27-29, CHARLTON ROAD, LONDON. French Depot: 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris. For Sale Everywhere.

Common—Coarse	Nom.
Re-reels—Extra	Nom.
Re-reels—No. 1	950 to 960
Re-reels—No. 1 ½	930 to 940
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	—
Kakadas—No. 1 ½	—
Kakadas—No. 2	—

## WASTE SILK.

No market. Season finished.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Best	—
Noshi—Bushu, Good	—
Noshi—Bushu, Medium	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Best	—
Noshi—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshiu, Good	—
Kibiso—Bushu, Fair	—

## TEA.

There is practically no change in the market. Small stock. Prices are weaker at the finish.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 and upwards.
Choice	45 to 50
Finest	40 to 45
Fine	37 to 42
Good Medium	32 to 37
Medium	27 to 32
Good Common	25 to 27
Common	—

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 16.

London silver ½ higher and China sterling quotations ½ to ¾ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier; Indian Council Bills have gone about the same as last week, other rates are unaltered.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 ½
— Bills on demand	2/1 ¾
— 4 months' sight	2/0 ¾
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 ½
— 6 months' sight	2/0 ½

Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	255
— Private 4 months' sight	259 ½
— 6 months' sight	260 ½
Hongkong—Bank sight	per 100, 93
— Private to days' sight	91
Shanghai—Bank sight	96
— Private to days' sight	96
India—Bank sight	151 ½
— Private 30 days' sight	153 ½
America—Bank sight	49 ½
— Private 30 days' sight	49 ½
— Private 4 months' sight	50 ½
Germany—Bank sight	207 ½
— Private 4 months' sight	211
Bar Silver (London)	26 ½

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 16, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Yen.	Q'tion.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	90.30
1st Issue	—	—	—
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	100	5	86.80
2nd Issue	—	—	—
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	81.80
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	81.80
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	78.00
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	81.00
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.20
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	89.00
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.80
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.80
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	6	85.50
Sanyo Railway	50	10	70.30
Kyushu Railway	50	8	59.70
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	91.70
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	66.50
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	76.50
Tokyo Street Railway (Shiga)	50	12	82.00
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	12	33.00
Tokyo Electric Railway (Danki)	50	—	60.30
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	39.60
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	50.20
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	24.00
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	70.20
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	30.60
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.25
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.00
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	94.50
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	77.30

# Milkmaid Milkmaid Milkmaid



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**Milk**

As a guarantee of  
Quality, see the  
MILKMAID  
on every Tin.

**LARGEST SALE**  
in the  
**WORLD.**



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BRAND  
**Milk**



TRADE MARK.

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By Royal Warrant  
to  
His Majesty the King.

**THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.**

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Cure Indigestion,  
Bile, Sick Headache, Giddiness,  
Palpitation,  
and all Internal Disorders.

**THESE PILLS**  
**ARE PURELY VEGETABLE;**  
they contain no deleterious  
matter, and may be taken by  
the most delicate.

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London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



"I tell you, man,  
it's as good as gold!"

### VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt  
Despatch, the "INDRAWADI."—Cornes & Co.  
For KERLUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and  
18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo,  
and Port Said, June 17th, at Noon, the "MANICA."  
—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, June  
17th, at 7 a.m., the "CALEDONIAN."—M.M. S.S.  
Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about June 17th, the "TARTAR."  
—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about  
June 19th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.  
For SYDNEY, via Hongkong and New Guinea (from  
Kobe), June 19th, the "WILLEHAN."—H. Abrens  
& Co., Nachf.  
For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, June 20th, at  
Daylight, the "HYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe,  
Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port  
Said, June 20th, at Daylight, the "PALERMO."—  
P. & O. S.N. Co.  
For PORTLAND, Ore., June 21st, the "ARAGONIA."—  
P. & A. S.S. Co.  
For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June  
21st at 2 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Nippon Yusen  
Kaisha.  
For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, June  
22nd, at Daylight, the "SITHONIA."—C. Illies & Co.  
For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 24th, at  
9 a.m., the "DARMSTADT."—H. Abrens & Co.,  
Nachf.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 24th, at  
3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, June  
25th, the "KENNEBEC."—Standard Oil Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about June 26th, the "EMPERESS OF  
JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.  
For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), June  
26th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and  
Shanghai, June 26th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A.  
S.S. & Co.  
For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki,  
and Shanghai, about June 27th, the "MONGOLIA."  
—P. M. S.S. Co.  
For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Van-  
couver, B.C., June 30th, at Noon, the "EMPERESS  
OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.  
For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 1st,  
the "YANGTZE."—Butterfield & Swire.  
For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 4th, the  
"COPTIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.  
For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), July 4th,  
the "EASTERN."—Cordes & Co.  
For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez,  
Port Said, and Fiume, about July 4th, the  
"CHINA."—Heller Bros.  
For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 4th,  
at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Ka-  
sha.  
For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, July 5th, the "HIGO  
MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

(毎土曜日一發行)  
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[Vol. XLIII.]

## CONTENTS.

Summary of News...	661
Peace Negotiations...	666
The Hougoun Case...	666
Manchuria...	669
President Roosevelt's Intervention...	671
Mr. Sakatani on Finance...	671
Prince Higashi-Fushimi...	671
The "St. Kilda" and the Tataros...	671
War Expenditures...	673
Naval Notes...	673
Korea...	674
Relief Funds...	674
Death of Mr. Komachi Tomosune...	674
The Pest...	675
A Golden Wedding...	675
China...	675
The Neutrality Question...	675
Notes on Current Events...	675
Official Report of the Battle in the Sea of Japan...	677
A War "Chi"...	677
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature...	677
The Bookshelf...	681
Customs Protest...	681
Hirassey's Naval Annual...	681
Baseball...	683
Lawn Tennis...	683
Stormy Weather...	684
The Law Courts...	684
Victiming...	684
Men's Reading Room...	684
The Congress on the Customs...	684
Opening of the Kei-Fu Railway...	685
Correspondence:-	
Where Did it Take Place?	685
The Peace Negotiations...	685
The Frog in the Well...	685
Annual Meeting of the Canadian Methodist Mission and the...	685
Japan Methodist Church...	685
Yokohama General Hospital...	687
Telegram...	687
Latest Shipping...	689
Latest Commercial...	690

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1905.

## DEATH.

At 61, Motomachi Ichome, Yokohama, on the 17th inst., ADA, wife of W. B. Mason, Jun., aged 24 years.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THERE are now 67,701 Russian prisoners in Japan.

THERE are now no Russians in North-eastern Korea.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY is recovering from his wounds.

ON June 3rd, the first issue of the Seoul *Weekly Press* was published.

HEAVY rains and destructive floods are reported from all parts of the country.

THE Russians captured in the late naval battle number 7,282 including 415 officers.

A GREAT reception is being prepared in England for Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

THE Russians in Manchuria have fallen back on their second line of defence near Kirin.

H.I.H. the Empress left the capital for Hayama on Tuesday for a change of air.

COLONELS TANIGUCHI, TOMOKA, and MOJI have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

AT 8.50 a.m., on June 19th, an explosion occurred in the compound of the Iwahana Ammunition Factory, Takasaki. Three men were severely

and several were slightly injured. The cause is not yet known.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. NAMBU has been appointed President of the Military College.

MAJOR-GENERAL OSAWA, of the Imperial Headquarters, left Tokyo on June 15th for the front.

MR. & MRS. H. J. VINCENT celebrated their Golden Wedding in Yokohama on Wednesday.

TOKYO journals say that Admiral Togo will shortly return from the front at the request of the Emperor.

MR. TSURUHARA, Mayor of Osaka, is reported by Japanese papers to have tendered his resignation.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, the younger, returned from the front on June 16th, arriving at Shimbashi by the 9.30 a.m. train.

A TELEGRAM from Ujina reports that 836 invalids arrived there from the front on June 21st in two transports.

THREE Russian prisoners, who recently escaped from Hamadera, near Osaka, were arrested on June 21st at Nagasaki.

THE steamer *Kasato Maru* (formerly the Russian hospital ship *Kazan*) arrived at Kure on June 21st from Port Arthur.

TWO RUSSIANS on June 17th drifted ashore in a boat at Tsushima. They are prisoners who recently escaped from Kokura.

THE *Jiji* states that the trial of Captain Hougoun and K. Maki will shortly take place in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Inamura.

THE steamer *Kwanon Maru*, which was employed as a transport, is reported by a Ujina telegram to have been released on June 22nd.

ADMIRALS ROJESTVENSKY and NEBOGATOFF, who are now at Sasebo Naval Station, are expected to be sent to the Buddhist temple Chishaku, Osaka.

MR. MORGAN, the U. S. Minister to Korea, left Tokyo for Seoul on Wednesday. A large gathering of officials saw him off at Shimbashi.

ON June 22nd, 56 officers and 1,043 men of the American Army arrived at Nagasaki by the transport *Sherman* from Manila on their way home.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GERARD NOEL, commander-in-chief of the China Station, has been promoted to Admiral. He hoisted his flag in that capacity on June 7th.

THE gross income of the Tokyo Electric Railway Co., for the first half-year was yen 709 971.97. The interim dividend for the half year was 5½ per cent.

INMATES of the military hospitals in the Empire, who recently numbered about sixty thousand, have now decreased to about forty thousand. Eight thousand are in Tokyo.

FIVE RUSSIANS among the prisoners at Matsuyama escaped on the night of June 14th. On the following morning, they were arrested at a sea-side place in the district of Onsen.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, Minister for the Navy, has ordered that the gun-boat *Amagi* be removed from the navy list. She was built in 1877 at

Yokosuka. She is of 911 tons displacement, 710 horsepower, and 11 knots speed. She has been stationed at Yokohama since the outbreak of the war.

THE Chinese gun-boat *Kanyuen*, which has been constructed at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, having completed her equipment, will leave for China within a few days.

EIGHTY-THREE cases containing silver bullion valued at yen 357,115 arrived at Nagasaki on June 21st from Shanghai. The shipment is for the Kobe branch of the Specie Bank.

It is said by an Aomori telegram that a Norwegian steamer, which was stranded in the neighbourhood of the port, sank on June 21st owing to the storm. Details are not yet known.

MAJOR-GENERAL TOYOHASHI has arrived at Hiroshima from the front. On the morning of June 18th, he left for Tokyo. He was the commander of the heavy artillery during the siege of Port Arthur.

THE *Nichi Nichi* and the *Hochi* on June 20th, in the Tokyo District Court, were punished with a fine of yen 30 each on a charge of having infringed the laws with regard to the preservation of military secrets.

THE Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury passed a resolution in favour of authorizing the Bishops, on the application of incumbents, to dispense with the public recitation of the Athanasian creed.

POSTHUMOUS honours have been given to the non-commissioned officers and men who were killed in the recent naval battle. A hundred and four were decorated with the order of the Golden Kite, varying from sixth to seventh rank.

TWELVE men of the British steamer *Victoria* refused to go to sea on her again for fear of the Russians, and in consequence the vessel left Yokohama for the north on Wednesday with a new crew of Japanese and Chinese.

It is reported by a telegram from Hakodate that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Owari Maru* went ashore on the night of June 16th in the neighbourhood of Yeisan on her way from Muroan to Hakodate. The crew are safe.

THE Russian prisoners at Himeji publish a daily paper under the name of the *Prisoners' Journal*. The first number was issued towards the end of May. Their object is to circulate the paper among their compatriots in Japan and so to establish communication with them.

THE steamer *Iki Maru*, which was under construction at the Nagasaki Shipbuilding Yard, was launched on June 19th. She belongs to the Sanyo Railway Company and is 1,500 tons gross and has a speed of 15 knots. She will be employed on the service between Shimonoseki and Fusan, Korea.

EARLY on the morning of June 21st, M. Nakagawa, keeper of the tea-house Yamamume-ro, North Horii-cho, Osaka, killed half a dozen persons with a sword. The victims were the mother, younger brother and sister of his wife, one female servant and two geisha. After the crime the murderer, having substituted for his blood-stained coat a ceremonial dress, gave himself up to the Nishi Police Office. The cause is reported to have been a difference with his wife's mother.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Friday, June 16.

There are various telegrams about the peace negotiations. Some difficulty is experienced in interpreting the news published yesterday by the Legation of France to the effect that the conference will be opened when the Tsar has given his consent to the Japanese propositions, but doubtless the propositions in question relate solely to the time and place of meeting.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has several messages from London. One is from *The Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg. He says that he is assured that the Russian Government will consent to any place chosen by Japan for the purposes of the conference and that Manchuria would not be objectionable. Another represents Russia as very anxious for an armistice. Yet another alleges that the Tsar has summoned the British Ambassador to the Palace and had a talk with him. And the last telegrams says that M. de Witte is to proceed at once to Washington.

These messages suggest that Russia is more in earnest than previous intelligence led the public to suppose.

St. Petersburg papers affirm that no peace concluded without consulting the nation can be lasting. That is a rather curious statement. Nations never are consulted about terms of peace. Ministries conclude treaties of peace on the best terms they can get and take the chance of their respective countries agreeing.

The *Fiji Shimpō* commenting on the discrepancy of the various items of intelligence, is inclined to question the correctness of the latest information—the information which represents Russia as prepared to make all necessary concessions by way of preliminary. Were that the case the difficulties which now obviously exist would be inexplicable. Our contemporary naturally thinks that if Russia, before even entering the conference chamber, places these frivolous obstacles in the path, the prospect of her adopting a sensible and sincere attitude at the conference is extremely doubtful.

The fact is, in our opinion, that Russia, though she wants to swallow the pill, can not conquer herself sufficiently to refrain from wry faces. She is seeking to save her dignity by methods which are alike petty and frivolous. It is a poor kind of diplomacy. The wise and manly course would be to show some sincerity by refraining from vexatious wrangling about non-essentials; to go to the conference frankly and freely, and then to reject Japan's terms if they proved intolerable. There might be a hope of winning the world's sympathy by that procedure, and, what is far more important to the bureaucracy in St. Petersburg, winning a measure of the Russian nation's sympathy.

The *Shogyō Shimpō*, organ of the business men, considers that in proposing Paris Russia is deliberately insulting Japan. Paris is the capital of Russia's ally. Japan can not forget Kamranh and Honkohe. To ask her to send her plenipotentiaries to Paris is to place her in the position of a suppliant for peace, as though she, not Russia, were the beaten side. A country which essays such manoeuvres by way of prelude to discussing peace terms, can not be credited with any sincerity. Nor is it Japan only that Russia flouts. It is also the President of the United States. She openly betrays her contempt for his intervention when she makes these vexatious propositions. Evidently the fight must go

on. Japan does not shrink from it. She will carry it to the bitter end.

With regard to these comments of the *Shogyō*, it may be observed that to place Japan in the position of a suppliant for peace is precisely and plainly what Russia is apparently endeavouring to accomplish. It is a shallow and futile essay; shallow because no ordinarily intelligent person can be deceived by it; futile because Japan has sufficient perspicacity to avoid being thus entrapped.

We observe that the objections to M. Nelidoff are not so strongly expressed as they were at the outset. It is pointed out that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is regarded as eligible for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and that consequently M. Nelidoff must be counted a personage of considerable importance.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a long and interesting article on the navigation of the Amur and the maritime carrying trade of Siberia. It thinks that the privileges of freely navigating the Amur and all its tributaries, and freely engaging in the cabotage of Siberia should be included among the terms of peace. There is no other way of really carrying out the policy of the open door. Numerous statistics are given by the *Nichi Nichi* to prove the importance of the Amur as a water-way.

Saturday, June 17.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Washington telegrams the President has already made official announcement that Washington is to be the place for the meeting of the conference. From this we infer that the President was asked to undertake some duty of arbitration in the matter. Washington is an excellent place for the purpose. It is a kind of half-way house from the points of view of both parties. Evidently about a month must pass before the conference can actually open there. Indeed the time may be longer should any difficulties arise with regard to the personnel of the plenipotentiaries.

There is much talk, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, of appointing Viscount Aoki to be peace plenipotentiary.

The *Fiji Shimpō* persists in thinking that there is very little chance of Russia showing herself reasonable when the conference opens, considering her attitude in the preliminary stages. Her proposal of Paris as the place of meeting furnishes an unmistakable indication of her mood. That difficulty was removed by the assistance of the President, but there will be no such extraneous aid in the negotiations themselves. What is to be hoped, says the *Fiji*, is that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will show themselves absolutely firm. They have nothing to do but to submit their proposals and Russia has nothing to do but to say yes or no. There can be no haggling. Japan would be pleased to have peace, but she does not want any peace unless it gives guarantees of permanence. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* also insists with much force on the absolute necessity of avoiding any patched-up peace which would prelude a rivalry of armaments and a renewal of the struggle. There is observable a conflict of views between journals like the *Fiji Shimpō*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* on the one side, and the *Kokumin Shimbun* on the other. The school of thought represented by the first three considers the present occasion to be of supreme importance and believes that no similar opportunity for securing permanent tranquillity in the Far East is likely to occur during many

cycles. Therefore these journals would have the nation express its views unequivocally as to the terms of peace. But the *Kokumin* is not disposed to allow that this occasion should be regarded as unique. It holds that Japan is only on the threshold of a great career, and that she will have many future opportunities of speaking in powerful accents. Therefore it would have the people preserve silence, or at any rate refrain from noisy discussion of the terms of peace, trusting the matter implicitly to the hands of officialdom. This difference of view shows itself in the leading articles published by the above journals. It is an interesting difference but not very cardinal, for, as a matter of fact, the people are evidently determined to make their voices heard in the matter at the present stage at all events, though we venture to predict that, as is invariably the rule in Japan, there will be a dominant disposition in the end to accept a moderate settlement. The one fact which emerges quite clearly is that the nation would rather continue the war than conclude any peace of a merely temporary nature.

It is observable that the leaders of the *Seiyū-kai* have not moved at all. They have preserved a quiet and sensible demeanour, well understanding that to cry out loudly about terms of settlement before even the opening of a conference, is at best a somewhat hasty procedure. The *Kokumin Shimbun* applauds this reticence as worthy of a great party, and contrasts it in somewhat sarcastic tones with the flurry of other publicists. In short the aim of the *Kokumin* is to educate a moderate and circumspect mood. It points out with historical illustrations that to ask for too much, even where an opportunity of obtaining much presents itself, is an inevitable prelude to future complications.

An anonymous diplomatist quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* expresses a very confident belief that peace will be concluded. He founds his faith mainly on the fact that President Roosevelt would never have publicly proposed a conference had there not been an ample prospect of its success. Russia may revert for a time to her familiar policy of evasion and quibbling, but she will ultimately take a broader line. It is not to be supposed that she has determined neither to concede any territory nor to pay any indemnity. Were she animated by such a resolve, her consent to appoint plenipotentiaries and to enter the conference chamber would be little short of an insult to the President of the United States. But of course much will depend on the amount of Japan's demands. If she confines herself to asking for a sum merely sufficient to recoup her outlays she will have the world with her. If she asks for a sum calculated with the idea of crippling the finances of Russia, she will have the world against her.

There has been a rumour that Count Okuma addressed a telegram to the President of the United States but the Count denies it. He thinks that the mistake was due to a long telegram sent to the *Chicago Daily News* by the latter's correspondent after interviewing the Count. Concerning the prospects of the conference Count Okuma is not at all sanguine. He believes that Russia does not yet acknowledge to herself that she has been defeated. She could continue the war for one or two years longer without greatly embarrassing her finances, and her discomfiture in the Far East has not shaken her seriously in Europe. In short, the Count is persuaded that to induce her to listen to satis-

factory term some further victories must be won. This opinion, we observe, was expressed before the news had been received that Washington is to be the place of conference and when Russia's proposal of Paris was creating some excitement. As to the actual terms of peace, however, the Count is at once moderate and explicit. Japan must not seem to humiliate her adversary. From a military point of view the present moment may not be an advantageous time for negotiating, since the investment of Vladivostok is pending. But the fight is not for the sake of fighting it is for the sake of securing peace. The object of the war is accomplished so soon as terms ensuing tranquillity can be obtained, and it has always to be remembered that from the moment of sheathing swords Japan and Russia will desire to be friends. What then are suitable terms having regard to all these considerations? They are, first the payment of an indemnity—not an exorbitant sum but simply a sum such as shall cover Japan's expenditures. Secondly, the disarming of Vladivostok and its conversion into a free port. Thirdly, the cession of Saghalien, once Japan's possession. Fourthly, the restoration of Liaotung to the position it would have occupied had not the Shimonoseki Treaty been disturbed by the interference of the Three Powers. Fifthly, an explicit promise from Russia to abstain from all interference in China and Korea. And sixthly, suitable arrangements about fishing privileges on the Siberian coasts.

In the *Kokumin Shinbun*, which has much authority, we find an article which suggests strong belief in the probabilities of peace. The article is evidently intended to be in part a reply to the *Fiji Shimpō* which recently alleged that the war party might at any moment regain the upper hand in St. Petersburg and consequently the progress of peace negotiations might be interrupted. That view, according to the *Kokumin*, betrays ignorance of the real situation in Russia. It is not the original peace party that has now held out the olive branch. It is the war party. The war party has recognised not only the hopelessness of carrying on the combat, but also the fact that to do so would inevitably precipitate domestic troubles of the gravest nature. Some time ago the leaders of the war party communicated to a certain Power their desire for peace and their conviction of its necessity. From them there is not likely to be any serious obstruction to the course of the negotiations, though necessarily the result of the conference is not foreseeable and Japan will not attempt to forecast it: she will continue the war vigorously. As to the preliminary difficulties now presenting themselves, the *Kokumin* regards them as almost an inevitable incident of any conference to which Russia is a party. She tries to save her face in trivialities in order to be able to concede essentials with some reserve of magnificence. It is a poor policy but it seems to be engrained.

On the alleged authority of the last Berlin telegrams but apparently on the strength of independent information also, the *Kokumin Shinbun* expresses gratitude for the part taken by the German Emperor in promoting the cause of peace. Evidently our contemporary believes that while President Roosevelt openly approached the Russian Government, the Kaiser privately employed his influence in St. Petersburg to bring about the same result. This action will not fail to obtain the appreciation and

the thanks of the Japanese nation, especially as the Kaiser is adopting precisely the same line as the President, namely, announcing that with the opening of a peace conference his mission ends. His Majesty thus demonstrates that he is acting solely in the interests of humanity and not with any ulterior object.

We learn on good authority that, by the desire of Russia and Japan, Washington has been selected as the place of conference. The fact will be officially communicated in a day or so.

Sunday, June 18.

A telegram to the *Hochi* from London says that America, Germany and France are disposed to bring pressure on Japan to induce her to make her demands easy, but England takes the line that Japan is the victor, and that no third Power has any right to interfere in such a matter.

The latest news of China's attitude is that the Peking Government has conceived the idea of being represented at the peace conference. Telegrams have been sent, it is said, to the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade, namely, the Viceroy of Chili and the Liankiang, as well as to the Chinese Representatives in foreign countries, urging the advocacy of this course. The telegram (*Hochi Shinbun*) further alleges that the project has the sympathy of England and America, and that Prince Sü would be the Chinese plenipotentiary. China has doubtless good reason to be anxious, for the settlement now about to be discussed in Washington concerns her very closely. But after having effaced herself completely in the hour of danger, and after having left Japan to fight the battle single-handed, China can not reasonably ask to be represented in the conference chamber. We do not believe that Great Britain and America have expressed their sympathy with any such idea, and we do believe that China has too much sense to entertain it.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg telegraphs that Russia's programme is to ask for an armistice, and to send her plenipotentiaries to Washington after Japan has agreed to cease fighting. Japan, we are persuaded, will never agree to such a proposal unless she obtains the most effective guarantees. To stop the war for the purposes of a conference with Russia would be the most confiding achievement of diplomacy ever witnessed. All the leading Tokyo journals speak in unequivocal terms; they ridicule the notion.

New York telegraphs that the conference will commence its sittings at the beginning of September, but no reason for this extraordinary delay is assigned. In Washington nothing is affirmed as to the date of the conference, but it is said that there will not be any armistice until the treaty of peace has been signed.

The attitude attributed by Reuter's telegram to the press of St. Petersburg is ridiculed by Tokyo newspapers. They call it a perversion of the true situation. Yet it is exactly what might have been anticipated. Russia is manoeuvring to make it appear that the peace proposal comes from her adversary not from herself. She will be cleverer than we believe her to be, high as is our opinion of her astuteness, if she succeeds in persuading the world that the cry for peace emanates from the victor not the vanquished. It is a paltry trick after all, and an unwise one too, for its only effect must be to demonstrate the extreme inexpediency of an armistice until peace is actually in sight.

Monday, June 19.

There is much talk about the plenipotentiaries that Japan will appoint. Marquis Ito has come to Tokyo and held conferences with Count Katsura and Baron Komura, but it is recognised as improbable that Japan will make any nomination before she sees whom Russia appoints.

A telegram says that the Russo-phil organs in Shanghai declare Japan to be desirous of peace because her material of war and her finances are alike exhausted. Amusing inferences, are they not? One would imagine that the positions were reversed, and that Japan had been suffering defeats not Russia.

Tuesday, June 20.

There is nothing definite about the personnel of the plenipotentiary tribunal which is to assemble in Washington. It seems to be thought that Russia's idea of appointing M. Nelidoff was intimately connected with her choice of Paris as the place of meeting, and that Washington having now been substituted, there will no longer be any special desire to nominate M. Nelidoff. At any rate no definite statement on this point seems to have reached the Japanese Government via Washington, and pending the receipt of such intimation Japan will naturally refrain from choosing her plenipotentiaries. On Monday a meeting was held at the Premier's residence in Tokyo, and was attended by the four *Genro*—Marquises Ito and Yamagata and Counts Inouye and Matsukata—as well as by the Ministers of War and the Navy. After the meeting Count Katsura proceeded to the Palace, and some Tokyo journals infer that it has been decided to appoint Marquis Ito and Baron Komura. But the *Fiji Shimpō* forecast appears to be much more credible, namely, that Japan will refrain from taking any definite step until she has a clear intimation of Russia's purpose. St. Petersburg has distinctly shown that it approaches this business with a determination to make capital out of petty points. Russian statesmen seem all disposed to grasp at every opportunity of placing Japan in the position of a suppliant for peace, and they are quite capable of waiting until Japan nominates first-rank publicists to represent her, whereas Russia would deliberately name second-class men. Besides, it is the business of Russia to take the initiative, and Japan will remember that fact as well as the unwisdom of affording any opening to her not over-scrupulous *vis-a-vis*. If Japanese nominations have been made we may take it as certain that they have been preceded by Russian nominations.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has very little hope of a successful issue to the negotiations. Russia's mood is unmistakable. She wants to place upon Japan's shoulders the onus of having sued for peace, and so long as she continues to be swayed by such ill-placed *amour-propre* she will not be found a reasonable *vis-a-vis*. There is indeed a glimmer of peace upon the horizon, but it is only a very faint glimmer, and nothing could be more unwise than to slacken military and naval operations for the sake of such a will-o-the-wisp.

The indifferent prospects of peace have not only checked the recent upward movement of Japanese securities, but have even caused a downward tendency. Doubts about Russia's sincerity are referred to as the principal cause, but probably that character should be assigned rather to the discovery that the conference will not open before October. All those—and there were

doubtless many—who purchased stocks and shares on speculation when the first news of a peace conference arrived—found themselves in a dilemma when the October news arrived, for two months is the limit of time transactions on the Tokyo Exchange. Unable to wait until October and seeing no hopeful prospect in the interval, these speculators probably unloaded as fast as possible and dragged down the market. Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares have fallen 2.25 yen; cotton spinning shares from 1 to 2 yen; Tokyo Exchange shares, 7 yen, and so on. London, however, evidently takes a hopeful view. There is no sign of any decline of prices there.

Wednesday, June 21.

On Tuesday the *Chuo Shinbun* published an extra declaring positively that Marquis Ito and Baron Komura had been chosen to represent Japan at the approaching peace conference. We did not reproduce the statement because we doubted its authenticity. On Wednesday it was denied by all the leading journals. There appears to be no doubt that Marquis Ito's appointment is desired in many quarters and that efforts are being made to induce him to accept the onerous post, but up to Wednesday evening he does not appear to have officially accepted. The *Chuo*, however, adheres to its story. It even alleges that the nominations will be published immediately, and if our contemporary speaks on the authority of its proprietor, Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, much credit must be attached to its utterances.

The fact is, in our opinion, that Japan, whatever her choice may be in private, will not publish anything or even make any final selection, until she knows Russia's mind. St. Petersburg seems to be much perplexed. Nelidoff's name presented itself naturally in the context of the proposal to make Paris the place of conference, but Russia has discovered, or been instructed, that her Ambassador in Paris, an official comparatively obscure, would not be at all acceptable to Japan. Her difficulty is to find any one willing to undertake a function so arduous and some one, at the same time, possessing a sufficiently high reputation. The greater the fame a man has acquired the more reluctant he must feel to risk it by assuming such duties. M. de Witte would be the ideal person, and next in order of eligibility stands Count Lamisford, but apparently neither of these can be spared or persuaded. Baron Rosen and Count Cassini were spoken of for a moment, but no one can have seriously regarded either of these diplomatists as an eligible candidate. Thus Russia is in a difficulty, and until she solves it the Japanese, we may take it for granted, will not proclaim any choice which events might prove to be deficient or excessive. Than Marquis Ito the Emperor of Japan has no greater subject to send. We may be sure that His Majesty will not send the statesman whom above all others he has delighted to honour, if the Marquis is to have for *vis à vis* a second-rate Russian official. One thing that can be confidently affirmed at this juncture is that Japan is willing to send the best she has. There can be no manner of doubt about her sincerity. It is much to be desired that Russia could rise to the same standard on this occasion at all events.

Mr. Kato Takaaki, interviewed by a member of the *Chuo Shinbun's* staff, deprecates the error of supposing that President Roosevelt's intervention was prompted by a re-

quest from Russia. The Washington note may have been preceded by some feeling of the belligerents' pulses, but it was not the result of any solicitation on Russia's part, and in that sense Russia can not for one moment be said to have lowered her head. Therefore those Japanese who open their mouths widely to formulate demands labour under a serious misapprehension. If peace is to come, it will be invited by the moderation of Japan's terms. Mr. Kato does not venture to lay down any programme of terms, but he speaks of the disarming of Vladivostok and its conversion into a free port as among the conditions to which Russia's consent will be hard to obtain.

Recently we quoted from the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* the views of an anonymous statesman described as well versed in foreign affairs. Another publicist similarly described is now quoted. He endorses everything said by the former. Japan is fully entitled to ask for the re-payment of her military and naval outlays. The world will go with her thus far, and if Russia break off the negotiations on that ground, she will lose all sympathy. But Japan must not attempt to cripple Russia financially. An indemnity based on that purpose would be universally condemned. As to Vladivostok, its disarming and its conversion into an open commercial port are reasonable conditions. They must however, be supplemented by an explicit understanding that Russia will not create another fortified naval base in Far-Eastern waters. If she struggles against such a pledge, let Japan, on her side, offer to dismantle the forts at Port Arthur. That would be fair give and take. Concerning Saghalien, there is time enough to talk. Circumstances may have changed before the day of opening the conference.

Mr. George Kennan, speaking through the columns of the *Nippon*, repeats what we have already said about the extreme unwisdom of granting an armistice until a treaty of peace is actually signed. Mr. Kennan speaks with even greater frankness than we should have ventured to employ. He says that Russia is not for one moment to be trusted. "Insincerity" is written across every page of her history. She will surely ask for an armistice so soon as ever the preliminaries for a conference are arranged, and then, having employed the armistice to double the Siberian railway, to pour troops into Manchuria and to strengthen her position in every possible way, and having frittered away the summer in talk, she will find a pretext for breaking off the conference in her own good time.

As to the indemnity question, Mr. Kennan is not sanguine. Russia has levied and collected big indemnities from other Powers, but she has never paid indemnities herself, and even though the Tsar be willing, even though France be ready to lend the money, the Grand Dukes will never allow any large sum to pass beyond their reach.

The *Jiji Shimpō* continues to write in the strongest strain. It utterly rejects the idea that Russia is in earnest, and it repeats again and again its contention that unless peace can be made on such a footing as to be durable for 30 or 50 years, it is better to fight on now.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* bids the public to be assured that there is no intention whatever of discontinuing the war for the sake of conducting peace negotiations. The two things must go on side by side.

Thursday, June 22.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that the idea of

appointing Marquis Ito to be Japan's plenipotentiary has been abandoned. Our contemporary states that the opinion prevalent in official circles was in favour of Marquis Ito, but the obvious consideration suggested itself that Japan must not appoint her most prominent statesman until the nature of Russia's selection is known. Russia is behaving with marked evasiveness. She has endeavoured to represent Japan as the suppliant for peace, and she has even gone to the length of refusing to publish her own reply to President Roosevelt's invitation, thus plainly seeking to suggest that the document contains some reservations which differentiate it from Japan's reply. No thoughtful person can be deceived by such a manoeuvre. It is President Roosevelt's unquestionable duty to see that each belligerent enters the conference chamber on absolutely equal terms so far as the preliminaries of consultation are concerned. He has Russia's reply in his hand and he has also Japan's reply. If they differ in any material respect, he would have the difference adjusted before the conference was definitely agreed to. Besides, though Russia may conceal her reply from the eyes of the world, she can not conceal it from Japan. It must have been communicated verbatim to the latter, and in that fact we have an absolute guarantee that it embodies as unreserved an acceptance of the President's invitation as Japan's reply embodies. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that Russia's reluctance to publish her answer must be classed with those petty diplomatic tricks which she so much affects and which have taught the world to regard all dealings with her in a very equivocal light. In the face of such a want of frankness, such obvious shiftiness, Japan must observe extreme caution. Did she appoint her most prominent statesman to be her plenipotentiary before Russia had made any nomination, it is quite within the range of St. Petersburg's methods to nominate some one of quite inferior standing, and then to invite the public to draw the inference that Japan, not Russia, is asking for peace. These considerations have already been referred to in our columns, and we were therefore quite prepared to find that the rumours of Marquis Ito's nomination were at any rate premature. Japan's evidently wise course is to refrain from appointing any special representative, and to rely simply upon the machinery available in the regular routine of procedure, namely, her Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Komura, and her Representative in Washington, Mr. Takahira. Happily Baron Komura is a statesman of the highest ability. Japan's interests will be safe in his hands.

#### THE BOUGOUIN CASE.

We read with great regret in Tokyo newspapers that the preliminary investigation in the case of Captain Bougouin and Mr. Maki has resulted in establishing a *prima facie* case against them, and both have been committed for public trial. On the other hand, Mr. F. Strange has been acquitted, no sufficient evidence being forthcoming. Of course it does not by any means follow that Capt. Bougouin's guilt is established because the preliminary inquiry has led to his committal. Nothing is shown except that in the opinion of the examining tribunal there is a sufficiently clear case to warrant his committal for public trial. His many friends may still retain their belief in his innocence. Meanwhile he remains out on bail.

## MANCHURIA.

Friday, June 16.

According to the *Asahi's* information the Japanese armies in Manchuria have commenced, or are on the verge of commencing, an extensive movement. Naturally no clue is given as to its exact nature, but that it will accomplish its object we have no doubt. Meanwhile Linevitch has received some reinforcements. They are said to amount to 6 Divisions, one of which has proceeded to Vladivostok and the remaining 5 are posted on the lines from Taolu (north-east of Kaiyuan), Huoshihling, Supingchich and Pamienching. If this information be correct a heavy battle may be expected in the region south of Fenghua.

Saturday, June 17.

Appearances are said to indicate that Linevitch contemplates fighting a great battle along the line from Heilungching on the east to Pamienching on the west. In other words, he will defend Kirin and Changchun in advanced positions. With that object he is said to have concentrated the whole of his available forces along the Heilungching-Pamienching line. If the news be correct, we can understand his alleged unwillingness to see a peace-conference opened. He hopes to win a big fight in central Manchuria. But the peace-conference need not interfere with his plans. There will be plenty of time. The interesting point is, however, that these plans seem to be informed solely by the principle which has guided the whole of Russian strategy since the outset of the war, the principle of confining the army's operations to the defensive. At one time there was a persistent rumour that Linevitch and Kuropatkin had fallen out because the former wanted to adopt offensive tactics. No signs of any such change have been apparent. The petty attacks which the Russian troops undertake from time to time, attacks involving one or two battalions at most, have nothing to do with offensive strategy; they are merely reconnaissances. And if Linevitch now intends to lie in partially fortified lines, there receiving the Japanese onset, he will be defeated as Kuropatkin was invariably defeated under similar circumstances.

Sunday, June 18.

A Russian telegram from Harbin despatched at 9.10 p.m. on the 13th instant, says that on the 9th and 10th a great movement of the Japanese troops was observed along the Mukden highway and on the Changtu parallel of latitude in the east of the field. This would mean an advance from Kaiyuan and, perhaps, Changtu, these being the quarters indicated by the expression "Mukden highway," and presumably an advance towards Heilungching in the east of the field. But the language of the Russian despatch is vague. The official reports published in Tokyo on the 11th and 12th did not indicate any very extensive movements, though the occupation of some places north of Changtu was spoken of. This Harbin telegram is published by the *Fiji Shimpō*. Another message which appears in the *Yomiuri* and is said to have been received by a foreign newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, states that Linevitch has his head quarters at Chochingling (?), south of Changchun, and that he has massed 300,000 men with 400 heavy guns at Kirin. The Japanese, however, working over a front of 100 miles, are gradually enveloping him. If he can not hold Kirin his plan is to fall back upon the Sungari line

where he has semi-permanent fortifications and where several military railways have been laid; but it is not thought possible for him to withdraw this great army from Kirin. News of the virtual annihilation of the Baltic Fleet is said to have been published throughout the army, where it has produced much depression.

All this is very vague, and although we can scarcely doubt that some important movements are progressing in Manchuria, there is difficulty in imagining the consummation of any strategy capable of enveloping an army of 300,000 men whose outposts have not yet been brought into action. Nothing can be safely affirmed except that the rumours from Russian sources indicate a state of activity concerning which the Japanese reports begin to speak only from the 16th inst.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram from Yingkow giving the gist of a report brought by a secret messenger—presumably a Chinese—who has just visited Harbin. He says that from Changchun northward passengers are allowed to use the East China Railway, but that their persons and their baggage are subjected to the strictest examination and if anything at all suspicious be found, arrest and torture follow. Many innocent travellers are said to have been done to death. Three trains start from Changchun daily but people who leave that place for Harbin are not allowed to return by rail. No one who has once entered the Russian lines is permitted to return from them. From Harbin only one train leaves daily for Irkutsk and Vladivostok, and only one train enters from those places. The trains from the west consist of 27 carriages which are nearly entirely filled with troops and munitions of war, and the troops are sent southward. There are 54,000 men of all arms with 300 guns posted on the east, west and south of Harbin. A large part of this force, namely 12,000 men with 120 guns, are at the Sungari line. At the Harbin station there are 16,000 with 80 guns. There is also a strongly fortified position stretching throughout a line of some 3 miles in the vicinity of the station, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Here forts have been built and mines laid. It would seem that the Russians have specially provided against a Japanese attack from the south and west. General Gripenburg (?) is said to be commanding in the town of Harbin and Grand Duke Nicholas (?) at the Sungari line. On the south, east and west of Harbin there are 18 hospitals. There are 56,000 sick and wounded. During May 20,000 were sent to Russia by rail, but there still remain 56,000. Cholera and dysentery began to be serious in May and are growing worse. More than 100 new patients are reported daily. The arrangements for the supply of provisions and clothing are deficient so that many of the troops are still wearing winter uniforms. They are said to be much dispirited and to be earnestly desiring peace.

Japanese officers who have just returned from the front say that the Russians have one division of troops at Liangshwisan south of Taolu, with 20 guns. Thence they conduct frequent reconnaissances. An official telegram announced that on the 9th instant the Russians were driven from this place, Liangshwisan and the position was occupied by the Japanese. The reports of the above officers evidently antedate that event.

A tremendous thunder storm broke over Tieling and its neighbourhood on the 1st instant. It lasted only 2 hours, but the

deluge of rain was so severe that the district was converted into a lake.

The *Fiji Shimpō* states that it would be a great mistake to infer any cessation of military activity on account of the peace talk. The plan of campaign is being vigorously prosecuted and important developments may soon be expected.

It will be remembered that Linevitch reported a great achievement of the Cossacks on the 18th of May. They were said to have ridden round the Japanese left flank and annihilated 2 companies of Japanese, destroying also a large commissariat convoy. The particulars of this affair are now to hand. It was very different from what the Cossacks seem to have stated. Briefly speaking their so-called achievement was to attack a Japanese field-hospital, murder in cold blood surgeons and nurses who wore the distinguishing badge of the Red Cross, and steal or destroy the hospital accessories. There does not seem to have been any extenuating circumstance. The Cossacks must have known perfectly well that the object of their attack was a hospital and that the victims of their onslaught should have been protected by all the laws of war. Had such an act been perpetrated against a Russian field-hospital by the Japanese the world would have been quickly informed. Happily the dimensions of the outrage do not appear to have been great so far as numbers are concerned. Only 18 men are missing. Twenty-one, originally carried away, were afterwards released.

Monday, June 19.

London says that the Russian troops at Kungchuling are in a difficult situation and that General Kawamura's cavalry has pushed to the north of Kirin and threatens to cut the communications of that place. Kungchuling is about midway between Fenghua and Changchun. There are no indications in the official reports that the Japanese forces have penetrated so far, and as for the communications of an army of 200,000 or 300,000 men being cut by a small force of cavalry, the feat is not easy to conceive. It will be remembered, however, that London recently spoke of the Japanese van in the east of the field having reached Moma (or Momasa), and this persistence of rumour is certainly remarkable.

On the other hand we have a rumour from Yingkow that Mischenko, after his many attempts and as many failures to accomplish a turning movement by means of cavalry alone, has formed a Division of all arms with detachments taken from various units, and is marching through Mongolia to attack Hsinmintun. The Hungtut and the Chinese volunteers are said to be in close touch with him and to be luring him on. The *Fiji Shimpō*, which publishes this telegram, is disposed to think that the movement against Hsinmintun is one of the great plans of Linevitch, who is known to be a man of much daring. He has conceived—to use our contemporary's words—the idea of making at least one flower bloom over the grave of Russia's military reputation in Manchuria, and so he has sent Mischenko upon this bold enterprise. To assist it, he concentrated troops along the line confronting the Japanese left, and it was by bodies of these troops that frequent small advances were made lately against the Japanese positions. The object of such concentration and such advances was to create an impression of activity in that quarter of the field and thus to cover the out-flanking movement of Mischenko through Mongolia. But the Japanese are wide awake, and Mischenko will



probably fare no better than the covering cavalry has just fared in the fight on the 16th.

If this movement of Mischenko's force be really taking place, Russia is trampling under foot the neutrality of Mongolia, and her attempts to have the limits of neutrality extended as well as her threats to send an army through Mongolia unless her demands be fulfilled assume a more fictitious character than ever.

Terrible accounts are circulated about the barbarous conduct of Mischenko's Cossacks who are engaged in the southward raids recently spoken of. They carry very little in the way of provisions, and, depending upon the resources of the country for support, they do not scruple to rob and plunder everywhere. Murder and rape adorn their progresses, and wherever they have passed, the corpses of men and women are to be found. Thus in the track of the Cossacks who recently achieved the exploit of attacking a Japanese field hospital, it is said that there was found a Chinese cart with the corpses of six young people, one of them, a girl of 16, being mutilated in an indescribable manner.

Another statement made is that Mischenko's Cossacks have for guides a number of Hungtusz whom they have dressed in Japanese uniforms so exactly imitated as to be indistinguishable from the originals.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a very strong article on the cruel and barbarous conduct of the Russians, or at any rate of some sections of their armies, during the present war. There stand to their eternal discredit the murdering of wounded men in cold blood—a brutality again and again perpetrated; the sinking of transports without any attempt to save their hundreds of occupants; the seizure and detention of non-combatants; the destruction of merchantmen; the attack of field-hospitals and the slaughter of unresisting surgeons and nurses; the violation of neutral territory; the raiding of private property; the despoiling of soldiers and officers; the murder of peaceful unoffending people of both sexes and all ages; the violation of women; and the wanton burning of Chinese houses. The *Fiji Shimpō* naturally writes very indignantly, and is disposed to think that the latest atrocities perpetrated by the Cossacks may be attributed to a mood of desperation begotten of perpetual defeat. To us (*Japan Mail*) not the least strange feature of all this business is the apparent indifference of the foreign public. There seems to be a determination to keep silence. One Yokohama foreign journal recently made the astounding assertion that a cleaner war than this was never waged. Are we to suppose then that all the stories told about Russian doings are fictions? Yet, if even a fraction of them be true, it is a shocking record, and not the least shocked, probably, are many of the Russians themselves, for although many excesses, terrible excesses, have been committed by their armies, we believe the average Russian officer and soldier to be as temperate and kindly as are the men of any military force in the world.

Tuesday, June 20.

It would seem from subsequent intelligence that the inference drawn in these columns concerning the fight on the Japanese left on the 16th instant was correct. The Japanese attack upon Tienkiawopeng, and the subsequent capture of Liaoyangwopeng did not represent the beginning of a general advance but were movements undertaken in anticipation of a projected out-flanking enterprise by Mischenko's cavalry. The facts, as now related, are that Mischenko was massing his

main force at Liaoyangwopeng, which lies on the north-west of Fakumun, and that he had his outposts at Tienkiawopeng, where a position exists favourable for covering operations in the rear. His plan was to make his preparations leisurely and then, in his own good time, to sweep round westward of Fakumun and cut the Japanese communications in that quarter of the field. But the Japanese divined his purpose or obtained information of it and defeated it completely by a sudden attack on the 16th which drove the Russian outposts from Tienkiawopeng and their main body from Liaoyangwopeng in confusion. A portion of them retreated north to Tawa, which will be found on the map southward of Pamienching, but the greater part fled in three directions, and seem to have subsequently made their way through Mongolia to Chengkiatun where they are re-assembling. They are said to have been joined in this retreat by the cavalry already in Mongolia; that is to say, the cavalry which made the celebrated raid on the 18th and 19th of May against a Japanese field hospital, and which thereafter withdrew into Mongolia with a loss of 300 men. Mischenko's intention was doubtless to heavily re-inforce the field-hospital's assailants from Liaoyangwopeng and despatch them upon a wide flanking movement, keeping in the cantonment at that place and at Tienkiawopeng a force sufficient to constitute a direct menace against the Japanese left at Fakumun. But apparently he was quite unprepared for the Japanese to assume the offensive so vigorously as they did. The official report shows that they moved out at a little after mid-night on the 16th and delivered a sudden attack which apparently took the Russians by surprise. Mischenko found himself assaulted from three directions, and his Cossacks adopted the wisest course under the circumstances, ran away. It is probable that nothing more will be heard of flanking enterprises on the part of Mischenko for the present at all events. The rainy season must now have commenced, or be on the verge of commencing, in Manchuria, and during the rainy season military operations on any considerable scale are out of the question. So far as Mischenko is concerned he may be said to have lost his chance, but in the matter of a general resumption of the Japanese advance in the immediate future, some observers are sceptical. There are certain definite objectives, they say, and these will be pursued irrespective of the weather, but unless some solid advantage, not apparent to outsiders, suggest the advisability of pushing forward the Kangping-Changtu lines, it is a reasonable hypothesis that there will be no large activity for the present. That is the forecast made in some quarters. Other publicists, however, are not less confident that a resumption of general activity may be looked for immediately, and in support of the latter view there is the fact that climatic considerations were not allowed to interrupt the Japanese movements last year, or at any rate not allowed to interrupt them on any large scale.

Wednesday, June 21.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that since the Russians were driven from Liaoyangwopeng on the 16th instant, whence they retreated to Chengkiatun, they have received large re-inforcements and are now apparently bent on renewing their southward movement, so that a battle seems imminent.

In the eastern part of the field also General Madoriloff has collected three Divisions at Shanchingtsz on the south of Hailung-ching, and is evidently determined to dispute

the Japanese advance there. A battle in this quarter too is consequently imminent.

Our readers doubtless remember that a telegram sent from London on the 11th instant said that, according to intelligence received in St. Petersburg, the Japanese had captured Omso (or Omaso) which lies 75 miles east of Kirin. Shanghai now publishes a telegram from Harbin, dated the 10th instant, to the effect that the Russians have "re-occupied Omso." What conclusion are we to draw from these two telegrams virtually identical in date and directly contradictory in terms? Both agree in indicating that something has happened at Omso. But supposing that Petersburg, on the 10th instant, made the admission that the place had been taken by the Japanese, is it conceivable that the same St. Petersburg, being informed by Harbin about its re-capture, would have kept the latter fact secret? We greatly doubt, as we said at the time of receiving the original report, whether the Japanese have reached Omso, but if they have and if, having captured it once, they have been driven out again, it is not from General Dessino that the world expects to hear news of the latter fact eleven days after the event.

A Polish *sous-officier* who has been taken prisoner alleges (*Asahi Shimbun*) that Linevitch expects the main shock of the Japanese onset at Changchun, and that although he is guarding the whole line from Kirin to Changchun, his chief force is concentrated at the latter place. In other words, he looks for the Japanese to advance up the line of railway direct to Harbin.

Shanghai also states that the Russian losses on the 16th were 2 killed and 16 wounded. The Japanese official report tells of 80 Russian dead in one section of the field alone!

Thursday, June 22.

The approach of the rainy season is said to be now heralded in Manchuria by terrible dust-storms which obscure the whole sky and render life almost intolerable. It is difficult to ascertain clearly whether the Japanese began a forward movement on the eve of these embarrassing climatic conditions, or whether they merely advanced in consequence of a Russian retreat. Originally Linevitch had evidently resolved—as has more than once been explained—to make his first line of defence along the positions extending from Yehoching, on the Kaiyuan-Kirin road, to Pamienching on the Fakumun-Hualite road. There is reason now to think that he has decided on a closer system of defence and that he has withdrawn to his second lines, which extend probably from Itungchou to Fenghua and thence to Chengkiatun. If that be so—and it is suggested by telegrams from Paris and St. Petersburg alike—, then the forward movement made by the Japanese on the 19th was not the re-opening of the campaign, but must be regarded merely as a response to the enemy's retirement. It is plain, at all events, that the Japanese were very close on the heels of the retreating Russians, and possibly Marquis Oyama may see his account in keeping the enemy on the run. But we do not look for that. The withdrawal of Linevitch from his advanced lines does not necessarily indicate any access of weakness. It suggests, rather, that some menace of danger in another quarter has shown the advisability of a smaller deployment. The events of the next few days will decide these questions.

Meanwhile we have a new development announced by a small official report on the night of the 21st:—"A body of our troops has occupied Kyongsong in north-eastern Korea. The Russians, several thousands

strong with artillery, have retreated in the direction of Susong, 10 miles distant." That is a very unpretentious announcement, but the movement itself has considerable importance. Ever since last summer the Japanese and the Russians have been confronting each other in north-eastern Korea. At one time, 20th December, the Russians pushed southward as far as the immediate neighbourhood of Yuensan, having wrought a good deal of destruction *en passant* at the Japanese settlement of Songjin. Thereafter they withdrew to Kilju, and then they established their head-quarters at Kyongsong, which is some 62 miles from the Tumen River. There they massed a very considerable force, and thence they sent scouting parties in various directions, laying the country freely under contributions and receiving voluntary or involuntary assistance from the Korean local officials. The Japanese, however, did not pay much ostensible attention to these proceedings. They took the measure of the Russian foot with accurate acumen, and concluded that north-eastern Korea was not, at that juncture, a place calling for the employment of any considerable force, whatever menaces the Russians might prepare there. Gradually, however, as convenience suggested and as the development of plans in other parts of the field dictated, they massed a force at Songjin, which pushed its outposts as far as Kilju, and it is this force which has now advanced north, and expelled the Russians from Kyongsong. The distance from Songjin to Kyongsong is 82 miles, so that the Japanese must have moved out of the former place several days ago, and must have been in considerable force since the Russians, although several thousands strong and possessing artillery, seem to have fallen back without offering any serious resistance. There has been no hint of any fortified lines between Kyongsong and the Tumen—a distance of 62 miles—but the Russians are reported to have made considerable preparations to dispute the passage of the river and they have strong fortifications in Possiet Bay, which is 20 miles from the Tumen. There is no certainty, of course, that the Japanese entertain any intention of crossing the Tumen, or of attacking the Possiet-Bay forts, but such operations would be a natural sequel of the command of the sea finally won by Togo in the recent great battle. From Possiet Bay to Vladivostok there is an interval of 100 miles, and from Possiet Bay to the nearest part of the railway the distance is 85 miles. It is quite within the range of possibilities that interesting and important developments may soon be witnessed in this part of the field, though it is also possible that the Japanese plan may not extend beyond the expulsion of the Russians from Korean soil. We may note that the crossing of the Tumen River would mark a new stage of the war, namely, the first invasion of Russian territory.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERVENTION.

We learn with great surprise from a correspondent whose letter appears elsewhere in our columns that "a good many Americans" and "a number of Japanese" condemn President Roosevelt's intervention in the cause of peace as "precipitate," and even regard it as in some degree unfriendly to Japan. It is quite true that Russia has taken advantage of the occasion to flout Japan, and to create the false impression that the desire for peace is on Japan's side alone. Indeed the journals of St. Petersburg

have sought to suggest that the proposal emanated from Japan in the first instance. But surely nothing else could have been expected under the circumstances? Russia is human, very human indeed, and since she is writhing under the sense of a most humiliating defeat it were extravagant to look for any displays of grace or magnanimity on her part. President Roosevelt, however, is in no sense responsible for such things. He had to take the material as it existed. He could not be expected to modify or refashion it. Besides, before we sit down to pass judgment on his act, we must possess knowledge which is not at present within reach. We must be able to say that he acted without previously consulting Japan. Nothing in the world is less likely. Without pretending to any insight which the general public does not enjoy, we venture to affirm that President Roosevelt never risked such a fiasco as might have followed the unprefaced launching of a letter of advice at the heads of the two belligerents. He knew exactly what he was doing, and if Russia has shown herself incapable of fully appreciating his large-minded humanity, nay has even acted in a manner such as may almost be called a slight, that is not his fault. He has done the best that any potentate could have done. We may be quite sure that he understood what kind of risks he was running, and that history will honour him for braving them. If there be any fault it rests with the country which, having agreed beforehand to accept an invitation, essayed subsequently to abuse it on behalf of her own tarnished reputation.

#### MR. SAKATANI ON FINANCE.

At a meeting of the Boyeki Kyokai held on the 18th inst., Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, delivered an interesting lecture. He said that the sums paid out hitherto on account of the war aggregated 850 million *yen*. It was remarkable that in spite of this great expenditure no economical disturbance had been experienced. Probably that result was attributable to two facts. One was that the Treasury had taken care to purchase as far as possible direct from producers without the aid of middle-men, and thus the money had been widely scattered among the people, who, in turn, found it convenient to subscribe for the State loans, and this inflow of funds into the provinces had greatly helped to avert distress from the families of the soldiers serving at the front. Moreover, by this system of direct transactions and speedy payments the Treasury had been able to get things comparatively cheap. Another factor which had prevented disturbance was the introduction of foreign capital, by which the gold standard had been kept stable. Mr. Sakatani saw no financial reason why the country should not be able to continue the war for a much longer period if necessary. As for the state of affairs after the war, he could not regard it with the same confidence unless the people, taught by the experiences garnered subsequently to the war with China, restrained the speculative tendencies they had then exhibited. In conclusion Mr. Sakatani remarked that the great obstacles to the development of the nation's foreign trade were dishonest merchants and adulterated goods. In connexion with this he mentioned the great success which was attending the Government's export of tobacco, simply because confidence had been established in the uniformity of the quality and the strict observance of contracts.

#### PRINCE HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi-Fushimi commands the cruiser *Chiyo-da* which, since the outbreak of the war, has been a part of Vice-Admiral Kataoka's Squadron. The *Chiyo-da* distinguished herself at the outset in an engagement with Russian destroyers in Pigeon Bay. There she was heard of in pursuit of the *Novik* and now she has been doing good work in the Battle of the Japan Sea. Yorihiro Prince Higashi-Fushimi's title would have been "Komatsu" had not the latter been confined to one generation when the name of "Higashi-Fushimi" was newly created. Captain Inuzuka, Aide-de-camp to the Prince, has published the following report:—"As long as his ship was performing scouting duties the Prince did not pass even one night in his cabin; he was always on the alert. When, on the 27th of May, the signal was made that the enemy's ships were in sight, His Imperial Highness showed great satisfaction. From 11 a.m. the squadron to which the *Chiyo-da* belonged was engaged enticing the enemy to the neighbourhood of the main body of our Fleet. Observing the bold advance of the Russian ships the Prince said:—'They certainly deserve praise for their courage in coming all the way from the West of Europe to fight in the far-east of Asia. This battle is vital for our country. Every man of us should go into the combat determined to win or perish.' As the enemy drew close he opened fire on us and kept it up until one in the afternoon, but his gunnery was so bad that he never got the range and his shells all dropped astern of our ship. Soon after this the main force of our fleet fell in with him and a general engagement ensued. The *Chiyo-da* was then pressing on the rear of the Russians. One of them was observed steaming south evidently with the intention of escaping. The *Chiyo-da* gave chase but on drawing up found that the vessel was a hospital-ship. Leaving her, therefore, our cruiser again bore down on the enemy's rear, and it happened that just then the *Illis* had fallen out of the line injured. The *Chiyo-da* opened on her at once and sunk her. Shortly afterwards, as she steamed back towards the Russians, she fell in with a section of his vessels in full retreat. She opened fire on them, but it seems that flight was their object, not fighting, for they pushed on at full speed and disappeared in the fog. Presently the *Chiyo-da* sighted the enemy's repair-ship *Kamchatka*, which had dropped back, being unable to get north. The cruiser opened on her at once, shot away her mast and set her on fire. She began to list, and Prince Higashi-Fushimi at once gave orders to leave her to the other vessels to deal with as she was evidently in a sinking condition, while the *Chiyo-da* turned her attention elsewhere. Soon she fell in with another of the enemy's ships and engaged it. A sharp duel ensued. The Russians' shells grazed the bridge of the *Chiyo-da* and many of them passed close over her. Finally the Russian vessel was silenced and an hour later she and the *Kamchatka* received their *coup de grace* from the Japanese torpedoers. The fight lasted from 2 p.m. until 7 p.m., a space of 5 hours, during which the Prince stood on the bridge all the while, his face black with the smoke from the guns. The next morning the *Chiyo-da* gave chase to the *Izumrud*, but the latter had the heels of her." They were two days of very "crowded life" and Prince Higashi-Fushimi acquitted himself in a competent and gallant manner.

## THE "ST. KILDA" AND THE "TETARTOS."

Friday, June 16.

The telegraphic news received by the Foreign Office with regard to the sinking of the British steamer *St. Kilda* is this:—The Dutch Mail steamer *Flores*, which arrived at Singapore on the 13th, carried a number of mail bags and 41 Chinese taken from the British steamer *St. Kilda*. The *Flores* had met the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Dnieper* off Diamond Point (north of Sumatra) on the 11th and had been ordered to stop. The *Dnieper* then transferred to her the mail bags and the Chinese. The latter stated that the *St. Kilda* left Hongkong on the 4th instant carrying mail matter from Hongkong and Singapore for Japan. On the same day at 4 p.m. she fell in with the *Dnieper* and was stopped. The *Dnieper* sent an officer to examine the British steamer's papers and cargo, which consisted principally of rice and provisions. She then ordered the crew to leave, and proceeded to transfer a quantity of provisions from the *St. Kilda* to her own hold. This operation lasted throughout the night and at 9 a.m. on the 5th the *Dnieper* sunk the *St. Kilda*. A part of the mail bags were broken open or destroyed. The master and the European members of the *St. Kilda*'s crew were detained on board the *Dnieper*, but the Chinese and the remaining mail matter were transferred, six days later, to the Dutch steamer which carried them to Singapore.

This *Dnieper* is the quondam *Smolensk*, which engaged in similarly lawless practices in the Red Sea last year. She is now acting as an undisguised pirate but flying the Russian flag all the while. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the gravity of this incident. If the particulars given above be confirmed, the Russian Government can not possibly uphold the action of the *Dnieper*. But how to stop her depredations is the question. She is a 19-knot vessel of over 5,000 tons, and very few steamers in these waters could catch her if she desired to show her heels. The *Rion*, her consort, is reported to have called at Batavia on the 14th and to have left again for Europe on the morning of the 15th, but the *Dnieper* has not been heard off since her last appearance off Diamond point.

Sunday, June 18.

A telegraphic inquiry addressed to the master of the *Tetartos* has elicited the fact that the steamer was sunk on the 29th of May at a point 100 miles east of Kiaochow. Her crew were transferred to the *Rion* and carried to Batavia. The *Fiji Shimpō* says that a special agreement exists between the owners of the steamer and the charterers (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), exonerating the latter from all responsibility. It will therefore be for the German Government to demand compensation from Russia. The *Tetartos* was flying a neutral flag, was carrying non-contraband cargo and was bound for a neutral port. Her sinking by a Russian cruiser under such circumstances was an act of piracy.

Tuesday, June 20.

Shanghai journals are reported to be writing very vehemently about the robbing of the *St. Kilda*'s cargo and the sinking of the ship, which acts they justly describe as piracy, pure and simple. They call upon the British Government to destroy these pirates and undoubtedly the British Government will do its duty. What accentuates the outrage, if anything could accentuate it, is that the *Dnieper* (ex-*Smolensk*), which perpetrated it, is the very vessel guilty last

year of similar indefensible acts, though on a much less wholesale scale, in the Red Sea, and is one of the very vessels concerning which the Russian Government promised to both England and Germany that there should be no repetition of such lawless acts. Germany, indeed, is affected just as much as England, for the sinking of the *Tetartos* was as piratical an act as the sinking of the *St. Kilda*. Another British steamer is now a week over-due at Yokohama. She was coming from British India with a cargo of raw cotton and it is thought that these auxiliary cruisers may have held her up and sunk her. The trouble in dealing with such matters is that the responsible Government can always repudiate the acts of the cruisers and can escape by paying compensation, for in the face of reparation of that nature no rational Power would go to war. No doubt can be entertained that the Russian Government will do whatever is right in the way of atoning to Germany and England, and there the matter will end so far as its international aspect is concerned, though many a generation must have come and gone before Russia can rehabilitate her reputation as a civilized observer of the laws of maritime warfare. The interesting question is, under whose instructions are the *Dnieper* and the *Rion* acting? It is not conceivable that their commanding officers when they separated from the Baltic Squadron on the 25th of May, went off forthwith upon a corsair cruise without any orders from Rojstvensky. They most assuredly had the explicit instructions of the Admiral, and these instructions must have been to harass the maritime trade of Japan in every possible way. Acting upon this commission they set out to sink everything against which even a suspicion of connexion with Japan could be entertained; British ships carrying food-stuffs to Yokohama from British ports, and German ships carrying timber from Japanese ports to Chinese. If Rojstvensky be in any way qualified to discharge the functions of a naval commander, he must have known well that such doings would have one of two results; either to embroil his country with the Powers thus flouted or to oblige the St. Petersburg Government to make humiliating explanations and reparation. Which outcome did he contemplate? Looking at his cognate violations of French neutrality in Indo-China, one is strongly tempted to think that Rojstvensky deliberately acted in obedience to his own knowledge of the policy approved by the Grand-Ducal clique in St. Petersburg, the policy of closing this war with a grand mêlée which would bring the whole world into the settlement and open a back-door for Russia's retreat. We recognise that there is much wildness in such a suspicion, and that far-fetched suspicions are generally at variance with the truth. But how are the extraordinary doings of Rojstvensky and his ships to be accounted for?

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

The German steamer *Tetartos*, which left Otaru on the 23rd May for Tientsin, under charter to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, fell in with the Russian Volunteer converted auxiliary cruiser *Rion* at 5 p.m. on the 28th May at a point 60° S.E. by S. from Shantung Promontory. She was first ordered to follow the Russian cruiser, but on the 29th at 7 a.m. she was sunk in long. 122° 4' E., lat. 36° N. Her crew were all taken off. Subsequently the *Rion* drifted in the fog for 6 days, for on the 3rd of June she visited a steamer which was on its way from Nagasaki to Shanghai. On the 4th June

she steamed at full speed southward, and arrived at Batavia on the 12th. The crew of the German steamer arrived at Singapore on the 15th. They say they were badly treated on board the *Rion*. Seven of the crew were Japanese.

Thursday, June 22.

The crew of the German steamer sunk by the *Rion* near Kiaochow Bay, 2 officers and 40 men—some accounts say 10 men—are said to be in the hands of the Dutch Authorities at Batavia. There is a conjecture that the detention of these people is for purposes of investigation, but if so the Dutch Authorities must be acting in deference to German desire, inasmuch as Holland is not concerned in this matter and the Batavian officials would have no right to detain the crew of a German steamer. Rumour speaks of another German steamer having been sunk by the same cruiser, but there are as yet no details. A correspondent writes to us expressing surprise that the Berlin Government has not yet taken any diplomatic action in the matter, but we find no difficulty in appreciating the reason. The Berlin Government has not yet been placed in full possession of the facts. His Britannic Majesty's Government received accurate information from Singapore, where the crew of the *St. Kilda* landed on the 13th instant, but the crew of the *Tetartos* did not reach Batavia until the 14th, and some time was therefore required for their examination and for the transmission of their evidence. It is not for a moment to be supposed that Germany will acquiesce in such an outrage. The serious aspect of the case, as we have already pointed out, is that it is almost impossible to imagine the commander of the *Dnieper* and *Rion* engaging in such operations without full instructions from Admiral Rojstvensky, and that the sinking of British ships at sea in the face of the Russian Government's distinct pledge that the Baltic Squadron would refrain from all illegal interference with neutral commerce, and in the face of the very strong remonstrances made last year in the case of the *Knight Commander*, assumes almost the character of a deliberate insult to the British flag. But of course the Russian Government does not contemplate anything of that kind and will not endorse it. There may be among the Grand Dukes a clique who see salvation in creating a general disturbance, and it may be that Rojstvensky was acting in accordance with his interpretation of these personages' policy. But conjectures of that kind are idle. Little doubt can be entertained that responsible Russian statesmen will disavow these outrageous acts of their agents, and will give due reparation as well as sufficient pledges. Should it prove, however, that the *Lily*, the *Esau*—both British steamers—and the American steamer *Nicholai*, have all fallen victims to the piratical depredations of the Baltic corsairs, a very large phial of wrath will be poured upon the head of unfortunate Russia, and she will have ample cause to rue more bitterly than ever the day when she sent the Baltic Squadrons on their mischievous and fatal errand.

Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, paid a visit to Marquis Ito at 2.30 p.m. on June 20th conveying a message from the Emperor. Subsequently Marquis Ito proceeded to the Palace and was received by His Majesty in audience. On the same day, Count Kaisara, the Premier, and Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Staff Office, were received by the Emperor.

## WAR EXPENDITURES:

Mr. Sakatani has just told us that the actual outlays thus far made on account of the war aggregate 850 million *yen*. This statement carries the account to the end of May, presumably, or a period of 16 months, and represents an average expenditure of 53 million *yen* monthly. But evidently an average struck under such circumstances is misleading, for the dimensions of the forces now in the field and consequently the expenditures entailed are very much larger than they were in the early months of the war. The *Keisai Zasshi* puts the average at 70 millions, but its calculation is based on the assumption that all the funds hitherto provided—namely 576 million *yen* in last fiscal year and 780 millions in the current year—will have been spent by the end of August next. There does not seem to be any solid basis for such a hypothesis. Talk has certainly been heard of summoning an extraordinary session of the Diet in August, in order to obtain a further appropriation of 300 million *yen*, which will probably be needed on account of several unforeseen outlays, as for example the maintenance of a large army of prisoners, the raising of the ships in Port Arthur, the re-arming of that place and so on. Apparently the project has been abandoned, but even had it been put into practice it would only have meant that 1,080 millions are expected to be spent by March 31st, 1906, instead of 780 millions as originally estimated. An outlay of 1,080 millions in 12 months represents 90 millions monthly, but if we extend the average over the whole period of the war, as our contemporary does, the resulting figure is 64 millions. One thing, however, is certain, namely that the Government's estimate for the current year was 65 millions monthly, and that if the war continues on its present large lines, these 65 millions may be found to have swelled to 90. If Japan's bills tot up to such figures, what must Russia's outlays be?

There appears to be a general sense of satisfaction with regard to the methods pursued by the authorities in purchasing war-stores. Mr. Tomatsu, Chief of the Quartermaster's Bureau of the War Department, has been disclosing some details of this matter. The great aim, he says, has been to avoid enriching individuals and impoverishing the localities. In pursuance of the former purpose middle-men have been eliminated, and in pursuance of the latter purchases have been made as direct as possible from producers and on the widest basis. Such methods were naturally opposed by the big merchants, but the Government persevered, and has now the satisfaction of knowing that it bought cheaply and that its expenditures helped to mitigate the distress caused by the enforced absence of so many bread-winners. Steps were taken also to give employment to domestic manufacturers, especially where household industry was concerned, and although the supplies thus obtained were necessarily insufficient, it is certain that much relief was afforded to the people. Mr. Tomatsu appears to think that these methods tended further to increase the country's power of taking up the war-loans, but it seems to us that, so far as the mere machinery of subscription is concerned, the proposition is open to doubt. What may certainly be assumed, however, is that these wise measures have promoted the general prosperity of the people to a degree seldom witnessed in war-time, as is shown by a

table which the *Keisai Zasshi* publishes with reference to bank deposits:—

Comparative Table showing Bank Deposits for each Month since the War began, the Figure for January, 1904, being taken as 100.

Month.	Tokyo Banks Union.	Osaka Banks Union.	Post Office Saving Banks.
1/04 .....	100	100	100
2/04 .....	101	97	98
3/04 .....	100	102	99
4/04 .....	100	97	99
5/04 .....	103	100	101
6/04 .....	106	94	107
7/04 .....	112	90	110
8/04 .....	118	96	113
9/04 .....	110	99	117
10/04 .....	111	99	119
11/05 .....	107	106	121
12/05 .....	109	107	122
1/05 .....	111	111	125
2/05 .....	112	111	128
3/05 .....	116	113	131
4/05 .....	123	Not yet known.	132

This table seems to indicate a steady growth of the people's wealth in spite of the sums contributed to the war loans. We say "in spite of the sums" because that is a common expression, but the truth is that only a fraction of those sums has left the country and that it has been more than compensated by foreign loans. What the table demonstrates more unequivocally is that the burden of increased taxation is not weighing too heavily on the people.

On the other hand the accommodation sought from the banks has not been large, and the fact suggests a certain measure of stagnation in the world of affairs. Probably here too the Government's policy furnishes some explanation; for, on the one hand, the copious scattering of money throughout the country, and, on the other, the encouragement given to household manufactures, may well have tended to satisfy a demand which must otherwise have been carried to the banks.

In one direction we find the Government's policy criticised. The *Keisai Zasshi*, for example, claims that instead of bringing over the produce of the foreign loans in specie and adding it to the hard-money reserves of the Central Bank, a better plan would be to employ the indirect method of buying importers' bills. Critics who take this line argue that an increased issue of convertible notes accompanies the Treasury's method, with the result that prices are raised, imports are encouraged, and a drain ensues upon the Bank's specie reserves. In short the attempt to keep up the reserves is defeated by the creation of a state of affairs entailing other mischief also. This is a very large subject. We do not see how it can be intelligently discussed without much fuller data.

## NAVAL NOTES.

Japanese journals write in a tone of some surprise about the *nonchalant* behaviour of certain members of the *Orel's* crew and medical staff who recently arrived at Nagasaki from Saselie en route for home. We read that one remarkable feature was the quantity of baggage possessed by these people, and another that among their impedimenta were a number of nurses, for the most part highly attractive ladies of about 20 years or thereabouts. That is all right, of course. The voyage from the Baltic to Vladivostok, or to the submarine station where several of the ships stopped short of their goal, was an affair of many months, and the staff of the hospital ship naturally

provided themselves with an ample equipment; while as for the nurses, all that need be said is that to be attractive is a habit with ladies of twenty. But our contemporaries go on to relate that several of the Russians, when they found themselves at Nagasaki, immediately hastened to seek amusements which did not accord with their situation. Can one greatly wonder? Human nature asserts itself under all circumstances, and we may charitably suppose that these Russians deemed it not unreasonable to solace themselves with the delights of Nagasaki—which is a very delightful place—after the comparative privations of their long voyage and the chagrin of the crushing defeat their country had just suffered.

Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to be progressing steadily towards recovery. Some splinters of bone have been removed from the wound on his head, but there are some others still to come away.

A steamer called the *Kubaben* (?), chartered by the Tanimichi Transport Company of Tokyo and carrying fish manure from Mashike in Hokkaido to Yokohama, ran on a rock at a place about a mile from the light-house of Shiriya-saki in Awamori Prefecture on the 14th instant. Eight foreigners, 26 Chinese and 8 Japanese who were on board, reached the shore. The accident was due to a thick fog.

The repairs of the battle-ship *Orel* will require some short time, but the other four captured ships can put to sea almost immediately, and their officers have been appointed.

The principal medical officer of the *Sado Maru* describes the saving of the crew of the *Admiral Nakhimoff* on the 28th of May. When the *Sado Maru* came in sight of the big (8,500 tons) Russian cruiser, she was observed to be deep down by the head. Boats had been lowered, but many of her crew were swimming in the sea, and some were clinging to ropes. The destroyer *Shiranui* was already busy saving life. Shortly afterwards the *Vladimir Monomakh* was sighted in a similar condition, but the duty of saving her people was left to the *Manchu Maru*, which was then actually engaged in the work. The *Sado Maru* picked up 26 officers, 9 petty-officers and 489 blue-jackets including 15 wounded, 2 of whom died almost immediately. Many of the Russians were in a most exhausted condition and no small trouble had to be exercised in restoring them.

Floating mines continue to be a constant menace to vessels navigating the North-China Seas. It is stated that ships bound for Yingkow or other ports in the Gulf of Petchili, never travel singly but always in pairs, so that one can act a saviour in the event of the other's destruction. They are supplied with rifles and 250 rounds of ammunition, but their crews not being skilled in the use of such weapons, do not make very effective practice. One vessel which recently entered Yingkow reports having seen six floating mines and having fired away all her ammunition at them fruitlessly. On her outward voyage she sighted 3 mines and blew up 2 of them. The situation has been complicated by the sinking of Russian war-ships off the coast of Iwami, as one of these ships is said to have carried 100 mines.

Japanese newspapers state that Rear-Admiral Uryu applied for permission to take his detachment of ships up the Yangtze for

the purpose of assuring himself as to the state of affairs. Viceroy Chou, however, considering that such a course would provoke complications under the circumstances of the time, decided to submit the application to the Waiwupu in Peking. We think it very improbable that Admiral Uryu made any such application.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing steamer *Esan* (British) which left Singapore on the 4th of May with a cargo of rice for Japan. Another steamer—apparently called the *I. Nicholson*—which left Philadelphia on the 11th of February and passed Bangkok on the 10th of April is also missing. If we add to these the *Claverdale* and the *Victoria*, there results quite a list of vessels which may have been "held up" by the Russians. But it is to be noted that whatever the Russians may do to a neutral ship, they can not sink her crew in the sea, and there has never yet been any instance of a vessel's fate remaining unknown inasmuch as the existence of her crew has always furnished a clue.

We acknowledge receipt from the Navy Department of a copy of the report on the health of the Imperial Navy for the year 1902, compiled by Baron Saneyoshi, Chief of the Bureau of Medical Affairs in the Department. It forms a most interesting collection of statistics.

Admiral Togo has conferred *Kanjo* on the following officers:—

Lieutenant Kamada of the destroyer *Shirakumo*,  
Commander Ishida of the cruiser *Izumi*,  
Commander Eguchi of the cruiser *Chihaya*,  
Commander Hirose of the Hirose Destroyer Section,  
Commander Suzuki of the Suzuki Destroyer Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Fujimoto of the Fujimoto Destroyer Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Fukuda of the Fukuda Torpedo Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Aoyama of the Aoyama Torpedo Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Kawada of the Kawada Torpedo Section,  
Commander Kawase of the Kawase Torpedo Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Otaki of the Otaki Torpedo Section,  
Lieut.-Commander Aiba of the destroyer *Sazanami*,  
Lieut. Yoshikawa of the destroyer *Kagero*.

It is stated that operations have been commenced for raising the special-service steamer *Itis* which sank off Tsuno-mura on the coast of Iwami. This is the steamer said to have been carrying a hundred mines in her hold. Whether the attempt to raise her is in order to get rid of the mines or to save the ship, we do not know. She is a steamer of 7,507 tons.

#### KOREA.

Thirty-five Koreans have been killed by the explosion of a Russian torpedo which they fished out of the water and were examining. This shocking incident occurred at Ulsan.

Li Yongik appears to have recovered some if not all his influence in Seoul. He is said to have obtained control of the Household's finances and complications have arisen in consequence. Recently rumour assigned to him a somewhat arbitrary act; namely, the appointment of four refugees to positions under the Government, having previously obtained their pardon at the hands of the Emperor. This led to trouble in the Cabinet, and now there is trouble among the officials of the Household. The Japanese Minister, who evidently makes it a rule to interfere as little as possible in matters relating to the personnel of the Administration, is reported to have hinted the advisability

of checking the machinations of this gentleman who causes so much commotion in the sphere of Korean politics.

Some Japanese journals say that Mr. Mochizuki Riutaro, a Japanese subject, has obtained from the Emperor of Korea a charter which constitutes him virtual monopolist of all industrial and commercial undertakings in the island of Quelpart. This island has very productive fisheries along its coasts. Quite a considerable Japanese colony has grown up there—from 500 to 600 houses, whose occupants devote themselves almost exclusively to fishing. Fine oranges and mushrooms are also produced; there are good pasturages for horse-breeding, and some wealth of timber is also said to exist. Nothing is stated as to the consideration given by Mr. Mochizuki for this important concession, but rumour alleges that, according to his own assertion, he has no liability whatever beyond the payment of taxes, and is not required to hand over any royalties on such enterprises as he may undertake.

Concerning the Russians in Korea they are said to have retreated precipitately. It will be remembered that three thousand of them were recently reported to have assembled at Kyongsong and to be threatening a forward movement. It will also be remembered that they have been assembling at various points in north-eastern Korea and threatening forward movements during more than a twelvemonth. Once they pushed south very nearly to Yuensan, but they never made anything like a resolute stand in the presence of attack, and indeed their doings on the whole have been singularly futile. It has often been pointed out that an invasion of Korea from the direction of Possiet Bay could not possibly succeed, or even be essayed, unless the maritime flank of the invasion were covered, in other words, unless the Russians had command of the sea. That consideration combined with a knowledge of the fact that these frequent irruptions southward were never supported by any large reserves in rear nor supplemented by commissariat arrangements, led the Japanese to treat this menace with a degree of contempt which has been amply justified by events. The news now is that the Russians have hastily withdrawn to the Tumen, and the reason assigned for their retreat is the destruction of the Baltic Fleet, which catastrophe places the entire command of the coast-line in Japanese hands.

#### RELIEF FUNDS.

The Rev. C. Warren Clark, one of the early English instructors in Japan, though not so early or so celebrated as the great triumvirate Verbeck, Hepburn and Brown, has written a little book called "Katsu Awa, the Bismarck of Japan." Every one at all familiar with Japan's modern history knows something about this truly wonderful Katsu Awa. It fell to his lot to make one of the most momentous decisions on record, the decision whether the Tokugawa clan should fight for the maintenance of the administrative sovereignty enjoyed by them during nearly three centuries, or whether they should surrender it quietly to the Mikado's party. Perhaps it is misleading to speak of the power of decision resting with Katsu. The fact is that he possessed only the power to advise. But without his advice there can be no doubt what the Tokugawa's choice must have been, and without his grand courage and extraordinary tact such counsels as he gave could never

have been carried into practice. It is of this man, one of the most profoundly astute and heroic in the drama of the Japanese Restoration, that we have now an appreciation from the pen of Mr. Clark, who knew him intimately and has many reasons to remember him with gratitude and admiration. The little book, which costs only fifty *sen*, is well illustrated and has much to commend it to every one desirous of studying the remarkable story of modern Japan. It has also another title to public favour. It was written by Mr. Clark in order that the proceeds of its sale might swell the income of the "Japanese Orphan Relief Fund" which appears to owe its origin to the Very Rev. Bishop Harris of Tokyo, and of which the special committee in Japan consists of Bishop M. C. Harris and the Rev. Y. Honda, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tokyo; Rev. J. Chappell, Sendai, and Rev. J. Lindsley Patton, Kyoto, Protestant Episcopal; Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D., and Mr. I. Ishi, Okayama Orphanage, Congregational; Rev. T. M. MacNair, Tokyo, Presbyterian; Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Tokyo, Baptist; and Rev. James H. Ballagh, Yokohama, Dutch Reformed.

These gentlemen, well known in connexion with missionary work, rightly think that the present is eminently a time to practise the Christian charity which they preach, and that succour given now to the widows and orphans of the brave men who are sacrificing their lives beyond the sea for their country will be received with deep gratitude. They have already collected and distributed considerable sums, but the need is immense and the hearty co-operation of all is required to satisfy it even in part. A thousand *yen* have thus far resulted from the sale of Mr. Clark's book. It should find many readers in Japan, as the cause in which it was written should find many contributors.

#### DEATH OF MR. KOMUCHI TOMOTSUNE.

The death is announced of Mr. Komuchi Tomotsune, a well known politician of Progressist persuasion and a prominent member of the Lower House. He held the office of Chief of the Legislative Bureau under two Cabinets, and has been much before the public as a founder of the *Tai-Ro Doshikai*. During a recent visit to Korea he contracted inflammation of the lungs which finally carried him off at the age of 57.

#### THE PEST.

There have been no less than 12 cases of pest in the Fukagawa suburb of Tokyo since April. Moreover the carcass of a rat showing the bacillus was recently found in the Kanda district. The Tokyo Municipality's Hygienic Authorities have issued a warning, enjoining various precautions which are described in detail.

An official telegram states that on June 15th, a fresh case of plague appeared in the district of Ayanta, Kagawa prefecture, and one of the previously reported cases ended fatally.

The Home Department has received a telegram from Formosa to the effect that on June 14th, two fresh cases each were reported in Taipei, Yeyan, Teckcham, and Yensui; and eight of the cases already reported resulted fatally. Since the first appearance in January up to the present, 2,260 cases have been reported in the island and 1,964 of the cases proved fatal.

In Mannen-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, a fresh case has appeared. The patient is a youth named T. Takamori an employee of a *sake* merchant.



## A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Golden Weddings are unique in any of earth's transitory communities, but more particularly in such a place as Yokohama, where the resident foreign population is so small and in such a state of perpetual flux. Yet twice in its short history have such interesting events been celebrated here. The first was some years ago, when the venerable Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn commemorated the jubilee of their happy marriage by a unique gathering of friends; the second Golden Wedding of Yokohama residents was celebrated on Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vincent. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent arrived in Japan in 1864, and have been resident here ever since. Born at Salisbury in 1830, Mr. Vincent was married at St. Anne's Church, Belfast, on June 21st, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Wood, who was born in that city in 1835. Mr. Vincent, we might mention, in 1854, had been to Malta with the 62nd Regiment, going thence from Fermoy, and returned on promotion to Ireland. At the time of his marriage he was on the staff of a Depot Battalion, as Quarter-Master Sergeant, and was then stationed at Mullingar, serving there for about two years. On the battalion being ordered to Templemore, Mr. Vincent was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, which had been raised in the Emerald Isle in 1858. The battalion went to England in 1861, and in 1863 proceeded to India. Arriving at Calcutta they found orders awaiting them to proceed at once to China. They remained there only a few months before moving on to Japan, where they arrived in 1864, with Mr. Vincent as Sergeant-Major. The 20th remained here for two years, and on its leaving Japan, being relieved by the 10th Regiment in 1866, Mr. Vincent resigned the service, declining the commission which awaited him at Hongkong. To show the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Vincent were held by their old regiment we might mention that each received handsome presents from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men; while the speeches made at the farewell dinner given to them filled three columns of the *Japan Herald* of that day. Mr. Vincent subsequently joined the British Consular service, being superintendent of the gaol for many years.

Mr. Vincent has not left Japan since first he came here, except for a flying trip to Hongkong, in 1870, but Mrs. Vincent has paid several visits to the old country. She has, indeed, been a great traveller. At the age of two she journeyed from Ireland to Australia, returning to the Emerald Isle when ten years old, on the death of her father. Those early voyages were made in sailing ships, one of which was the well-known clipper packet *Herald*; another adventurous trip was by camel train from Cairo to Suez before the Suez Canal was cut. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent's family, who were all educated at home, are now rather widely separated. Two sons are in Japan, another son is Senior Physician to the Wadsworth Asylum, Yorkshire; one married daughter is in Yokohama, another in Canada, and the youngest is at present paying a visit to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent were "At Home" at their residence, No 31, Bluff, on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Vincent being assisted in receiving her numerous guests by her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Cain, while the honours of the tea-tables were gracefully performed by her elder grand-daughters, the Misses Muriel and Edith Cain, and other ladies. The

house and beautiful gardens were all thrown open to accommodate the large number of friends who came to extend their felicitations during an afternoon, which, though windy, was ablaze with golden sunshine. Innumerable baskets of flowers sent by friends bedecked the spacious rooms, the predominating colour, needless to say, being emblematic of the happy event, while one floral scheme carried out the dates 1855-1905. The following selections of music were given during the course of the very enjoyable proceedings:—

PIANO DUO....."The Hebrides".....Mendelssohn.  
Mrs. A. BELLAMY BROWN and Mr. KARL VINCENT.  
SONG....."Caro Mio ben".....Gordani.  
Miss MENDELSON.  
VIOLIN SOLO....."La Serenata".....Braga.  
Mr. C. H. THORN.  
SONGS....."Heart, My Heart".....  
"The Butterfly,".....  
"On my couch reclining".....Karl Vincent.  
"No Confession,".....  
"Softly through my Soul,".....  
Mrs. E. C. IRVINE; Violin obligato, Mr. C. H. Thorn.  
SONG....."Hushen".....Alicia Needham.  
Mrs. G. W. BROCKTHURST.  
SONGS....."The Yeoman's Wedding".....Poniatowski.  
"Echo".....Lord Henry Somerset.  
"Promise of Life".....Cowen.  
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.  
PIANO-SOLO....."Golden Wedding Memories".....Vincent.  
Mr. KARL VINCENT.  
"God Save the King."

In addition to gifts from members of the family, a very handsome and ornate piece of enamelled gold plate was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent by a number of their friends. Made in Kyoto of what is known as *Zogan* work, this, a salver or tray, bears on its inside face a number of landscape scenes, executed in the best style of the western capital. Some haste had to be employed in order to ensure the completion of this charming and appropriate testimonial and it was not found possible to engrave any words upon it. A suitable inscription will, however, be added later on. This mark of respect and esteem was duly presented to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent by Mr. John Griffin, one of their oldest friends, on behalf of the subscribers but no set ceremony was observed on the occasion, owing to the advanced age of the recipients.

## CHINA.

The rumour that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to bring about a conference of the Powers to discuss the settlement of the Manchurian problem, evokes a very strong comment from the *Yomiuri Shinbun*. Our contemporary asks why China did not take this course at the outset when Russian trespasses in Manchuria were flagrant, and when there was every prospect of the Three Provinces being swallowed up by the great Northern Power. The situation might have been saved and the war averted had China done so. But she effaced herself, stood timidly aside, and left Japan to fight single handed. With what sort of conscience, then, can she now invite the nations to discuss and settle a matter over which Japan, by lavish outlay of blood and treasure and at the risk of her own existence, has acquired the right to be arbiter? It really seems as though China had studied the trickiness of Russia and were modelling herself on the lines of her exemplar.

It is almost quaint to find China to-day resorting, as a matter of self-defence, to the very measures which she once opposed so strongly when they were urged upon her by foreign States, namely the building of railways and the opening of ports. Rumour

says that she now contemplates the opening of several important towns in Mongolia, and that she has determined to construct a line from Peking to Changkiakou, carrying it thence to Kulung, where, it may be remarked *en passant*, the Dalai Lama still lingers. These steps, it goes without saying, are dictated by the menace of Russian aggression, which, having been checked in Manchuria, is obviously turning towards Mongolia. Russia stoutly opposed the opening of Antung, Tatum and Mukden to foreign trade, and she is now endeavouring to prevent the opening of Kulung, Ili, and so forth. But the Chinese Government seems to have concluded that it must be now or never. A great many people will point the finger of scorn at this apparently belated enlightenment on China's part, but China has only to point to her own history by way of reply. Once in the period covered by the world's authentic annals China was the most liberal and the most tolerant of all States. She was constrained to become conservative and distrustful, contrary to her own inclination, and if she reverts now to her old mood, who shall ridicule her?

The report of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., for the year ending the 30th of April last shows a divisible balance, after payment of an interim dividend of 5 per cent, of Tls. 576,524. It will be noted that in the total assets, stated at Tls. 7,455,033, is included a sum of Tls. 329,872, cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Weihaiwei Gold Mining Company, Limited (1905), was held at 10, Peking Road, Shanghai, on June 13. Mr. E. S. Little presided. The chairman proceeded to make a statement as to the present position of the Company. He said that they had every reason to hope for good things. If they stood by the property and workings the shareholders would be rewarded for the confidence they had in their mine. The further they developed, the more hope they had of good returns. Of the 20,000 shares, 2,500 alone had not been taken up.—Mr. Duff said he thought the developments at the mine very encouraging; everything looked brighter as they went further. There was never better ore came out of a mine than that produced at the meeting, and if they had five or six feet of such the shareholders would soon receive dividends.

News was received in Shanghai on June 13th that the first locomotive, drawing the inspection train of M. Jadot, the Chief Engineer of the Pei-Han Railway, crossed the Yellow River bridge on Sunday, the 11th instant. The bridge, which is 3,010 metres in length, was commenced in January 1904, and it is expected that it will be opened to general traffic in November next.

On the 9th inst. in the Hongkong Supreme Court, Dodwell and Co., Ltd., sued Mr. E. J. Moss for \$54,631, balance due on the liquidation of Dodwell, Carlill & Co. The case was undefended, and the Chief Justice, Mr. F. T. Piggott, gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, a request being made to the Consul at Foochow to effect execution there.

The report of the *Shanghai Mercury* Ltd., for the year ending the 30th of April last, shows a divisible balance of Tls. 6,410, after paying an interim dividend of 4 per cent., writing off Tls. 4,296 for depreciation and Tls. 2,000 from goodwill. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent, making 9 per cent for the year, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 1,170.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Sah, second in command of the combined Peiyang and Nanyang Squadrons, has been appointed by the Throne, on the recommendation of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, Special Commissioner to watch the Grand Manoeuvres of the various Continental

armies this summer and autumn. Admiral Sah will take with him a number of young officers, graduates of the Naval and Military Academies of Tientsin and Nanking.

A telegraphic dispatch from Peking reports that the Shangpu and the Waiwupu have received telegrams from a large number of influential merchants and gentry of Canton and cities between that and Kowloon, strongly opposing the desire of a certain British syndicate to build a line between the two points, and claiming that the work should be done by Chinese capital alone.

Hongkong's working account for the first quarter of this year shows a surplus of \$800,515.

The sailing ship *Travancore* has been safely towed into Hongkong. A few of her plates were buckled, and she had almost filled with water through the opened rivet holes and plates. These were plugged by a diver, and the water was pumped out.

### THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

We take from the leading columns of *The Times* certain extracts which may be commended to the attention of those who endeavoured on purely technical and paltry grounds to establish the legality of the liberty given to Russian war-ships in French territorial waters in April and May:—

It is the opinion of the best naval experts that, without the facilities which the Baltic Fleet has enjoyed in French waters all through its long Odyssey, it could never have reached the Far East at all. At any rate, it is an undeniable fact that it was its long sojourn at Madagascar that gave time for Rogjensky to be reinforced by the second home squadron, and now that he is nearing the scene of decisive operations it is again under shelter of another French colony that he is not only making his final preparations for action but awaiting the arrival of yet another squadron to reinforce him. We ask any reasonable Frenchman to put himself for a moment in the place of the Japanese and to say whether these circumstances do not constitute very strong justification for the anxiety and resentment which are being manifested in Japan. The efficiency of a nation's discharge of its duties as a neutral power must be judged by results, and not merely by the text of specific regulations. If, without any technical breach of such regulations, one of the belligerents can defeat their whole purpose, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that those regulations are inadequate, and other means must be found to fulfil an imperative duty.

We may fairly ask the French, should any amongst them still feel tempted to pooh-pooh Japanese opinion as extravagant, to consider what would be their own feelings and their own language in similar conditions. Suppose the fate of France, for generations to come, hung upon the issue of a naval battle, and that the enemies of France sought and found in a succession of British harbours hospitality of the same extent and kind which the various divisions of the Baltic Fleet have been finding in a succession of French harbours from Brest and Cherbourg to the coast of Annam. What would be their sentiments, what their words, what their attitude towards the Power who gave their enemies the means of threatening them with destruction?

The complaint of the Japanese is the broad complaint that France has allowed the "asylum" which she may legitimately afford to the belligerent ships of Russia to be abused, so that Russia has in fact used French waters and French territories as a base of operations against Japan. That this is the nature of the charge is clear from a weighty letter which Professor Holland sent us more than a fortnight ago. He admitted in that letter, as all well-informed persons know, that the 24 hours' rule is not a rule of international law, though it is a rule of English municipal law, and though it was accepted by several other Powers, and notably by Russia herself during the war of 1898. But he also drew attention to the words of the French proclamation at the beginning of the present war, which provide, amongst other things, that no belligerent may use a French port "dans un but de guerre"—for purposes of war—and which further lay down that belligerents sojourning in such ports may not make use of them "as the base of an operation of any kind against the enemy." Have we not the Russians used Jibuti, Madagascar, Kamarin Bay, and Honkobe Bay "dans un but de

guerre"; have they, or have they not, used them as the bases of operations directed against Japan?

That is the real issue in a nutshell, and "upon the merits," as our lawyers say, there can be but one opinion on it. We have no wish whatever to engage in a polemical discussion with our contemporary the *Temps*, for whose moderation and good sense we entertain a high regard, but we must altogether protest against the contention it advances that France is being criticized because she does not observe the British rules of neutrality. She is being criticized, not because she fails to observe our rules, but because if the main facts alleged are even approximately true, she has failed to observe the principles which underlie our rules and all other rules, and which as Professor Holland has shown, are the basis of her own proclamation. It is submitted that she ought to have taken the steps, which she is now said to be taking, within a reasonable time after the Russian Admiral's arrival, and not to have deferred them until his coaling and provisioning operations were almost completed, and his colleague was almost in touch with him.

### NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

When war threatened to break out between Russia and Japan, the veteran soldier, General Dragomiroff, whose military reputation stands higher than that of any other Russian, was understood to have raised a warning voice and spared no effort to avert a conflict of which his remarkable insight made him doubt the results from his country's point of view. The public was therefore surprised when, some months ago, this same General was widely quoted as declaring that, taking for precedent some of the great combats of mediæval Europe, this war might very well continue for ten, twenty, thirty, or even fifty years, and that, rather than confess defeat, Russia should deliberately contemplate such continuance. Presently also General Dragomiroff was represented as having urged that the Imperial Guards should be sent to Manchuria, and altogether from having been originally a moderate statesman, he was now depicted in the light of an extreme jingo. People wondered, but the statements were so confident as to preclude any hypothesis other than a complete change of front on the part of the old General under the influence of patriotic dementia. It appears, however, that there was another explanation; the explanation that General Dragomiroff had never said any of the things attributed to him, and that the canard-monger had been taking unusual liberties. The General has written to *Le Temps* declaring that such is the case. Of course he does not undertake to set forth his views about the war, but he does most explicitly deny that he ever entertained or uttered the views attributed to him, and he plainly hints that they were falsely put into his mouth by persons interested in obtaining currency for such opinions. The reference is, of course, to the war party. We are to conclude that these men, who for long have acted as arbiters of Russia's fortunes, do not shrink from devices generally monopolized by the fraudulent stock broker.

We read in Japanese papers that on the 9th instant Lady MacDonal was received in private audience by the Empress, when she conveyed to Her Majesty information that a sum of 26,797 yen had been contributed by English ladies to the Japanese Soldiers Relief Fund. Lady MacDonal and her friends in England, many of whom have visited Japan, were instrumental in collecting this handsome sum.

Mr. Wakatsuki, chief of the Taxation Bureau in the Finance Department, speaking at a meeting of the Trade Society a few days ago, noted the fact that the present con-

ventional tariff expires in the 42nd year of Meiji—5 years hence—and that already for a long time the authorities have been conducting investigations with a view to the new tariff. One of the main questions was whether the conventional tariff should be completely abolished or whether in certain cases it ought not to be preserved. Presumably Mr. Wakatsuki here referred to the expediency of having something to exchange with countries which impose protective duties. More immediately pressing was the Russo-Japanese commercial treaty which would have to be revised after the war. It would then be necessary to consider what conventioned rates should be imposed on sugar and kerosene which constitute the staple imports from Russia. (This part of Mr. Wakatsuki's speech is so ill-reported that we can not clearly follow his reasoning.—Ed. J.M.)

The Bank of Japan has raised its rate of interest 2 *rin* daily. This step is attributed to a keen demand for money now beginning to be felt. The Tokyo press approves of this step.

Hitherto the garrison of Saghalien has been spoken of as numbering six thousand men, but there is now talk of some reinforcements having been sent—nothing very formidable, however; only two or three companies.

It is stated that a battalion of the Cronstadt garrison troops, which left Russia in March, has arrived at Vladivostok. What detained them so long *en route* we do not know. Steps are being taken to increase the defences of the fortress, and it is added that two companies of torpedo corps and two battalions of sappers have re-inforced the defenders. Several of the *Bogatyr's* guns are rumoured to have been mounted in the forts, from which we infer that, in spite of many reports to the contrary, the repair of the cruiser has never been effected.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa have been making some stay at Hamburg. They left that place for the Hague on the 15th, whence they will proceed to Brussels, and embark at Ostend on the 20th for England.

Since the beginning of the War the Japanese have purchased 230,000 tons of shipping, and 156,000 tons have been chartered to replace the vessels requisitioned for the public service. Moreover, 140,000 tons have been captured, and since the ships destroyed and lost aggregate less than 60,000 tons, there has been a nett increase of 450,000 tons as compared with the period immediately preceding the war. It is also noticed by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, from which we take these figures, that whereas the entrances and clearances of foreign owned ships in Japanese ports showed a decrease of 60 per cent. during the war—the calculation extends to the end of May—there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the quantity of goods moved, which shows that great activity must have prevailed in Japanese shipping circles.

Mrs. Robert Ogden Doremus, died at her home, No. 80 Madison Avenue, New York, on May 21, aged 76. Mrs. Doremus was Estella Skidmore, whose father had served as a gunner in the American Revolution. Mrs. Doremus was thus the only real daughter of the American Revolution, and the only one in the New York chapter. She was married to Dr. Doremus in 1850. Mrs. Doremus is survived by her husband, by her three sons, and by her daughter.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE IN THE  
SEA OF JAPAN.

(CONTINUED.)

FIGHT OF THE DEWA, URYU AND TOGO (CAPT.)  
SECTIONS AND OF THE CRUISER SQUADRON.

At 2 p.m., when the order to open the fight was given, the Dewa, Uryu and Togo Sections and the Cruiser Squadron, separating from the Main Squadron, steamed back south keeping the enemy on the port bow. In pursuance of the strategical plan already laid down they proceeded to menace the vessels forming the enemy's rear, namely, the special-service steamers and the cruisers *Oleg*, *Aurora*, *Svetlana*, *Almas*, *Dimitri Donskoi*, and *Vladimir Monomakh*. The Dewa and Uryu Sections, working together in line, reached the enemy's Cruiser Squadron, and steaming in a direction opposite to his course, engaged him, gradually passing round his rear and emerging on his starboard, where the attack was renewed on parallel courses. Then, taking advantage of their superior speed, these sections changed front at their own convenience, sometimes engaging the enemy on the port side, sometimes on the starboard. After 30 minutes of this fighting the enemy's rear section gradually fell into disorder, his special service steamers and war-ships scattering and losing their objective. At a little after 3 p.m. a vessel like the *Aurora* left the enemy's rank and approached our ships, but being severely injured by our heavy fire, she fell back. Again, at 3.40 p.m., three of the enemy's destroyers sallied out to attack us but were repulsed without accomplishing anything.

The result of this combined attack by the Dewa and Uryu Sections was that by 4 o'clock there had been a marked development of the situation, the enemy's rear sections being thrown completely into disorder. Ships in this quarter had fallen out of their formation, all seemed to have suffered more or less injury and some were seen to have become unmanageable.

The Uryu Section, at about 4.20 p.m., seeing one of the enemy's special-service steamers (probably the *Anjier*), a three-master with two smokestacks, which had become isolated, at once bore down on her and sunk her. This Section also fired heavily on another special-service steamer, a four-master with 1 funnel (probably the *Ilus*), and nearly sunk her.

About this time our Cruiser Squadron and the Togo Section arriving on the scene, joined forces with the Dewa and Uryu Sections, and all working together pursued and attacked the enemy's disordered Cruiser Squadron and special-service steamers. While this was in progress, four of the enemy's war-ships (perhaps the coast defence vessels), which had been forced back by our Main Squadrans, came steaming south and joined his Cruiser Squadron. Thus the Uryu Section and our Cruiser Squadron became heavily engaged with these for a time at short range and all suffered more or less, but fortunately their injuries were not serious.

Previously to this, the *Kasagi*, flag-ship of the Dewa Section, had been hit in her port bunker below the water-line. As she made water, it became necessary for her to proceed to a place where the sea was calm in order to effect temporary repairs. Rear-Admiral Dewa himself took away the *Kasagi* and the *Chitose* for that purpose, and the remaining ships of his section passed under the command of Rear-Admiral Uryu. At 6 p.m. the *Kasagi* reached Aburaya Bay, and Rear-Admiral Dewa transferring his flag to the *Chitose*, steamed out during the night, but the *Kasagi's* repairs required so much time that she was not able to take part in the pursuit the following day. The flag-ship *Naniwa* of the Uryu Section also received a shell below the water-line astern, and at about 5.10 p.m., she had to leave the fighting line and effect temporary repairs.

Alike in the north and in the south the enemy's whole fleet was now in disorder and had fallen into a pitifully broken condition. Therefore at 5.30 p.m., our Armoured Cruiser Squadron separated from the Main Squadron and steaming south, attacked the enemy's Cruiser Squadron. At the same time the

enemy, forming a group, all fled north, pursued by the Uryu Section, the Cruiser Squadron and the Togo Section. On the way, the enemy's battle-ship *Kniaz Suvaroff*, which had been left behind unmanageable, as well as his repair-ship, *Kamchatka*, were sighted, and the Cruiser Squadron with the Togo Section at once proceeded to destroy them. At 7.10 p.m. the *Kamchatka* was sunk, and then the Fujimoto Torpedo Section, which accompanied the Cruiser Squadron, steamed out and attacked the *Suvaroff*. She made her last resistance with a small gun astern but was finally struck by two of our torpedoes and went down. This was at 7.20 p.m. Very shortly afterwards our ships in this part of the field received orders to rendezvous at the Ulnung Islands, and subsequently we ceased fighting and steamed to the north-east.

FIGHT OF THE DESTROYER AND TORPEDO  
SECTIONS.

The fight during the night of the 27th began immediately after the battle during the day had ceased. It was a vehement and most resolute attack by the various destroyer and torpedo sections.

From the morning of this day a strong south-west wind had raised a sea so high that the handling of small craft became very difficult. Perceiving this I caused the torpedo section which accompanied my own Squadron to take refuge in Miura Bay before the day-fighting commenced. Toward evening the wind lost some of its force but the sea remained very high and the state of affairs was very unfavourable for night-operations by our torpedo-craft. Nevertheless our destroyer sections and torpedo sections, fearing to lose this unique occasion for combined action, all stood out before sunset, regardless of the state of the weather, and each vying with the other to take the lead, approached the enemy. The Fujimoto Destroyer Section steaming from the north, the Yajima Destroyer Section and the Kawase Torpedo Section from the north-east, bore down on the enemy's Main Squadron, while the rear of the same Squadron was approached by the Yoshijima Destroyer Section from the east and the Hirose Destroyer Section from the south-east. The Fukuda, Otaki, Aoyama and Kawada Torpedo Sections coming from the south, pursued the detached vessels of the enemy's Main Squadron as well as the group of cruisers on a parallel line in his left rear. Thus as night fell these torpedo-craft closed in him from three sides. Alarmed apparently by this onset, the enemy at sunset steered off to the south-west, and seems to have then changed his course again to the east.

At 8.15 p.m. the night-battle was commenced by the Yajima Destroyer attacking the head of the enemy's Main Squadron, whereafter the various sections of torpedo-craft swarmed about him from every direction, and until 11 p.m. kept up a continuous attack at close quarters. From night-fall the enemy made a desperate resistance by the aid of search-lights and the flashing of guns, but the onset overcame him, he lost his formation and fell into confusion, his vessels scattering in all directions to avoid our onslaught. The torpedo sections pursuing, a pell-mell contest ensued, in the course of which the battle-ship *Sissoi Veliky* and the armoured cruisers *Admiral Nakhimoff* and *Vladimir Monomakh*, 3 ships at least, were struck by torpedoes, put out of action and rendered unmanageable. On our side No. 69 of the Fukuda Torpedo Section, No. 34 of the Aoyama Section, and No. 35 of the Kawada Sections, were all sunk by the enemy's shells during the action; while the destroyers *Harusame*, *Akatsuki*, *Ikaruchi* and *Yugiri*, as well as the torpedo boats *Sagi*, No. 68 and No. 23, suffered more or less from gun-fire or from collisions, being temporarily put out of action. The casualties also were comparatively numerous, especially in the Fukuda, Aoyama and Kawada Sections. The crews of the three torpedo boats which sank were taken off by their consorts the *Kari*, No. 31 and No. 61.

According to statements subsequently made by prisoners, the torpedo attack that night was indescribably fierce. The torpedo-craft steamed in so rapidly and so close that it was impossible to deal with them, and they came to such short

range that the war-ship's guns could not be depressed sufficiently to aim at them.

In addition to the above the Suzuki Destroyer Section and other torpedo sections proceeded in other directions the same night to search for the enemy. On the 28th at 2 a.m. the Suzuki Section sighted two ships steaming north at a distance of some 27 miles east-north-east of Kurasaki. The Section immediately gave chase, and sunk one of the ships. Subsequent statements by prisoners rescued from her, showed her to be the battle-ship *Navarin* and that she was struck by two torpedoes on each side, after which she sank in a few minutes. The other torpedo sections searched in various directions all night but accomplished nothing.

## THE FIGHT ON THE 28TH OF MAY.

At dawn on the 28th of May the fog which had prevailed since the previous day lifted. The main Squadron and the Armoured Cruiser Squadron had already reached a point some 90 miles south of the Ulnung Islands, and the other sections as well as the various torpedo-craft which had been engaged in the attack during the night, gradually and by different routes, drew up towards the rendezvous. At 5.20 a.m. when I was about to form the Armoured Cruiser Squadron into a search cordon from east to west for the purpose of cutting the enemy's line of retreat, the Cruiser Squadron which was advancing northward, being then about 60 miles astern, signalled that it had sighted the enemy eastward and that several columns of smoke were observable. Shortly afterwards this Squadron approached the enemy and reported that his force consisted of 4 battle-ships—2 of these were subsequently found to be coast-defence vessels—and 2 cruisers and that it was advancing north. Without further inquiry it became clear that these ships formed the chief body of the enemy's remaining force. Therefore our Main Squadron and Armoured Cruiser Squadron put about, and gradually heading east, barred the enemy's line of advance, while the Togo and Uryu Sections, joining the Cruiser Squadron, contained him in rear, so that by 10.30 a.m., at a point some 18 miles south of Takeshima (the Liancourt Rocks), the enemy was completely enveloped. His force consisted of the battle-ships *Orel* and *Nicolai I*, the coast-defence ships *Admiral Apraxin* and *Admiral Seniavine* and the cruiser *Ismrud*, five ships in all. Another cruiser was seen far southward but she passed out of sight. Not only had these remnants of the enemy's fleet already sustained heavy injuries, but also they were of course incapable of resisting our superior force. Therefore soon after our Main Squadron and Armoured Cruiser Squadron had opened fire on them, Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, who commanded the enemy's ships, signalled his desire to surrender with the force under him. I accepted his surrender and as a special measure allowed the officers to retain their swords. But the cruiser *Ismrud*, previously to this surrender, had fled southward at full speed, and breaking through Togo's Section, had then steamed east. Just then the *Chitose* which, on her way back from Aburaya Bay, had sunk one of the enemy's destroyers *en route*, reached the scene, and immediately changing her course, gave chase to the *Ismrud*, but failed to overtake her and she escaped north.

Previously to this the Uryu Section, while on its way north at 7 a.m. sighted one of the enemy's ships in the west. Thereupon the *Otowa* and the *Nitaka*, under the command of Captain Arima of the former cruiser, were detached to destroy her. At 9 a.m. they drew up to her, and found that she was the *Svetlana* accompanied by a destroyer. Pushing closer they opened fire and after about an hour's engagement, sunk the *Svetlana* at 11.06 a.m. off Chyuk-pyong Bay. The *Nitaka*, accompanied by the destroyer *Murakumo* which had just arrived, continued the pursuit of the enemy's destroyer *Budisti*, and at 11.50 a.m. drove it ashore and destroyed it in an unnamed bay some 5 miles north of Chyuk-pyong Bay. The survivors of these two vessels were all rescued by our special-service steamers *America Maru* and *Kasuga Maru*.

The main part of our combined squadron which had received the enemy's surrender

were still near the place of the surrender and were engaged in dealing with the four captured ships when, at 3 p.m., the enemy's vessel *Admiral Oushakoff* was sighted approaching from the south. A detachment consisting of the *Iwale* and the *Yakumo* were immediately sent after her, and at a little after 8 p.m. they overtook her, as she steamed south. They summoned her to surrender, but for reply she opened fire, and there was nothing for it but to attack her. She was finally sunk, and her survivors, over 300, were rescued.

At 3.30 p.m., the destroyers *Sazanami* and *Kagero* sighted two destroyers of the enemy, escaping east and then at a point some 40 miles south-west of Ulneung Islands. These were pursued at full speed to the north-west, and being overtaken at 4.45 p.m., an action commenced. The rearmost of the two destroyers then ran up a white flag in token of surrender, whereupon the *Sazanami* immediately took possession of her. She was found to be the *Biedvi* with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff on board. These with her crew were made prisoners. The *Kagero* meanwhile continued the chase of the other destroyer up to half past six, but she finally escaped north.

At 5 p.m., the Uryu Section and the Yajima Destroyer Section which were searching for the enemy in a westerly direction, sighted the battleship *Dmitri Donskoi*, steaming north, and went in pursuit. Just as the Russian vessel had reached a point some 30 miles south of the Ulneung Islands the *Otowa* and the *Nitaka* with the destroyers *Asagiri*, *Shirakumo* and *Fubuki* which were coming back from Chyuk-pyong Bay, bore down on her from the west and opened fire, so that she was brought between a cross cannonade from these and the Uryu Section. This heavy fire from both sides was kept up until after sun-set, by which time she was almost shattered but still afloat. During the night she passed out of sight. So soon as the cruisers had ceased firing on her the *Fubuki* and the Yajima Destroyer Section attacked her but the result was uncertain. On the following morning, however, she was seen drifting near the south-east coast of the Ulneung Islands where she finally sank. Her survivors, who had landed on the islands, were taken off by the *Kasuga* and the *Fubuki*.

While the greater part of the combined squadrons were thus busily engaged in the north dealing with the results of the pursuit, there were in the south also some considerable captures of ships remaining at the scene of the action. Thus the special-service steamers *Shinano Maru*, *Tuinan Maru* and *Yanata Maru*, which had set out early on the morning of the 28th charged with the duty of searching the place of the engagement, sighted the *Sissoi Veliky*, at a point some 30 miles north-east of Karasaki. She had been struck by torpedoes the night before and was now on the point of sinking. They made preparations for capturing her and took off her crew. She went down, however, at 11.06 a.m. Again at 5.30 a.m. the destroyer *Shiranui* and the special-service steamer *Sado Maru* found the *Admiral Nakimoff* in a sinking condition some 5 miles east of Kotozaki in Tsushima. Thereafter they sighted the *Vladimir Monomakh* approaching the same neighbourhood with a heavy list. The *Sado Maru* took measures for capturing both these ships, but they were so greatly shattered and were making water so fast that they sunk in succession at about 10 a.m. after their crews had been removed. Just then the enemy's destroyer *Gronky* came to the same neighbourhood and suddenly steamed off northward. The destroyer *Shiranui* went in pursuit, and at about 11.30 a.m. attacked her, No 63, a unit of the torpedo-boat sections, co-operating in the attack. The enemy's fire having been silenced the destroyer was captured and her crew were made prisoners, but her injuries were so severe that she sank at 12.43 p.m. In addition to the above the gun-boats and special service steamers of our fleet, searching the coasts in the neighbourhood after the battle, picked up not a few of the crews of the sunken ships. Including the crews of the captured vessels the prisoners aggregated about 6,000.

The above are the results of the battle which

continued from the afternoon of the 27th till the afternoon of the 28th. Subsequently a part of the fleet conducted a search far southward, but not a sign was seen of any of the enemy's ships. About 38 of his vessels had attempted to pass the Sea of Japan, and of these the ships that I believe to have escaped destruction or capture at our hands were limited to a few cruisers, destroyers and special-service steamers. Our own losses in the two-days' fight were only 3 torpedo-boats. Some others of our vessels sustained more or less injury, but not even one of them is incapacitated for future service. Our casualties throughout the whole fleet were 116 killed and 538 wounded, officers being included, as shown in the detailed list appended.

There was no great difference in the strengths of the opposing forces in this action, and I consider that the enemy's officers and men fought with the utmost energy and intrepidity on behalf of their country. If nevertheless our combined squadrons won the victory and achieved the remarkable success recorded above, it was because of the virtues of His Majesty the Emperor not owing to any human prowess. It can not but be believed that the small number of our casualties was due to the protection of the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors. Even our officers and men, who fought so valiantly and so stoutly, seeing these results, found no language to express their astonishment.

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

##### THE ENEMY'S SHIPS AND THEIR FATE.

I. Battle-ships 8; whereof 6 were sunk (the *Kniaz Suvoroff*, the *Alexander III*, the *Borodino*, the *Ossliabya*, the *Sissoi Veliky* and the *Navarin*) and 2 were Captured (the *Orel* and the *Nicholsai I*).

II. Cruisers 9; whereof 4 were sunk (the *Admiral Nachimoff*, the *Dmitri Donskoi*, the *Vladimir Monomakh* and the *Spetliana*); 3 fled to Manila and were interned (the *Aurora*, the *Oleg* and the *Zemchug*); 1 escaped to Vladivostock (the *Almaz*) and one became a wreck in Vladimiro Bay (the *Ismrud*).

III. Coast-defence ships 3; whereof 1 was sunk (the *Admiral Oushakoff*) and 2 were captured (the *Admiral Apraxin* and the *Admiral Senia-vine*).

Destroyers 9; whereof 4 were sunk (the *Buini*, the *Buistri*, the *Gronky* and one other); 1 captured (the *Byedovi*); 1 went down on account of her injuries when attempting to reach Shanghai (the *Blestyashtchi*); 1 fled to Shanghai and was disarmed (the *Bohri*); 1 escaped to Vladivostock (the *Bravi*) and the fate of 1 is unknown.

IV. Auxiliary cruiser 1; which was sunk (the *Urat*).

V. Special-service steamers 6; whereof 4 were sunk: the *Kamchatka*, the *Itis*, the *Anastsey* and the *Russi*, and 2 fled to Shanghai where they were interned (the *Korea* and the *Sveri*).

VI. Hospital-ships 2; which were both seized, one (the *Kastroma*) being subsequently released, and the other (the *Orel*) made prize of war.

#### RECAPITULATION.

38 Ships.

- 20 Sunk.
- 6 Captured.
- 2 Went to the bottom or were shattered while escaping.
- 6 Disarmed and interned after flight to neutral ports.
- 1 Fate unknown.
- 1 Released after capture.
- 1 Escaped.

#### A WEE "OUI."

Someone and I

Were walking

All in a winter night,  
The star-sprent skies were o'er us,  
And all our world was white;  
Tho little I looked on the meadows,  
And little I gazed on the sky,  
Do those skies ever glow  
On that white world of snow

As radiant as when  
We walked in it then,  
She and I?

Someone and I

Were driving

All on a summer day,  
When the wood went wild with music  
And the fields were sweet with May.  
But I found in her face my lilies,  
In her eyes my violets shy.  
O, sweet summer day,  
In what clime do you stray  
Since we watched your light blest  
Fading slow down the west,  
She and I?

Someone and I

Were sailing

Out on the moonlit sea,  
And the song of the tide was richer  
Than the wildwood melody.  
But her face was more sweet than the waters,  
Her voice than the ripples by.  
O, for sea without shore  
Where to drift evermore,  
At morning and noon,  
And beneath the white moon,  
She and I!

Someone and I

Were talking

As the moon went down in the sea,  
I may not say what I told to her,  
Or tell what she said to me.  
But if she had said one word less kind,  
Or had sat one shade less nigh—  
But I thank *le bon Dieu*  
That He meant her for me,  
And she said a wee "Oui"  
With her heart beating thro  
And her eyes shining true.  
And I knew we'd not rue,  
She and I.

Someone and I—

When dreaming

To the winds thro the maple trees  
I float down silver rivers  
To drift on opal seas,  
Or walk the sweet May meadows  
Neath happy stars hung high,  
Thro the purl of the sireams  
Comes the song, in my dreams,  
That we heard the world sing  
When our world was in spring,  
She and I.

Someone and I—

Yes, Dearest,

Just twenty-five years to-day  
Since we watched the moon out on the waters  
And walked mid the bloom of May;  
And we've had our winter and summer,  
Our cloudy and starry sky,  
And we've laughed and wept together  
In fair and in stormy weather,  
But I thank *le bon Dieu*  
That He gave you to me  
And you said that wee "Oui."  
For you've made my life good  
Since we walked in that wood,  
You and I.

Someone and I—

There's a Country

Of love, without love's pain;  
Of friends, without friends' parting;  
Where hearts are young again.  
If I should make bold to ask it,  
Would God and she say "Ay"  
To walk side by side  
Neath the palms and the pines,  
In that Land stretching wide  
Where the Hiddekel shines,  
And the asphodel glows  
With the lily and rose;  
There to walk and to talk,  
True heart and heart true,  
Well, for ages a few,—  
Say a thousand or two,—  
She and I?

S. L. L. YENDYS.

[Read at a recent silver wedding in Yokohama.]

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE  
CURRENT LITERATURE.

The march of events in the Far East indicates that at the close of the war, perhaps even before that, the Japanese will find themselves in possession of exceptional opportunities for national development on a scale hitherto undreamt of and much will then depend on the adaptability of the nation as a whole to the new functions it will be called on to perform. Hence it is that the subject of colonization is much discussed in contemporary literature. Three well written articles entitled *Nihonjin to Shokumin-teki Seikaku* (Japanese and Colonizing qualifications) appeared in three recent issues of the *Yomiuri Shinbun* (June 7th, 8th, 9th); from which we make the following extracts. It cannot be affirmed that in the past our people have shown any special love of colonization nor any marked qualifications for making successful settlers in foreign countries. The population of Hokkaidō has advanced very slowly, and yet the big island is at our very doors. We have governed Formosa for some years, but our people do not go therein large numbers. We have sent many labourers to Hawaii and to America, but those fields will no longer be available to us according to present appearances. Have we got it in us to develop colonies of our own on purely Japanese lines? This question will be best answered by our passing in review the various qualifications necessary to make a successful colonist. Taking Western nations, we find that some have been very successful as colonists; others quite the reverse. Subjoined are the elements of success.

(1) *Physical Strength.* Settlers must be able to stand the climate of the new country and to have sufficient bodily vigour to endure hardships. As a nation we are not lacking in this. (2) *A spirit of daring and enterprise.* Much of the exploration that has gone on in the world has been prompted far more by mere love of adventure and discovery than by hope of profit. To find out something hidden, to do something new, to brave dangers and overcome difficulties—these things have a special charm for certain minds. This kind of courage the Japanese possess as much as any nation. (3) *A Commercial Spirit.* In all colonies there is ever keen competition between the settlers from different countries, and as a rule the best business men win. The Dutch supplanted the Spaniards all over the world principally because they were better traders. Colonies that under Spanish and Portuguese rule had failed were rendered successful in Dutch hands by the development of commerce and industry. In this quality we have hitherto been deficient as a nation. We are unthrifty, wanting in forethought and careful calculation, and do not realize the value of credit. (4) *Permanent residence in foreign countries.* No success is scored in settlements where the residents are perpetually changing, where the great object is to pile up money to carry back to the old country. Home sickness has ruined many settlements. As a nation we suffer grievously from this complaint and unless we can conquer it successful colonization will be impossible. (5) *A keen spirit of competition.* Wherever we may go we shall find rivals—business men and politicians who will do their very best to push their country's interests and to increase its prestige. When it comes to real war we are brave enough, but in diplomacy and business conflicts we are often worsted simply because we are not really in earnest. But as colonists we can't afford to maintain a spirit of philosophic indifference to the advantages won by the push of men of other nationalities. (6) *Skilfulness of the Native Population.* In the history of the world's colonization the effect produced by diverse settlers on uncivilized Africans and Asiatics has varied greatly. In some cases the natives have been raised to a higher level by contact with European civilisation; in other cases they have been corrupted by it and have started on the road to extinction. We can't say that in our own country our management of the Ainu has proved a success. To improve the native population without unnecessarily interfering with its ancient customs is not an easy task. At all events settlers must always avoid stirring up race hatred by an assumption of sup-

eriority. (7) *The art of Skilful Government.* In countries where the natives are subject to our Government care must be taken to conciliate them. Forced obedience and willing obedience are very different things.

To expect to see all the above-named qualifications in our countrymen would be unreasonable. There are undoubtedly a few in which we are defective; but our inadaptability to the new rôle we have to play is not such as to cause discouragement by any means. In colonization the action of Governments goes a long way. Individuals can do little unless backed by their Governments.\* The Chinese have always lacked adequate Government support; so, though they have flooded the labour market with coolies, they have founded no real Chinese colonies anywhere. Different conditions control the various kinds of colonists. There are (1) colonies where the country is under the sole control of the Government of the colonists; (2) colonies where the countries are under the protection of the Governments of the colonists and hence where the transactions of individuals are controlled by local conditions of various kinds, and (3) colonies in independent countries. Japan is at present trying her hand at these three kinds of colonization: (1) Formosa, (2) Korea, (3) China, Hawaii, Mexico, etc. But still wider fields will be opened up than those she now occupies and hence the question of her mental and moral equipment for this new kind of warfare becomes a matter of great moment.

A writer in the *Yomiuri Shinbun* predicts that those native poems called *Tanka* (short poems) are doomed to be only valued as relics of a literary past. They suited the country both as regards sentiment and form in the days of its isolation, but this class of poetry is felt by modern poets to be a very unsuitable means of communicating the many new thoughts of modern Japanese. What is called the New Style Poem (*Shintaisshi*) seems to have come to stay; though it is to be hoped that it will yet undergo greater development.

\* \* \*

In the matter of ephemeral literature, as in other respects, the Meiji era will a century hence be looked back on as the age of experimentation. Everything is being tried. Perpetually our eyes alight on magazines of whose existence we had been unaware and yet which seem to fulfil a limited purpose in a tolerably successful manner. Such is the *Tegami Zasshi* (Letter Magazine), No. 2. (Vol. II) of which now lies before us. The principal objects of this publication are:—(1) To acquaint the public with the various styles of letter-writing; (2) to improve the methods in use; and (3) to give specimens of witty and high-class writing. The book is tastefully got up and the printing is clear. It covers about 60 pages. It contains several foreign letters: one from Mr. B. H. Chamberlain in reference to information for his Guide-Book; one from Mrs. Patton, of Shanghai, and one or two more. But the most valuable part of the magazine is that which gives specimens of Japanese letter-writing. The general attitude adopted by the magazine is one of opposition to the tedious formality of the old style of writing. In several articles to be found in the number before us the unsuitableness of the old style of writing to Japan's circumstances to-day is pointed out. One writer, Mr. K. Ikeda, urges the importance of discontinuing the common Japanese practice of introducing irrelevant social or family subjects into business letters. The prefacing of a business letter with long formal inquiries respecting health or apologies for past neglect in writing has been wrongly taught in our elementary schools. It ought to be stamped out. Specimens of women's letters are given; one, somewhat lengthy, is from a Japanese girl in America, giving her first impressions of the country. The *Tegami Zasshi* is published by the Yûrakusha, 1 Yûraku-chō, 3 chōme, Kojimachi, Tōkyō.

\* This is the old Japanese notion, and to a large extent the French and German notion, but the prosperity of most of the English colonies is traceable to private enterprise and "go" rather than to Government patronage.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

What may be called "war literature" grows day by day and to keep pace with it is out of the question. The Yûrakusha has lately issued a new comic paper called the *Tōkyō Puck*. The first number appeared on April 15th, the 2nd on May 10th. The second number seems to have taken the fancy of the public better than the first, as a second edition was called for almost immediately. They are both full of war pictures some of which are clever, others rather commonplace. No. 1 has on its title page a large picture of the Emperor of Russia in an attitude that will be well understood by Japanese as indicating fruitless regret. Underneath the picture are the words *Rotei sei-sai na kui (hose) [coll: hese] wo kumu no kui*. One of the pictures represents a prisoner sitting at table eating his foreign food, with a soldier near him devouring his rice-balls. The explanation runs thus, *Rosukō no horyō wa seiyō ryōri de, chiyū naru waga heishi wa nigirumushi*. No. 2 of the *Tōkyō Puck* opens with a good cartoon of the principal members of the Cabinet. The next large picture is by far the cleverest of the whole. It is highly coloured and reveals a laboratory with representatives of all the Great Powers assembled as chemists for the purpose of analysing a bottle of Japanese wine.\* Anxiety is written on the faces of the representatives of all the Powers but two, who are standing apart from the others, smiling as though they knew very well the properties of the liquid as to whose potentialities the other Powers are so concerned. These are John Bull and Uncle Sam, who take no part in the analysis, but are merely highly amused onlookers. There are many other amusing skits in the *Tōkyō Puck*, some of which are explained in English. On the whole the compilers are to be congratulated on the production. It is pretty sure to command a large sale. France's supposed double-dealing is cleverly cartooned. The price is 12 sen per copy.

The Yûrakusha has for several years past been issuing a paper called "The Youth's Companion," the object of which is to help students of English by furnishing specimens of translation of English into Japanese and Japanese into English. It resembles in scope and get up "The Student," (the *Chūgai Eiji Shinbun*, and one or two other papers. We presume that there is a considerable demand for such periodicals. Where the translations into English are made by Japanese and not corrected by a foreigner mistakes are numerous. A paper such as the "Youth's Companion" should not print defective English without comment. We find on p. 55 of the May 15th number of this paper a letter from a Mr. Takaki which opens with this sentence, "We must congratulate one another with heartiest pleasure upon the surrender of Port Arthur and I have been able to suppose how our people have been enjoyed in great congratulation specially on the first day of the New Year. . . . I cannot tell you how I pleased was with it by my poor pen." The best parts of such papers are the grammatical explanations and the translation into Japanese of English phrases. It is a pity that the proof reading is not better done and that defective and incorrect English sentences are allowed to mislead the students who rely on such periodicals for guidance.

Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's *Jidai Jimbutsu Gettan* is a handy little volume of Character Sketches, published by the Hakubunkan and for sale at 70 sen a copy. It covers 560 pages and includes sketches of a great many leading Japanese politicians and of a few prominent foreigners such as the Emperors of Germany and Russia, Mr. Chamberlain, De Witte, President Roosevelt, Sir William Harcourt. The author tells us that he has aimed at impartiality and at adherence to known facts. Apart from the large amount of information it contains on recent events, the book is well worth having as a specimen of fine writing. Competent Japanese judges are agreed in thinking that Mr. Toyabe wields a very powerful pen.

\* This wine instead of being described by means of the usual characters, is cleverly termed 武道酒. *Budōshu*, "Wine of the Warriors' Way." England knowing the value of the liquor, astonishes the others Powers by giving a large order for the new beverage.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)



The *Jiji Shimpō* a short time ago published an interesting leader on the spread of the Japanese language in Korea. Japanese and Korean grammar being much alike, and the Koreans having considerable linguistic ability, it is found that after two or three years study they speak Japanese correctly and fluently, and the *Jiji* says that their pronunciation is so good that a listener would not know that the speaker was a foreigner. In Korea during the next 10 years a knowledge of Japanese by Koreans will secure official employment. This of itself will give a great impetus to the study of the language, continues the *Jiji*. But our Government should take steps to establish more schools in Korea for teaching Japanese. There are at present about 30 schools where Japanese is taught, each being attended by 100 pupils. But these are insufficient. As Middle Schools have yet to be created in Korea, it might be well to arrange that the teaching in these schools should all be in Japanese. In addition to these measures if Japanese were taught to the senior pupils of Primary Schools, it would soon get to be known all over the country.

\* \* \*

To the *Taiyō* Mr. Toyabe Shuntei contributes a defence of Baron Komura's attitude and policy during those trying weeks when Russia was abusing French neutrality. Mr. Toyabe thinks that newspaper writers did not realize as Mr. Komura realized how extremely delicate the situation was and how desirable it was to be patient in trying to obtain by diplomacy all that Japan had a right to claim from France. Now that the crisis is over and the Fleet whose movements were the cause of so much agitation has been almost totally destroyed, not much interest is attached to Mr. Toyabe's views on Baron Komura's management of the negotiations. Mr. Toyabe has always been an admirer of the Baron and his confidence has not been shaken by recent events. Writing on Delcassé's career as a Foreign Minister, Mr. Toyabe observes that though his European policy has undoubtedly conferred great benefits on France, his attitude to Japan during the recent complications was vacillating and lacking in straightforwardness.

Mr. Ōishi Masami, in an article entitled "The Taking of St. Petersburg," contends that it would be quite practicable for Japan to march an army to the Russian capital, capture it and make her own terms with the Czar. He admits that the cost of such an expedition would be something enormous, but he thinks that by strict economy and self-denial on the part of the whole nation, by mortgaging the railways and by resort to other measures, the money could be found. Mr. Ōishi does not tell us what benefits Japan would be likely to get by the pursuit of such a policy. But the scheme is too wild to need discussion. There are two alternative policies proposed by Mr. Ōishi. One is to take all the territory lying around Lake Baikal and to erect a long line of fortifications against Russia; the other is only to keep the Liaotung Peninsula and hand over Manchuria to China. The march to St. Petersburg takes Mr. Ōishi's fancy most and would in his conception be the proper termination of the war.

Mr. Koyama contributes to the *Taiyō* a long article on the extent to which the balance of power in the West will be affected by the present war. The struggle for predominance among progressive nations, says Mr. Koyama, goes on fiercely from year to year. Success is dependent on four things. (1) Wealth; (2) Assimilative power; (3) Geographical position and advantages; (4) Armaments. This war will certainly lead to a reshuffling of the European cards and to a dealing out of new hands. The war has tended to demonstrate the unsuitability of the Franco-Russian Alliance. The ideals of the two nations are too far apart to allow of France and Russia's working harmoniously together for any length of time. Even now, observes Mr.

Koyama, France is beginning to realize this and is turning to England as a country whose aims and ideals do not in the main differ from hers. Mr. Koyama enumerates the benefits which England has obtained by this war. Throughout the whole of Asia her prestige has been increased by the weakening of Russia and by her alliance with Japan. Mr. Koyama seems to be apprehensive that England may not prove equal to the task of maintaining the new advantageous position she has gained. Some allowance must doubtless be made for writers like Mr. Koyama, who show some signs of the "swollen head" malady. Mr. Koyama next points out that Germany is benefiting and will benefit enormously by the effects of this war. Her rivalry to England will become keener. France is already beginning to see, says Mr. Koyama, that Japanese victories will affect her Far Eastern policy very seriously, involving costly changes in defensive measures.

When Mr. Koyama comes to discuss America and American policy he shows considerable bias. Here is the order of moral rank in which he ranges the different countries. Russia, the biggest sinner in unscrupulous aggression. Germany, France and England, half saints and half sinners. America and Japan, out-and-out saints. Here are Mr. Koyama's words literally translated: "The only two countries in the world whose foreign policy is founded on respect for what is just and the necessity of self-protection at present and whose future foreign policy will be more and more of this character are Japan and America." One of the effects of the war, proceeds Mr. Koyama, will be to make America cling more and more to the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Koyama passes in review America's appropriations of Spanish territory. These acquisitions were all of the saintly kind, says Mr. Koyama, prompted by the sense of right only and tainted by no spirit of spread-eagleism. America is the only country with whom we are thoroughly in sympathy and the sympathy will grow. Passing on to discuss Japan's relations to China, Mr. Koyama says that after the war is over Japan and China will be greater friends than they have ever been and Japan must utilize enlightened Chinamen for the opening up and transformation of the big celestial empire. The two countries must work together for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East.

Mr. Hatano Denzaburō contributes an article to the *Taiyō* on "The Granting of Mining Rights to Foreigners." He says that this subject has not been properly discussed in Japan and that few Japanese know much about the question. Mr. Hatano is of opinion that mining rights should be granted to foreigners for economic reasons, which he proceeds to state in detail. We give the substance of his article below:—In recent years nothing is more marked than the universal desire among our business men to see foreign capital flowing into this country unimpeded. An enormous amount has already come, but we have to pay a higher rate of interest for it than is desirable, and now that before long a great number of new enterprises will have to be started, it is most desirable that we should no longer borrow money from foreigners, but allow them to bring their own capital to this country, Korea and Formosa and start various industries. Mr. Hatano next gives an account of sundry foreign loans made by Japan to show how willingly foreigners lend on proper security. The Government can borrow as much money as it needs. Private companies have also been very successful, their

nished by the joyous and almost puerile delight with which France identified herself with the cause of reaction, and resigned to others her old supremacy in European liberalism? P. 63.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

\* *Taigwai tōki seisaku ni oite, genzai wa mura, shōrai masumasu kō (甲) ni (kōru—sagari no tame sunawachi sōto jōri no hitayō ni itaru mono) ni soku suru koto, kakujitsu ni shite utagai naki mono wa, sekai tekko-kuchi buda waga Nihon to Beikoku to aru nomi.*

† The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is evidently a big blunder, according to Mr. Koyama. He thinks that Japan and England have different political ideals.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

foreign loans having reached the sum of 140 million yen. This money has been distributed among 89 companies. Some 12 or 13 kinds of companies are given, with the capital subscribed to each. England stands first among the subscribers to various enterprises. Mr. Hatano at the conclusion of his article argues that the granting of mining rights to foreigners is a matter that ought not to be postponed. Foreigners have had many other rights granted to them, such as the right of leasing land for such long periods as to be equivalent to ownership. In the 21st Session of the Diet bills bearing on the mortgaging of railways, mines, and workshops to foreigners were brought forward by the Government but no steps were taken towards granting mining rights to foreigners. It might be necessary to make a selection of the foreigners to whom such rights should be ceded. But this could be effected.

Mr. Sasa Tomofusa writes in the *Taiyō* under the title "Marquis Itō and his Political Enemy" in substance as follows:—Change follows change in the political world and the varying attitudes of statesmen to each other forms an interesting subject of study to all politicians. With the lapse of years manifold are the transformations to be seen in the political panorama. Among our elder statesmen there are no more prominent figures than those of Count Okuma and Marquis Itō. They have always been rivals and are so to-day. Some people seem to be of opinion that Count Okuma's forte is education and that his career as a politician has been pretty much of a failure. This is not my opinion. While recognising that that splendid institution at Waseda does more honour to Count Okuma than anything he has achieved in politics, it must not be forgotten that all along he has played a most important rôle as an opposition leader and his whole career as a statesman may be said to be a great success. His relations with Marquis Itō have undergone several changes. Up to 1898, the year of the formation of a Party Cabinet by Count Okuma, Marquis Itō both respected and feared the Count. The manner in which the Marquis helped forward the formation of the Kenseitō *Nishaku* by paving the way for its establishment forms an interesting chapter in the history of modern politics. It would seem as though he foresaw its failure and the consequent detraction of the fame of his great rival. Had Count Okuma set his face against amalgamation with the Jiyūtō, his Cabinet might have succeeded. But the attempt to combine elements that had no natural affinity to each other wrecked the whole enterprise. When this took place Marquis Itō said to himself, "Count Okuma is no such great statesman as the world has supposed him to be." The old fear of and respect for Count Okuma existed no longer. But if the Marquis chuckled when the Okuma Cabinet fell to pieces like a pack of cards, the time for his rival to chuckle in return was not far distant. In due time the Marquis having imbibed the English notion that Constitutional Government means Party Government, set about forming the Seiyūkai with a view of establishing a Party Cabinet later on. But the Marquis made a mess of the whole business by the manner in which he acted towards Marquis Yamagata and owing to his disqualification for acting as a leader of a political party. His failure to establish Party Government was even greater than that of Count Okuma. This experience had the effect of altering Marquis Itō's opinion in reference to the power of his rival. He perceived that though out of power Count Okuma's opinion on finance, on taxes, on Japan's foreign policy and other questions was invariably sought and great weight was attached to it and hence the old respect for and fear of his rival revived.

\* \* \* Writing in the *Shigakkai* (Historical World) on "What we expect from our Historians" Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō comments on the writing of history in Japan in modern times somewhat in the following strain. During the past ten or fifteen

\* Instead of saying, "Oh that my enemy would write a book!", the Count felt like saying "Oh that my enemy would try to form a Party Cabinet!" The Marquis did try and his failure overtopped that of Count Okuma.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

years numerous works on history have been published, but most of them are sadly deficient in some essential qualities of this class of literature. In order to make it clear what in my opinion is desirable in histories designed to serve as standard books of reference, I will enumerate the necessary characteristics of such works. (1) *They should be written in choice language.* Among the histories that pour out of the press there are hardly any that fulfil this demand. No one would read them for the sake of the style in which they are written, that is, no one would read them for pleasure, though they may be referred to for the verification of facts. Now our great national histories being written in classical style, are read and re-read by all persons who have a taste for literature. Such are Kitabatake Chikafusa's *Shinkō Seitōki* (神皇正統記) Kuriyama Sempō's *Hoken Taiki* (保建大記) and Rai Sanyō's *Nihon Gwaishi*. In China the same holds good; and so it is in the West. The Greeks and Romans had their classical histories and modern England has its Hume, its Macaulay and its Gibbon. (2) *Our historians must be men of talent, men of judgement, and men of learning.* Our modern history writers, though possessing the first of these qualifications, are without the last two. Judgement is not a faculty that can be developed in a few years, yet it is required to enable a writer to make a judicious choice of material and for the arrangement of that material in a manner that shall result in the production of a narrative at once clear and striking. In a history so much depends on the colour imparted to the record by the mind of the historian. The sense of proportion must be strongly developed in the writer of history, or events will not be truly and adequately described. The historian must be somewhat of a philosopher, somewhat of a psychologist, somewhat of a sociologist, somewhat of a politician. It is hardly possible for very young men to possess these qualifications. Hence the defects of many of our modern histories. (3) *The next thing that our historians must do is to fix their attention on the undercurrents of thought that explain more than half the events that happen.* Events are ideas carried into practice. It is not enough for an historian to describe the effect without making the cause plain. For instance, what an enormous number of events in Occidental history may be traced to religious belief, to socialism and other wide-spread theories and opinions. In our country all the great changes which in this Meiji era have astonished the world had their origin in states of mind, in teaching, in sentiment that existed before the Meiji era and only waited for a favourable opportunity for asserting themselves. There is nothing more striking in history than the way in which the power of thought to control men's actions is illustrated. (4) *History must not consist of a mere collection of facts that are curious or entertaining, but must be made an accurate record of the events that have happened during a given period.* History must aim at scientific accuracy. The object of many of our historians seem to be to tickle the fancy of readers by presenting to them that which is strange only. (5) *Historical study and the writing of history must be placed on a level with other lines of investigation in seriousness, accuracy and thoroughness.* . . . The above considerations are worthy of the attention of the many young men who are engaged in the compilation of history in this country.

#### THE BOOK-SHELF.

*A Modern Utopia*, by H. G. WELLS; London, T. Fisher Unwin.

FROM the time when Plato dreamed of a New Republic down through the ages unto the present day, minds predisposed to such speculation have always lingered over the project of a community of men emancipated from the traditions of this earthly earth, cut adrift from its failures and disappointments, and setting up in its stead a City of God, such as St. Augustine conceived, or an Utopia like Sir Thomas More's, or an Icaria like Cabot's, or even a city of the Sun like unto Campanella's; not to mention that idealised

American Boston that Bellamy sketches in "Looking Backward." The tradition of all these dreamers is carried on in our day by Mr. H. G. Wells, and in his latest book, "A Modern Utopia" he depicts a new planet in which he finds realized many of the hopes and aspirations which only a few of Earth's advanced thinkers allow themselves the liberty of dallying with. Unlike many of the writers who have preceded him, Mr. Wells boldly breaks away from this earth and finds himself in a planet the other side of Sirius which reproduces in exact facsimile the physical earth to which we belong. "It is a planet like our planet, the same continents, the same islands, the same oceans and seas, another Fuji-yama is beautiful there, dominating another Yokohama; and another Matterhorn over-looks the icy disorder of another Theodule. It is so like our planet, that a terrestrial botanist might find his every species there, even to the meaneast pond-weed, or the remotest Alpine blossom." Such is the outer aspect of affairs, but the people who inhabit this Utopia though in outward seeming like unto ourselves are centuries in advance of the inhabitants of earth in regard to intellectual and physical development. According to Mr. Wells they have advanced along the same road over which we are sadly toiling, and when he makes their acquaintance they have banished war and racial distinctions and realized Tennyson's dream of "the federation of the world." Their architects and engineers have realized all the possibilities of their various sciences, and consequently the houses which the Utopians inhabit are all that the most faddy of hygienists can desire. They have trains that run up to 300 miles an hour, they cross under seas and oceans by gigantic sub-ways, they communicate with each other by a system of wireless telegraphy which has been so improved upon that the elaborate stations which Marconi and De Forest use, together with their unsightly poles and dynamos, are entirely done away with. Horses no longer litter the streets, nor dogs and other household pets spread contagion. Although the Utopians have advanced so very far along the highway leading to the ideal, and have an elaborate series of laws governing the individual from his birth until his death—laws which are intended to prevent the birth of the "unfit"—they have not quite succeeded in effectually eliminating the criminal classes, or shall we say criminal instincts inherited from distant ages. It is therefore necessary for them from time to time to deport their criminally-inclined members to solitary islands in distant oceans, escape from which is impossible. Mr. Wells, unlike many writers who have preceded him in this field of speculation, makes his Utopians very human; he evidently allows for the passions of love, ambition, vanity, self-seeking, over-reaching, else why does he provide courts of justice with a bench of magistrates with counsel to plead at the bar? The governing of this New Utopia lies in the hands of a peculiar class known as the Voluntary Nobility, or Samurai. It is a class which comprises both men and women, who are bound by Rules known as the Lesser, Common, and Greater. All denizens of Utopia may enter the Samurai class, but the rules and restrictions which hedge it around are so elaborate and involve so much self-denial, that it is really an exclusive caste and grows more restricted as time passes.

"The leading principles of the Utopian religion is the repudiation of the doctrine of original sin; the Utopians hold that man on the whole is good. That is their cardinal belief. Man has pride and conscience, they hold, that you may refine by training as you refine his eye and ear; he has remorse and sorrow in his being, coming on the heels of all inconsequent enjoyments. He is religious; religion is as natural to him as lust and anger, less intense indeed, but coming with wide-sweeping inevitableness as peace comes after all tumults and noises. And in Utopia they understand this, or, at least, the Samurai do, clearly. \* \* \* They accept religion as they accept thirst, as something inseparably in the mysterious rhythms of life. And just as thirst and pride and all desires may be perverted in an age of abundant opportunities and men may be de-

graded and wasted by intemperance in drinking, by display, or by ambition, so too the nobler complex of desires that constitutes religion may be turned to evil by the dull, the base, and the careless. \* \* \* Utopia which is to have every type of character that one finds on earth, will have its temples and its priests just as it will have its actresses and wine, but the Samurai will be forbidden the religion of dramatically lit altars, organ music and incense as distinctly as they are forbidden the love of painted women or the consolations of brandy. \* \* \* They will hold God to be complex and of an endless variety of aspects, to be expressed by no universal formula nor approved in any uniform manner. Just as the language of Utopia will be a synthesis, even so will its God be. The aspect of God is different in the measure of every man's individuality, and the intimate things of religion must therefore exist in human solitude between man and God alone."

One of the most striking of the rules of the Samurai refers to the discipline of silent reflection. "For seven consecutive days in the year, at least, each man or woman under the Rule must go right out of all the life of man into some wild and solitary place, must speak to no man or woman, and have no sort of intercourse with mankind. They must go bookless and weaponless, without pen or paper or money. Provisions must be taken for the period of the journey, a rug or sleeping sack—for they must sleep under the open sky—but no means of making a fire. They must not go by beaten way, or wherever there are inhabited houses, but into the bare, quiet places of the globe, the regions set apart for them." This discipline, says Mr. Wells, was invented to secure "a certain stoutness of heart and body in the members of the Order, which otherwise might have lain open to too many timorous, merely abstemious, men and women. The discipline was also chosen to draw their minds for a space from the insistent details of life, from the intricate arguments and the fretting effort to work, from personal quarrels and personal affections, and the things of the heated room."

We have not space to go with Mr. Wells into the new London of this new earth, to visit its ideal homes and ideal communities of ideally dressed men and women, to examine its codes of ideal laws, nor to hold conversation with such of its inhabitants as, speaking our tongue, could explain to us how all these ideals were reached, and to yet what loftier heights aspiring Utopians hope to attain. We must refer our readers to the book. Those that like this kind of reading will find it "full of meat," and telling of the "best of all possible worlds."

#### CUSTOMS PROTEST.

The director of the Yokohama Customs delivered two decisions on June 21st. One referred to a protest by Messrs. Cornes and Co., No. 50, Yokohama. The firm imported gold-coloured paper (to be used ornamentally) with a certificate of origin, on which the appraisers imposed 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty in accordance with No. 497 of the tariff. The importers contended that the paper should be dealt with under No. 293 of the tariff, which corresponds with No. 46-B of the Japan-German conventional tariff and that the duty should be 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the article in dispute is manufactured with paper and that consequently it is not included in the classification of No. 293 of the statutory tariff or No. 46-B of the Japan-German conventional tariff, which provides for "all other kinds of paper."

Another decision was given on a protest by Messrs. E. Orth and Co., No. 177, Yokohama. The Customs authorities ordered the firm to pay 10 per cent *ad valorem* duty on aluminum plate under No. 496 of the tariff. The firm filed a protest contending that the metal should be dealt with in accordance with No. 270 of the tariff and that the duty should be 5 per cent. The protest was not sustained on the ground that No. 496 provides for "all articles, raw or unmanufactured" but No. 270 for only metal material.

## BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

## THE FOREIGN NAVIES: FRANCE.

The fiscal year has seen the fall of M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, and the accession to office of M. Gaston Thomson, who has devoted much of his time to naval and financial questions, who was reporter on the Naval Budget in 1893, and who when he accepted this latest post was vice-President of the Extra-Parliamentary Commission on the Navy. The French preliminary estimates for 1905 amount to £12,722,752. Six vessels are to be laid down,—an armoured cruiser, four destroyers and a despatch vessel. In the discussions on the estimates, delays in construction, insufficiency of stocks of ammunition and coal and the difficulty of manning the Navy under the new law for military service were specially commented upon. The programme of 1900 proposed that the French Navy should comprise 28 battleships (four squadrons of six battleships and four in reserve), 24 armoured cruisers and 52 destroyers. It is now stated that the expense will exceed the estimate by £1,460,000 and that it will take eight years (instead of seven as estimated in 1903) for the ships under this programme to be completed. It is recommended by M. Bos, the reporter of the commission on the Navy Estimates for 1905, that three battleships or armoured cruisers must be completed each year in order that the French Navy may maintain its position. According to the opinion of most of the officers whom M. Bos has consulted, the type of ship should be of 15,000 tons displacement, of at least 23 knots speed on service and with a main armament of four 12-in or 9.4-in guns of the new model and the rest of the armament composed of 7.6-in guns. In order to remain within the limits of an expenditure of about £5,000,000 per annum on new construction, it is suggested that instead of three ships of 15,000 tons two of 15,000 tons and one of 12,000 tons should be built each year.

## GERMANY.

The German naval estimates for 1905-6 amount to £11,424,845 of which £3,366,128 are devoted to ship building. In view of the experience of the Russo-Japanese war the German Government proposes to form a special corps for the purpose of laying and removing mines as well as for the construction of a large mining vessel which is projected. This corps will be quartered at Cuxhaven. Germany intends to arm her destroyers with heavier guns than before.

The German Admiralty does not for the present intend to ask for new battleships, but Admiral von Tirpitz stated in February last that he would probably call for the restoration of the six large armoured cruisers that were struck out of the 1900 bill and for seven destroyer divisions (42 destroyers) in place of the seven third class cruisers struck out at the same time. On January 1, 1905, the Imperial Navy consisted of 27 battleships and 8 coast defence ships (being 35 first, second and third class battleships according to British classification), 7 armoured cruisers, 6 protected cruisers, 24 protected and 11 unprotected third class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 53 destroyers and 79 torpedo boats of various sizes. In the estimates for 1905-6 a sum of £73,400 is set apart for experiments connected with submarines, with a view to building at least one boat of this type.

## ITALY.

The Italian Navy has made considerable progress, 2 battleships having been launched and another completed. The only armoured cruiser under construction is also out of hand. The Navy estimates amount to £5,087,642, about the same as last year, the sum to be devoted to new construction being £1,533,000. The completed ship is the *Regina Margherita*, which steamed 20.2 knots on her trials and has an armament of four 12-in, four 8-in and twelve 6-in guns. The vessels launched were the *Regina Elena* and the *Vettorio Emanuele III.*, and two ships of the same class are on the stocks. Their estimated speed is 22 knots. At best, however, they cannot rank higher than armoured cruisers, though they are well protected and their arma-

ment—one 12-in gun fore and aft and twelve 8-in. guns mounted in pairs in six turrets—makes them formidable ships.

## UNITED STATES.

The United States navy has at present twenty-six battleships completed, completing or under construction. The only battleship completed during the past year was the *Ohio* of 12,440 tons, which attained a speed of 17.86 knots on her trials. The contract required a speed of 18 knots, so that the contractors became liable to a penalty of £5,000. Mention was made last year of the passage made by the *Kearsarge* across the Atlantic at an average speed of 13.1 knots, which was then regarded as a remarkable performance, but her feat has been eclipsed by the *Kentucky*, which steamed from Madeira to New York at an average of 13.8 knots.

It has to be noted that while the General Navy Board recommended in the programme of new construction 3 battleships, 5 scout cruisers, 6 destroyers and other craft, the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives decided to recommend two instead of three battleships. Three of the scout cruisers, which displace 3,750 tons, steam 24 knots and carry twelve 3-in guns, have been laid down.

The General Board had some very interesting observations to make with regard to the estimates for the three battleships which they recommended. To secure homogeneity they fixed upon the *Connecticut* as the standard, and declared that no departure from that vessel in displacement, speed, steaming radius and manœuvring qualities should be made without grave reasons. Certainly no less speed than her 18 knots could be considered, and an increase, such as the 19 knots of the five smaller *Georgias*, could be obtained only by a material sacrifice in some other direction, which was not desirable. Indeed the Board held the opinion that even if by improvements in engines or boilers or hull design the speed of 18 or 18½ knots could be obtained with less weight of machinery it would still be better to ensure only that speed and utilise the saved weight in additional armour and armament. The Board recommend that a departure from the *Connecticut* should be made in the matter of armour and armament. So long as they do not differ so as to affect the relative strength of end-on and broadside fire, there is no reason why the gun powers of the various ships of a squadron should be identical. Superiority in end-on fire, for instance, is not to be deprecated unless accompanied by a diminution of broadside fire. "The greater accuracy at long ranges of heavy as compared with light guns, their relatively as well as positively increased rapidity of fire, their greater collective effectiveness against armoured ships, and the evidence furnished by the war in the East that naval battles will be most often fought at long ranges all point to increasing the number of heavy guns at the expense of the intermediate battery." Considering that the long fighting ranges in this war have been near if not beyond the limit of the smaller gun's power and that the accuracy of the bigger gun is naturally the greater, there seems no reason to doubt the general correctness of the reports that have claimed for the heavy guns a great preponderance of the hits scored on the Russian ships. The proposed change in armament should not be deferred, and the Board therefore recommended that if found practicable the battleship should be given a battery of heavy turret guns, none of which should be less than 10-in and at least four of which should be 12-in, without intermediate battery, the secondary battery to be unprotected by armour, but smoke pipes and air ducts to be protected, if possible, as far as the upper deck by heavy armour. There should be no needless multiplication of calibres and no introduction of new calibres such as 9-in. or 11-in., and, finally, the increased ammunition supply rendered necessary by the increased rapidity in the fire of heavy guns should be borne in mind.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair, while concurring generally in the recommendations of the General Board, pointed out that such a battery arrangement was by no means new or untried, and

instanced the case of Germany, which was now reconstructing four battleships designed more than 12 years ago for an armament on this principle. They also said:—"Among the disadvantages of the concentration of the battery in guns of large calibre, omitting the intermediate battery, may be mentioned the difficulty of obtaining suitable space for the magazines of at least two of the heavy gun turrets; the serious increase in tensile stresses on the upper deck, which in one of the designs so far treated, involves an increase of nearly 100 per cent; and the non-utilization for battery of the large armoured area amidships, this armour being, however, absolutely necessary for the protection of the stability of the vessel and the vital parts of the hull and machinery."

We have reproduced the report of the General Navy Board at some length with reference to armour and armament because certain considerations suggest themselves which it may be of interest to outline here. It is of course quite true that previous to the Battle of the Japan Sea a great part of the fighting was conducted at comparatively long ranges. In the engagement off Chemulpo the shortest distance was reported as 5,200 yards. The battle of August 10 was fought at much longer and also at much shorter ranges. During the first stage the opposing forces were 11,000 to 8,000 yards apart, and the second phase of the action started at 7,500 yards. But towards the end of the engagement, (we are now drawing for our facts upon Sir Cyprian Bridge's article) after the sudden aberration of the *Cesarevitch* and the breaking up of the Russian formation, the Japanese closed to 3,500 yards. And it should further be noted that in the battle of the Japan Sea Admiral Togo's ships engaged the enemy occasionally at 4,000 and even at the comparatively short range of 2,500 yards. Moreover long range fighting would seem to have been imperatively imposed upon the Japanese Admiral by his numerical weakness in battleships—the loss of one of which on August 10 would have been nothing short of a national catastrophe. Many persons therefore will no doubt demur to the conclusion that long range fighting between forces of equal power is now an accepted doctrine.

## COMPARATIVE STRENGTH.

In the chapter on comparative strength a table is given which shows the estimated strength of the naval Powers in first class battleships when all the ships now on the stocks are completed. According to this Britain will have at the end of 1906 46 battleships, Germany 20, America 19, France 13, Russia 9, Italy 6, Japan 4; at the end of 1907 the figures will be: Britain 48, Germany 22, America 22, France 17, Russia 9, Italy 8, Japan 6. At the end of 1908 they will be: Britain 50, Germany 24, America 25, France 17, Russia 13, Italy 8 and Japan 6. The writer remarks that it is in the interest of both countries that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be renewed, and he concludes: "At the end of 1908 the United States will become the second naval power of the world, and the British and United States Navies combined would be able to put into line seventy-five first class battleships as compared with sixty-nine possessed by the five other naval Powers. An alliance between Great Britain and the United States would enable the two great branches of the English-speaking race to ensure the peace of the world and moreover permit the respective Governments to considerably diminish the burdens now imposed on their taxpayers in the race for naval supremacy. To bring about such an alliance should be the aim of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic, but it must be entered into by the British people not as suppliants but on equal terms."

## THE WAR.

Sir Cyprian Bridge's comments upon the naval campaign in the Far East are in the highest degree instructive. He finds that the Japanese began the war with a naval force insufficient for such an undertaking if numbers are considered, for the Russian squadron in the Far East was really only a detachment of the whole Russian navy and, it was to be

expected, would be speedily reinforced. But as every people likely to be forced into war ought to do, they had carefully examined every condition and felt confident they could dispose of the first squadron before another could come to its aid. They took risks as an inferior fleet does when it concentrates the greater part of its strength on part of the enemy. This is what was done at St. Vincent and Trafalgar, for the assumption—which the results justified—in those battles was that the unengaged part of the enemy's force would not or could not come up in time to assist its consorts before they were defeated. Unthinking audacity in war is foolish, if not criminal; calculated audacity is amongst the highest warlike qualities. It is a quality of which the Japanese in the campaign of 1904 have given us many examples.

He comments upon the inefficiency of the locomotive torpedo which, he says, has been shown to be a weapon of limited efficiency, to be depended on only in special circumstance of infrequent occurrence, and he concludes: "It is not too much to say that experience of the late campaign, confirming as it does the arguments of students of tactics in these days of long-range guns, justifies a demand that torpedoes should be withdrawn from the armament of cruisers and battleships."

Nor can he see what submarines could have done. Even when all the inlets from Mokpho to Dairen were open to them they must have hampered the fleet greatly, and had the neighbouring coast been in the hands of neutral Powers their company would probably be found intolerable by a cruising fleet. He thinks full consideration of the conditions disclosed by the present war is likely to lead to the conclusion that the adoption of the submarine is no sign of naval progress, but is on the contrary a retrograde step. He remarks also upon the absence of any attempt on either side to use the ram, and says it will be interesting to see how long the ram-bow will continue to be a feature of war-ship design.

Admiral Bridge believes that the day of long range fighting has come, and he asks is the big armoured cruiser a justifiable type? He does not answer the question directly, but, assuming that cruisers are intended to be cruisers and not ships for fighting in general actions or forming part of the line, he indicates his own view by asking further: would not two *Askolds* with a united displacement of 11,110 tons have been more useful to the Russian fleet than the *Gromoboi*, displacing 12,336 tons? Plainly he does not think the big armoured cruiser type is justified, for as he puts it: "It would be bold to maintain that two *Regina Elenas* of nearly identical displacement (24,850 tons against 24,666 tons) of heavier armament, of superior defensive armour, of equal coal endurance, and of higher speed would not have been more useful than the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia*. "Is not the adoption of the big armoured cruiser an unconscious admission that battleships of more moderate dimensions than those of the 'first class' are necessary? The admission seems to take this form: 'you may build a moderate-sized battleship if you like, but she must have certain inherent defects,' and must be called a cruiser.' Manipulation of names may help a policy in time of peace; to rely upon it in war would be to seek for disaster."

The campaign has not, Admiral Bridge thinks, afforded any proof of the value of a superiority in speed even in the domain of strategy. Speed is only one of the various elements of fighting efficiency, and ought not to be given undue predominance over the element of offensive power in a ship meant to be capable of destroying or defeating her antagonist. For certain classes of vessels, which will usually be of small size, very high speed, speed greater than that of an antagonist if possible, should be provided, but such craft can play only a special and restricted part in war.

Finally Sir Cyprian Bridge takes note of the importance of moral qualities in war. He says:

The Japanese are endowed with a mental alertness surpassed by that of no people in the world. Readiness of resource and promptness of adaptation to changed conditions were as evident in the Japanese Navy as the absence of them was in the Russian.

The valour of one side was not surpassed by that of the other, but the respective manifestations of it differed greatly. On the Russian side it took the more passive form of unflinching fortitude; on the Japanese it manifested itself as heroic but calculated audacity. It is certain that the latter is the more valuable to a navy. When the Russians desisted from an operation, or abandoned some course on which they had entered, the decision in either case was based on no discoverable rational ground. When the Japanese stopped in the middle of what looked like a promising affair, they always had a good reason for stopping—ships must not be risked too incautiously whilst reinforcements were preparing to join their enemy; ammunition must not be allowed to run quite out; some other operation must not be spoiled by precipitancy. Their action was made possible by their possession of the quality of self-restraint in the midst of exciting circumstances. The individual Russian knew little of the circumstances which had produced the war, and had little interest in the struggle. The humblest Japanese knew what had been done to his country in 1895 about Port Arthur, and was pervaded by the feeling that his countrymen were fighting for national existence. Add to this a feeling of intense loyalty and patriotism which supplies the place of a deeply revered religion and the spirit which the Japanese brought to the prosecution of the war can be understood. A nation actuated by such a spirit goes into a war with a prospect of success that nothing else can give. Is the spirit likely to be produced or fostered in the lecture-rooms and drill-grounds which some navies at the present day are so fond of substituting for practical experience of blue water?

#### TACTICS.

The article by Vice-Admiral Custance under the caption of "A Plea for the Study of Tactics," is largely historical but certainly none the less interesting. He shows how in classic times, the motive power being the oar, the principal weapon was the ram. While it is true that the Greeks employed the ram with great effect against the Persians yet that weapon did not long enjoy its vogue, for its uncertainty in the case of equal fleets dictated the necessity of boarding. Thenceforward the ram, though intermittently put in operation, was almost invariably subsidiary to the sword and missile, both in the rowing and sailing periods. He mentions the case of Lissa, where the Austrians in double quarter line, depending on the ram, passed through a gap in the badly formed line of the Italian fleet which relied on the gun. One of the Italian ironclads was sunk, and the conclusion was thereupon reached that the ram was more formidable than the gun. So all the navies proceeded to build rams. Admiral Custance describes the investigations made and the view taken on this subject by the late Vice-Admiral Colomb, who with imperfect data at his disposal reached the conclusion that the ram was superior as a weapon to the gun. Twenty-five years later Rear-Admiral H. J. May was able to prove that even with the highest skill and best possible ship ramming must always be a most hazardous undertaking, and thus after upwards of 2,000 years we have come to the same conclusion and probably for the same reason as the Greeks.

The writer of this article agrees in a marked sense with Sir Cyprian Bridge in reference to both ram and torpedo. We now know, he says, that "any ship which attempts to push inside of 4,000 yards of a battleship's broadside, properly served, without first silencing some of her guns must expect to suffer serious damage and loss. This is an additional reason for discarding the ram, and also indicates that the Whitehead torpedo cannot be counted on until its range and accuracy have been largely increased and proved by experiments at sea to have been so."

As to the value of speed these distinguished officers hold opinions almost exactly alike. Admiral Custance says the claim made by May that speed gave choice of weapons was unfounded, for there is but one weapon—the gun; and the claim that it gives choice of range is true only to a limited extent, for the enemy's broadside fire has to be reckoned with and may compel a turn away, thus fixing the minimum range. He adds that whether speed gives any tactical advantage beyond the power to accept or refuse action is still a very doubtful question. H.

#### BASEBALL.

##### WASEDA V. CALIFORNIA.

The California 'varsity baseball team defeated the Japanese players from Waseda University on May 15 on the campus grounds at Berkeley by a score of 5 to 0. The California men were not obliged to exert themselves at any stage of the game, and did not care to do so, having been out of training for five weeks. The hot weather made hard and fast work undesirable. The Japanese showed they were clever fielders, but weak hitters. They made a number of creditable and some brilliant plays, but they also made errors at critical moments when men were on bases. Causley hit for a home run in the seventh inning, scoring two men, this constituting the feature of the game. Newman pitched for the 'varsity, and had little difficulty in puzzling the men from Japan. He gave the Japanese team three hits and one of these was a scratch of the "Texas league" variety. Bliss caught for the 'varsity. A great crowd witnessed the game lingering to the end, despite the fierce heat on the bleachers. Score:—

CALIFORNIA.				
	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Causley, s. ....	5	2	2	0
Bliss, c. ....	5	0	0	0
Graham, 1b. ....	5	1	2	0
Jordan, lf. ....	4	1	0	0
Gillis, 2b. ....	4	0	1	1
Gunn, 3b. ....	4	0	0	0
Sweasey, cf. ....	4	0	0	0
Schafer, rf. ....	3	0	1	0
Newman, p. ....	4	1	0	1
Totals.....	38	5	6	2

WASEDA.				
	AB.	R.	H.	E.
Hashido, s. ....	4	0	1	2
Tachihara, lf. ....	4	0	0	0
Tamawaki, c. ....	4	0	0	0
Okono, p. ....	4	0	0	0
Oshiwawa, 2b. ....	4	0	0	1
Izumitani, 1b. ....	4	0	0	0
Hosohwa, rf. ....	3	0	2	1
Suyama, 3b. ....	3	0	0	2
Newman, p. ....	3	0	0	0
Total.....	34	0	3	6

#### SUMMARY.

Stolen base—Causley. Home run—Causley. Two-base hit—Schafer. Sacrifice hits—Tachihara, Oshiwawa, Izumitani, Jordan. Bases on called balls—Kono 1. Struck out—By Kono 3, by Newman 13.

The torrential rain on Saturday prevented the game arranged by the Y.C. and A.C.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

The match between eight representing the Yokohama Commercial School and a team of the Y.C. & A.C. was played on Wednesday on the Cricket Ground and resulted in favour of Yokohama though the Japanese students put up a very fine game in parts. There was a good attendance of spectators. Foreigners was well as Japanese, and the keenest interest was manifested in the game. Four courts were going during the afternoon, as follows:—

Y. C. S.		Y. C. & A. C.	
a.—T. Morokoshi and K. Watanabe	v.	J. M. Mollison and K. Van R. Smith	
b.—T. Yoshida and K. Jinbo	v.	H. Grimbale and M. F. Stephens	
c.—G. Akino and K. Usui	v.	T. J. Chapman and A. W. Read	
d.—S. Kumita and Y. Koga	v.	B. C. Foster and W. J. White	

J. M. Mollison and K. Van Smith won their double, the score being 6-4, 6-4; Chapman and Read gained theirs—7-5, 6-4; and Stephens and Grimbale were victors by 8-6, 6-2. White and Foster, however, lost their match, the scores being 6-2, 6-0.

Yokohama thus won three sets out of four. Messrs. A. J. McClure, E. W. Maitland, H. W. Kilby, and G. G. Brady acted as scorers.



## STORMY WEATHER.

Rain is to be expected at this season but not such continuous rain as we are now having. It has already done much damage and seems likely to do more. The barley crop, which promised to be very good, can not be harvested, and every day's delay means heavy loss. Nor is there any immediate prospect of a change for the better. Centres of depression—three are separately described—appear to be cruising about the seas of China and Japan, bringing with them deluges of rain and strong winds. The meteorological experts give little hope of a speedy improvement.

According to the Tokyo Meteorological Bureau, a storm was experienced at 2 p.m., on June 19th in the south-western parts of Okinawa prefecture (Lu-chu islands) and it slowly advanced toward the main land. Consequently, Kyushu and the western parts of the mainland experienced heavy rain, and on the same night and the following day the eastern provinces, including Tokyo, were subjected to unsettled weather. To-day, the 21st, the region of low pressure is expected to pass off, and there will be temporarily fair weather subject to sudden change. The authorities of the Bureau believe that this year there will be more rain than in previous years.

The following telegrams with regard to damage caused by the continuous rain have been received:—

The rivers Tenryu, Fuji, Abe and Kano, in Shizuoka prefecture overflowed their banks, causing severe damage to cultivated fields. If the heavy rain continues a few days longer there will be no crop of wheat and barley.

On June 18th, flooding took place in the districts along the Banyu river, near Oiso, and communications were interrupted.

A heavy storm was experienced at Karatsu and neighbouring places on June 20th.

The Yedo river in the district of North Katsushika, near Tokyo, overflowed its banks.

On the 18th, a strong storm was experienced throughout Formosa, the result being that several bridges were destroyed, and traffic on the railway was interrupted. At Taipeh some houses collapsed and some persons were killed.

Telegrams have been received from the interior as follows with regard to the recent typhoon and rains:—

Owing to the flooding from the Fuji and other rivers in Shizuoka prefecture, many buildings, including some police stations and bridges over rivers, were destroyed.

At several sections of the Tokaido Railway, damage was caused, and on the evening of June 19th, traffic was temporarily interrupted. Repairs were completed before the following morning.

Damage in Nagawo prefecture was similar to that of the foregoing province. The Section between Fuji and Oya on the Chuwo Railway, was severely damaged so that the transport of new cocoons was impeded.

It is officially reported that on the night of June 19th, a landslide occurred at the village of Yoshino, Kagoshima. Six houses collapsed and thirty-five occupants were killed and two injured. Damage was caused on the Kyushu Railway. Some telegraph poles fell so that communication was temporarily stopped.

On June 20th, heavy rain was still falling at Kure, Hiroshima, and other western places. Owing to the floods a locomotive was overturned at Itsukaichi station, near Hiroshima. One man was killed and two were injured.

On June 20th, inundations occurred in Oso, a district along the Tone river, in Saitama prefecture, causing damage to houses, bridges, etc.

On the same day, at Ota, Yokohama, a landslide occurred destroying three houses. Fortunately the occupants escaped.

Owing to the recent storm a landslide has taken place at a point between Kasagi and Okawara on the Kwansai Railway. As a result, traffic is interrupted.

As usual during the *Nyubai*, the weather is gloomy and changeable, with heavy rains in the central and western provinces, by which severe damage has been caused to buildings, railways, etc. The Tokyo Meteorological Bureau reports that on June 20th a gale visited the western part of the main land and advanced northward traversing the central provinces. Hiroshima, Kure and other places experienced on the 21st heavy rains. Further a centre of low pressure appeared in the direction of Okinawa prefecture (Lu-chu islands) and was slowly advancing eastward. As a result, the weather in Tokyo and the surrounding districts is expected to be changeable for some days to come.

A report from Manchuria says that a terrible gale has been experienced for some days past, preventing operations at the front.

A landslide occurred in the district of Ono, and a house was crushed. Five occupants were killed. A Kure telegram reports that owing to the storm, three vessels collided in the harbour and sustained damage. Three boats are missing. A military factory was flooded, and work in a department of the factory was stopped.

The reservoir of the Hiroshima water-works was destroyed on the 21st by the heavy rain. An official telegram says that on the previous day, 14 houses in Hiroshima collapsed and 4 persons were drowned.

Telegrams from Niigata, Toyama and other prefectures report damage similar to that of the foregoing places.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## THE TSUKIJI AFFAIR.

The preliminary examination of Captain Bougoin, Mr. F. Strange and H. Maki, an employee of the former, in the Tokyo District Court having been concluded, a decision was delivered on June 15th. Captain Bougoin and the Japanese were committed for trial and Mr. Strange was acquitted on the ground that the evidence against him was not sufficient.

The *Niji* reports that as the decision of the preliminary examination is concerned with military secrets, it is not possible for newspapers to publish the details.

## CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

A case in which Mr. F. Retz claims yen 3,911 from the Shimoda Construction Company came up again on June 16th in the Yokohama District when Messrs. Yokoyama and Yendo, the well-known civil engineers of Tokyo, were summoned as expert witnesses.

Before the hearing, the experts, at the request of plaintiff, inspected two dwelling houses on Lot No. 179, Bluff, and a godown on No. 223, Yamashita-cho, which were built by defendants, and presented their reports in writing to the Court. The experts now gave technical explanations. Their opinions were that some parts of the buildings were imperfect but that the defects, however, could not be insisted on unless the contract between the parties was known.

The Court again adjourned the hearing.

## THE TSUKIJI AFFAIR.

The trial of Captain Bougoin and H. Maki, who are charged with infringement of the Law for the Preservation of Military Secrets, will take place in the first criminal section of the Tokyo District Court before Judge K. Imai, and Public Prosecutor T. Yasuzumi. The day of the trial is not yet fixed.

It is reported by Tokyo journals that Messrs. S. Isobe and K. Seki, lawyers of Tokyo, have been employed by Captain Bougoin for the defence in his pending trial.

## ALLEGED FRAUD.

The trial of Mr. A. C. St. Clair (33), an American, took place on June 20th in the Tokyo District Court.

The Public Prosecutor stated that the accused stayed at the Imperial Hotel and the Tokyo Hotel for some days and left without paying, and that he obtained some curios from a Japanese merchant, of Moto-machi, Yokohama, and several bonds from a British gentleman in Tokyo, by means of fraud.

The accused said that he did not intend to avoid payment of the hotels and for the goods and bonds he had obtained but that he had no chance to pay as he was on a visit to a mine in the district of Taira, Iwaki province. Before he could pay he was arrested.

The accused's Counsel stated that Mr. St. Clair was employed by the owner of the mine, on the recommendation of Mr. K. Hara, a lawyer of Tokyo, that he was a civil engineer and was attending to his duties when he was arrested. Counsel asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. Hara as a witness.

The Court decided to summon the witness for June 27th.

## YACHTING.

In spite of the disagreeable weather, three of the 21 raters turned out to race on Saturday for the prize presented by Mr. T. M. Laffin. Shortly before 2 p.m. the rain seemed likely to ease up, but it came on again with persistence, and at times the boats were shut out from sight. *Witch* got a bit the better of a rather poor start, crossing the line ahead of *Aimee* and *Valkyrien*. *Witch* and *Aimee* went about to port tack, and stood towards the breakwater, when the wind, which had been N. E., backed to N., and gave a big advantage to *Valkyrien*, which had kept on the starboard tack. *Witch* and *Aimee* worked along the breakwater in close company, the smaller boat keeping on the weather of the *Aimee*. *Valkyrien* cleared the Harbour Entrance over a minute ahead of *Aimee*, and *Witch* got stuck in a bald patch, and being hung up by the tide, was some minutes behind before she got going on the reach to the Lightship. Before this mark was reached, *Aimee* had passed *Valkyrien*, and travelling fast down wind increased her distance on the run to the Widow buoy. *Witch* travelled fast on this leg, and turned the outer mark within two minutes of *Aimee*. Returning to the Lightship, the wind shifted about a good deal, and the leading boat was making good time towards the Harbour Entrance while the other two were finding it necessary to tack to make the Lightship. *Valkyrien* got round that mark ahead of *Witch*, but not enough to allow her Club time. Times at the finish:—

	Finish.	Club Time.	Corrected.
<i>Aimee</i> .....	4-26-46.	scratch.	4-26-46.*
<i>Valkyrien</i> .....	4-39-24.	"	4-39-24.
<i>Witch</i> .....	4-42-26.	4-58	4-37-28.†

\* First prize, presented by Mr. T. M. Laffin.

† Second prize.

Four boats of the Lark Class raced over the Lightship course. In the light wind they had tricky work beating out of the harbour, and on the leg to the Lightship found the tide almost too strong for them. Times at finish were:—

No. 11.....	3-54-38	First prize.
" 5.....	3-56-19	
" 4.....	3-46-51	
" 3.....	gave up.	

The race scheduled by the Mosquito Yacht Club was not sailed.

## MEN'S READING ROOM.

An "At Home" was held at the Men's Reading Room on Saturday afternoon, and although the weather was unpropitious there was a fairly large attendance. The rooms have recently been greatly improved, and now look quite cosy and comfortable. The "At Home" was arranged by the Social Committee, of which Mr. James Neil is chairman. Tea was served, together with fancy cakes, ices, etc., and the members and guests were well looked after by Mrs. Neil, Mrs. Thoma, Mrs. Macbeth, Misses Bunting and the Misses Austen. During tea some gramophone selections were given, and afterwards Miss Griffin played a pianoforte solo, Miss Saunders sang "Down the Vale," and another charming song, and Mr. S. H. Somerton sang "Thursday," and "The Promise of Life." Altogether a very pleasant time was spent, and the improved appearance of the rooms was commented upon in appreciative terms.



## THE CONGESTION AT THE CUSTOMS.

Both Yokohama and Kobe are suffering from congestion of goods landed at the Custom House. In Yokohama the Customs authorities were approached by importers and in consequence the following new regulations were issued, taking effect from June 7th:—

Since the outbreak of the present war the quantity of goods imported into Yokohama has greatly increased, so that the Customs warehouses have become insufficient to store them. The goods in the warehouses and annexed buildings are piled one on another in enormous quantities, causing a delay in delivery. This is a source of great trouble to the importers. To make up for the insufficiency of warehouses the Custom House has prepared a plot of ground of 1,400 *tsubo* for landing iron or similar kinds of imports which will not be affected by weather. But even this step does not suffice to get quick delivery for the importer, so the authorities have decided to make the following further arrangements.

Goods may be examined on board ships or lighters before landing at the Custom House.

The goods which may be examined in lighters are as follows:—

(1) Kerosene or petroleum oil (in cans); Oil, or spirit of turpentine (in can or cask); Oil, fats and waxes, ingredients of fixed quantity; Iron rails and fittings thereof; Iron pipes and tubes; Iron, pig and ingots; Iron nails (in keg); Teak timber; Timber, lumber, boards and planks; Rough or unworked stone (for building purposes); Bricks and tiles (for building purposes); Cement; Coal; Coke; Coal briquettes or patent fuel; Saltpetre; Alum; Soapstone; Gypsum; Window glass, containing 100 sq. ft.; Broken or powdered glass; Bleaching powder (chloride of lime); Acetic Acid; Black lead or plumbago; Pitch; Plaster of Paris; Putty; Rosin; Malt; Grain; Beans and Peas; Sesame; Cotton seeds; Wheat flour; Crude salt in bulk; Salt salmon; Fresh eggs; Molasses; Animals of any kind; Gunpowder; Dynamite and other explosives and volatile matter.

(2) Goods (beside the above) of same nature and fixed quantity;

(3) Import goods free of duty;

(4) Export goods.

Of the above, some goods may be examined in the ships, except salt salmon and fresh eggs.

Out of the above mentioned goods, some may be examined in ships or lighters.

Heretofore imported goods (including those free of duty) could not be taken delivery of before examination. But on and after 1st June next the following goods are allowed to be taken delivery of before examination, leaving a sample only for subsequent examination:—Wool; Rice; Bran; Paddy; Cotton, raw or ginned; Cotton waste; Cotton raw in the seed; Flax; Hemp; Jute; Manila Rope and China grass, bucked or otherwise; Guano; Packing Mats; Tea box lead; Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Roots, Shoots and Bulbs.

In regard to the import of hard-ware, it was formerly the custom for the examiner to put a red mark on the goods after having them examined and also for the official of the Goods Dept. to put a white mark on them in inspecting the number of such goods, when delivered. On or after 1st April last this practice was altered and the examiner will simply examine a part of the goods and the whole lot will be examined by officials of the Goods Dept. at the time of granting a permit, thus saving labour.

With regard to electro-plated ware consignees were hitherto accustomed to unpack the goods and count the number in the warehouse. Considering this to be a source of delay in landing and delivery, the practice is forbidden on or after 6th June.

It is stated in the Custom House Regulations that in case imports or exports are not taken delivery of or sent out within 72 hours after landing or reaching the Customs, they will be stored by the Customs, at the expense of the parties concerned. The term on import goods was later extended to one week after landing, but on account of the insufficiency of the warehouse accommodation the Customs authorities consider it in the general interest of traders to force a quick delivery by shortening the term to 4 days instead of one week.

In Kobe, we read in the *Kobe Herald*, a meeting of importers has been held, presided over by Mr. J. Marshall (Messrs. Findlay, Richardson & Co.), which decided to send the following letter to the shipping companies of the port:—

Kobe, June 19th, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—As individual firms, most of us have had occasion to complain of the extraordinary haphazard way in which our goods are landed at this Port, but so far no attempt has been made to redress wrongs. In our opinion, our interests are sacrificed in order that your respective ships may be

rushed forward, and we cannot too strongly protest against this unjust treatment. To this dumping may, in no small measure, be ascribed the present confusion at the Custom House. We submit that if you had your own employees to superintend and properly direct the landing of cargo, we would not only know where to look for it, but almost be certain to receive it in a less unsatisfactory condition than we at present do. You will recognise that if cargo were landed in a systematic manner, its passage through the Custom House would be greatly expedited. By tacitly allowing you to appoint your various regular Landing Agents instead of leaving us to take delivery of our goods from alongside, in terms of your own Bills of Lading, we consider we have, all along, done as much as we can to aid you in the rapid despatch of your steamers; but in order to make it possible or desirable for us to continue granting you this facility we must be able to rely upon your adopting such measures as may not only ensure perfect safety for our goods while lying at the *Haatoba*, but also give us a reasonable chance of getting delivery of same without any undue delay. To summarise, what we should like to be done by the Steamship Companies represented at this port is:—

That they should make application to the Custom House to have a certain separate space allotted to them for each class of cargo in course of landing.

That each Company should appoint a sufficient number of competent men to superintend and direct in a methodical way the landing and also the sorting of cargo on the *Haatoba*, or wherever (as in the case of cotton) the goods may happen to be deposited.

That Consignees shall, on presentation of their Bills of Lading, obtain delivery of their goods on shore in the same way as if applying for same on board, and that it shall not be part of their business to employ hands to search for such cargo.

That the Shipping Companies shall assume full responsibility for the safety of the goods until delivered to Consignees.

The position at present taken up by Shipping Agents in practically refusing to recognise any liability is against the interest of all Shippers, and is a serious handicap to the trade of the port.

It seems to us that instead of observing an attitude more or less antagonistic to Shippers, it should rather be the aim of Shipping Companies to work in harmony with their constituents, thereby proving that there is between them a community of interest.

In conclusion, it would be perhaps meet and proper to remind you that one cannot damage another at his own pleasure, profit and/or convenience, which fact is the foundation of all law and equity.

## OPENING OF THE KEI-LU RAILWAY.

"Esson Third," writing to the *North-China Daily News* from Seoul under date of May 28th, gives the following account of the opening of the Seoul-Fusan Railway:—

For the last week Seoul has been enlivened by the visit of Commander Prince Fushimi, and the opening ceremony of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. For two weeks and more, the railway authorities have been busy with elaborate preparation outside of the South Gate. Immense gateways in various designs of tower and archway, and dressed out in pine branches, occupied the central entrance to the new station yards. To the east, above them on the hillside, were erected an audience-hall and dining-rooms. Hideous bamboos and straw ropes and tin roofs to begin with were, by the wave of some magic wand, transformed, and touched off, and ornamented till the effect was most pleasing in its combination of form and colour, restful to the eye, and delightful in contrast to the disorderly clay surroundings of the old city of Seoul.

The ceremony did not last long enough to weary the audience, and although spoken in a language unintelligible to most Westerners, it was highly interesting by reason of the precision, order, and method that marked it. One could read through the lines of that opening ceremony the care and exactness that explains Japan's success in the stupendous war now on hand.

At about eleven o'clock Prince Fushimi and his staff took their seats on the platform, followed by the foreign representatives and Korea's old and off-tried officials.

Korea was at first chagrined that Prince Fushimi, junior, and not the father, the Lieutenant-General, should be the visitor; but she has no reason to regret the choice, for what Korea needs to-day most of all, is to see a young man in the highest walk of life who does not think his hands too soft, or his birth too distinguished to make the rough places of the world undignified for him. It was a matter of deep interest to the onlooking Koreans to know that this straight and soldierly Prince had faced the Russian twelve-inch guns on the 10th August last, and had been wounded like any common jackey. At his side sat Prince Yi Chagak, Korea's representative,

youthful and gentlemanly, a delightful young man to meet, but unsuited to the "whips and scorns of time."

Behind the Prince sat General Hasegawa, the cut of whose face gave one to know why he was appointed commander of the Imperial Guards. A pleasant twinkle at times too looked out from the grim visage of the soldier, but the countenance is that of a man of war, who will drive his way through a continent if the need require.

Dr. Furuichi, President of the Road, acted as master of ceremony, and after various short papers had been read, Dr. H. N. Allen, American Minister, made an address in English congratulatory of the occasion of the opening of the railway. It was with pleasure that those present saw him once again on the public platform. He was present years ago at Korea's birth into the world, and now again he was to share in her graduating exercises into the assembly of nations. Mr. Hayashi also spoke—and the company then adjourned to the dining-rooms where an abundance of supply, delicately prepared, and artistically arranged, awaited them. At the close of the déjeuner the Prince arose and led three *banzai* cheers for the island and the Emperor over the sea, and then the afternoon was given up to the beautiful gardens on the hill top that had been extemporised, with their flowing plants and old trees, and other interesting pieces of Japan, transplanted into the abode of the Hermit.

Outside of the enclosure, from a bamboo tower, buns, and fruit, and coins, and candy were scattered by the barrowful among the people. The scramble that ensued was surely equal to the retreat of Kuro-patkin from Mukden. If Korea had been fighting for her life her people could not have exhibited more perspiring earnestness than they did over that shower of buns from the bamboo heavens above them. But no one was reported hurt and all were happy.

In the evening there was an exhibition of fireworks which, for variety and beauty, were well up to other items of the day. On a black sky that rolled up from the west and threatened rain, the bursting of star balls and rockets was wonderfully beautiful. From a town lighted up by long lines of Japanese lanterns and arc lights, went up the hum of swarming multitudes, that burst into shouts and burraths at the report of the bombs in mid-air.

When one reads these days of star balls and flash-lights illuminating the ghastly carnage of war, how delightful it was to know that all this bombardment and exploding of gunpowder meant a holiday and delighted people, fed to satiety and overwhelmed with the wonders of the occasion.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHERE DID IT TAKE PLACE?

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The translations of Reuter's skeleton messages by Far Eastern journalists at times afford food for merriment. We had a classic example the other day when a Singapore paper dealing with a message about the Tsukiji affair announced that "Capt. Bougouin and a strange Englishman had been arrested." Now we have three local papers endeavouring to tell us where Princess Margaret of Connaught was married, and each pitching on a different place, as witness:—

Prince Gustavus Adolf, Duke of Scandia, and Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, were married at St. Joseph's Cathedral.—*Japan Gazette*.

Prince Gustavus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, were married in St. George's Cathedral, Windsor, in magnificent weather.—*Japan Times*.

Prince Gustavus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, were married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in magnificent weather.—*Japan Mail*.

Now where did they get married?

Yours, etc.,

BRITISHER.

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I would not for a moment dispute the propriety of your assigning the interruption of telegraphic service between Nagasaki and Kobe, as the cause of the delay in receiving certain telegrams from abroad recently, for there was nothing in them that justifies the charge that they were delayed by the Censor; but will you explain why your telegrams, by Reuter's Special Service, giving the information that the Kaiser had created Count von Bulow a Prince; that there was so much friction in the French Cabinet that M. Delcassé had resigned; and that the German Crown Prince was married in Berlin with great pomp, all bear date London, June 8th, while the very same

messages in some of your contemporaries are dated London, June 6th?

Again, in your leading article of June 16th, you say: "A strange idea appears to exist in some quarters that Japan would be guilty of an act shocking in the eyes of the civilized world did she not agree to an armistice from the moment that peace negotiations commence." Does "some quarters" refer to Japan, or have you seen indication of such a feeling as you mention in communications from abroad? I approve heartily of the general tone of your leader, but I must confess that I have failed to detect any intimation that the world expects Japan to grant an armistice unless the terms thereof are entirely satisfactory to herself, and moreover unless Russia's good faith is guaranteed by some substantial pledge, or vouched for by responsible sponsors; and since these conditions are virtually unattainable, I see little reason for expecting such an armistice, because, as you say, it could only have results that would be seriously, almost fatally, disadvantageous to Japan, practically nullifying all that she has gained up to the present moment.

I hold no brief from my Government or from my fellow-countrymen, yet I think I express the sentiments of a good many Americans when I say that I regret President Roosevelt's precipitate action in trying to induce the two belligerents to discuss terms of peace at this juncture, when Russia has everything to gain and Japan everything to lose. It has, as you see, resulted in Russia's once more doing something that savors strongly of contempt for Japan, amounting almost to impudence; and the Japanese people are quite justified in feeling that the United States has, by its official act, displayed a lack of consideration that almost amounts to unfriendliness. I do not know how this will strike you, but I assure you that I have heard a number of Japanese express themselves in this way. Had President Roosevelt deferred his effort to bring about peace until Japan had secured something tangible, something that might have compelled respect from Russia, it would have been better.

Yours faithfully,  
June 18th, 1905.

AN AMERICAN.

### THE FROG IN THE WELL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR.—The Rev. A. D. Berry has written to you complaining that he has been accused by me of "ignorant self-assurance," "obtuseness," and of being "ill-informed" on the religious questions on which he so dogmatically writes. The reverend gentleman has conveniently forgotten that he threw the first stones, unaware apparently of the fragile nature of the house in which he resides. He was charitable enough to write thus of one article that he knew to be written by me and of others which he imagined might be written by me: "They all alike show a strange in season and out of season bias against the Christian religion." Now, Sir, in neither of the two articles referred to is there a single sentence or clause that is anti-Christian. The articles are anti-humbbug, anti-claptrap, anti-make-believe, anti-cheapjack forms of Christianity, anti-secularized Christianity, and nothing more. The line taken by me on the question of mixing up amusements with the preaching of the Gospel is the line taken by the whole of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Greek Church, by the majority of the clergy of the Church of England and by thousands of Protestant ministers belonging to other denominations. To tell such religious experts that "pingpong is Christianity and music too and hair cutting too" would only serve to reveal one's own ignorance of logic and the law of cause and effect. To say, that the connection of amusements and Christianity is that of the steam engine to the railway cars shows how hopelessly confused is the mind which sees things thus. The engine pulls the cars, but not all the pingpong in the world has power to convert anybody. If, Sir, this is not "obtuseness" on the part of Mr. Berry we do not know the meaning of that term.

Here is another astonishingly ignorant assertion: "If any man in this world thinks he can satisfy his conscience and keep the moral law without the help of Jesus, it simply means that he does not know his own conscience yet and does not know the Moral Law." Such language would of course pass unchallenged if delivered in the pulpit of the chapel where the reverend gentleman is wont to hold forth on Sundays, but in the columns of a newspaper any man who undertakes to insult the whole of the thinking non-Christian world by penning such language must expect to be pounded by the "man in the street" and by the student at his desk. How much, we wonder, does Mr. Berry know of the high-souled ethics of ancient and modern times venerated and practised by the millions upon millions of Asiatics and Europeans who have either never known anything of Christianity or have rejected it in the form presented to them? The moral law

is of course greater than Christ. Its existence alone made Christ's teaching possible. To it he appeals for all the authority claimed for his words. It is queer topsy-turvyism to imagine that the moral law derived its authority from Christ. The authority of Christ's teaching of course is entirely dependent on its agreement with the moral sentiments of mankind.

As regards the assertions made by Mr. Berry in his later letter re dogma and benevolent work, they are most inaccurate. Because believers in hell and damnation have done an enormous deal of good in the world, that does not say that seekers after truth are to try and hold on to this belief. Dogma! What is it, but the ever changing opinion of a number of gropers in the dark after religious certainty that is not to be had? If Mr. Berry is satisfied with the slender evidence on which the big supernatural structure rests, he is welcome to that satisfaction. But he must take note of the fact that, while holding on resolutely to what it conceives to be the fine moral essence of Christianity, a very large section of Protestant Christendom in Europe and America has unequivocally rejected the orthodox doctrines concerning sin, the atonement miracles, the Divinity of Christ and future punishment. The notion that belief in Christian dogma is necessary to-day as a stimulus to benevolence is one of the wildest of chimeras. The majority of the subscribers to the charities of Europe and America have no such belief.

The Japanese have subscribed vast sums of money for benevolent objects without belief in any kind of supernaturalism. Mr. Berry is spending his strength in trying to champion exploded notions. He is kind enough to describe my article on the Imperial Gift to the Y. M. C. A. as a "tangle of misapprehension." Suppose he were sit down and try to understand that article and the point of view of the writer. Suppose he were to remember that to the majority of the great minds of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries his doctrine of sin and atonement appear in the light of gross perversions of the truth, as absolutely anti-moral and even as un-Christian, if the word Christian be understood in its highest sense. Mr. Berry doubtless knows the Japanese proverb, *I no kawazu daikai wo shiranu*. Let me assure him, after spending many decades in the study of various forms of religious and philosophical belief, that there is a great sea of religious thought of which he in his small Methodist well has not the least conception. Perhaps it might be wiser for him to grant to others the liberty of belief and unbelief he claims for himself and to cease championing, at any rate in the columns of a newspaper, such a ridiculous doctrine as the dependence of salvation, that is a title to enter paradise, on belief in certain dogmas or in certain assertions concerning Christ and his place in the universe. As regards the question of gentlemanly courtesy, plain speaking is no breach of that, or Mr. Berry would stand condemned by what he wrote about my original article. About Mr. Berry's general knowledge I have no information, but on the subject of religion, which without presumption I may say I know very thoroughly, I have no hesitation in affirming that Mr. Berry, though a clergyman, shows little acquaintance with and no respect for the sincere beliefs and the scepticism of devout minds outside the precincts of the Protestant sect to which he belongs. I have been unwillingly dragged into what will probably prove to be a fruitless controversy by an uncalled for attack on an article written against the notion that lawful ends may be attained by unlawful means.

I am, yours, etc.,

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.  
June 16th, 1905.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION AND THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Methodist Mission was opened in the Central Tabernacle, Hongo, Tokyo, on Thursday, May 18th. The Rev. A. C. Borden, B.D., presided. On account of serious illness Rev. W. W. Prudham, of Toyama, was unable to be present. During three successive days the members of the Mission were busy reviewing the work of the past year, and planning for the further expansion of the work. One of the most gratifying achievements of the year has been the organization of a Mission "Shadan" which will enable the missionaries of the Canadian Methodist Church to hold mission houses, schools and preaching place in Japan. Already considerable of the property has been transferred to the organization.

Communications from the Mission Rooms in Toronto were read, which referred to the decision of the Board to send two more missionaries to Japan in the month of December. Another item referred to the deep sympathy which is felt in the Canadian Church for those who are suffering on account of the war. Through the Sunday Schools funds are to be raised for the purpose of aiding destitute families

and providing for the care of orphans, if such a scheme is feasible.

On Tuesday, June 23rd, the Annual Conference of the Japan Methodist Church was opened in the Methodist Church, Azabu. The conference is composed of all the ordained ministers in the Church, including the foreign missionaries, and elected by representatives equal in number to the ministers.

The morning of the first day was occupied with the ministerial session, in which questions relating to ministerial character and qualifications, the reception of candidates for the ministry, the standing of probationers, and ordination to the ministry, were considered. Of the thirty-four ministerial members of the Conference, two were unable to attend, one was still pursuing theological studies in America, and one, the greatly beloved pioneer missionary of the Church, Rev. Davidson Macdonald, had passed away. In the afternoon a semi-social meeting was held, and various matters connected with Church organization and work were freely discussed.

On Wednesday, the 24th, the general sessions of the Conference opened. The calling of the roll showed, as usual, that while nearly all the ministers were present, there was only a sprinkling of laymen, six out of a possible thirty-three. The absence of the lay element is regrettable, but it is one of those things which time will correct. As the responsibility for the support of the work of the Church passes over from the Missionary Society to the membership of the Church, the latter will inevitably come to take a livelier interest in the business of the Annual Conference.

An interesting incident of the first day of the Conference was the offer made by Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Strachan, the President and Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church, of a finely carved chair, which for many years had been constantly used by Dr. Macdonald, as serve during the sessions of the Conference as President's Chair. In a resolution of acceptance the Conference expressed its sense of the honour conferred upon it by this act on the part of Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Strachan. The esteem in which Dr. Macdonald has from the beginning been held by the members of the Conference cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated than by stating the simple fact that for the first ten years after the organization of the Conference he was elected President every year but one, and that year he positively declined the honour. As this was the first Conference since Dr. Macdonald's decease, a Memorial Service was held in the Azabu Church on Sunday, May 28th. There was a large attendance, and many tributes were paid to his large-heartedness and sterling worth, some of them by ministers who were among his earliest converts. By his life and labours in Japan he has left an indelible impression upon the Japan Methodist Church.

Another interesting memorial service was held in the same Church on Saturday, May 27th, this being the seventh year since the death of the Rev. M. Kobayashi, one of the most prominent of the older ministers of the Church, and the leader for many years before his death in efforts looking towards self-support in the Japan Conference. He, too, exerted an influence for good upon the Church which is still felt.

The election of President took place on the morning of the 24th inst., when Rev. Y. Hiraiwa was re-elected to the position he has occupied continuously since 1901.

Among the memorials coming up to the Conference from the five Districts into which the territory occupied by the Conference is divided, the larger number were in the form of additional preachers and buildings to enable us to provide for our rapidly increasing work.

Among the reports presented, some having a special interest may be noted.

The Conference Property Committee reported that during the year it had dealt with the Mission and Church property, in view of the incorporation of the Missionary "Shadan," to hold Mission property. The joint committee had happily been able to come to an understanding which was entirely satisfactory both to the Mission Council and to the Conference committee. They recommended that steps should be taken by the Conference to form an Association similar to that already formed by the Mission, for the purpose of holding such property as had been mutually agreed upon as belonging to the Conference. Steps were taken to give this recommendation practical effect.

The Committee to confer with the Mission Council reported that it had met the Council and discussed the question of taking up school work again at Azabu, also the status of the Central Tabernacle. The Committee recommended that as regards the Azabu School question, it was not desirable to begin educational work at that point at present, since we had as yet no definite knowledge in regard to the probabilities of Methodist Union, with which the educational question was intimately connected. In regard to the Central Tabernacle in Hongo, it was recommended that the work hitherto carried on by

the Mission and Conference as two departments, be unified, and the work at that point have henceforth the same status as the other Churches of the Conference. The purpose of the recommendation is to strengthen the work at the Tabernacle by placing it all under one head, and, while not neglecting the general work among the students of that section of the city, to pave the way for more vigorous efforts in the direction of building up a strong self-supporting Church. It may be added that in regard to both of the above questions the Mission Council and Conference are in thorough agreement.

The report of the Statistics Committee showed that there had been a slight increase both in membership and in contributions during the year.

The Hymnal Committee reported that of the New Union Hymnal, used by nearly all the Protestant Churches in Japan, some 40,000 copies had already been sold.

The report of the Committee of the Church organ, the *Gokyo*, gave rise to some discussion, and various suggestions were made with a view to increasing the circulation of the paper, and increasing its value to the homes of our people.

The Committee on the Conference Preachers' Aid Fund recommended the raising of a substantial amount and investing it safely, the interest to be used in providing for the needs of those preachers who by reason of increasing age or ill-health are obliged to retire from the active work, as well as for the families of those deceased. A Special Committee was appointed to take the matter in hand during the year.

A pleasing feature of the Conference was the reception of Fraternal Delegates from other Churches and allied organizations, which took place on Saturday morning, May 27th, when representatives from the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Evangelical Association, United Brethren, and Congregational Churches, and from the Young Men's Christian Association, the Evangelical Alliance, and the Woman's Temperance Union, were introduced and addressed the Conference. Other visitors to the Conference were Mrs. Ross, President of the Canadian Methodist Missionary Society of the Canadian Methodist Church, and Mrs. Strachan, Secretary of the same society, and Rev. F. A. Cassidy, M.A., formerly a member of this Conference, but at present connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the close of the Conference the following ministers were elected Chairmen of Districts: Tokyo, Rev. Y. Hiraiwa (*ex officio*, being President of Conference); Shizuoka, Rev. H. Tsuchiya; Yamanashi, Rev. D. Hatano; Kanazawa, Rev. D. R. McKenzie.

The next Annual Conference will be held in Kofu, Yamanashi Ken, beginning on the first Tuesday of May.

The prospects for successful missionary effort have never, in the sixteen years since the Conference was organized, been so bright as they are to-day. The two sides of the work represented by this Mission Council on the one hand and the Japan Conference on the other, are in most hearty accord, not only as regards the general lines of work, but also as regards details. And in this lies to no little extent our confidence in the future of our work.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the following donations and Subscriptions received since November 1st, 1904:—

	Yen.
The Balance of the Funds of the Standing Committee of Foreign Residents of Yokohama, per James Walter, Esq. ...	1,625.28
Proceeds of Dramatic Performance .....	519.93
Anonymous, per E. W. Frazer Esq. ....	362.57
L. J. Healing Esq. ....	300.00
Messrs. H. Ahrens and Co. Nachf. ....	250.00
The American Trading Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. ....	250.00
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China .....	250.00
Messrs. Dodwell and Co. Ltd. ....	250.00
E. W. Frazer, Esq. ....	250.00
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	250.00
F. W. Horne, Esq. ....	250.00
Messrs. C. Illies and Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. Otto Reimers and Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. Carl Rohde and Co. ....	250.00
C. V. Sale Esq. ....	250.00
Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. ....	250.00
The Standard Oil Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. W. M. Strachan and Co. ....	250.00
Messrs. Hunt and Co. ....	200.00
The China and Japan Trading Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Cornes and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Hellyer and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Hutchison and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. G. H. Macy and Co. ....	150.00

Messrs. Siber, Wolff and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. G. Strauss and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Sulzer Rudolph and Co. ....	150.00
Messrs. Andrews and George .....	100.00
Messrs. Bennett, Daniel and Co. ....	100.00
Messrs. Martin and Co. ....	100.00
The P. and O. S. S. Co. ....	100.00
The Messageries Maritimes .....	100.00
Messrs. Pollak Bros. ....	100.00
Messrs. M. Raspe and Co. ....	100.00
Messrs. Smith Baker and Co. ....	100.00
Messrs. Arai and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Averill and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Bergmann and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Bowden Bros. ....	50.00
Messrs. Boyer, Mazer, Guille and Co. ...	50.00
Messrs. J. Colomb and Co. ....	50.00
The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. C. and J. Favre-Brandt .....	50.00
F. J. Hall, Esq. ....	50.00
Messrs. Helm Bros. Ltd. ....	50.00
J. T. Hamihon, Esq. ....	50.00
Messrs. Jewett and Bent. ....	50.00
Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. Ltd. ....	50.00
Messrs. Mendelson Bros. ....	50.00
L. Motet, Esq. ....	50.00
J. P. Mollison, Esq. ....	50.00
Messrs. Ed L. Van Nierop and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Priest, Mariani and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. A. S. Rosenthal Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Paul Schramm and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Sieber and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Simon, Evers and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Otto Streuili and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Strome and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. Ulysse Pila and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. J. Witkowski and Co. ....	50.00
Estate of the late J. Witkowski, Esq. ...	50.00
Messrs. C. Weinberger and Co. ....	50.00
Messrs. C. Thwaites and Co. ....	41.40
Messrs. Dell' Oro and Co. ....	25.00
Messrs. Heller Bros. ....	25.00
Messrs. S. Isaacs and Co. ....	25.00
Messrs. E. T. Mason and Co. ....	25.00
F. R. Bleifus, Esq. ....	20.00
Messrs. Faber and Voigt .....	20.00
Messrs. J. Reynaud and Co. ....	20.00
M. H. Frank, Esq. (New York) .....	10.00
K. Hassam, Esq. ....	10.00

Total to May 31st .....	10,829.18
Received during current month: The Nippon Yusen Kaisha .....	150.00
Per B. C. Howard Esq. ....	150.00
Messrs. Healing and Co. ....	100.00
Messrs. A. A. Vantine and Co. ....	50.00

Financial Report on the working of the Yokohama General Hospital for the period from November 1st, 1904, to May 31st, 1905.

	Dr.	Cr.
	YEN.	YEN.
To Provisions .....	3,246.85	
Wages and Salaries .....	4,392.52	
Medical Fees .....	1,087.00	
Medicines and Drugs .....	825.69	
Light and Heat .....	1,258.63	
Laundry .....	351.64	
Sundry .....	389.98	
Infectious Ward .....	448.26	
Interest .....	39.51	
Ground Rent and Insurance .....	792.95	
Balance .....	342.39	
By Earnings .....		13,175.42

	13,175.42	13,175.42
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	Dr.	Cr.
	YEN.	YEN.
IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.		
To Medical Appliances .....	307.80	
Furniture .....	97.14	
Improvements and Repairs .....	1,852.22	
Outward Passage of Assistant Nurse .....	434.34	
Balance .....	8,137.68	
By Donations and Subscriptions to May 31st as per List .....		10,829.18

	10,829.18	10,829.18
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	Dr.	Cr.
	YEN.	YEN.
PROFIT AND LOSS.		
To Deficit brought forward from 1904 .....	3,533.83	
Balance .....	4,946.24	
By Working Account .....		342.39
Improvements Account .....		8,137.68

	8,480.07	8,480.07
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BALANCE SHEET.

	Dr.	Cr.
	YEN.	YEN.
To Profit and Loss Account .....	4,946.24	
By Cash in hand .....		459.45
Chartered Bank .....		3,223.69
Sundry Debtors .....		1,263.10
	4,946.24	4,946.24

	Room.	Ward.	Special.	Charity.	Total.
Admitted to date .....	67	44	9	6	126
Discharged .....	59	33	9	6	107
Deaths .....	3	5	0	0	8
Under treatment on May 31st .....	5	6	0	0	11

M. J. NEVILLE.  
Hon. Sec.

#### TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

#### FRANCE, GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

London, June 15.

M. Rouvier is encountering unexpected difficulties in selecting a Foreign Minister and an Ambassador to Berlin. Meanwhile Count Tattenbach is strengthening the German position and has obtained valuable concessions, including the construction of a new port at Tangier.

#### RUSSIA'S REPLY.

The text of Russia's reply has been published in St. Petersburg.

#### EXPLOSION ON BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

London, June 16.

While the British battleship *Magnificent* was practising off Tetuan, a 6-in. shell exploded inside the gun, and eighteen men, including the gunnery lieutenant, were wounded.

Later.

With reference to the gun accident on board the British battleship *Magnificent*, the cartridge of the six-inch shell missed fire, whereupon the breech was opened, and instantaneously an explosion occurred. Lieutenant Stobart and three men have succumbed to their injuries.

#### THE LATE M. DELYANNIS.

The death of M. Delyannis is regarded in Greece as a national calamity, causing serious political confusion. The Funds are generally lower and the Bourse has been closed till after the funeral in order to avert a panic.

#### MOROCCO.

Mr. Gerald Lowther, H.B.M.'s Minister, on the 7th of June presented a categorical refusal on the part of Great Britain to join in an international conference.

Count Tattenbach, German Envoy, on the 9th June, conveyed Germany's acceptance.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON.

Later.

A Washington dispatch says it is officially announced that Washington has been selected for the holding of the conference of the peace plenipotentiaries.

#### FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has decided to retain for the present the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

#### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Prince Gustavus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, were married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in magnificent weather.

#### THE ARROGANT RUSSIAN PAPERS.

The press of St. Petersburg continues to comment most arrogantly on the peace suggestions, declaring that Japan needs peace more than Russia.

#### A GRAND DUKE RESIGNS.

The Tsar has accepted the resignation of Grand Duke Alexis of the positions of Su-

preme Chief of the Fleet and Head of the Navy Department, but retains him in the dignities of Grand Admiral and Aide-de-camp Tsar.

#### RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

London, June 17.

Admiral Avellan has resigned the post of Minister of Marine.

#### FRENCH POLITICS.

M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has relinquished the Ministry of Finance and takes control of the Foreign Office entirely.

The German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, is conducting important discussions with M. Rouvier.

#### THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Austria, Italy and America have intimated that they are prepared to join in a conference with reference to Morocco, always provided that the Powers chiefly concerned accept the invitation.

#### PEACE.

It is announced that the selection of Washington as the meeting place of the plenipotentiaries appears to imply progress making for peace. Otherwise nothing whatever is known as to the parleying.

#### PEACE POURPARLERS.

London, June 18.

Reuter's agent at Washington says that an exchange of views is proceeding between Tokyo and St. Petersburg, via Washington, with reference to the peace conference.

#### NEW FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER.

M. Merour succeeds M. Rouvier as Minister of Finance.

#### RUSSIAN DENIALS.

London, June 18.

The Russian Foreign Office has denied that there has been any exchange of views regarding an armistice.

#### FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

It is understood that M. Rouvier, in view of the seriousness of the German pressure and the real anxiety in French political circles regarding Germany's intentions, hesitates about refusing to hold a conference over Morocco, despite the emphatic assurances from England that she will give the fullest support to the French policy. The British positive refusal to join in a conference complicates the situation somewhat. It is an undoubted fact that the French Army Corps on the frontier are being brought to their full strength and that the leave of officers is restricted.

Later.

*Le Temps* has an article which says that Mr. Gerald Lowther's refusal on behalf of Great Britain to enter the proposed international conference regarding Morocco was based on instructions given prior to the resignation of M. Delcasse. It declares that Great Britain is bound by the *entente* not to embarrass France.

#### THE SINKING OF THE "ST. KILDA."

London, June 20.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has brought the sinking of the British steamer *St. Kilda*, near Hongkong, to the attention of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointing out the gravity of the situation arising from such an incident. He has asked for reparation and demands that immediate steps be taken to render the repetition of such acts impossible.

Count Lamsdorff promised to refer the matter to the Minister of Marine. He added that last year's assurances given to Great Britain still held good, and that the case of

the *St. Kilda* was an isolated one, and was probably due to misunderstanding.

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR RUSSIA.

London, June 20.

The Tsar has informed the deputation from the Congress of members of the Zemstvoes that he is unalterably resolved to convoke a National Assembly.

#### THE "ST. KILDA" AFFAIR.

London, June 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour, the Premier, stated that Great Britain took immediate steps upon the sinking of the steamer *St. Kilda* by the Russian converted cruiser *Dnieper*. Correspondence was proceeding between the British and Russian Governments. It is a matter of which Great Britain takes a very grave view, because the British Government had received the most specific assurances that no such action would be again taken by Russian cruisers.

#### THE TSAR AND HIS SUBJECTS.

The Tsar's gracious reception of the members of the Zemstvo and his emphatic promise of reformed institutions are regarded as a turning point in history, and have produced the best effect.

#### REPORTED JAPANESE ADVANCE.

London, June 22.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Tokyo correspondent says that the Japanese are continuing their victorious advance. The Russians are completely outflanked on both wings. Joyful news may shortly be expected.

[NOTE—Where is this outflanking? We had not heard of it previously.—Ed. J.M.]

#### BRITISH MILITARY STORES SCANDAL.

Later.

Mr. Balfour, the Premier, is appointing a Royal Commission to continue the investigation into the stores scandal.

The Opposition has given notice of a vote of censure on the conduct of the Government in connection with the stores scandal.

[Note—This telegram evidently refers to the scandal mentioned in a *1/2* telegram the other day.]

#### THE ARISUGAWAS' VISIT.

The political importance of the approaching visit of Prince and Princess Arisugawa is fully recognised in England. Every honour due to the exalted representatives of Great Britain's ally will be paid.

Admiral Neville and General Nicholson will especially attend upon his Highness, who will be lodged at York House.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London will entertain the Prince at luncheon at the Guildhall.

Various Royal and other functions have been arranged in their honour.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; 15th p.m.)

#### MANCHURIA.

The enemy's troops advanced yesterday against Sufangtai, Papehtats (10 miles north of Changtu) and Haichingwopeng (13 miles north-west of Changtu) but were driven back.

For the rest, there is nothing to report except some skirmishes of scouts.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 17th.)

#### THE WEIYUANPAUMUN QUARTER.

On the 16th instant at 9 a.m. about 300 of the enemy's cavalry advanced from Shwangmiaotsz in the direction of Kuyushu, but were driven back by our troops.

(Weiyuanpaumun is on the Kaiyuan-Itungchow road, that is to say, the eastern of the roads converging from the north on Tieling.—Ed. J.M.)

#### THE CHANGTU QUARTER.

Our advanced force drove back a body of

the enemy from Sumienching and took possession of the latter place.

#### THE TAHSIAOTUN DIRECTION.

A force of our troops drove back the enemy's cavalry from Shwangchatsz (7½ miles west of Sumienching) and took possession of the place.

#### THE KANGPING DIRECTION.

(Kangping lies to the north-west of Fakumun.—Ed. J.M.)

At 1.40 a.m. on the 19th our central column forced the enemy's cavalry camps at Tienkiawapeng (17 miles north-east of Kangping), and pursuing him vigorously, attacked his positions extending from the southern end of Liaoyangwapeng to the east side, between 4 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. At 9 a.m. Liaoyangwapeng fell entirely into our hands.

Our right column, driving the enemy's cavalry before it, took possession at 8 a.m. of Lochuankau (9 miles east of Liaoyangwapeng) and of Makiapau (5 miles east of Liaoyangwapeng). Then again opening with artillery on the enemy's cavalry which had retreated to the north of Liaoyangpung, we inflicted heavy loss on him and finally threw him into disorder.

Our left column pursuing about a thousand of the enemy's cavalry which had broken and fled from the north-west of Liaoyangwopeng, opened a heavy fire on him and inflicted great loss.

According to the statements of prisoners the enemy's force in Liaoyangwopeng consisted of 5,000 cavalry under Mischenko with 20 guns, and he scattered in three directions, the main body to the north, one part to the north-east, and one to the north-west. In this fight there are clear evidences that the enemy fell into an extraordinary panic and fled in extreme disorder. The provisions, fodder and clothing abandoned by him indicate a state of much distress as to supplies. We took several hundred *koku* of various cereals.

The enemy in retreating set fire to a house at the southern end of Liaoyangwopeng. There is reason to infer that his object was to cremate the bodies of his dead.

Our casualties were 30 killed (including officers) and 185 wounded. The enemy's losses are uncertain, but the bodies abandoned by him in front of our centre column and those cremated amounted to 80 and there were a large number of horses. It is probable, therefore, that if his casualties in the various sections of the field were added together they would be very large.

(Received at the Military Head Quarters; p.m. 20th)

#### WEIYUANPAUMUN QUARTER.

Our troops, which, at 1.30 a.m. on the 19th, had occupied Lienhwachieh without encountering the enemy, pushed along the Kirin high-road in the afternoon, gradually driving the enemy before them and occupied Yangmutintz (about 20 miles north-east of Weiyuanpaumun.).

On the same day at 3.20 p.m. another body of our troops driving back the enemy from Yangtszling (about 12 miles north of Weiyuanpaumun), occupied at 9.40 p.m. the hills on the north-west of Shihkiwotsz (7½ miles north of Yangtszling), and thereafter expelling the enemy from the hills on the north and north-east of that place (Shihkiwotsz), drove him north in confusion.

(This shows that two bodies of Japanese troops have pushed from Weiyuanpaumun—which is the gate of the Palisades on the road from Kaiyuan to Kirin—, one to the

north-east, the other to the north, each to a distance of some 20 miles from Wei-yuan-paun.—Ed. J.M.)

#### CHANGTU QUARTER.

Our troops which had advanced along the Railway, drove the enemy's infantry and cavalry from the highlands  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Shihotsz station, and at 6.30 a.m. on the 19th occupied the highlands on the south of Shihangmiaotsz (about 18 miles north-east of Changtu). The above station (Shihotsz) was entirely wrecked.

Our losses in this fight were only 4 men wounded. As to the enemy's casualties, he left 10 dead bodies (one of an officer) and 3 horses. It would appear that his losses were comparatively heavy. We took one man prisoner and captured a machine-gun and a horse.

Our troops which advanced along the Fenghua high-road, drove back the enemy from Pehfangshingkau (about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Kinglungshien) at 3.30 a.m. on the 19th, and pouring on him a heavy fire of rifles and guns, obtained possession of Liutiaokau (some 19 miles north of Changtu and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Pehfangshingkau) at 8.40 a.m.

There is no special change in any other quarter.

(FROM THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

#### PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

General Linevitch is said to be very strongly opposed to an armistice. The Russians have retreated for 25 miles.

Reports from Russia indicate that Baron Rosen has set out for Washington and that Kuropatkin and Nelidof will be the Russian plenipotentiaries.

(FROM THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

#### A RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A Washington telegram says that according to news from Paris, Linevitch has abandoned his first lines of defence.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is expected that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will reach Washington at the beginning of August and that the Conference will commence its sittings before the 20th of that month.

The Russian war party are doing their best to prevent the conclusion of a peace treaty. They repose hopes in a victory by Linevitch.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Vossische Zeitung* writes as follows about the peace negotiations:—"The Russian Army and Navy having alike been shattered, the St. Petersburg Government has decided to make peace if Japan's terms be admissible. This is a proof that Russia has recognised her inability to secure a victory by continuing the fight. It has evidently been no easy achievement for the Tsar to form this decision, and the world will applaud him all the more for determining not to continue a cruel and useless war. Japan, too, is doubtless disposed to exercise moderation so as not to imperil the results of her success. Her continued victories have raised her prestige to an extraordinary extent. The Japanese are now known as a people that have never been beaten in battle. They cannot desire any further successes. But they have now to take care that the peace concluded is not merely a temporary truce. They must obtain guarantees that Russia shall not attempt to take revenge some years hence. If there is any fear of revenge Japan will probably prefer to continue the present

war. On the other hand, in order to restore peace permanently, and not to witness an inevitable war of revenge at no distant date, Japan must exercise moderation and must refrain from imposing terms which would humiliate her adversary. Of course the issue of the negotiations is uncertain. There is nothing for it but to await their course. But certainly no third Power should be allowed to interfere.

#### M. ROUVIER.

M. Rouvier, who has been acting temporarily as Foreign Minister since the resignation of M. Delcassé, has now been appointed to the portfolio. He continues to be Premier as before but he has been relieved of the portfolio of Finance which he held in combination with that of Premier. M. Merour has been nominated his successor as Minister of Finance.

#### RUSSIAN RESIGNATIONS.

According to a Wolff's telegram from St. Petersburg it is believed in the Naval Department that as a consequence of the Grand Duke Alexis' resignation, Admiral Avellan will resign the portfolio of the Navy. There is a report that he has already submitted his resignation.

A Reuter's telegram says that Grand Duke Alexis has resigned the office of Commander-in-chief of the Navy.

#### FRENCH SILK MARKET.

Lyons, June 17.

The market for new cocoons is now in full swing. Rates are not yet definitely settled but they are far higher than last year, the general price being from 3 francs upwards. The exceptionally high rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  francs has been reached.

#### RUSSIAN DISCONTENT.

The latest news from Moscow says that the Mayors of provincial towns are enraged against the prefectural Governor who forbade all discussion relating to a national assembly. They have decided to open in Moscow a meeting of all the Mayors, and 86 have promised to attend. Thirty-one prefectural associations and 250 local assemblies have declared by manifesto that unless the Government gives pledges for carrying into effect the promises of liberty and reform these associations will refuse to exercise their functions.

The Tsar is stated to have promised to give audience to the representatives of the meeting held in Moscow and the issue of the affair will be decided in accordance with the outcome of the audience.

#### PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrived at the Hague on the 18th instant. They were met by the Queen's representative and a number of high officials, and in response to the Queen's invitation they took up their quarters in the Palace. On the 19th the Prince and Princess were received by the Queen, and that night they attended a banquet in the Palace. On the 21st they are to lunch with the Queen Dowager.

#### THE "ST. KILDA."

According to the newspapers the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg on the 18th instant presented to Count Lamsdorff a strong protest and a demand for compensation in connexion with the sinking of the *St. Kilda* by the converted cruiser *Dnieper*. Count Lamsdorff promised to hand the protest to the Minister of Marine. The whereabouts of the *Dnieper* is not known and no report has yet been received from her captain. Count Lamsdorff assured the

Ambassador that the undertaking given last year to the British Government is still valid, and that as the undertaking had now been observed for nearly a year, this incident was probably due to a mistake arising out of the confusion into which Russia's naval power has fallen in the Far East.

#### THE TZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

There were all kinds of conjectures as to whether the Tsar would decide to grant audience to the representatives of the St. Petersburg and Moscow local assemblies, and it cannot be doubted that very diverse opinions on this subject were expressed at the Palace Council. However, according to the St. Petersburg telegraphic agency the Tsar invited the representatives to the Peterhof on the 19th.

Prince Troubetzoi acted as their spokesman, and made a long and detailed statement relating to the troubles of Russia which, he said, had rendered a direct appeal to the Tsar inevitable.

The Tsar replied that he earnestly regretted the great sacrifices that this war had entailed, especially the last naval engagement. His Majesty then said:—"It gives me great pleasure to observe your sincerity. Now that I am about to give effect to a new system of government I do not doubt that you will assist me in my work. My determination to call a National Assembly cannot be shaken. I have unshaken confidence in that course and I shall continue to follow it. You may proclaim the fact to all my people in city and country. Hereafter I count on your assistance in this new work. The National Assembly will be a firm bond of union between Sovereign and subject and will be the foundation of the Russian state policy."

(Received by the Head Quarters Staff.)

#### RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

A body of our troops in N.-E. Korea occupied Kyong-song at 11 a.m. on the 20th. The enemy in that district, several thousand strong, with artillery, retired to Susong, which is 10 miles northward of Kyong-song.

#### MAIL STEAMERS.

##### NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Korea 1	F. June 23
America	P. & O. Co.	Mongolia 1	Sa. June 23
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan 3	M. June 26
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India 4	Th. June 29
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Sachsen	Sa. July 1
Hongkong	D. & O. Co.	Coptic	M. July 3
America	P. & O. Co.	China 5	W. July 5
Europe	M. M. Co.	Touraine	Th. July 6
Tientsin	B. T. Co.	Tremont	Tu. July 11
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	W. July 12
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	F. July 14
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 15
America	D. & O. Co.	Doric	W. July 19

- 1 Left Nagasaki on the 20th inst.
- 2 Left San Francisco on the 7th inst.
- 3 Left Vancouver on the 18th inst.
- 4 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
- 5 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.

##### NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line.	Steamer	Date.
Europe	N. D. Lloyd	Darmstadt	Sa. June 24
America	P. & O. Co.	Korea	Sa. June 25
Portland	P. & A. Co.	Aragonia	Sa. June 25
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of Japan	M. June 26
Hongkong	P. & A. Co.	Nunantia	M. June 26
Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Mongolia	Tu. June 27
Shanghai	N. V. K.	Anhui	W. June 28
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Emp. of India	F. June 30
Europe	M. M. Co.	Oceanian	Sa. July 1
America	D. & O. Co.	Coptic	Tu. July 4
Seattle	N. V. K.	Iyo Maru	Tu. July 4
Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	China	F. July 7
Hongkong	B. T. Co.	Tremont	W. July 11
Tientsin	B. T. Co.	Pleiades	Th. July 12
Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Tartar	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	C. P. R. Co.	Athenian	Sa. July 15
Hongkong	D. & O. Co.	Doric	F. July 19



## LATEST SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

*Dingadee*, British steamer, 393, H. Dillner, 16th June.—Wellington, New Zealand, Coal.—Captain.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 16th June.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 16th June.—Vancouver, B.C., 29th May, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Beira*, British steamer, 2,571, D. M. Gunn, 16th June.—Portland, Oreg., Flour.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Hyson*, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 17th June.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 16th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 17th June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Samara*, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 17th June.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Monmouthshire*, British steamer, 3,296, G. E. Warren, 18th June.—Middlesbro. and London via ports, and Kobe, 16th June, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Anhui*, British steamer, 1,530, A. H. Harris, 18th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 18th June.—Puget Sound ports, 31st May, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Hounslow*, British steamer, 1,860, H. Adshad, 19th June.—Otaru, General.—Tanimichi.

*Breconshire*, British steamer, 2,323, G. E. Elliott, 19th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Darmstadt*, German steamer, 3,161, G. Bolte, 20th June.—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 20th June, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Chiswick*, British steamer, 2,072, G. W. B. Woods, 20th June.—Muran, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Volga*, British steamer, 2,851, J. Pattie, 20th June.—San Francisco, 24th May, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Ferdene*, British steamer, 2,444, R. J. Fisher, 20th June.—Portland, Oregon, via Muroran, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

*Nanawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,059, S. Morisada, 20th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Skjager*, Norwegian steamer, 1,387, Holm, 21st June.—Mojli, Coal.—Drabble & Co.

*Cairo*, Norwegian steamer, 1,381, Björns, 21st June.—Formosa, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

*Tottenham*, British steamer, 2,943, L. R. Mann, 21st June.—Portland, Oregon, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

*Skuld*, Norwegian steamer, 947, O. Otto, 21st June.—Mojli, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Co.

*Canton*, German steamer, 1,110, H. Stunkel, 21st June.—Shanghai, General.—To Order.

*Hjogo Maru*, Japanese steamer, 882, N. Nielsen, 22nd June.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Telemachus*, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 22nd June.—Puget Sound ports via Muroran, 20th June, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Oceanien*, French steamer, 2,104, Couret, 22nd June.—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 21st June, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Glaucus*, British steamer, 3,591, A. D. Baker, 22nd June.—Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

*Algoa*, British steamer, 4,897, Lockett, 22nd June.—San Francisco, 2nd June, General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

*Siberia*, American steamer, 5,635, J. T. Smith, 16th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

*Hydra*, British steamer, 2,625, Kent, 19th June.—Yokkaichi, Kerosene.—Standard Oil Co.

*Benwulrich*, British steamer, 2,164, W. Thomson, 16th June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nanawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,059, S. Morisada, 16th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Resolut*, Norwegian steamer, 865, Jorgensen, 17th June.—Otaru, Ballast.—Japanese.

*Caledonien*, French steamer, 2,100, Gregori, 17th June.—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

*Willehad*, German steamer, 3,012, E. H. Obnauer, 17th June.—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

*Tartar*, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 17th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

*Nikomedia*, German steamer, 2,808, A. Wagner, 17th June.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

*Heathdene*, British steamer, 2,277, W. J. Milburn, 18th June.—Kobe, General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

*Oro*, British steamer, 2,147, W. Ransome Coleman, 19th June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Shawmut*, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 19th June.—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

*Palermo*, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 20th June.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

*Samara*, British steamer, 1,790, W. Lewis, 20th June.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha.

*Najade*, German ship, 1,697, F. van der Loo, 20th June.—Vancouver, B.C., Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

*Vittoria*, British steamer, 1,758, John Ronald, 21st June.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Chenani*, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laoer, 21st June.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Belgian King*, British steamer, 2,153, Hayton, 21st June.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Manica*, British steamer, 2,657, R. Leslie, 21st June.—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Nanawa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 1,059, S. Morisada, 21st June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Willehad* from Sydney via ports:—Dr. Huch, Mr. O. M. Maickton, Mr. H. Pauli, Mr. Leidecker, Mr. and Mrs. Liebert, Mrs. Ho Ti Sang and family and Mrs. Pong Sei in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver B.C.:—Mr. Chas. Miller, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. N. Ikeda, Mr. C. A. Crispin, Staff Capt. Erickson, Mrs. R. M. Erickson, Miss and Master Erickson, Mrs. Jessie Wright, Miss H. Lord, Mrs. G. Dayton, Mrs. J. C. Whitford.

Per German steamer *Darmstadt*, from Europe via ports:—The Marchese d'Adda, The Marchesa d'Adda, Mr. Mario d'Adda, Miss Ethel Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Matias Gonsales, Rev. and Mrs. Roach and servant, Miss Trainham and servant, Rev. Chambers, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. F. Richard, Mrs. Kuhn, Mr. Sielmann, Miss N. Grey, Miss Le Prieton, Mr. F. Tamura, Mr. Tatsuo Kunakura, Lieut. Salmon, Miss Harris, Mrs. Toda and servant, Miss Gentle, Mrs. Wood, Mr. King An Ching, Mr. Wan Han Ling, Mr. Sang Pau Liang, Mr. Sai Kai Kung, Mr. Li Penny, Mr. Ma Wei Chieh, Mr. Tau Chang Chui, Mr. Ho Chi Nang, Mr. Chon Kai Fu, Mr. Loo Sing Sack, Mr. Tong Seng Suk, Mr. Cann Sing Lee, Mr. Tao Chamien Su, Mr. Kam King Pong, Mr. Ton Sie Kong, Mr. Wong Ching Long, Mr. Fang Tang Dang, Mr. Lao Tung Ping, Mr. Lu Tung Chang, Mr. Li Ko Ming, and Mr. She Tai, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Sarda, Mr. Escavy, Mr. de Barante, Mr. R. E. Daver, Sister Cecile Allee, Captain Watkins, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Loettler, Mr. Peter Sys, Mr. D. E. Dynon, Mr. James Dynon, Mr. Weekolich, Mr. Martel Weekolich, Mr. J. C. Parker, Mr. Woo Gong Fang, Mr. Loucin, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and 3 children, Mr. N. Koska, Mr. Banka, Mr. H. and Mr. Zi Sing Eu, Mr. Wang, Mr. Banka, Mrs. P. and son and boy, Mr. K. Hassan, Mr. Hung, Mr. M. K. Korjee, Mr. M. Kinaka, Mr. A. Chastanet, Mr. Von Ab Hing, Mr. J. Habeka, and 18 Chinese, in cabin.

## DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. W. Anderson, Mr. S. M. Bell, Mrs. S. M. Bell, Miss Geo. N. Briggs and infant, Mr. Chew Cheu, Mrs. Chew Cheu and daughter, Mr. T. Crofts, Mrs. T. Crofts, Mr. L. Ah Chock, Mr. J. L. Davis, Miss M. B. Decker, Mr. G. L. Dobson, Mrs. G. L. Dobson, Mr. Mike Evans, Mrs. Mike Evans, Mr. T. Faust, Mrs. T. Faust, Mr. Earnest Freyvogel, Mr. Maurice Goodman, Miss A. L. Harde-man, Mr. H. F. Heacock, Miss E. Hendricks, Mr. W. F. Heroy, Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Mr. C. E. Holmes, Mrs. C. E. Holmes and infant, Mr. W. H. Howard, Miss H. Kloss, Mr. Ronald McCullough, Miss M. Merchant, Miss F. L. Moore, Miss M. C. Peck, Mr. W. K. Roberts, Mr. W. P. Scott, Mr. J. F. Smith, Mr. J. F. Thorn, Mr. Chas. D. Warren, Mr. H. B. Wilkinson, Miss F. Armstrong, Mr. W. J. Andrews, L. S. Bounafon, Mr. G. C. Bounan, Mr. G. C. Rooth, Mr. A. A. Cox, Mrs. F. Johnson and servant, Mrs. M. S. Javis, Mr. R. H. King, Mr. E. B. Merchant, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. A. A. Nunes, Mr. Wm. Nelson, Mrs. Wm. Nelson, Mr. H. A. Perkins, Mr. H. H. Read, Col. P. H. Ray, Mr. M. C. Sternback

and 2 servants and Mrs. M. C. Sternback and servant in cabin.

Per German steamer *Willehad*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. J. F. Crowther, Mr. K. Albertz, Dr. H. Elliott, Mr. G. Sanpson, and Mr. Thomas Pollack, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Caledonien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. W. Halst, Mrs. T. Monteggia, Mrs. F. Beretta, Miss B. Beretta, Miss M. Beretta, Miss G. Fusi, Miss A. Salomini, Miss M. Ravizza, Miss G. Lazzale, Consul F. D. Barretto, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moore and infant, Capt. Roussel, Mr. Ah Tai, Mr. A. C. Rudra, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 2 daughters, Mr. Martin, Mr. R. M. Ali, Mr. A. Rizzetti, Mr. Spirates, Mr. Hisamatsu, Mr. Rokkaku, Mr. Lemon, Mr. T. F. Bon, Mr. A. Sin, and Mr. Chat Yuen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Palermo*, for London via ports:—Mr. G. F. Obey, Mr. R. Bakes, and Mr. Gebhard, in cabin.

## SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw and Waste Silk shipped per steamer

Caledonien:—	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Marseilles	Option	Lyons	Millan	Marseilles	Italy	Ty. mte.	Russia.
Siber, Wolf & Co.,	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Longin & Co.,	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.,	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—
	6	32	20	—	31	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Palermo*, for London via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 21 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 212 bales.

## LATEST COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

Yokohama, June 23.

A small business in most branches.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD	PER YARD
White Shirting—{ 40 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18	
{ 50 yds. 36 in. }	0.10 to 0.18	
Grey Shirting—8 7/8, 38 1/2 yds. 39 inches	3.50 to 4.40	
Grey Shirting—9 1/2, 38 1/2 yds. 45 inches	3.50 to 4.40	
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	2.80 to 4.10	
Cotton Italians and Satteens	0.20 to 0.30	
WOOLLENS.		
Flannels	0.35 to 0.50	
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50	
Mouseline de Laine, Crape, 24 yards, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.22	
Cloth—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00	
Cloth—Presidents, 51 to 65 inches	0.50 to 1.00	
Cloth—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00	
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb per lb	0.60 to 0.66	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.80 to 1.20	
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.90 to 1.30	
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.25	
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5 lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65	

## COTTON YARN.

	PER BALL	PER BALL
Nos. 16/24, Singles	Nominal	
Nos. 28/32, Singles	Nominal	
Nos. 38/42, Singles	Nominal	
Nos. 32, Doubles	Nominal	
Nos. 42, Doubles	Nominal	
Nos. 2/60, Plain	Nominal	
Nos. 2/80, Plain	Nominal	
Nos. 2/100, Plain	Nominal	
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 280.00	
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	300.00 to 320.00	
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	430.00 to 460.00	

## RAW COTTONS.

American Middling	25.50 to 26.00
Indian Broach	23.50 to 24.00
Chinese	25.00 to 27.00

## METALS.

No special change.	
Round and square 3/4 inch and upward	4.10 to 4.30
Iron Plates, assorted	4.35 to 4.85
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanised Iron sheets	10.00 to 10.45
Wire Nails, assorted	6.85 to 7.15
Tin Plates, per box	7.40 to 7.95
Pig Iron, No. 3	2.40
Hoop Iron (3/4 to 1 1/4 inch)	5.00 to 5.50

## KEROSENE.

Nothing to report.	
American	2.82 to 3.10
Russian	2.86 to 3.00
Singkat	2.77

## SUGAR.

No outstanding feature to report.

	PER CENT.
Brown Takao .....	Y. 9.50 to 9.70
Brown Manila .....	10.10 to 11.10
Brown Daitong .....	7.70 to 8.00
Brown Canton .....	10.00 to 12.00
White Java and Penang .....	12.70 to 13.70
White Refined .....	14.30 to 17.00

## INDIGO.

Nothing doing.

	PRICE.
Java, Medium to best .....	210.00 to 260.00
Calcutta, Medium to best .....	140.00 to 220.00
Madras (Karyak), Medium to best .....	100.00 to 140.00
Madras (Dry Leaf), Medium to best .....	—

## EXPORTS.

## RAW SILK.

A quiet week. Small transactions daily both in old and new silk, the old being of poor quality and fetching low prices. With regard to new crop, holders ask very high prices, which, so far, consuming markets in Europe and America refuse to pay. Some enterprising shippers have taken a few sample lots, Koshu Yajima bringing as much as yen 1,015. Supplies at present are very scanty, and we must wait for further arrivals before we can give any list of quotations.

## QUOTATIONS.

Filatures—Extra Best, Coarse .....	—
Filatures—Extra, Fine .....	—
Filatures—Extra, Coarse .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 1, Coarse .....	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 1½, Coarse .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, Fine .....	—
Filatures—No. 2, Coarse .....	—
Common—Coarse .....	—
Re-reels—Extra .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1 .....	—
Re-reels—No. 1½ .....	—
Re-reels—No. 2 .....	—
Kakadas—Extra .....	—
Kakadas—No. 1 .....	—
Kakadas—No. 1½ .....	—
Kakadas—No. 2 .....	—

## WASTE SILK.

No market. Season finished.

## QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best .....	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good .....	—
Noshi—Oshio, Best .....	—
Noshi—Oshio, Good .....	—
Noshi—Oshio, Medium .....	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best .....	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good .....	—
Noshi—Bushi, Best .....	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good .....	—
Noshi—Bushi, Medium .....	—
Noshi—Joshin, Best .....	—
Noshi—Joshin, Good .....	—
Noshi—Joshin, Extra .....	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best .....	110 to 115
Kibiso—Filatures, Second .....	90 to 95
Kibiso—Joshin, Good .....	—
Kibiso—Bushi, Fair .....	—

## TEA.

Second crop teas are coming in in small quantities. The quality is good. A small business is passing.

## QUOTATIONS.

Choicest .....	Y. 50 and upwards.
Choice .....	45 to 50
Finest .....	40 to 45
Fine .....	37 to 42
Good Medium .....	32 to 37
Medium .....	27 to 32
Good Common .....	25 to 27
Common .....	—

## EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, June 22.

London silver ¼ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations ¼ to ½ higher have caused local rates to rule nominally lower, but in all other directions there has been no change.

London—Bank T.T. ....	2/0½
— Bills on demand .....	2/13½
— 4 months' sight .....	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight .....	2/0½
— 6 months' sight .....	2/0½
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight .....	255
— Private 4 months' sight .....	259½
— 6 months' sight .....	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....	93½
— Private to days' sight .....	94½
Shanghai—Bank sight .....	75½
— Private to days' sight .....	77½
India—Bank sight .....	151½
— Private 30 days' sight .....	153½
Americas—Bank sight .....	49½
— Private 30 days' sight .....	49½
— Private 4 months' sight .....	50½
Germany—Bank sight .....	207½
— Private 4 months' sight .....	211
Bar Silver (London) .....	27½

# FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

## Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severer cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (see below), to cool and cleanse the blood, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are prepared to meet the wants of delicate women, and sensitive children, and are pure, sweet, and tasteless. They are beyond question the most successful blood purifiers and humour cures yet compounded.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. British Depot: 7-23, Chancery Lane, London. French Depot: 2 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Forras Devo and Chem. Co., Sole Vende, Boston, U. S. A. "All about the Skin," free.

## JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, June 23, a.m.

Mean prices for Cash Delivery of Bonds and Shares, which may be held by Foreigners in their own names.

	Div'd.	Paid up.	1 year.	Q'atlon.
Provincial Exchequer Bonds	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.	
1st Issue	100	5	90.00	
Provincial Exchequer Bonds				
2nd Issue	92	5	87.00	
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	84.30	
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	84.30	
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	78.50	
Navy Bonds (Kaigun)	100	5	81.20	
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.20	
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	89.20	
Y'hama City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	88.80	
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	86.80	
Sanyo Railway Debentures 2nd	100	11	86.00	
Sanyo Railway	50	10	68.50	
Kyushu Railway	50	8	57.00	
Hokkaido Colliery Railway	50	11	89.20	
Sobu Railway	50	8.50	65.20	
Tokyo Electric Car (Densha)	50	11	75.80	
Tokyo Street Railway (Shigai)	50	11.04	78.00	
Tokyo Street Railway new	12.50	11.04	31.70	
Tokyo Electric Railway (Denki)	50	—	60.00	
Tokyo Electric Railway, new	30	—	38.60	
Yokohama Electric Railway	40	—	50.00	
Odawara Electric Car	50	3	23.50	
Keihin Electric Railway	50	5.50	68.00	
Keihin Electric Railway, new	12.50	5.50	29.00	
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	12	32.00	
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	10	16.10	
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	23.80	
Kanagafuchi Spinning	50	8	94.00	
Fuji Cotton Spinning	50	10	75.20	
Tokyo G'sian Cotton Spinning	50	8	75.80	
Yokohama Dock	33	10	75.00	
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	33.20	
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	75.50	
Tokyo Electric Light, new	12.50	12	33.50	
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	68.50	
Kobe Electric Light	45	17	89.00	
Tokyo Gas	50	14	38.30	
Tokyo Gas, new	12.50	—	38.50	

Osaka Gas new	25	—	44.00
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	103.50
Tokyo Rope, new	35	20	47.40
Nippon (Tokyo) Sugar Refined	50	20	102.50
Nippon Sugar Refined new	12.50	20	167.00
Nippon (Osaka) Sugar Refined	45	30	68.50
Nippon Beer Brewery (Yebisu)	50	20	117.00
Nippon Beer Brewery, new	25	20	67.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	17	64.60
Osaka (Asahi) Beer Brewery	50	9	58.00
Marusan Beer Brewery	50	—	7.00
Y'hama Chuoh Godown	50	12	70.00
Yokohama Boeki Godown	20	11	27.30

Tokyo, June 21, p.m.

	Quota.	Interest.	Yen.
Paid up.	Yen.	per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds, 1st issue	100	5	90.20
do 2nd issue	100	5	87.10
do 3rd issue	82	5	74.80
do 4th issue	40	6	41.90
Consolidated Loan Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	84.40
War Loan Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	84.40
5 % Imperial L. Bonds (Goburi)	100	5	78.60
Tokyo City Public Loan Bonds	100	6	91.20
Osaka Harbour Works Bonds	100	6	85.70
Bank of Japan Debentures	200	12	561.50
Y'hama Specie Bank Deb.	100	12	185.70
Y'hama Specie Bank, 3rd Deb.	50	12	123.80
Industrial Bank of Japan Deb.	25	6	33.20
The First Bank Debentures	50	9	73.60
Hypothec Bank of Japan Deb.	65	10	112.00
Bank of Formosa Debentures	50	9	63.30
Japan Railway Debentures	50	10	84.60
Kansai Railway Debentures	50	4.2	42.80
Sanyo Railway Debentures	50	15	69.80
Kyushu Railway Debentures	50	8	59.30
Hokkaido Colliery R'way Deb.	50	11	90.00
Sobu Railway Debentures	50	8.5	66.50
Tokyo Electric Car Deb.	50	11	76.20
Tokyo Street Railway Deb.	50	12	80.80
Tokyo Electric Railway Deb.	50	—	60.20
Keihin Electric Railway Deb.	50	5	68.50
Y'hama Electric Railway Deb.	40	—	50.20
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shares	50	12	93.70
Toyo Kisen Kaisha Shares	25	12	36.00
Osaka Shosen Kaisha Shares	15	10	36.00
Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning	50	8	92.80
Tokyo Elect. Light Co.'s Shares	50	12	76.20

Detailed list may be obtained free on application.

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- For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, Prompt Despatch, the "INDRAWADI."—Carnegie & Co.
- For KEELUNG, via Moji (from Kobe), 3rd, and 18th every month, at Noon, the "SATSUMA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, June 24th, at 9 a.m., the "DARMSTADT."—H. Abrens & Co., Nacif.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, June 24th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For New York, via ports, and Suez Canal, June 25th, the "KENNEREC."—Standard Oil Co.
- For PORTLAND, Ore., June 25th, the "ARAGORN."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki and Shanghai, about June 26th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
- For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand (from Kobe), June 26th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For HONGKONG via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and Shanghai, June 26th, the "NUMANTIA."—P. & A. S.S. & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki and Shanghai, about June 27th, the "MONSIEUR."—P. M. S.S. Co.
- For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, June 27th, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, June 28th, at 2 p.m., the "ANILU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., June 30th, at Noon, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.
- For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 1st, at 7 a.m., the "OCEANIC."—M.M. S.S. Co.
- For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 1st, the "YANGTSE."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 4th, the "COITIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- For AUSTRALIA, via ports (from Kobe), July 4th, the "EASTERN."—Carnegie & Co.
- For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 4th, at Daylight, the "LYSON."—Butterfield & Swire.
- For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 4th, at Daylight, the "JAVA."—P. & A. S.S. Co.
- For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about July 4th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.
- For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 4th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, July 5th, the "HOSOGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 6th, at Daylight, the "ACILIA."—Cillies & Co.
- For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., July 7th, the "PLEIADES."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
- For NEW YORK, via ports, and Suez Canal, July 10th, the "VECONA."—C. Illies & Co.
- For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about July 12th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

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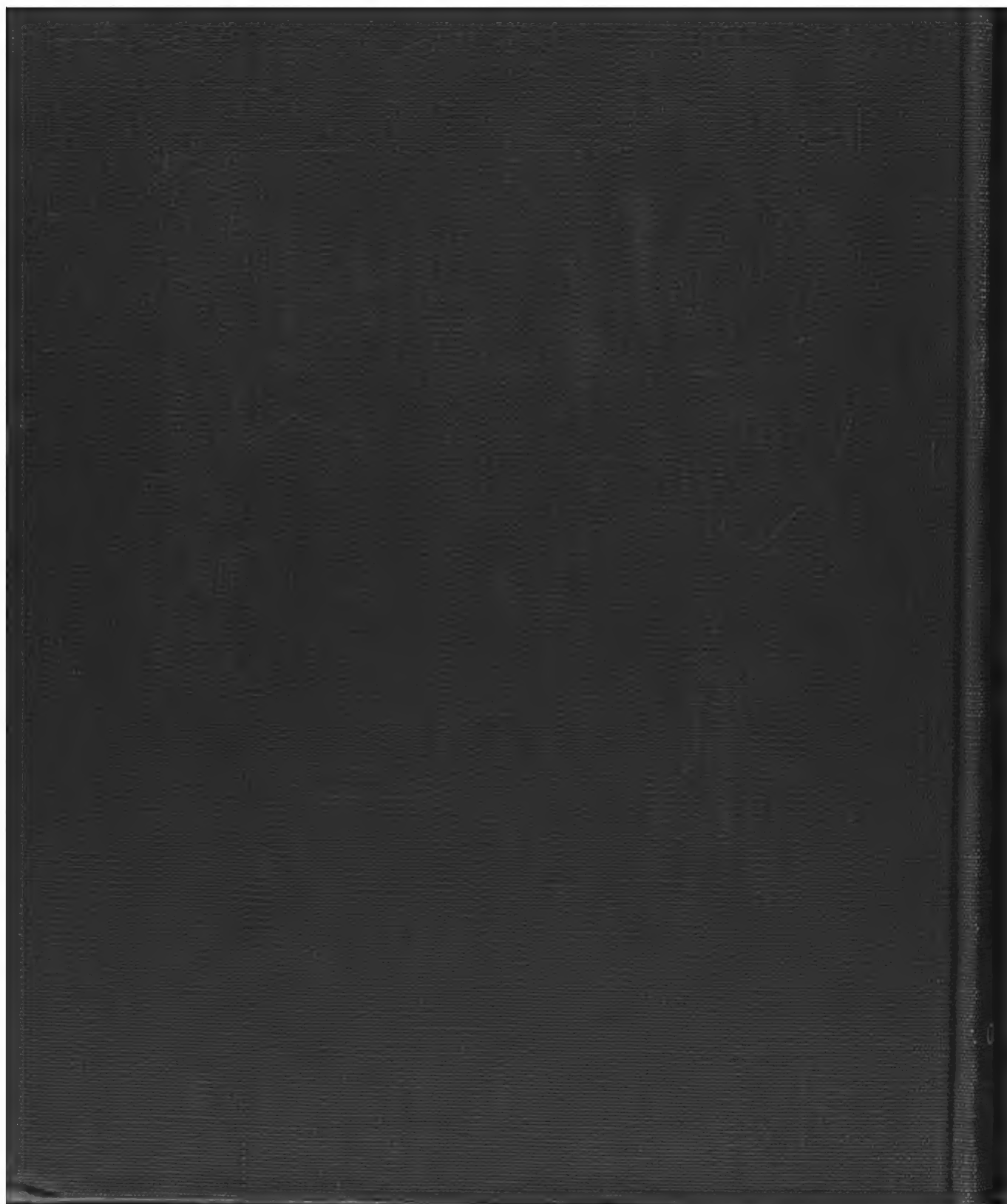








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